

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES

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

14th to 18th, 20th to 25th and 27th to 30th July 1953.
Volume IX (Nos. 1 to 15).

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Tuesday, 14th July 1953.

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

I.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is my painful duty to announce to the House the death of the hon. Member Sri K. R. Narasa Raju."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move the following motion:—

'This House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri K. R. Narasa Raju, late Member for Ramachandrapuram and conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of his bereaved family.'"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, I rise to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Leader of the House in moving the resolution, and I support the resolution fully."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion is—

'This House places on record its deep sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri K. R. Narasa Raju, late Member for Ramachandrapuram and conveys its deep sense of sympathy to the members of his bereaved family.'

I request the Members to stand in their places for two minutes by way of passing the resolution and as a mark of respect to the deceased."

The resolution was carried *nem. con.* all the Members of the Assembly standing for two minutes.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Implementation of the Five-Year Plan and Community Projects in the State.

* 415 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state what subsidy has been sanctioned by the Government of India to this State to implement—

- (1) The Five-Year Plan; and
- (2) the Community Projects?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (1) *The Five-year Plan.*—If the question is an enquiry regarding grants or subsidies it may be explained that the Government of India are not giving any subsidy for the Five-year Plan as such. The Five-year Plan is just an exposition of anticipated resources and projected expenditure. The Grow More Food

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Schemes which are entitled to the Central Grants are included in the Five-year Plan and so a part of the National Plan may be deemed to come within the scope of Government of India's grant. A sum of Rs. 102.6 lakhs was adjusted as a subsidy from the Government of India in 1951-52 towards the expenditure incurred by this Government on Grow More Food Schemes and other schemes forming part of the National Plan.

"(2) *The Community Projects.*—Rs. 3 lakhs for the year 1952-53."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to tell us how much money out of the three lakhs of rupees granted to the Community Projects has been spent so far and how much has been spent usefully?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"All the money that has been spent has been spent usefully. For further details I would like the hon. Member to put a separate question."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"Will it be convenient for the Madras Government to keep us informed of the way in which the Five-year Plan is being carried out from time to time? The only news we get is the scrappy news that appears in the newspapers from time to time."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Progress report about the Five-year Plan, I take it, is what is wanted. The whole of the administration is practically a progress of the Five-year Plan and the hon. Members will be kept in touch with all that is done from time to time. But if the suggestion is that we should issue some kind of formal report to the House from time to time, we shall consider and try to do it."

Government Hospital, Anakapalle.

* 416 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO (on behalf of Sri K. Govinda Rao): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to increase the number of beds and the staff working in the Government Hospital, Anakapalle, Visakhapatnam district?

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

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Will the Hon. the Minister tell us whether during his recent tour he visited the Government Hospital at Anakapalle?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"No, Sir."

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Number of women clerks in the Secretariat.

* 417 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri M. Rajeswara Rao, who gave notice of the question is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of women clerks working (i) in the Board of Revenue and (ii) the Madras Secretariat on 31st December 1952;

(b) how many of them are (i) Tamil-speaking and (ii) Telugu-speaking women; and

(c) the number of them belonging to (i) Scheduled Castes and (ii) Harijan Christians?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (a) to (c) A statement * is laid on the table of the House."

Rural Water-supply Scheme.

* 418 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Five-Year Programme of Rural Water-supply Scheme begun in 1948-49 will be extended for a further period of five years; and

(b) whether repairs to drinking-water tanks will be taken up under this scheme?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) This programme has been dovetailed with the Five-year Plan and will be in force up to the year 1955-56.

" (b) Generally, repairs to drinking water tanks which are not sources of protected water-supply, are not taken up under the Rural Water-supply Scheme. Local bodies are responsible for effecting the necessary repairs to wells handed over to them."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"Sir, in view of the fact that in certain dry parts of the State no water could be found in wells sunk to a depth of even sixty to seventy feet, will the Government consider the advisability of revising the policy of subsidizing rural water-supply by digging wells? Will they consider the advisability of changing their policy to repair the drinking water tanks which are the only sources of drinking water in certain parts?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Government are paying out of State funds the amounts necessary for sinking new wells and for deepening the existing wells and the amount that has been paid in this way has increased from year to year since the scheme began."

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SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" My question has not been answered, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will allow the hon. Member to put the question again."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The Hon. Minister said that in respect of tanks which have been handed over to the local bodies the Government have no responsibility. May I know, Sir, what the Government proposes to do to ensure drinking water-supply to the people in those cases where the local bodies do not carry out the necessary repairs for want of funds? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I said the Government are paying from State funds the amounts necessary both for sinking new wells and for deepening existing wells. The responsibility for carrying out repairs to tanks handed over to local bodies rests with them."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" Under the scheme of protected water-supply, the Government grant funds only to sink wells. There are places where even if you sink wells to a depth of sixty or more feet, you cannot find water. Unless there is water in the drinking water tanks in those places, the people will suffer. So, instead of granting money to dig wells, I would advise that the money should be given for repairing the tanks."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member must put the question and not advise the Government."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—" I ask whether the Government will consider the advisability of changing their policy? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" This matter has to be considered."

Expenditure incurred on Republic Day Celebrations

* 419 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the total amount of expenditure incurred by the Government in connection with the celebration of the Republic Day on 26th January 1953 in the City of Madras and in the districts?

11-10
a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Rs. 5,477 in Madras City and Rs. 2,554-4-0 in the districts."

• SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR :—" இதில் மாணவோடிக் கைக்கு செலவு செய்யப்பட்ட தொகை எவ்வளவு என்பதை கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லுவாரா? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" இப்பொழுது நான் சொன்னதில் அது அடங்கி இருக்கிறது."

[14th July 1953]

~~Maintenance of Government registers~~
* 420 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether procurement registers are permanent records; and

(b) if not, for how long they will be kept before they are destroyed?

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

" (b) The registers will be destroyed after a period of five years."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of keeping the registers permanently, in view of the fact that most of the ryots in non-Government villages taken over by the Government are involved in litigation? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This has nothing to do with settled or non-settled villages. The question is with reference to procurement registers."

Alleged closure of the Perintalmanna market premises.

* 421 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any mass petition from the people of Perintalmanna complaining about the recent action of the President, District Board, Malabar, of keeping the Perintalmanna market premises under lock and key and if so, what action the Government have taken thereon;

(b) whether the Perintalmanna Panchayat Board has requested the Government to transfer the market from the District Board to the Panchayat Board; and

(c) if so, what orders the Government have passed thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) No.

" (b) No representation has been received in writing from the panchayat. But during the inspection of the panchayat by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards in November 1952, the panchayat represented to him to hand over the district board weekly market in the panchayat area to the panchayat or to permit the panchayat to locate its daily market within the district board weekly market premises.

" (c) Does not arise."

[14th July 1953]

Community Project works in South Kanara.

* 422 Q.—SRI N. N. SUVARNA: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how much has been spent so far by the Government from the fund allotted for the Community Project works in South Kanara and how much on the establishment by way of salaries and allowances; and

(b) whether the Government have sent instructions to the Collector, South Kanara, to exclude the M.L.As. concerned from the Project Advisory Executive Committee, and if not, will the Government direct the Collector concerned to include them?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) Rs. 45,330 up to the end of March 1953. Of this sum, Rs. 31,950 were spent on the establishment by way of pay and allowances. The large percentage of expenditure on establishment is due to the fact that the staff was engaged mainly on preliminary surveys and preparatory work during the half-year ending 31st March 1953 and very few works could then be taken up for execution. When the scheme comes to a close the percentage of expenditure on works will be far greater than that on staff. The provision in the Community Projects Administration Budget for staff is about 8 per cent of the total estimated expenditure in respect of a Project.

“(b) The answer to the first part is in the negative. As regards the second part, under existing orders the Project Executive Committee will have, in addition to the officials and the president, district board, four non-officials who are intimately concerned with the Community Project area and/or who are interested in social work in the district. As the executive committee is concerned only with implementation of plans approved by the advisory committee Government do not consider it necessary to alter the existing composition of the executive committee.”

Community Project Works at Samalkot.

* 423 Q.—SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what works have begun in Community Projects Scheme at Samalkot in Kakinada taluk; how many coolies and staff are working; and

(b) for the inauguration of Community Projects at Samalkot, how much money was spent?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) No work has yet been undertaken in the area referred to. Some money was spent in printing invitations for the inauguration and nothing else as yet. The fact is that local subscriptions and collections cover most of the expenditure undertaken.”

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~~SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO:—“మన ప్రభుత్వం పన్ను వ్యయం చేసే చోట చూడండి. వచ్చేది రా.”~~

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“The hon. Member Sri Saka Rao wants to know whether it is part of the duties of the Community Project Officer at Samalkot to perform child marriages.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I am sorry I am unable to catch the humour of it.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—“May I know how many people are employed in the Community Projects Scheme at Samalkot?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“At the time the answer to this question was prepared, no work had been taken up. I am not able to give the answer to this supplementary question now. A separate question may be put if an answer is wanted.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“Has it come to the notice of the Government that the Community Project Officer at Samalkot has involved himself in some prosecutions for child marriages? That is the humour in the supplementary question put by Sri Saka Venkata Rao.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I did not know it. Due notice will be taken of such developments.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“From the answer that the Hon. Chief Minister gave it is evident that very little has been done in the Community Projects.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“It is not only an opinion but an incorrect opinion.”

(Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi was still standing.)

MR. SPEAKER:—“As soon as the hon. Member has put a question, he must resume his seat.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“I have not yet finished the question, Sir. From the figures given about the amount spent on the Community Project, I concluded that very little had been done. May I know why it is so?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The answer relating to this particular Community Project should not be applied to other Community Projects.”

“So far as this Community Project is concerned, I said that works were started for which most of the money required had been raised locally. Probably this is a better form of Community Project than simply spending doles received from other Governments. The construction of an open air theatre, the Thulyabhaga lift irrigation scheme estimated to cost Rs. 1,50,000, the Biccavolu Lingala Tank, lift irrigation scheme estimated to cost Rs. 20,000, construction of sheds for training centre for village guides—these schemes are in the

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Community Project last referred to. Out of the estimated cost of the Thulyabhaga lift irrigation scheme, a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been lent to the Electricity department by the Community Project Administration. The balance of Rs. 50,000 has been subscribed by the ryots concerned and the work is likely to take shape in course of time. No judgment should be passed about that Community Project at this stage. In other Community Projects, the work is totally different and a large amount of actual work has been done."

Procurement of paddy in Andhra districts.

* 424 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of paddy procured according to the Levy orders of Government in the Andhra districts this year;

(b) the quantity of paddy and rice sent to other districts from Andhra districts; and

(c) the stock-position of foodgrains (stock available with Government) for Andhra districts?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) to (c) Statements are placed on the table of the House.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—“The figures given in the statement placed on the table relate to the period up to 29th March 1953. I do not know how much paddy was removed from the districts comprising the Northern Circars since then. At present the food position is very bad even in Krishna district which is one of the food-producing centres. The agricultural labourer is clamouring for food even to-day. The landlords are not releasing for sale the food stocks available with them, because they expect a higher price later on. Will the Government open fair price shops in all the villages of the Krishna district?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“We are opening fair price shops wherever there is need.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—“Has it come to the notice of the Government that foodgrains have been exported from deficit districts like Visakhapatnam and that godowns have been emptied to the last grain?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I do not know what he means by exports. We have formed zones and the movement of paddy or rice within each zone is not controlled at all.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have placed fifty questions for to-day and I want to finish all the questions within the question hour.”

* Printed as Appendix II on pages 89-90 infra.

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SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Sir, I would like you to put some more supplementary questions on this question concerning food.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have received answers for 720 questions. Probably this sitting will last only for fifteen days. I want to finish during this sitting all the questions for which answers have been received. To-day I have placed fifty questions and I want to finish them within the question hour.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—“On a point of order, Sir. We quite understand your difficulty in conducting the proceedings. At the same time you must allow us to put some more supplementary questions, because this is an important question.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The Speaker knows his duty.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Sir, I would like to offer an explanation. It is not at all the intention of anybody here to question the discretion of the Speaker. But it is necessary to bring to the notice of the Speaker certain questions which we consider are of great importance and on which we feel that sufficient supplementary questions must be allowed so that public attention may be rivetted on those questions. It is from this point of view that the hon. Member who spoke previously appealed to you and I request you to allow more supplementary questions when such questions come up before the House.”

Number of unemployed persons registered at the Employment Exchanges.

* 425 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to the answer to the unstarred question No. 83, dated 2nd December 1952, of the nearly 7½ lakhs of unemployed in the State registered at the Employment Exchanges for the past six years, how many are—

(1) Graduates in Arts;

(2) Graduates in Medicine;

(3) Graduates in Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering; and

(4) persons who hold diplomas from technical institutes run by Government; and

(b) what steps the State Government have taken to provide employment to the 7½ lakhs of registered unemployed from 1st April to 31st December 1952?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Except in the Regional Employment office at Madras no separate records are maintained showing statistics of Graduates in Arts, Medicine, etc.

11-30 a.m.

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(b) Statement showing the number of Graduates, etc., registered in the Employment Exchanges in the State:—

	^a Madras City.	^b Other Employment Exchanges in the State.
Graduates in Arts	4,538	1,995
Graduates in Medicine	23	7
Graduates in Civil, Electrical, and Mechanical Engineering.	193	103
Persons who hold Diplomas from Technical Institutes run by Government.	337	389

(c) It is not possible for the Government to provide employment to such a large number of unemployed people. However the Government have set up Employment Exchanges in each district for assisting employment seekers to get employment either under Government or in private institutions. The Government have also issued instructions that all recruitment should, as far as possible, be made through the Employment Exchanges for appointment in Government services which are outside the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" In view of the fact, Sir, that the Employment Exchanges have not been able to solve the problem of providing employment for a large number of educated people, may I know what the Government have done to provide alternative agencies for providing employment to a large number of unemployed people educated in technical, arts, and other subjects? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I am not prepared to say that the Employment Exchanges have not done good work and have not succeeded in securing employment to a large number of graduates and others. So far as the second part of the question is concerned, I say that the Government expect the co-operation of all individuals and associations in seeking the help of the Employment Exchanges in solving the unemployment problem."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know, Sir, the percentage of employment that has been given to the unemployed people who have applied to the Employment Exchanges? May I also know, if the percentage is small, whether the Government would be able to take further steps in the matter? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Notice."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, in view of the fact that these Employment Exchanges cannot create employment and they can only exchange employments wherever available, and in view of the

^a Figures represent total number of candidates registered for the past six years.

^b As in the current registers of Employment Exchanges on 31st December 1952. Separate figures for the past five years are not available.

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fact that the total volume of employment is gradually dwindling, may I know what the Government propose to do to solve the problem of growing mass unemployment not only among the educated people but also among other sections of the people? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" With due deference to the Leader of the Opposition, I submit that this question does not arise out of the main question. But still I can say that the Government of India have appointed a committee presided over by Sri Siva Rao who is going into the question of Employment Exchanges and how best to improve them or alter them, etc."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, my question was addressed to this Government. I know that the Government of India have appointed a committee, and we do not know what that committee is going to do. I would like to know what this Government propose to do to tackle the growing mass unemployment."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I have already answered Sri Krishna Rao, may I appeal to the public and the employers through the Leader of the Opposition to go and seek the help of the Employment Exchange for giving employment to the unemployed? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Will it be possible, Sir, for the Government to increase the number of these exchanges to absorb the unemployed graduates? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Employment Exchanges are really creations of the Government of India. I shall pass on to them the valuable suggestion of the hon. Member."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have got any information regarding the number of registered unemployed Burma evacuees and dependents in the Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I shall answer if a separate question is put."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister made an appeal to the public to seek the help of the Employment Exchanges for getting employment. Am I to understand that Government are of the opinion that people are not getting employment because they do not go to Employment Exchanges? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" No, Sir, I did not mean to say that. I said that the Government were trying their best to get unemployed people employment either through the Public Service Commission or through the Employment Exchange. Sometimes employers do not accept the recommendation of the Employment Exchange. It is up to my friends to convert those employers and see that they go to the Employment Exchange for getting the men they require."

[14th July 1953]

*Representations from the Tiruchi-Srirangam
Municipal Workers' Union.*

* 426 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations were made to the Government on behalf of the Tiruchi-Srirangam Municipal Workers' Union for the reinstatement of municipal workers acquitted in what is known as the Tiruchi Conspiracy Case; and

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

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) A representation was received from the Secretary, Tiruchirapalli-Srirangam Municipal Employees Association, for the reinstatement of the dismissed workers including the 25 workers who were involved in the conspiracy case.

“(b) On enquiry the Government understand that every effort is being made by the municipal authorities to absorb suitable persons from among the dismissed workers.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“There are only 50 or 60 workers still to be reinstated. But ever since they were released no single person has been reinstated, and I am unable to understand the meaning of saying that every effort is being made to reinstate suitable persons. Does it mean that even a single worker has not been found suitable?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Out of these, 115 workers 40 have been reabsorbed on a permanent basis and 6 on a temporary basis. The difficulty of the municipal council is that they have not got sufficient finances to create additional posts which are certainly very necessary. As and when additional posts are sanctioned, the claims of the rest of the dismissed workers would be taken into consideration, and they will be appointed.

SRI A. RAMASAMY THEVAR :—“Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that almost all municipal workers in the Tiruchirapalli Municipality who had been dismissed, have been reinstated as and when vacancies arose?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Yes, Sir, nearly half of them have so far been reinstated.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“Sir, if a Government servant is involved in a case and is acquitted of the charge against him, then he is automatically reinstated, because he is found to be innocent. I want to know whether the Government propose to follow a different criterion in respect of workers simply because they happen to be manual workers. What is the delay in getting these people reinstated, who have been proved absolutely innocent of the charges on which they were prosecuted?”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“I presume, Sir, that when these people went on a lightning strike (Sri P. Ramamurthi: ‘No.’), certain people had to be employed in their place, and it is not possible to send them away and employ others.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“The question is not about people who have been dismissed because of any lightning strike. The question is about those workers who were dismissed because they were involved in what is known as the Tiruchi Conspiracy case. As it is now clearly proved that those workers were absolutely innocent, do the Government propose to see that the Municipality reinstate them all immediately with back pay for the period during which they were not in service?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Only 25 people were involved in the conspiracy case, and the rest are those who were dismissed on account of their going on strike.”

*Compensation to the families of the victims of the police firing in
December 1952 in Nellore.*

* 477 Q.—SRI B. SANKARAYYA (on behalf of Sri G. Yelamanda Reddi: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government propose to give compensation to the families of the victims of the police firing in December 1952 in Nellore,

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Hon. Members are aware of the large-scale disturbances that occurred during the time referred to and the unfortunate need for the steps taken for putting down the disturbances.”

“Although there is no liability to pay compensation to the families of persons affected on the occasion of the police firing for the maintenance of Law and Order, Government will consider the question of granting an ex-gratia payment if any deserving case is brought to their notice.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“Sir, will the Government extend the consideration to other places where similar firings have taken place, e.g., Anakapalle and Tadepalligudem?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“I have answered the question in respect of all those cases.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“Will the Government stop killing people by firing and thus avoid questions of compensation cropping up in this fashion?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“It is an insinuation against the Government.”

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Cases booked under the Trade Disputes Act.

* 428 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether any of the industrialists in our State refused to implement the awards passed by the Labour Tribunals during the year 1952-53; and

(b) if so, how many were brought to book under the Trade Disputes Act for refusal to implement the awards in 1952-53?

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

11-30
a.m

“(b) Necessary action has been taken under the Industrial Disputes Act against twelve managements for refusal to implement the awards in 1952-53. Some have been prosecuted; in some recovery of amounts has been ordered; in some delay has occurred in taking action owing to appeals having been filed by the managements in the appropriate Courts.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“Will the Hon. Minister give the correct figure relating to such managements?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“I said that we took action against twelve managements. I shall read out their names, Sir. They are as follows :—

Beedi and Cigar factories in Chirakkal taluk,

Five Cinema Houses in Mangalore, South Kanara,

Mampuram Tile and Clay Works, Tirurangadi, Malabar district,

Messrs. G. N. Chakrapani and Sons, Limited, Madurai,

Messrs. Murugan Dress Manufacturing Company, Madurai,

Indian Metal and Metallurgical Corporation, Mettur Dam,

Thirty-two textile mills in Coimbatore,

Messrs. Mohamadaya Restaurant, Madras,

Messrs. Lakshmi Engineering Works, Madras.

Messrs. Holms and Company, Madras,

Messrs. Lakshmi Talkies, Madras, and

Eleven Cinema Houses in Salem.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“May I know why the Government delay in taking action against the managements who are not prepared to implement the awards? Is it the policy of the Government to help the management in delaying the implementation of the awards? I can give so any instances in Malabar where such delay has taken place.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“It is not the policy of the Government to help the managements in this respect. So far as I am aware, there is no delay in prosecuting those who do not implement the awards.”

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SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“Arising out of the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know whether proceedings under section 29 of the Industrial Disputes Act were instituted in any case where the employers refused to implement the awards of the Tribunals?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“As I said, we have taken action and there have been a number of prosecutions. Sometimes delay has taken place in the matter of recovery because money is not available immediately. The properties are either in the name of somebody else or are not available at the moment. Therefore, there is some delay.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“May I know the result in respect of those cases where prosecution has actually been launched by the Government?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Yes, Sir.

Beedi and Cigar factories in Chirakkal taluk, Malabar district. The managements filed applications in the High Court, Madras, for quashing the order of the Industrial Tribunal. The High Court dismissed the application and confirmed the Industrial Tribunal's award. Action for recovery of amounts due to workers is being taken.

Five Cinema Houses in Mangalore, South Kanara. The question of prosecution of the managements is under consideration.

Mampuram Tile and Clay works, Tirurangadi, Malabar district. The management filed an appeal against the Industrial Tribunal's award to the Labour Appellate Tribunal who dismissed the appeal and confirmed the award. Action is being taken for the prosecution of the management.

Messrs. G. N. Chakrapani & Sons, Limited (Engineering Works), Madurai. The management have filed an appeal against the award before the Labour Appellate Tribunal whose decision is awaited.

Messrs. Murugan Dress Manufacturing Company, Madurai. Amount due to workers under the award has been recovered.

Indian Metal and Metallurgical Corporation, Mettur Dam. There has been change of management. Legal position of the lessee who is running the concern now is under consideration.

Thirty-two textile mills in Coimbatore. The managements of 16 mills have not implemented the award and action to recover the amount due to workers is being taken. The question whether prosecution should be launched against them is also under consideration.

Messrs. Mohamadaya Restaurant, Madras. Prosecution was sanctioned and the accused was convicted and fined Rs. 50.

Messrs. Lakshmi Engineering Works, Madras. The management was prosecuted and the recovery of amount due to workers was ordered.

Messrs. Holms & Co., Madras. The management was prosecuted. The recovery of amount due to workers was also ordered.

Messrs. Lakshmi Talkies, Madras. Action is being taken for the prosecution of the management and for recovery of amounts due to workers.

Eleven Cinema Houses in Salem. The Collector of Salem has been asked to recover the amounts due to the workers from the employers under the award.

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" From the long list of the cases that the Hon. Minister has read out to us, it is apparent that prosecution has been launched against only one individual and that in respect of the others, the question of launching prosecution is still under the active consideration of the Government. May I know how long this question has been under the consideration of the Government? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I want notice because I have to get some more details."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Do the Government think that the imposition of a fine of Rs. 50 on a management which refuses to implement an award involving thousands of rupees due to the workers is adequate punishment for the offence? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. the Leader of the Opposition knows that the Government cannot dictate to the Magistrate what exactly should be the penalty."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Do the Government propose to amend the law to see that drastic punishment is meted out to people who do not implement the awards? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Even then we cannot ask the Magistrate to give a particular punishment."

Water-supply Schemes.

* 429 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government are taking any and if so, what steps to relieve the acute water scarcity which exists in several towns and villages of this State and to keep themselves in touch with the situation in the various parts of the State regarding the availability of drinking-water therein?

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

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" It has been said that there is scarcity of drinking water in almost all the taluks in the State. In Krishna district alone all the wells are dry. The officials have been saying that they have no funds available with them to dig wells. May I know the reason for the delay in providing the officials with the requisite funds? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I am not able to understand with regard to which particular place the hon. Member is putting this question."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" In the months of May and June last just when there was no water in the wells, the officials were saying that they had no funds with them to dig wells. Why was this delay made by the Government in providing funds for this important work? "

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" If the hon. Member wants information about any particular place, he may please put a separate question."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Is it a fact that the Government have issued a circular to all district and other authorities to the effect that they can stop digging of wells which are included in the rural water-supply schema? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" No, Sir. The work is being done in all places in accordance with the programme drawn up for the purpose."

Accommodation to the M.R.A. Team in Legislators' Hostel.

* 480 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Legislators' Hostel was rented to the delegates to the Moral Rearmament Conference and to the delegates of the Indian Roads Congress, and if so, the rate of rent per day per room collected from those occupants and the total amount of money received by the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Legislators' Hostels were occupied by the Members of the Moral Rearmament Team from 20th January 1953 to 6th February 1953 and the delegates to the 17th Session of Indian Roads Congress from 6th February to 15th February 1953. Rent of Rs. 3 per head per day was collected from the members of the Moral Rearmament Team and from the delegates to the Indian Roads Congress. For delegates to the Road Congress who occupied rooms in the new Hostel a charge of Rs. 4 per day per head was made. The total amount collected was Rs. 10,100, Rs. 7,572 from the Moral Rearmament Team and Rs. 2,528 from the members of the Roads Congress."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Since the Government have charged less for the Americans and more for the delegates to the Indian Roads Congress, may I know whether it is their policy to give imperial preference to the Americans? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" We did not consider the fact that they were Americans. We considered the kind and utility of the work they were doing and we charged less."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know whether it was quite moral to collect rent from the delegates to the Moral Rearmament Conference? " (Laughter.)

Accommodation to the M.R.A. Team in the Legislators' Hostel.

* 481 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the rooms in the M.L.A. Hostel, Government Estate, Mount Road,

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Madras, were rented to members of the Moral Rearmament Association during the interval between this session of the Assembly and the last one, and if so, what the rent collected per head per room was?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Attention is invited to answer to starred question No. 430.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ How is it that a hostel intended exclusively for the M.L.As. is being let out on rent to others? Is there any policy in regard to it? Will it be given on rent to anybody or any association without discrimination and without considering whether the persons concerned are social elements or unsocial elements? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ During non-session days, these rooms are let out to Government servants and people who are considered fit to occupy these rooms, and not to all people.”

Communal rioting at Payyoli on 31st October 1952.

11-40 a.m. * 432 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the conditions in and around Payyoli, North Malabar, after the communal riot of 31st October 1952 have returned to normal;

(b) whether there has been any incident after 31st October 1952; and

(c) the steps taken by Government subsequent to 31st October 1952 to control the situation?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ (a) & (b) The hon. Member is aware of the fact that on 7th November 1952 I made a statement in the Assembly relating to Payyoli. My statement covered the period between 26th October 1952 and 1st November 1952.

“ Since then Government have received reports that two houses were set fire to by some unknown persons. One of these houses belonged to a Muslim who is alleged to be concerned in an incident in which Kannan, a vakil's clerk, was stabbed to death on 31st October 1952. The other house belonged to his relation. Both houses were unoccupied.

“ (c) All necessary preventive measures have been taken. Security proceedings have also been instituted against some persons in the same connexion. Detachments of the Armed Reserve of the Malabar Special Police were moved into the area and vigorous patrolling undertaken. A police station was immediately opened at the scene of trouble and all the accused in the murder case have been arrested. The Collector formed a peace committee with the help of influential local

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Hindu and Muslim leaders and efforts were made to re-establish cordiality between the two communities. There are prosecutions connected with these incidents and the cases are sub judice.

“ This answer was prepared some time ago. Since then, two persons have been sentenced to death and five persons for transportation for life.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I wish to know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether the cases are before the Court now.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ These cases were before the Sessions Judge. But since the answer to this question was prepared, sentences have been given and the cases have been closed. (After a pause.) All these murder cases have to be referred to the High Court as they involve death sentences and so they are pending.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ In the statement just now referred to by the Hon. the Chief Minister, he said that the conduct of certain police officials who were then in charge has been taken serious notice of by the Government. May I know whether the Government have taken any action in pursuance of that notice? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Departmental action has been taken in connexion with lapses on the part of the police.”

Compounders' Test.

* 433 Q.—SRI A. APPU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a Qualified Compounders' Test in August 1950, and that a number of candidates got through the examination but have not yet been given their certificates; and

(b) if so, why certificates have not been issued to the passed candidates, even though they have remitted the prescribed fees?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) & (b) There was no Qualified Compounders' Test in August 1950; but examinations for compounders were held in June and October 1950. Certificates have been issued to all the passed candidates.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ May I know how many of those who were awarded these certificates have been employed so far? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ All of them are eligible for appointment in State hospitals. To the extent there are vacancies, they will be employed.”

SRI A. APPU :—“ These candidates did not get their certificates even after two years. May I know the reason for the delay in issuing these certificates? ”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" According to my information, certificates have been issued to all the passed candidates "

Resolutions of Srikakulam Division Inam Ryots' Conference.

* 434 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the resolutions of Srikakulam Division Inam Ryots' Conference held on 27th January 1953 were received by the Government;

(b) what are the main demands of the Conference; and

(c) what the Government propose to do in the matter?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) No.

" (b) & (c) Do not arise."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" I have received copies of the resolutions which have been sent to the Hon. Minister. I do not know how they are missing from the Minister."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I am not the Postmaster-General to answer that question."

Eligibility of B.Com. graduates for appointment in the Educational Service.

* 435 Q.—SRI V. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether B.Com. graduates are eligible for appointments in the Educational Service and if not, why?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" B. Com. graduates are eligible for appointment as School Assistants and Deputy Inspectors of Schools. Hons. graduates in B.Com. are eligible for appointment as Assistant Lecturers and Lecturers in 'Commerce' and to administrative posts in the Madras Educational Service."

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—" May I know whether it is a fact that some distinction is made between a B.Sc. and other graduates and a B.Com. graduate in the Educational Service? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is no distinction except that a B.Com. graduate is expected to teach English, Geography, Commercial Subjects and other subjects in which he has got training."

Quantity of rice allotted from Orissa to Madras State.

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

(a) the quantity of rice allotted from Orissa to this State in 1952;

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(b) whether it was moved from Orissa; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) 44,000 tons.

" (b) Yes.

" (c) Does not arise."

Report of the Backward Classes Commission.

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

(a) whether any report has been received by the Chief Minister of this State from the Commission appointed by the President of the Union as per Article 340 (1) of the Constitution of India;

(b) if so, whether a copy of the report will be placed on the table of the House; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken in the matter so far?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) to (c) Papers^a are laid on the table."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" May I ask the Hon. Chief Minister whether, while furnishing information to the Backward Classes Commission, the Government have removed certain communities from the list of Backward Classes and if so, may I know the reasons for such removal? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" All the papers have been laid on the table of the House. If the hon. Member wants to raise any point, he may write to me and I will give the information. Or, he may put a question."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" In the paper laid on the table of the House, under item (ii), it is said that a list of Backward Classes is enclosed. I hear that certain communities have been removed from this list. I want to know which are the communities that are found in the existing list, but are removed from the list mentioned in the paper, under item (ii)? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" As I understand, the question it is very vague. If the hon. Member will let me know to what communities he refers, i.e., the names of communities that are alleged to have been removed from the new list, I shall be able to enquire and answer."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" I think there are about 155 or 157 communities in the existing list. But I hear that two or three communities have been removed from the new list. I want to have a specific answer from the Hon. Chief Minister whether it is a fact or not."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The hon. Member says, he ‘hears’. But let me learn from him what those two or three communities that he refers to are. Then I will make proper enquiries and give accurate answers.”

Health centres in Palghat taluk.

* 438 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

- the number of health centres in Palghat taluk;
- whether the buildings are provided by the public or on rent;
- whether it is a fact that there is a proposal to close down the health centres, and if so, what are the reasons for the same; and
- the amount spent on staff and medicines in each centre separately?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) There are six primary health centres in Palghat taluk.

“ (b) The buildings are provided by the public.

“ (c) The answer is in the negative.

“ (d) The total expenditure incurred on staff and medicines in respect of each centre is furnished below :—

		RS.
1	Primary Centre, Kodavayur	9,145
2	Do. Kohalamannam	9,250
3	Do. Vadakancherry	9,578
4	Do. Vadavanur	8,140
5	Do. Kongad	9,149
6	Do. Elapalli	9,670

Pay of teachers in elementary and secondary schools.

* 439 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what is the difference of scales of pay (1) of teachers working in high schools (Government) and high schools (aided private), (2) elementary schools (Government) and elementary schools (private aided); and

(b) the number of women clerks in the department?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) A statement showing the scales of pay of teachers in elementary and secondary schools under different managements is laid on the table of the House.

“ (b) 129.”

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SRI S. DELVASIGAMANY :—“ Is there any proposal to raise the salary of these teachers, Sir?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There were proposals under consideration, but, in view of the extreme financial stringency, revision was not possible.”

SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO :—“ నానా విద్యార్థులు 11-50 అయితే టీచర్లు ఏకైకమునకు ప్రభుత్వం రెండువేలకుమారులు. ఏదీ అవుతుంది? వారి జీతాలను ముక్కునా ఉంచుకోండి?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ ఆ విషయం నానా విద్యార్థులది.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ When do the Government expect their financial position to improve to enable them to increase the salaries of teachers?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It is not an exactly predictable affair.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ With the advent of the new educational scheme, the elementary school teacher is made to work six hours a day instead of five hours he was doing in the past. Will the Government, therefore, consider the question of increasing the emoluments of the elementary school teachers in consideration of the increased number of hours they are required to work?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I have stated on many occasions that the question of increasing the emoluments of elementary school teachers is under continuous and anxious consideration but that only financial stringency stands in the way. In view of the changes now being made, the matter will receive particular attention.”

Representations from the people of Coondapoor and Puthur taluks of South Kanara.

* 440 Q.—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the people of Coondapoor and Puthur taluks of South Kanara district have represented to him during his tour in February 1953 (i) to permit the kumri cultivation in the forest lands, (ii) to permit the use of footpaths and cart-tracks free of charge, and (iii) to permit to take water through the existing water channels in reserve forests for cultivation purpose, free of charge, and if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. N. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration.”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—“ May I know when the Government will come to a decision in the matter?”

THE HON. DR. N. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ There are certain fundamental principles involved in the matter. But the question will be decided as soon as possible.”

[14th July 1948]

Cloth purchased for use in Government hospitals.

* 441 Q.—SRI G. SATYANARAYANA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state what was the quantity of cloth were purchased for use in the Medical department during 1951-52, what fraction of it was mill cloth and what was its cost; and whether foreign cloth was imported and if so, how much?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“1,667,722 yards of cloth were purchased for use in the Medical Department during 1951-52. No mill or foreign cloth was purchased in that year.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH:—“May I know, Sir, what is the difficulty of the Government in purchasing handloom cloth for use in hospitals?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Khadi cloth is purchased for use in hospitals.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“Handloom ఎంత కొన్నారు? Handloom ఎంత కొన్నారు? ఏదేశాన్ని కొంత కొన్నారు? ఏదేశాన్ని కొంత కొన్నారు? ఏదేశాన్ని కొంత కొన్నారు? ఏదేశాన్ని కొంత కొన్నారు?”

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

Production of rice and millets in Madras State.

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

(a) how many tons of rice and millets are produced this year in this State; and

(b) how many tons of rice and millets are expected through the Centre from other States and from abroad?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) The estimated production of rice and millets in the Madras State in 1952-53 is as follows:—

	TONS.
Rice	4,088,000
Millets (cleaned grain)	2,228,900

“(b) Rice.—The Government of India have promised to supply about 2½ lakhs tons of rice to this State under the basic plan for the current year. Out of this quota, they have indicated that about ¼ will be supplied from the surplus States in India and the remaining ¾ from overseas sources.

As regards millets, the Government of India have been requested to supply 5 lakhs tons of millets for 1953 including 1 lakh tons of overseas milo. They have promised that they will endeavour to meet our requirements within the over-all availabilities.”

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SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—“In spite of the existing food position in the State, prices of paddy and rice have risen abnormally in the recent past. What is the action the Government have taken to check this?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I do not think that prices of paddy and rice have risen abnormally in the recent past. There was a tendency for prices to rise in the hon. Member's district and he knows the steps we have taken to put down the rice. Prices have come down to a considerable extent now.”

SRI C. KANDASWAMI:—“May I know whether production has increased over last year's; and if so, by how much?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“In 1951-52, the estimated production was 4,174,000 tons. So, there has been a decrease.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—“Has Madras State attained self-sufficiency in millets?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“‘Madras State’ is a very indefinite term in view of the impending partition.”

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—“My district is one where the prices of rice have risen abnormally. What are the steps proposed to be taken to bring them down?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I know his district of Malabar. The present position is that seven ounces of rice continue to be supplied to the people and there can be no room for complaint.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—“In view of the rise in the price of rice in Tanjore district, will the Government consider the question of opening fair-price shops at every place and in each village where there were originally ration shops during the time of rationing?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“We have instructed the Collector to open fair-price shops wherever necessary.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“The Hon. the Minister was pleased to state that ‘Madras State’ was an indefinite term when he replied to one of the questions on food. May I know whether he has any partiality for any particular part of the State in matters pertaining to food?”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“The Hon. the Minister said that prices of paddy and rice have come down considerably. Will he tell us what was the price previously, by how much it went up and by how much it has come down?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Rice was selling in Tanjore at Rs. 1-4-0 per Madras measure. It has been brought down to one rupee.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Is the Minister aware that the price of rice per bag is Rs. 28 in Tanjore? It has risen, from Rs. 18 a rice bag, by about 60 per cent?”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ My friend has returned just now from a tour of the North and is not aware of the existing conditions here. The price has come down considerably.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Will the Minister tell us what is the price per bag of paddy in Tanjore district and also in which particular market it is sold so? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ If he wants the market rates in detail, I can supply the same to him.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Will the Government consider the question of reducing the price of fair-price shop rice? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We have recently reduced the pool price of rice at which it is sold in the various fair-price shops.”

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—“ Is the Hon. the Minister aware that I am directly coming from Tanjore and that the price of paddy yesterday was Re. 1-3-0 in Tanjore town? Will the Government take necessary steps to bring down the price? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Some flourishing lawyer might have purchased at that rate special quality rice.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Are the Government prepared to reduce the retail sale price of rice sold at the fair-price shops? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We have reduced it recently.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Am I to take it that the Minister does not know the prevailing prices of rice in the various parts of the State; and if so, how does he say that prices have come down? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ When I say prices have come down, it does not mean that I must give figures in respect of each taluk and each town.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ Will the Government appoint an expert committee to enquire into and check the fall in production in spite of the Government spending lots of money on Grow More Food and other schemes? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It is quite evident that the fall in production is due to drought conditions. Now we are having normal rains and production will go up.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOUD :—“ In view of the prices going up, will the Government consider the question of starting fair-price shops in every district? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Fair-price shops are being run in all districts.”

[14th July 1953]

Representations from the Guntur District Lorry Owners' Association.

* 443 Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state— 12 noon

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum in the month of November 1952 from the Guntur District Lorry Owners' Association regarding their grievances; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken on it?

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

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

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ May I know, Sir, what were the specific requests made by the association? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There were 18 requests made by the association. We have accepted five, we have rejected eight and six are being considered by the Road Traffic Authority and the Central Road Traffic Board. I am afraid the information wanted by the hon. Member covers four pages. If the hon. Speaker wants me to read the particulars I have no objection.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ May I know, Sir, what were the five requests that were accepted by the Government? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The suggestion to provide seating capacity for two persons including the driver in the cabin of a goods vehicle is accepted. In respect of the second request, suitable instructions have already been given to the Central Road Traffic Board to see that permits sent to them are not retained for long periods. The third request was that the police should send written notices to lorry staff to attend court and that cases should be disposed of in two or three postings. The District Superintendent of Police has given necessary instructions to all concerned. Another request was that instructions should be given to the checking officers asking them to issue notices at the time of checking whether rules have been violated and get the signature of the person in charge of the vehicle; necessary instructions have been issued to the Central Road Traffic Board to act accordingly. With regard to the request that belated applications for renewal of permits should not be rejected, this has also been accepted and suitable amendments to the Motor Vehicles Act have been undertaken.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Question time is over. The answers to the rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings.”

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Retrenchment in the Electricity department.

* 444 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have decided to retrench 25,000 workers both skilled and unskilled from the Electricity department of six coastal districts in the Andhra area and if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"No; but 1,532 workers (1,384 N.M.R. and 148 workcharged workers) were retrenched during January and February 1953 from the Andhra Power System. This was necessitated by the quantum of funds available for extension schemes. The total of N.M.R. men left after retrenchment in February 1953 was 469. In March 1953, some urgent Community Project, etc., works were taken up and there was an increase in the N.M.R. staff as follows:—

First fortnight of March 1953—754.

Second fortnight of March 1953—845.

On completion of works the staff was again retrenched and the number now employed is 547.

Prevention of monkey menace to fruit and vegetable gardens in Cuddapah district.

* 445 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state what action has been taken by the Government to prevent the menace of monkeys and flying fox, etc., to the fruit and vegetable gardens in Cuddapah district since the reply to starred question No. 460 on 12th December 1952 saying that the matter is under examination?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"The question of eradicating monkey nuisance to protect food crops and fruit and vegetable gardens in this State has been engaging the attention of the Government for the last three or four years. In April 1951, the Government issued a Press Communiqué stating that the restrictions regarding export of monkeys to foreign countries were liberalized and persons interested in export of monkeys were put in contact with leading firms in Calcutta dealing in the export of wild animals. The question of protecting crops from monkey menace is being further examined by the Government."

Protected water-supply scheme for Gooty Panchayat.

* 447 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether any representation was received from the panchayat, Gooty, regarding the sanction of protected water-supply scheme; and if so, what action has been taken on the same?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Gooty Panchayat Board represented to Government that a water-supply scheme

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to the panchayat should be investigated. The panchayat board was informed that its water-supply scheme would be taken up in its turn in the priority list."

Holiday with wages for workers on Republic and Independence Days.

* 449 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have declared as holidays with wages the Republic Day and the Independence Day for all the workers in the various industrial concerns in the State; and

(b) if so, whether they are granted in lieu of the original ten days given to labourers per year?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) The Government have declared these two days as holidays with wages to workers in establishments under their control and have also appealed to all employers to declare these two holidays with wages.

" (b) These holidays will not be in substitution of existing holidays."

Centre for E.S.L.C. Public Examination in Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district.

* 450 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Higher Elementary School, Alanallur, and Higher Elementary School, Thachampara, Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district, are clubbed together for the purpose of E.S.L.C. Public Examination and the examination is to be held at a place different from both?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Yes. Both the schools have been clubbed together for the E.S.L.C. Public Examination. The candidates will have to appear for the examination at the centre in the K.T.M. High School, Mannarghat, Walluvanad taluk."

Acquisition of house-sites for Harijans in West Godavari district.

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

(a) the number of cases of acquisition of house-sites for Harijans and Harijan Christians pending on 31st December 1952 on talukwar basis, West Godavari district, in which (i) investigations are not yet over; (ii) investigations are over; (iii) sanction orders were passed; (iv) advance moneys were collected and (v) awards were passed; and

(b) the amount of advance moneys collected in (a) (iv) in West Godavari district from 1946 to 31st December 1952?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—

(a) Eluru	..	..	..	31
Tanuku	..	..	..	29
Tadepalligudem	..	..	..	34
Narasapur	..	..	..	17
Bhimavaram	..	..	..	18
Chintalapudi	..	..	..	13
Kovvur	..	..	..	83
Polavaram	..	..	..	..
(i)	13			
(ii)	197			
(iii)	18			
(iv)	22			
(v)	97			

“(b) Rupees 65,405-8-0.”

Maintenance of the Cuddapah-Balupalli road.

* 452 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the District Board, Cuddapah, has requested recently the Government to transfer to the Highways Department the Cuddapah-Balupalli road; and if so, what action the Government have taken?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“The District Board, Cuddapah, has not recently made any such representation. The question was, however, considered by the Government but deferred in view of financial stringency.”

Minor irrigation works in Visakhapatnam district.

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

(a) what is the amount allotted to Visakhapatnam district for minor irrigation works for the year 1952-53; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the District Collector, Visakhapatnam, asked for more allotment of money for the same as the allotted amount was found inadequate to meet the requirements?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) Attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 453 (40) (starred).”

“(b) The Collector applied for and was granted an additional allotment, but later on he surrendered a sum of Rs. 17,500.

Answered on 15th July 1953.

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Staff employed in the office of the Director of Harijan Welfare.

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

(a) the total strength of the staff employed in the office of the Director of Harijan Welfare;

(b) the number of them belonging to Scheduled Castes; and

(c) the number of Andhras working there?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Sixty-seven including peons and masalchis.

“(b) Twenty-two including peons and masalchis.

“(c) Six.”

Retrenchment in the Electricity department in Vijayavada.

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

(a) whether the Government have retrenched any personnel in the Electricity department in the Andhra Power System, Vijayavada;

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

(c) the number of workers, the number of clerks and the number of other employees who have been retrenched?

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

“(b) Owing to a cut in the budget grant the provision made for extension schemes for 1952-53 was exhausted. Consequently, construction work on extension schemes had to be stopped and the employees retrenched.

(c) Number of workers. 1,532, including 36 work-charged men who have been absorbed in operation and maintenance posts). 78 of these workers have since been taken back in connection with the execution of some Community Project, etc., works.

Number of clerks. 3 (one upper division clerk and two lower division clerks).

Number of other employees. 4 [three junior Engineers and one Supervisor (Civil)].”

Leave facilities to village servants.

* 458 Q.—SRI M. MARIMUTHU: “Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the vettis and talayaris working under the karnams and village headmen enjoy holiday and leave facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
(a) & (b) A note* containing the information is placed on the table of the House."

House-sites for the Harijans of Nagireddi thota in Nellore town.

* 459 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Harijan residents of Nagireddi thota in Nellore town have been granted house-sites; and

(b) if not, what are the reasons for the delay in doing so?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given on the floor of the House to Legislative Assembly Question No. 165 (680) by Sri S. Vemayya, M.L.A., on 25th March 1953, in respect of residents of Muthyalapalem otherwise known as Nagireddi thota.

“ S. No. 529/A-1 of Nellore town was suggested as the alternative site, but the Harijans expressed their unwillingness to take it up. The Collector, therefore, dropped further action in the matter.”

The Budameru Diversion Scheme.

* 460 Q.—SRI T. POTHARAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the public requesting the Government to take up the Budameru Diversion Scheme this year; and

(b) whether the Government have completed the investigation of the above scheme; and if so, whether any report has been submitted by the concerned officers?

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

“ (b) The proposal is under investigation; the latter part of the question does not arise.”

Cash aid to cyclone-damaged house-owners in certain taluks in Pudukkottai division.

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

(a) the expenditure incurred by Government in granting cash aid to cyclone-damaged house-owners in (1) Kolathur taluk, (2) Alangudi taluk and (3) Tirumayam taluk of Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district; and

(b) the amount disbursed as loans to meet the damage to agriculturists?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) The following amounts were granted as cash aid to the cyclone-damaged house-owners in the three taluks referred to :—

	RS.
Alangudi	97,940
Tirumayam	660
Kolathur	64,835

This includes a sum of Rs. 2,000 granted to each of the taluks of Alangudi and Kolathur from the Madras State Cyclone Relief Fund.

“ (b) No loan has been granted to the agriculturists who were affected by the cyclone in these three taluks to re-build their houses. But a sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was placed at the disposal of the District Agricultural Officer for grant of interest-free loans to the agriculturists for the purchase of manure and seeds. The ryots affected by the cyclone were also benefited by the grant of such loans.”

House-sites for the Harijans of Valluripalli Agraharam, Tadepalligudem taluk.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Harijans of Valluripalli Agraharam, Tadepalligudem taluk, West Godavari district, deposited with the Government an advance sum of Rs. 890 on 4th April 1943 and 14th March 1948 towards the cost of acquisition of house-sites for them;

(b) why the acquisition has not been taken up though 11 years have elapsed since sanction orders were issued by the Collector on 16th October 1942;

(c) whether money was paid back to the Harijans; and

(d) if the money was not paid back, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) A sum of Rs. 860 was deposited in two instalments in 1943 and 1948.

“ (b) The acquisition was deferred for the duration of the war and is being taken up this year under the five-year programme of acquisition followed in the district.

“ (c) & (d) No. Though the Harijans were told in 1943 that acquisition was deferred for the duration of the war and they might apply for refund, they did not do so. The acquisition proposals are pending, and would be pushed through this year.”

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Loans for purchasing bulls.

* 464 Q.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether orders have been issued not to grant loans for digging wells and purchasing bulls on securities of joint patta lands in Cuddapah district;

(b) whether it is a fact that a large number of applications for loans to purchase bulls in Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district have been rejected on the ground of securities being joint patta lands and whether it is a fact that nearly 400 applications for loans to purchase bulls and digging wells in the same taluk have been lodged;

(c) how many applications for loans for purchasing bulls were received by the Loans Tahsildar of Rayachoti taluk in 1952;

(d) how many loans for purchase of bulls in Rayachoti taluk were granted between 22nd August 1952 and 22nd October 1952 and what was the amount granted; and

(e) what was the amount of travelling allowance and pay drawn by the staff for disbursing the loans in Rayachoti taluk between 22nd August 1952 and 22nd October 1952?

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

No such orders have been issued by the Government. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to paragraph 4 (3) in Chapter 3 of Part III of the Madras Loans (Takkavi) Manual.

“(b) One hundred and ninety-six applications for loans in Rayachoti taluk for purchase of bulls were rejected on the ground that the lands offered as security were joint holdings. The number of applications for loans for purchase of bulls and for digging of wells in that taluk which were rejected during 1952 is 2,477.

“(c) Two thousand five hundred loan applications for purchase of bulls were received during 1952 by the Special Tahsildar for Loans, Rayachoti taluk.

“(d) During the period from 22nd August 1952 to 22nd October 1952, 104 applicants in Rayachoti taluk were granted loans amounting to Rs. 33,100 for the purchase of bulls.

“(e) The following amounts were drawn as travelling allowance and pay by the loans staff in Rayachoti taluk during the period from 22nd August 1952 to 22nd October 1952:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Travelling allowance	...	...	1,806 13 0
Pay	...	...	2,863 1 0.

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN:—“On a point of order. Mr. Speaker, whenever there is a change in the Cabinet, the Hon. the Chief Minister used to come and tell the House as to who has been taken in the Cabinet and what is his portfolio. This procedure does

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not appear to have been followed to-day. I see on the Treasury Benches, the hon. Member Sri T. Prakasam, the former Chief Minister. May I know whether he has been taken into the Cabinet, which we would all welcome? May I know whether it is a fact that he has been included in the Cabinet?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Is it a point of order?”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“On a point of order, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Is it a point of order to the point of order raised by the hon. Member?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, necessary information will be given in due course.”

(Laughter.)
SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know if comfortable arrangements could be made as far as sitting accommodation is concerned for the too old gentleman now adorning the Treasury Benches.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“It is not a point of order.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—“Sir, on a point of information, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Let him come to my Chamber. He can get the information.”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—“Some paper has been laid on my table and I do not know what it is. It is printed in Hindi.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Let the hon. Member pass it on to the Secretary.”

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

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION RE THE ARREST OF SRI C. N. ANNADURAI AND FOUR OTHERS.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have received a number of adjournment motions to discuss matters of urgent public importance. There is a motion given notice of by the hon. Member Sri P. Rangasamy Reddiar. The motion is—

“That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely:—
“the arrest of Sri C. N. Annadurai and four others belonging to the Dravidian Progressive Federation on 13th July 1953 without any justifiable cause.”

“I would like to know from the hon. Member how this comes under the rules regarding adjournment motions and how it is urgent and of public importance?”

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, only yesterday evening, Mr. C. N. Annadurai and four others of the Dravidian Progressive Federation were arrested at about

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7-15 p.m. They were to stage a demonstration before the Hon. the Chief Minister's house in order to show their protest and the protest of the people.

MR. SPEAKER:—"How does this motion come under the rules? It relates to the day-to-day administration of Government."

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—"Arrests are not day-to-day occurrences."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is it the intention of the hon. Member that nobody could be arrested by Government and that if arrested, motions could be brought in that so and so should not be arrested?"

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—"It is not that, Sir. Arrests are not day-to-day occurrences and this kind of arrest is not part of the daily administration of the Government. Those arrested wanted to stage some demonstration before the Hon. the Chief Minister's house peacefully, and within their legitimate rights. Before the demonstration was staged, they were arrested yesterday itself and it has created some sensation."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Can he not go to the Court? Is this House a court? If he has been arrested in violation of any law, he can go to court and get redress."

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—"Sir, the whole question is this. They were not allowed to stage the demonstration to-day. Even yesterday itself they were arrested."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But there is another way and they can get redress through a court. The Leader of the Opposition wants to say something. Let me know what he has to say."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a question whether a particular individual has a right to go to a court or not. The question raised now is one which is exercising the mind of the public. It is not an ordinary arrest. And since it is a matter involving the interest of the public at large."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is this a court to go into the merits of the question?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"This House is not a court but this House has certainly got a right, I feel, to go into the question of the policy of the Government behind this action, behind this kind of arrest. It is an arrest for no disobedience of any law which has been enforced but an arrest on the basis of an apprehension that somebody may at some time do something which may be against the law thus depriving the liberty of the person. Under these circumstances this is a question on which this House has a right to exercise its powers and express its views. The motion seeks to discuss the whole policy of the Government, the policy of repression directed against any attempt to protest against the policies of the Government promulgated without consulting the House . . ."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"If it is intended to discuss the policy of the Government, let the hon. Member bring in a separate motion for discussing the policy of the Government and censuring them."

P. RAMAMURTHI:—"This covers certain other things also. It is a question of repression of the people by the Government taking away the fundamental rights of the ordinary people of this country who want to make some sort of protest against the policy of the Government and who want to exercise their right of protest against such policy. This is thwarted by the action of the Government. This is a question which touches the interest of the public at large, the right to protest. The Government are trying to completely scotch the very right. This is what is at stake. Therefore, I feel that this question must be discussed and it must be allowed."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Now I want to give my ruling straightway . . ."

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"I have also given notice of a motion on the same lines."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, the hon. Member has also given notice of a similar motion. The motion is—

"That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely:—

"the gravity of the situation arising out of the arrest and detention of Sri C. N. Annadurai and other leaders of the Dravidian Progressive Federation . . ."

"I will give rulings on all of them."

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it cannot be denied that the arrest of Mr. Annadurai, the leader and four others of the Dravidian Progressive Federation is of recent occurrence and . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But how does that come under the rules . . . ?"

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"It cannot also be denied that it is a matter of public importance. Here are leaders who have got a very large following of the masses. They have been shaping the views of the masses, and they are revered by them. This everybody knows. It cannot be said that it is the policy of the Government to go on arresting people *en masse* and then keep them under detention. If there is a proper Government, it will not permit the arrest of persons without proper warrants."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is discussing the merits of the case. Let him convince me how this comes under the rules."

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"I am only submitting it to the Speaker how this motion comes under the rules, how this . . ."

[Sri S. Deivasigamany] [14th July 1953]

motion satisfies all the requirements of the rule, namely, that it must be of recent occurrence, it must be of public importance and must not come under the day-to-day administration of the Government."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is it the contention of the hon. Member that when anybody is arrested a motion should be brought here for the adjournment of the House? Is that the hon. Member's conception of the rule?"

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"My conception of the rule is this. It must be urgent, it must be of public importance and it must not be a matter which comes under the day-to-day administration of the Government. I am satisfied that the motion satisfies all these requirements. I, therefore, submit that the arrest of the leader and fifty others of the Dravidian Progressive Federation is not a matter which the Government are entitled to deal with as a matter of course. The entire South is fomenting and fermenting because these leaders have been arrested . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have heard the hon. Member's arguments. Let me give my ruling . . ."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"I have also given notice of a similar motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I received all these motions as I was about to leave my Chamber. I have not gone through them."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"I may be given only a minute to speak on the motion given notice of by me, Sir. Regarding this motion I want to submit to the House only one point. The arrest of the leader, Sri Annadurai, is a definite matter of public importance to be discussed here. It is of public importance because his arrest was in connexion with the demonstration procession proposed to be taken out by him along with his followers to show their protest against the new policy of the Government, the introduction of the new scheme of elementary education and staging of a demonstration before the Hon. the Chief Minister's house. Therefore it is very important. It is also urgent for this reason. The arrests were made only yesterday evening at 7 p.m. There was no time for the Members of the Assembly to bring the matter earlier before the House. The Assembly met only at 11 o'clock to-day and the arrests were made yesterday evening. Therefore, now only is the proper time to move the matter before the House. Therefore I submit that this motion refers to a definite matter of public importance and it is urgent also. I therefore request that it may be allowed."

12-10 p.m. SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, நேற்றைய தினம் தி.மு.க. செயலாளர் அறிஞர் அண்ணாதுரை அவர்களையும், அவர்களுடைய தோழர்களையும் கைது செய்து நான் பக்கத்திலே இருந்தேன். போலீஸ் கமிஷனர் அவர்களும், உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களும் எவ்வித சம்மனமும் சர்வ பண்ணாமலேயே திடீரென்று, 'அரெஸ்ட்' செய்திருக்கிறோம்; புறப்படுங்கள்', என்று சொல்லுங்கள்,

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இந்த நாட்டிலே மக்கள் தங்களுடைய கருத்துக்களை எடுத்துரைக்க வழியில்லை. அரசாங்கம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிற ஆரம்பக் கல்வி திட்டத்தால் 'குலத் தொழில்' கல்வித் திட்டத்தால் பல கெடுதல்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது, இது வரிசைமாதிரி தர்மத்தை ஆதரிப்பதாக இருக்கின்றது. 'என்பதை எடுத்துக் கூறுவதற்கு முதல் மந்திரியார் வீட்டுக்கு அருகிலே கூட்டமாகப் போய் சாத்தன்கமாக தங்களுடைய குறைகளைச் சொல்வதற்குள்ளாகவே, இவ்விதமாக அரெஸ்ட் செய்யப்பட்டதைக் கண்டு ஆச்சரியப்படுகின்றேன், வருந்துகின்றேன். முன் கூட்டியே அவர்களைச் சிறைப்படுத்தியதானது இந்த அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய கோழைத்தனமான போக்கைத்தான் காட்டுகின்றது."

MR. SPEAKER:—"இது எப்படி 'adjournment motion' ல் வரும் என்று சொல்லுங்கள்."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR:—"இன்றைய தினம் இது பொதுமக்கள் Public importance ஆக இருக்கிறது. அறிஞர் அண்ணாதுரையை சிறைப்படுத்தியிருக்கின்ற சிறு செய்தியைக் கேட்கும் தாய் நாட்டில் எத்தனை குழப்பமும் கிளர்ச்சியும் ஏற்படும் என்பதை நான் நினைக்கிறேன். நான் மறு தினம் பொறுத்துப் பாருங்கள். அறிஞர் அண்ணாதுரையை இன்றே விடுதலை செய்யாவிட்டால் நாளை அரசாங்கத்திற்கே ஆபத்து ஏற்படும் என்பதைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். அது மட்டுமல்ல. இன்றைக்குத் தோழியர் சத்தியவாணி முத்தி என்மிற தீர்ப்பு மாத கர்ப்பினியாகிய அம்மையாரையும் சிறைப்படுத்தியிருக்கின்றார்கள். கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் என்பதைக் கேட்க வருத்தப்படுகின்றேன், வேதனைப்படுகின்றேன். இது சமுதாயத்திற்கே இழுக்காகும். ஆகவே இது அவசரத் தீர்மானமாகும்."

(Some persons in the visitors' gallery clapped their hands.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"I want the visitors' gallery should be cleared."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I would like to make a submission. The people there may not know the procedure in the Assembly. I think it is very necessary that the Chair exercises a certain amount of discretion and should not ask those people to go away."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Will the hon. Member take the responsibility that they will not clap again?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"They may be told that they should not clap hands."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Out of respect for the Leader of the Opposition, I will allow the visitors to remain."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have raised the question whether this House can discuss the arrest of a number of people which take place normally. Nobody can say that this House can discuss the arrests of the hundreds of people that are taking place in the normal course of things. It may be seen that nobody brings in adjournment motions on the arrests of hundreds and thousands of people that are made day in and day out in this country. Members of the House, at least on this side of the House, are aware that adjournment motions can be moved only on particular occasions. Here it is not an ordinary arrest. This is

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an arrest of a public man for a public cause and this is a particular case. Of course, we are not interested in securing his release. That is a question which can be taken up in the court. What we are concerned with is that it will have repercussions on the general public and since it is connected with public affairs, it is going to create and provoke further bitterness of the people and as a result affect the maintenance of peaceful atmosphere in this State. It is to carry on a peaceful agitation against the policy of the Government that this question was raised and this is a matter of definite public importance and urgency. That is why I request the Speaker to use his discretion in favour of the adjournment motion and allow a full-dress discussion on the whole question."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This comes under 'day-to-day administration'. The gentleman who has been arrested has a remedy; he can go to the court. It cannot become the subject matter of an adjournment motion in this House. I rule it out of order."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I wish to make a submission. As a matter of fact the adjournment motion to discuss the new educational policy of the Government was handed over to you before 10-30 a.m."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But we had a meeting of the leaders of parties. I had no time to go through the motion. Some more hon. Members have also given notice of similar motions. I had no time to go through them. I shall take them up tomorrow."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I request the Speaker just to give us an opportunity to say a few words on the question before he comes to a final decision on that."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have not taken up the question. We must follow certain rules in all these matters. I have great regard for the Leader of the Opposition. There is nothing before the House now for him to speak."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"My submission to the Chair is that we have been deprived of an opportunity to discuss the question to-day itself. It is a very urgent matter. Apart from that, we feel very strongly on this question."

SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR:—"தலைவர் அவர்களே, ஆரம்பக் கல்வி விஷயத்தில் முதல் மந்திரி கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் சொன்னுவந்திருக்கும் திருத்தமானது மக்களுக்கு கேடு விளைவிக்கக்கூடிய வகையில் இருப்பதை அறிவுறுத்தவே அறிஞர் அண்ணா மறியல் செய்வதாக இருந்தார். மறியல் செய்வதற்குமுன் அவரைக் கைது செய்தது வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயம். அதைப்பற்றி உடனே விசாரிக்கவேண்டும்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"அது உங்கள் இஷ்டமா? அந்த விஷயத்தைப் பற்றியே இப்பொழுது விவாதத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாதபோது அதைப் பற்றிப் பேசுவதில் என்ன பிரயோசனம். நாளைக்கு நீங்கள் பேசுங்கள். இது விஷயத்தை நாளைக்கு நான் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

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SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—"அத்யக்ஷ, நேன் நிச்சய உம் காலா முஹ்ய நுஸஸகஸி amendment ஸம்ஸிங்காநு. அடி காலா முஹ்ய நுஸஸகஸி. அம்ஸு ஸ்லஸந்தி . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I had no time to go through it . . ."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—"அத்யக்ஷ, இம் அக்யுஸஸர நுஸஸகஸி. இ ருஹ அக்யுஸ ஸகஸாடி க்யுஸஸாயநாருல . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. I had no time to go through these motions this morning. I shall take up the adjournment motions tomorrow. I have called the Leader of the Opposition to speak."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Just a point of information, Sir, lest my conduct and the conduct of others should be misconstrued. We mean no disrespect to the Speaker's ruling; we feel strongly on this question and we propose to record our protest against the entire policy of the Government and their failure to consult this House. Since the Government have acted unilaterally without consulting this House, at the very first opportunity we want to register our protest and the protest of the people of this country whom we represent by walking out of the House."

(Then Sri P. Ramamurthi followed by some hon. Members 12-20 p.m. walked out of the House.)

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"Sir, on behalf of the Toilers' Party I wish to voice forth our protest against the arrest by the Government of big leaders like Mr. Annadurai by walking out of the House for a few minutes."

Then, all T.N.T. Members led by Sri V. R. Nagarajan walked out of the House.

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission I beg to move—

'This House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament.'

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"On a point of order, Sir. The Andhra State Bill is an important one and no Telugu copies of the Bill have been supplied to Members who do not know English. Same is the difficulty in the case of Members who know only Tamil, Kanarese or Malayalam. Of course, many Members have not yet received even the English copies. I therefore request the Hon. Speaker to take note of this and arrange to supply us copies of the Andhra State Bill in the languages also. Then only will it be possible for us to discuss the Bill."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member could have informed me about this in my Chamber itself yesterday. Now, the Hon. the Chief Minister will speak."

THE HON. C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, may I say something about the point of order raised by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry my friend forgets the main object which he has in his mind and he does not seem to realize that the very object he has in his mind will be frustrated or at any rate greatly delayed if he presses the point he is now making. I think all of us are agreed that we should hasten this proposal finding its completion before a certain period of time and if we begin now to operate mere routine translation of the Bill into several languages—because it is not only Telugu but many Members may also claim the same thing for other languages—the whole thing will get delayed. I hope he will withdraw his opposition to this particular matter. It is no doubt true that everything should be done in proper form. But sometimes we have to act quickly and expeditiously. That is the only thing I wish to say about it, Sir, and I do not think he represents any very large body of opinion in raising this particular objection because most Members, I believe and I presume rightly, are in a hurry about it and are not prepared to wait for translations and correct translations to be arranged before we discuss the Bill. Now, I will go to the next point."

(At this stage, the hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah was seen standing.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let not the hon. Member disturb the Hon. the Chief Minister. Whatever he wants to say, let him come to my Chamber and say it and I will convey it to the Hon. the Chief Minister."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister said that if the point on the question of translation was over he would proceed to the next and it was only on that question that Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah probably wanted to raise another point."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I told the hon. Member that I would give full consideration to his request. Now, the Hon. the Chief Minister will continue."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I have moved that—

'This House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament.'

Hon. Members are aware of all that has happened. Hon. Members are aware also of the most recent part of the history of this movement and we are all agreed that a Bill should be introduced in

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Parliament so as to hasten the realisation of the wishes of the people of Andhra in this respect and I may at once say that I fully appreciate, and I know that beyond doubt, that the public feeling in Andhra will look upon the day when this Bill is passed in Parliament as an Independence Day, equal in importance, so far as they are concerned, to August 15th, 1947. I am sure, therefore that all sections of the House will co-operate to hasten this process and to get the Bill introduced and passed as soon as possible. The Government of India have given a time-table as you are aware, Sir, and we are told that it is the intention of the Government of India to introduce this Bill in Parliament if possible in the first week of August and they would like to have the opinion of the Legislature of Madras before the third week of July. So the time-table has been arranged that we should discuss it now and close our discussion on the clauses also and then the other House will take it up on the 20th and the matter will be completed and I hope it will be ready in time to place our opinions in the hands of the Government of India in the third week of this month so that the Bill could be revised and be ready to be introduced in Parliament in the first week of August.

"On the motion itself, the matter is decided by you, Sir, in the circular you have issued to Members, that it should be divided into two parts—firstly that this House must first give its opinion as regards the proposal to introduce the Bill in Parliament and secondly that the various provisions of the Bill should be discussed for moving amendments. The present motion covers the first part whether this House is clearly of the opinion and recommends that the Bill be introduced in Parliament. It is needless therefore for me to dwell at any length on this motion. We will have to dwell at great length on the various clauses of the Bill. But, as regards the motion that is now before the House, viz., whether the Bill should be introduced and whether we should recommend it to be done, there can be no difference of opinion now and I therefore think that the less time we spend on this motion, the more time we conserve for the discussion of various clauses of the Bill which are important. It is hardly necessary for us merely for the sake of reviewing the past history that we should spend much time in a general discussion over a motion that we recommend that the Bill be introduced in Parliament. Many things can be said which are no doubt relevant to the subject. Many things can be said which are no doubt important. But the question is whether we should say them in this connection on this motion. The other thing is whether we should go back to the history of the matter and indulge in allegations and defences and answers and counter-allegations and the like. I submit that the time is ripe for hurrying up of the introduction of the Bill, that the time is ripe for reviving goodwill and neighbourliness and that the time is ripe for all of us to make the new State start a successful beginning. I recommend therefore that this House wholeheartedly, without dissent, accept the motion that this House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament."

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12-30
p.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'This House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament.'

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, we are glad that after a long struggle and so much sacrifice by martyrs like Potti Sriramulu and others, we are now having before us a Bill for the setting up of the Andhra State to be introduced in Parliament, and which is to be recommended by the Madras Legislature for being accepted by Parliament. Every Andhra not only every Andhra but every Indian who stood for national struggle and national liberation as well as for our cultural advancement will be proud to support the introduction of the Andhra Bill in Parliament.

"The Andhras are a glorious nation. Their history dates back to more than two thousand years. They have got the highest tradition and culture. Their fame had spread all over the world from Cambodia to Egypt and other countries. Previously the Andhras stood as a nation. After the Kakatiya dynasty they were divided into tiny fragments. The Mogul Empire annexed some Andhra territory, Mysore State something, Hyderabad something and Madras State some portion. Orissa also had its share. Now that their long cherished goal is about to be achieved, the Andhras all over India feel that they should be united, united not merely culturally and economically but politically also. They want political integration. Political integration will bring them all into one unit and pave the way for their cultural and economic development.

K. L. K.

"Let me not omit to mention, lest I should be failing in my duty, the glorious sacrifices which some of our Andhra veterans like Konda Venkatapiah and Unnava Lakshminarayana have made since 1911 for the formation of the Andhra State, out of the Madras Province. With that end they worked all along. They entered the national movement for the liberation of Mother India. They stood as one with the Tamilian brethren. At that time their aim was to overthrow the foreign domination. It was a life and death struggle for them to overthrow the imperialist power. During that national struggle the Andhras realised that it was of fundamental importance that they should be brought into a homogeneous unit. They also came to the conclusion that this could be best achieved by the formation of an Andhra State alone and not by anything else. In 1920 with this object in view they joined the Congress fold and worked with them for the achievement of Swaraj. Numerous obstacles were there for them to surmount. Their struggle against British Imperialism was not an easy one. It was bitter in every sense of the term. Let us not recount and let us forget all those sad experiences now at this joyous moment when the heart of every Andhra, be he in Madras, Delhi, or anywhere in India would be jubilant. Let us not apportion blame for

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all our previous sad experiences. Be he a Tamilian, Kannadiga or Malayalee—everyone would, I am sure, feel happy on our getting our long-cherished Andhra State.

"The only point I wish my Tamilian friends to understand is, now that we are about to part, let us part without quarrels. Let us part as brothers without bitterness. We are on the threshold of our new era. Let our Tamilian brethren who cry for Tamil nad, our Kannadiga neighbours who cry for Karnatak State and our Malayalee friends who demand Aikya Kerala bear in mind what Pandit Nehru had told us. He had told that after watching the progress and stability of the Andhra State, say, for a year or so, the Centre would think of the formation of other contiguous linguistic States. In the same spirit I want our Tamilian and Kannadiga friends to part with us, and I appeal to them to bear in mind that when we part with them, we part not with a view to live in isolation but we part in the hope of re-accelerating and developing our long association. No doubt we have so many feelings, bitter feelings, and, may I say strong emotions also over some issues. But that should not hinder our progress. Let us solve it amicably between ourselves. When a Minister quarrels with another Minister inside the Cabinet or when a Member exchanges harsh words with another in the Composite Assembly, let us not take them to heart. After all our interests are alike. Let us take things in that light. As the Hon. Chief Minister said let us not try to throw allegations and receive counter-allegations against one another while speaking on the simple motion that this House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953 be introduced in Parliament. There are so many important clauses in the Bill which we shall discuss threadbare later on.

"Our pursuit is a long one. We are not overenthusiastic at this springing up of the new State. Our cherished goal is the formation of Visala Andhra composed of the Telugu speaking areas of Hyderabad, Orissa, Mysore and other contiguous States. That is what every true Andhra aspires for. Let me not be mistaken as if I do not welcome the formation of the present Andhra State out of the composite Madras State. I have only mentioned the innate desire of the three and odd crores of Andhras. In 1935 some of our Andhra brethren were sent to Orissa. A large proportion of our kinsmen still live under the reign of Nizam and other feudal set-up. Some are still to be found in Mysore State. They are all there ready to join us to constitute the Visala Andhra State. That is the desire in the heart of every true Andhra. I long to see that eventful day.

"When I stood here and spoke in English after addressing you, Mr. Speaker as "Adhyaksha" some of my friends once said, 'go back to your State with your language.' I told those friends that if they were bothered with these multifarious languages in the Assembly let them send a wire immediately to Pandit Nehru

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for the setting up of a linguistic State for Andhras. There would not then be any more Telugu pestering. The setting up of linguistic States is the only solution for this multi-lingual controversy.

"Before I close let me again refer, Mr. Speaker, to the glorious sacrifice of Potti Sriramulu who died a truly martyr's death. At this momentous hour when we are having before us the Bill embodying the provisions for the setting up of that Andhra State which was so dear to Potti Sriramulu's heart, let me pay homage to his memory. There were fifteen other martyrs who sacrificed their lives for the formation of the Andhra State. They were all scattered from Nellore to Vizag. Let me pay my homage to their memory also.

12-40 p.m. "Otherwise we shall be forgetting history. At the same time, I want to impress upon the Andhras, Andhra legislators and the Andhra common people, that the Province is not coming at our sweet will; let us remember that it is coming to us after a considerable amount of suffering and sacrifice on the part of so many people; let us remember that it is not coming to enable us to achieve our own ends; let us not feel that it has come and that we can achieve our personal ends or our party ends or political ends of this or that party. On the other hand, let us remember that we must stand as one united people and we have plighted ourselves that we, Andhras, are going to serve the interests of the down-trodden Andhras, whether he is in the Agency area or whether he lives in Rayalaseema, in Salem or Nellore or Vizakhapatnam. With this appeal to the people of the Andhra, I support the motion that this Bill be recommended to Parliament for their consideration and I thank you, Sir, Mr. Speaker and all."

Mr. SPEAKER:—"Does any hon. Member wish to speak on the motion? (After a pause.) As no hon. Member has risen from his seat shall I call upon the Hon. the Chief Minister to reply?"

* Sri T. VISWANATHAM:—"If that is so, I shall speak, Sir. It was said, Sir, that there would be a three-day discussion and so, I thought I could postpone my speech to the last day."

Mr. SPEAKER:—"But nobody comes forward to speak and so the alternative would be to ask the Hon. Minister to reply."

* Sri T. VISWANATHAM:—"I shall just wait for some thirty second and if nobody rises, I shall begin, Sir."

(Sri C. V. K. RAO rose in his seat.)

Mr. SPEAKER:—"Does Mr. Rao want to speak?"

Sri C. V. K. RAO:—"What is the subject, Sir?" (Laughter.)

Sri K. SUBBA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, on a point of order. May I bring to your notice, Sir, that many of the Members have not received copies of the Bill under consideration and the Government are not able to supply copies to Members?"

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Mr. SPEAKER:—"I shall go into that matter. But I wish to tell the hon. Member that the copies of the Bill were sent to the home addresses of Members five days ago; it would have gone to their place of usual residence and by the time it reached their place, presumably, they would have left their place."

Sri C. V. K. RAO:—"I wish to make a submission regarding the submission of amendments."

Mr. SPEAKER:—"I would advise the hon. Member that this is not the time to refer to it."

* Sri T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that the Andhras will deem the day on which the Bill is passed in Parliament as their Independence Day and what the Hon. the Chief Minister said is perfectly right. I do not however propose to analyse at this stage why they should feel that it would be their Independence Day. I am glad that the Chief Minister has not taken much time over controversial matters and he has simply moved that the Bill regarding the formation of the Andhra State be recommended for consideration by the Parliament and it may be taken up by them. Really as my hon. Friend Sri Gopalakrishnaiah has said we owe it greatly to Sri Potti Sriramulu and the other fifteen or sixteen martyrs who were shot dead during the two or three days following his death. (As you, Sir, are aware the demand for the formation of the Andhra State is a very longstanding one. So far as this Legislature is concerned, it came up before it even as early as 1913 and 1914. Even since then, resolutions were moved and questions were asked year after year but several reasons contributed to negative or delay the formation. When the non-co-operation movement was started and the Congress was reorganized on a linguistic basis and when the reorganization of the country on a linguistic basis gave a fillip to the national movement and when we found that the leaders, and the people could then go together better it was thought and the Congress also shared the view, that the re-distribution of the country on a linguistic basis would help not merely the deliverance of the country from the hands of the Britisher but also help to consolidate the rising surge of nationalism within the country and make independence worthwhile to all those that are born in the country. That was the reason why the Congress started it in 1920 but unfortunately the views of the leaders of the Congress got slightly changed after they came into office after the departure of the British. New ideas developed with the new leadership and they thought that the re-distribution of the country on the basis of language was bad. When people at the top say that a thing is bad, naturally there will be some people who follow them although their own ideas might not square with them and the ideas of the leaders might not be quite correct. It will, therefore, be all in the reverse gear and proofs could be advanced and incidents would be shown to show that the re-distribution of the country is not good. But owing to the persistent agitation of not merely the Andhras, but also the Maharashtrians,

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and the Kannadigas, the movement for the distribution of the provinces on a language basis gathered great volume and strength and produced great reactions in the country which ultimately led to the martyrdom of Sri Potti Sriramulu and fifteen or sixteen others who were shot dead closely afterwards. The re-distribution of the country on a linguistic basis started with their martyrdom. We, not merely the Andhras, but the whole country is proud of a man who was able to die voluntarily for the sake of his convictions. It was the Prime Minister of India who said that the States are really powerful but when people are ready to die for the sake of their convictions, even the States become powerless. Though he was not disposed towards linguistic re-distribution he had to agree to the formation of the Andhra State. Doubts had been entertained at high level about the efficacy of the re-distribution of the country on a linguistic basis. We assure you and the top-ranking leaders in charge of the affairs of the country that the re-distribution of the country will add to the strength of the country rather than reduce it. We know it is only by means of a common language that we will be able to reach the heart of the people and it is only through that language that the ordinary people can reach those who are in charge of the affairs of the State. Language strengthens the bonds between the people and the persons in charge of the affairs of the country and makes for better understanding and that is what we have always insisted upon. The Andhra State will certainly add strength not merely to the Andhras, not merely to the portions which now form part of the Andhra State but to the whole State of Madras and to the entire country. It is true that this Bill is very inadequate and there are several features which are all adverse to the interests of the Andhras so much so, there are some who say: "Why have an Andhra State with such bad provisions; why have a province under such conditions?" But I still say that in spite of the defects and the injustice that it contains so far as the Andhras are concerned, we want the State and we want the State to be formed at once that is why we welcome the introduction of this Bill in Parliament, not that we are satisfied with the provisions of the Bill; it may be that we will have to suffer on account of this injustice for some time more. We have suffered for more than forty years and when we gain the State it does not matter if we suffer for some four or more years on account of the provisions of this Bill. But we do not like that the measure should be postponed any longer and that is the reason we rise to support the introduction of this Bill in parliament.

12-50
p.m.

"Sir, as my hon. Friend, Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah, stressed on this occasion the history of this movement and also the ambitions of the Andhras to have not merely an Andhra State composed of the few territories which now form part of this State but also of the outlying territories. We are anxious to have a strong and full-fledged Visal-Andhra State with the outlying areas which are now parts of Orissa, parts of Hyderabad, parts of the Central Provinces and parts of Mysore on this side. We want

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the matter to be settled as soon as possible and in the best way possible notwithstanding any small differences and any readjustments that may be necessary on the outlying borders.

"Our ambition is to have an Andhra State; but, let me assure my Friends here that although on several occasions we, Andhras, have felt that we were not treated in the way in which we ought to have been treated, still at the time of parting and on an occasion like this, I do not like to go into all those things and rouse feelings in the matter. All that has got to be said has already been said in the Press and on the platforms. If this Bill had only been said in the beginning, I would be justified in referring to them but the Bill is only the final conclusion of all that had happened during the last so many years and particularly after December last year, and I do not like to go into all these matters. But, I would certainly say that, whatever the other feelings we might have had, when we part, we part as friends and that we cherish the friendship of those who are our own countrymen whether they may be in the North or whether they may be in the immediate South. Notwithstanding the differences we had with them in a combined administration, still we wish them well, we want their goodwill; than they won our goodwill. After all, we cannot forget that we are children of the same soil worshipping the same Mother and having the same ideal of building up a nation which shall be our pride and which will be worthy of the traditions which this ancient country has built during the glorious periods in the history of the world. Therefore, if we want the Andhra State it is not merely to set right a few irrigation projects or to set right a few injustices and a few of the deficiencies in the Services but it is only to rebuild the nation. Visala Andhra, you will realise, Mr. Speaker, will be the backbone of this country. With its great rivers and its vast resources which are over the surface of the earth as well as those which are below the earth's surface, the new Andhra State—also the Visala Andhra if formed soon—will be a source of great strength and will really be the backbone of the greatness and the future of this country.

"We hope that the aspersions against the Andhras that they are not very intelligent and are not very industrious will all be things of the past. (Interruption.) I do not say that these aspersions have been cast here now. They have been there during the last 40 years that the Andhras are not suited for this or that and also that they are not up to the mark, though of course, being up to the mark is a matter which depends upon the chances, the occasions and the opportunities that are afforded. But, I do not want to go into these controversial things. I touched upon that aspect only to point out that once the new State is formed, all virtues which are said to exist in a great people and are required of a great nation will be amply found in the Andhras. Such qualities will be cultivated not only to the advantage of the Andhras but to the advantage of everyone that is living in this vast country. Andhra will be an asset of supreme value to the whole nation. We welcome the introduction of this Bill and I therefore, Sir, heartily support the motion that the Bill be introduced in Parliament."

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* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion recommending the introduction of the Andhra State Bill in Parliament. The formation of the Andhra State has been the cherished dream of the Andhra people. This movement had not been begun, as is generally supposed, by the few townsmen who wanted some jobs for themselves as against the Tamilians who, it was said, were monopolising all the jobs. We will have to take it that in the formation of the new Andhra State we are going to have a new State of a type which we did not find in the combined Madras State. The Madras State is partly industrial and partly agricultural but in the case of the Andhra State we are having perhaps, for the first time, very, very peculiar problems, where feudal landlordism and the great oppressive landlordism of the countryside would like to keep the people in bondage. It is to fight against these that the agitation for the Andhra State was started. It will be remembered that the Estates Land Act was first enacted in 1908 and it was generally about 1908 that the Andhra Mahasabha was first started to demand and to agitate for the formation of the Andhra State. With regard to this Estates Land Act of 1908, we can generally take it that it must have been the result of long agitation by the ryots of the Andhra estates. The Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act which we recently passed is the result of the great struggle of the Tanjore tenants against the oppression of the mirasidars. So also, we will have to take it that though the Act was passed about 1908, there had been a number of struggles waged by the peasantry of Andhra against feudal oppression and against the oppression of landlordism and, it is surely no accident that about 1908 we had the agitation for the Andhra State. It is therefore in the rising of the struggling peasant for his land, for his liberty and for liberation from the slavery and serfdom of landlordism that we find the first beginnings of the struggle for the Andhra State.

“ If we look at this from this aspect it will be found that to-morrow we will have to begin the new Andhra State with very peculiar problems, problems which are anti-zamindari, anti-inamdari and anti-feudal in character. If we only think on these lines, it will be clear that for the regeneration of Andhra and for the solution of the many problems that confront Andhra, a good amount of industrialisation is necessary. It is in this connection, Sir, that we in fact, demand of the Tamil State that they should help us with their technical personnel and with their advice because, as it is, the Tamil State is more advanced industrially than the Andhra State. In Tamilnad you have more towns, there is more of urbanisation and it is, in fact, the native place of some of the great stalwart statesmen like the Rt. Hon. V. S. Srinivasa Sastri, Sri T. R. Venkatarama Sastriar and many others of that type. Now, we really start with very little of such traditions because our economic set-up has been merely feudal. In fact, it has been largely rural and we will have to follow the traditions not merely of the public life that we had when Andhra and Tamilnad were together but also the traditions that had been built up inside this Assembly. We will have to carry

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these great and liberal traditions into our Andhra State and it is only then that we could build up a good Andhra State.

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

“ It is only when the Andhra State is more industrially and commercially developed that we can have a real Andhra State. You know, Sir, that one of the greatest impediments that stands in the way of a democratic Andhra State is the continued survival of feudalism, the survival of zamindari, inamdari and other forms of land tenure which are our heritage and which still cling to us in spite of the fact that there had been a number of enactments passed by the last Ministry and a few by the present Ministry with regard to land tenure. The previous Governments as well as the present Government have not gone into the root of the problem. They have not distributed lands to the tillers of the soil. They have not guaranteed to the tillers residing in the villages either the right to live or for the matter of that the right to reside in those villages. In fact they have not given them the guarantee to stir from their own houses and walk a furlong or so with safety. I hope, Sir, that in the formation of the new Andhra State, we will carry the great traditions of the fight against landlordism to the farthest extent possible and build a great democratic State. One of the greatest impediments for the building up of a great democratic State in Andhra areas till now is the absence of separate Legislature to voice forth the aspirations of the people. It is through the Legislature that the people will be able to get their wishes fulfilled and put into practice their cherished desires. Sir, we have a great responsibility and we have great tasks to perform, and in performing those tasks we hope our brothers in Tamilnad, in Malabar and South Kanara districts, will support us. We will not part with them, as it were in the spirit that they are our enemies. In fact wherever there are oppressed people their interests are all the same whether they be in Andhra or Tamilnad or Kerala. We want the help of all of them in the fight that we have to put forth inside the Andhra Assembly and outside it for fulfilling the democratic aspirations of the common man. We hope, we will have a large amount of co-operation in this matter. We have been here for the past one year and three months in this House and we have contributed our mite for the successful working of this Legislature. We hope we will have the co-operation of this Legislature which is going to be the Legislature of the residuary Madras State in the formation of the new Andhra State. A number of problems are likely to arise about the division of assets and liabilities, about electricity projects, and about so many other matters connected with the formation of the new State. Sir, in so far as you support the legitimate aspirations of Andhras in every one of these things, you are really supporting the legitimate aspirations of Tamilnad, of Malabar and South Kanara districts. In fact the legitimate and democratic aspirations of the common man everywhere are the same and it is in that light that I would appeal to you, Sir, to use your influence, to use your power to see

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

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வழி நடந்தவன். இன்று அவர் ஆந்திர மாகாணத்திற்கு பிரதம மந்திரியாக வரும் பட்சத்தில் நான் மிகவும் சந்தோஷமடைவேன். ஆகவே யாரோ இப்படி முதல் அமைச்சராக வர வேண்டும், மந்திரி பதவிக்கு வர வேண்டும், மற்றும் இதுபோன்ற பல அதிகாரப் பித்தினால் தான் ஆந்திரர்கள் தங்களுக்கென்று தனி மாகாணம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்களே தவிர, உண்மையாக அந்த மாகாணத்தினால் அவர்களுக்கு எந்த விதமான நன்மையும் இருக்கப் போவதில்லை. ஆனால் அது வேறு விஷயம். எப்பொழுது பிரிந்து போகிறோம் என்கிறார்களோ அப்பொழுது தாராளமாகப் பிரிந்து போகட்டும். அதைப்பற்றி நாங்கள் ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. ஆனால் இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் தலைவராகிய கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பிரிந்து போகின்ற ஆந்திரர்களுக்குச் சலுகை காட்டும் வகையில் தமிழர்களுடைய உரிமைகளை ஏன் விட்டுக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று தான் நான் கேட்கிறேன்? எதற்காக இதைச் சொல்லுகின்றேன் என்று நீங்கள் கேட்கலாம். சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் 6 தாலுக்காக்கள் தமிழர்கள் வாழுகின்ற பிரதேசம். தமிழ் கலாசாரம், நாகரீகம், இலக்கியம் தழைத்திருக்கின்ற பிரதேசம். அதையும் ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தோடு சேர்த்திருப்பதைக்கண்டு அங்குள்ள தமிழர்கள் உள்ளம் குழுகிறார்கள். புள்ளி விவரங்களுடன் கூட அந்த ஜில்லாக்கள் தமிழர்களுடைய ஜில்லாக்கள் தான் என்று நிரூபிக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையில் புள்ளி விவரங்களும் அதையேதான் கூறுகின்றது. சர்க்காரின் சென்ஸஸ் கணக்கில் அப்படியில்லையென்றால், சென்ஸஸ் எடுக்க வந்த தெலுங்கு அதிகாரிகள் உங்களுக்குத் தெலுங்கு பேசத் தெரியுமா? அப்படியானால் நீ தெலுங்கன் என்று குறித்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். நானும் தான் தெலுங்கு பேசினால் புரிந்து கொள்வேன். தெலுங்கிலும் பேசுவேன். அதனால் நான் தெலுங்குவிட விட்டாடியுமா? உண்மையிலேயே சரியான சென்ஸஸ் கணக்கு அங்கு தயாரிக்கப்படவேயில்லை. முக்கியமாக சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள 6 தாலுக்காக்கள் மிக அதிகமாக தமிழர்கள் வாழும் பிரதேசம். குறிப்பாக திருத்தணி, கங்குந்தன்குப்பம், சந்திரகிரி தாலுகா முதலியவைகள் தமிழர்கள் வாழக்கூடிய பிரதேசமாகும். சந்திரகிரி தாலுகா என்ற திருப்பத்தான் நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய தலைவர் கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் பாம்பா பிறந்த இடம். அங்கிருந்து வந்தவர்தான் நமது சர்க்காரத்தி ராஜாஜி அவர்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும் பொழுது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் அந்த தாலுகாக்களை யெல்லாம் ஆந்திரர்களுக்கு விட்டுக் கொடுக்க எப்படி முன் வந்தார்கள் என்றுதான் தெரியவில்லை.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ அது அவருடைய தாராள குணத்தினால். ” (சிரிப்பு.)

1-20
P.M.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ தன்னுடைய தாராள குணத்தினால் தான் விட்டுக் கொடுத்திருப்பதாக கனம் ராஜாஜி சொல்லுகிறார்கள். தமிழர்கள் எல்லோரும் தாராள மனப்பான்மையுடைய, விட்டுக் கொடுக்கும் மனப்பான்மையுடைய தான் உடையவர்கள். ஆனால் மிக அதிகமான தமிழர்களின் உரிமைகள் பறிக்கப்படுகிறபோது அது தாராளமான மனப்பான்மையென்று சொல்லி விட்டுக் கொடுக்கவே முடியாது. தமிழர்கள் எல்லோரும் இன்றைய தினம் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள் என்று, கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஆந்திரர்களுக்குச் சலுகை காட்டுகிறார்களே தவிர தமிழர்களின் உரிமையைக் காக்க முயற்சிக்கவில்லை. அவர் ஆந்திரர்களால் எமாற்றப்படுகிறார். எமாற்றப்பட்டும் விட்டார், என்று தான் நினைக்கிறார்கள். பெல்லாரியை ஆந்திராவுடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்தபோது ரயிலை கொளுத்தி விட்டார்களோ அப்படி தமிழர்கள் யாரும் செய்யவில்லை. நெல்லூரிலே கூட்டம்ஷெட்டில் இருந்த வண்டிகளிலிருந்து உணவு தானியங்களை யெல்லாம் குறையாடினார்களே அப்படி தமிழர்கள் யாரும் செய்யவில்லை. அவர்கள் தங்கள் கலாசாரம், நாகரீகம், மொழி முதலியவற்றைக் காப்பாற்றிக்கொள்ளவே தான் நியாயமாகச் சித்தூரில் போராடினார்கள். அவர்களின் போராட்டம் ரொம்பவும் நியாயமானது. பெல்லாரி ஜில்லாவை எத்துடன் சேர்ப்பது என்று விசாரிக்க ஒரு நீதிபதியை அனுப்பினார்களே, அது மாதிரியாக சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவை பற்றியும் விசாரணை செய்து ஒரு

14th July 1953]

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

முடிவு அறிவிக்க ஏன் ஒரு நீதிபதியை அனுப்பக் கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இதில் கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும். தமிழர்களின் உரிமைகளை விட்டுவிடக் கூடாது. ஏன் இந்த ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை மசோதாவிலேயே, சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஆறு தாலுக்காக்கள் நீங்கலாக இதர சச்சரவு அற்ற பிரதேசங்களைக் கொண்டு ஆந்திர மாகாணம் அமைக்கப்படுமென அறிவிக்கக் கூடாது என்று தான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஆந்திரர்களை யாரும் 'போ' என்று சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்களாகத் தான் போகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் போகும் பொழுது நம்முடைய பொருள்களை சுருட்டிக் கொண்டு போக நாம் அனுமதிக்கக் கூடாது. அவர்கள் தாராளமாகப் போகட்டும். அவர்களுக்கு நியாயமாகச் சேரவேண்டியவைகளை பட்ச பாதிமில்லாமல் பகிர்ந்து கொடுத்து அனுப்புங்கள் என்று தான் நாங்கள் சொல்லுகிறோம். ஆனால் தமிழர்களுடைய உரிமைகளை விட்டுக் கொடுத்து, தமிழர்களுக்குச் சேரவேண்டிய பொருள்களையும் கூட அவர்கள் அபகரித்துக் கொண்டு போகாமல் இருக்க தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று தான் நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த மசோதாவைப் பற்றி வேறு ஒரு விஷயத்தை பேசும்போது யாரும் எனது தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கு எதிராகப் பேசுவதாக எண்ணிக்கொள்ளவேண்டாம். கவுன்ஸில் அங்கத்தினராகத் தான் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் வரமுடியுமென்பதில்லை. கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் ஆந்திராவில் போய் நின்று தேர்தலில் அசெம்பளிகே வெற்றியுடன் ஜெயித்த வரமுடிந்தது. ஆகவே கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு அசெம்பளி ஸ்தானத்திற்கு தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களில் எந்த இடத்தில் தேர்தலில் நின்றாலும் வெற்றி பெற்று வருவார்கள். ஆகவே ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்திற்கு கவுன்ஸில் வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லும்போது எதற்காக தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்திற்கு மாதிரியும் கவுன்ஸில் வேண்டுமென்று சொல்ல வேண்டுமென்று தான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இதற்கும் கவுன்ஸில் வேண்டாமென்று செய்வதே நியாயமானது. இப்பொழுது கவுன்ஸில் இருப்பதினால் என்ன பிரயோஜனம்? வீணாகப் பணம் விரயமாகிறதே தவிர அவர்கள் செய்யக்கூடிய வேலைகள் என்ன இருக்கிறது? அவர்களால் டிமாண்டு மீது லோட்டு செய்ய முடியுமா? பணம் bill-ஐ பற்றி ஏதாவது யோசிக்க முடியுமா? ஏற்கெனவே இந்திய சர்க்காரிடமிருந்து ஏழு கோடி ரூபாய் கடன் வாங்கியிருக்கிறோம். அந்தப் பணத்தை எப்படிக் கொடுப்ப தென்றே தெரியவில்லை. இன்னும் ஏராளமான பணம் தேவையாக இருக்கிறது. அதோடு ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிந்து விட்டால் இருக்கப் போவது மிகச் சிறிய மாகாணம். அதற்கு கவுன்ஸில் என்றும் ஒன்றை வைத்துக்கொண்டு ஏன் வீணாக ஏராளமான பணத்தைச் செலவிடவேண்டுமென்று தான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஏற்கெனவேயே ஏராளமான பணம் கடன் வாங்கி வாங்கி ஆந்திர மாகாணத்திற்காகச் செலவிட்டு வந்திருக்கிறோம். அவர்கள் பிரிந்து போனபின் நம் ராஜ்யத்தின் செலவுகளைக் குறைத்துக் கொண்டு பல அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டங்களில் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் முக்கியமாகும். அப்படியிருக்கும் பொழுது நமக்கு கவுன்ஸில் என்று ஒன்று தேவையெயில்லை. ஆகவே ஆந்திர மாகாணத்திற்கு கவுன்ஸில் இல்லையென்பதைப் போலவே தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்திற்கும் கவுன்ஸில் கிடையாது என்று செய்துவிட மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு இந்த சர்க்கார் சிபார்சு செய்யவேண்டும்.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ அதைப் பற்றி நீங்கள் தனிக்ளாசில் பேசுங்கள்.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ ஆகவே இம்மாதிரி இந்த மசோதாவில் சர்க்கார் பல பல திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டுவந்தால் தான் தமிழர்களுடைய உரிமைகள் பாதிக்கப்படாமலிருக்கும். அவ்விதமே தான் என்னோரும் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆந்திரர்கள் போகும்போது இதரங்கள் சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆந்திரர்கள் போகவேண்டாம். அவர்களுக்கு vested interest மனம் நோக்கும்படியாகப் போக அவர்கள் எப்படி நியாயமாகப் போக வேண்டுமோ என்று சொல்வது போல அவர்கள் எப்படி நியாயமாகப் போக வேண்டுமோ அவ்விதம் போகலாம். நமக்குக் கிடைக்கவேண்டிய நியாயமான கோரிக்கைகளை அவர்கள் கொடுத்து விட்டு போகவேண்டும். அவர்கள் இப்பொழுது

[Sri K. T. Kosaraju] [14th July 1953]

தனி ராஜ்யம் வேண்டுமென்று துடிக்கிறார்கள், கத்திறார்கள். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு சவால் விடுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் என் சவால் விடுவதற்கு அவசியம் இல்லை. கனம் ராஜாஜிக்கு சவால் விட வேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. அப்பொழுது தான் அவர்களுக்கு சுய நலம் வருகிறது. எதற்காக அவர்கள் கூச்சல் போடுகிறார்கள் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. எதற்காக அவ்விதம் போடுகிறார்கள். அதற்கு நாங்கள் ஒன்றும் பயப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் தமிழர்களுடைய நியாயமான கோரிக்கைகளை வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். இந்த மசோதா ஒரு சரித்திர பூர்வமான மசோதா. இதை கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பிரேரேபிக்கும்போது தமிழர்களுடைய உரிமைகள் பாதிக்காமலிருக்கும்படியாக பார்த்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அப்போது தான் நான் மீண்டும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கல்விச் செலவு விஷயத்தில் நியாயமான விஷயத்திலும் பங்கு போடுவதில் விதமாய் இருக்கிறது. அதில் Residuary State-ன் உரிமை பாதிக்கப் படுகிறது. தனது உடைய உரிமையை இழந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே அவர்கள் அந்த நியாயமான முறையில் போக வேண்டுமோ அந்த நியாயமான முறையில் போகட்டும். நாங்கள் போங்கள் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்கள் தான் போக வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதனால் அவர்கள் நியாயமான முறையில் போகட்டும் என்று தான் நாங்கள் சொல்லுகிறோம். அக்டோபர் மாதத்திலேயே போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதோடு பர் மசோதாவும் வந்திருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒரு மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்து அதையும் நாம் பாஸ் பண்ண போகிறோம். அதுவும் இன்னும் இரண்டு டொரு நாட்களில் பாசாகிவிடும். இந்த மசோதாவைப்பற்றி அவர்கள் மாதக் கணக்கில் பேச வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் மாதக் கணக்கில் தான் பேசட்டும் வருஷக் கணக்கில் தான் பேசட்டும். சந்தோஷம் தான். அவர்கள் போக வேண்டும் என்று நினைப்பதால் அதற்குள் வேண்டியதைப் பேச வேண்டும் என்று அப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அது அவசியம் இல்லை. கூடிய சீக்கிரத்திலேயே இந்த மசோதாவை முடித்துக்கொண்டு அவர்கள் அக்டோபர் மாதத்திலேயே போகட்டும். அக்டோபர் மாதத்திலேயே அங்கு வேறு ஒரு ராஜ்யம் இயங்கட்டும், இங்கும் ஒரு ராஜ்யம் இயங்கட்டும். அதைப் பற்றி கவலை இல்லை. ஆனால் எங்களுடைய உரிமைதான் கெட்டுப் போகாமல் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று நான் மீண்டும் மீண்டும் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவ்விதம் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

* SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—“கொஞ்சம், அந்தராஸ்திரம் பிரதேசம் சம்பந்தமுள்ள யா சாஸனங்கள் ఈ నాడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రమునకు సంబంధించిన బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టబడింది. ఇది ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రజాతికి చాలా సంక్షేమ పనియందుకు సమయము. ఈ బిల్లును నేను విశదపరచుచు ముందు కొన్ని ముఖ్యమైన విషయములు తెప్పవలసిన అవసరమున్నది. ఈ నాడు యిక్కడ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము యేర్పాటు చేయాలని బిల్లువచ్చింది అంటే, యిదికేవలం సాధారణంగా ఎప్పుడూ వచ్చే బిల్లులలాగు యీనాడు రావడం. ఆంధ్రజాతి కళ్ళపై సంవత్సరాలుగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం కావాలని ఆంధ్రజాతి అధిపతి వారి సేవకుంటుంటే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో పోరాటము చేస్తున్నది. కాంగ్రెసు పరిపాలనకువచ్చి యిప్పటికి అయిదు ఆరు సంవత్సరాలు అయినది. కాని గతంలో పామరాజుగారు వివిధంగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని నిరాకరిస్తూ వచ్చారో, అదేవిధంగా మన కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం రాకుండా అడ్డుకుంటూ వచ్చారు. అందుకల్లా ఆంధ్రజాతి తన జననమునకు సాధించుకోవాలి పోరాటం చేస్తున్నది. అందులో ముఖ్యంగా అమరజీవి పాట్ల ప్రాముఖ్యతగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంకోసం పామరాజు నిర్దేశించిన కనుగుణంగా, తన ఆత్మ బలిదానంచేశాడు. ఇదేసమయంలో అనేకమంది ఆంధ్ర యువకులు తన ప్రాణాలను బలి యిచ్చారు. ఆంధ్ర జాతి పోరాట ఫలితంగా యీనాడు కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం విధిలేక ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర బిల్లును తీసు

[14th July 1953] [Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi]

కొత్తరాష్ట్రం అందరికీ తెలుసును. కాని యీనాటికంటే సమ అంధ్రులు తమ పోరాట ఫలితంగా రాష్ట్రమును సాధించుకోగలిగారు. ఈ బిల్లు యిదివరకే వచ్చిన అయిదారు సంవత్సరాల కంటే ముందే వచ్చియున్నదియితే, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము అనేకమైన ఉపయోగాలు, లాభాలు సంపాదించుకోగలిగింది. అప్పులులేకుండా పోయింది. ఉపకారాలు, 1950 వ సంవత్సరపు విభజనసంఘముయొక్క 8వోట్ల ప్రకారం అనాడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి ఉన్నటువంటి కనీస సౌకర్యాలు అన్నిటా యీనాడు లేకుండా పోయినవి. ఈ విషయము మన కడదరకు విశదముకాగలదు. 1950 వ సంవత్సరపు విభజనసంఘపు తర్ఫీదునుబట్టి ఆంధ్ర, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రము 36.5, 63.5 నిష్పత్తిలో ఆస్తి అప్పులు పంపకం కావాలి. కానీ యీనాడు యీబిల్లు ప్రకారం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి 36 వంతులు మాత్రమే ఆ అప్పులు పంపకము జరుగుతున్నది. అంతేకాకుండా 1949-50 సంవత్సరంలో రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వయొక్క ఋణం 28 కోట్లు రూపాయలు మాత్రమే వుండగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం యీనాడు విరృద్ధి సమయములో ప్రభుత్వ ఋణం దాదాపు 80 కోట్లవరకు విరృద్ధివున్నది. 1949-50 సంవత్సరంలో అవిభక్త మద్రాసు రాష్ట్ర ఆ 68 కోట్ల రూపాయలు ఉన్నది. కాని ఈనాడు యీ ఆస్తి 94 కోట్ల వరకు పెరిగింది. అంత కంటే మూడు సంవత్సరాల లోను రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వ ఆస్తిలో 26 కోట్ల రూపాయలు పెరుగుదల మాత్రమే కనిపించగా, అప్పులమాత్రం 52 కోట్ల రూపాయలు పెరుగుదల కనిపిస్తున్నది. విభజనసంఘం 8వోట్ల ప్రకారం అయినను ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి యీనాడు యింత అప్పులేకుండాపోయింది. దీనికంటేకీ కారణములు మన మహానాయకులనే తెప్పవలసివుంది. అంతేకాకుండా మద్రాసు ప్రకారములోని మూడు రకానికి సంబంధించిన అవిభక్త మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం విరృద్ధి చేసిన పెట్టుబడి మొత్తంలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి 36.5 వంతులు లభించాలని విభజనసంఘం 1949-50 లో నిర్ణయించింది. ఇట్లాంటిది యీనాడు యీఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రపు బిల్లులో యిటువంటి ప్రస్తావన అవకాశంలేకుండా పోయింది.

“ఇదేరకంగా ముంగిట ప్రాజెక్టు విషయములో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి ఉండవలసిన కనీస సౌకర్యాలు యీనాడు రావటంలేదు. 1949-50 సంవత్సరంలో జరిగిన విభజన సంఘం చేసిన విస్తీర్ణప్రకారం ముంగిట ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణవ్యయం అవిభజన సంఘం చేసిన విస్తీర్ణమునకు పెరిగినంత ఫలితాలనియ్యనని. ప్రస్తుత బిల్లు ఆంధ్ర అవశ్య మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రముల పెరిగినంత ఫలితాలనియ్యనని. ప్రస్తుత బిల్లు విస్తీర్ణమునుబట్టి రాష్ట్రము విరృద్ధిచేసినంత యీ ప్రాజెక్టు వ్యవహారాన్ని ఆంధ్ర మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వాలు సంబంధించిలదానా పరిష్కరించుకోవలసియున్నది. ఇట్లు చేయడంమూలంగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి నష్టంకలుగకుండా విభజనసంఘం 8వోట్ల ప్రకారం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి యీ ప్రాజెక్టుకల్ల కనీస సౌకర్యాలుగూడా లేకుండాపోయినవి. ఈ బిల్లులో ఆ అప్పుల పంపకాలలో అనేక లోపాలున్నవి. ఉపకారాలు యీ బిల్లులో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము విరృద్ధి సమయములో బళ్లారి జిల్లా విషయములో అనేక తగాదాలు ఉన్నవి. ఈ బళ్లారి విషయంలో తగాదాలు పరిష్కారం కావాలంటే ఒక బౌండరీ కమీషనును వెంటనే ఏర్పాటుచేయించి యీ తగాదాలు న్యాయముగా పరిష్కరించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. బళ్లారి ఆంధ్రుల వంధ్యప్రకారం, యీతగాదాను బౌండరీ కమీషను మూలంగా పరిష్కారము అయితేతప్ప వేరుమార్గములేదు. కోడల ప్రభుత్వము యీవిషయము వుపరిశోధించాలి.

“ఇదేమూదిగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి కావల్సిన విషయం వచ్చినప్పుడు, రాష్ట్రము విరృద్ధిచేసే ప్రాజెక్టుగూడా విరృద్ధిచాలని అనేకరోజులుగా ఆంధ్రులు కోరు తున్నారు. ఈ విషయంగురించి బిల్లులో దూచివచ్చియితే, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణం

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జరిగినవెంటనే హోదాగూడా ఏర్పడి అవకాశంలేదు. హోదానుగుణించి స్థల నిర్ణయం యీ బిల్లులో సుదూరంబడలేదు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం గవర్నరు ఆంధ్ర హోదా ప్రధాన న్యాయమూర్తి సంగమంపురిలో స్థల నిర్ణయం చేసారట. అట్లుకాకుండా, బిల్లులోనే యీ హోదాగూడా వేరునే ఏర్పాటుచేసేవిధంగావుంటే, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజాసీకం ఎంతో సంతోషించేది. స్థల నిర్ణయ విషయములగుడా శాసనసభ్యులకే యీ అధికారం యిచ్చుటకు ఎంతో బాగుండేది.

“తుంకభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టుకుగాను ప్రభుత్వం 16 కోట్ల రూపాయలు ఖర్చు చేసింది. కాని యీ విషయంలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి చేకూరే అధికారాలు, ఫలితాలు బిల్లులో కనిపించవు. ?”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch. The House will now rise for lunch and reassemble at 2-30 p.m.”

(After lunch—2-30 p.m.)

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—“అధ్యక్షా! ముఖ్యంగా ఈ తుంక భద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు విషయంలో ఈ లోకం మూడు ప్రభుత్వాల ఇంజనీర్లు మంత్రిలు కలిసి చేసుకున్న ఒడంబడిక ప్రకారం ఈ తుంకభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టుకు అమలుజరిపే విధానంలో ఆంధ్రులకు న్యాయం జరిగేటట్లు సంపూర్ణంగా లేదు. అందువల్ల ఈ బిల్లులో ఈ నాడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో తగినంత ఉద్వేగం కనిపించుట లేదు. రాయలసీమలో వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలలో కరువు కాటకాలకు గురియైన ప్రజాసీకానికి సకలముగా గ్యారంటీలు ఉండేట్లు, హామీ ఉండేట్లు చూడవలసిన అవసరం ఉంది. విద్యార్థి విషయకంగామా చినా, కులశ్రేణుల విషయం చూచినా కాకా వెనుకబడియున్నది. మదరాసులో ఇంజనీరింగు, వైద్యము మున్నగు వృత్తి విద్యా సంస్థలు అభివృద్ధిచెందినవి. ఈ మదరాసు కట్టణ ఎంతో అభివృద్ధిచెందినది. కాబట్టి ఆంధ్రప్రాంతం విభజించే సందర్భంలో ఆంధ్రులకు ఇరవై సంవత్సరాలపాటు విద్యాసంస్థలలో స్థితి రిజర్వు చేస్తామని విభజనసంఘం రిపోర్టులో చెప్పబడింది. కాని, ఈనాడు బిల్లులో ఆలాంటి అవకాశం లేకుండాపోయింది. మూడు 200 సంవత్సరాలనుంచి మదరాసు కట్టణం వికసితంగా అభివృద్ధిచెందింది. అటువంటిప్పుడు ఇక్కడ లభించే ఇంజనీరింగు, ఇతర ఉన్నత విద్యా విధానాలలో ఆంధ్ర విద్యార్థులకు అవకాశంలేకుండా పోయే అన్యాయం జరిగజోతోంది. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో యిన్న ఇంజనీరింగు కలాశాలలు ఇక్కడయందే ఇంజనీరింగు కలాశాలల మాదిరిగా అభివృద్ధి చెందలేదు. ఇక్కడ ఉండే course లు అక్కడలేవు. కాబట్టి అక్కడ ఉండే విద్యార్థులకు ఈ కాలేజీలలో వసతులు కల్పించవలసిన అవసరం ఉంది. మదరాసులో యిన్న హాస్పిటలు వసతులు, ముఖ్యంగా జనరలు హాస్పిటలు వంటివి ఆంధ్రదేశంలో లేదు. అటువంటిప్పుడు అక్కడ ప్రజలకు ఈ వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసే విధంగా ఈ బిల్లులో సవరణలు చేయవలసియుంది. ఈ బిల్లులో ఆ విషయాలు చేర్చకలసియుంది. ఇదే విధంగా రాయలసీమలోని కాలేజీలు ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా ఆంధ్రవిశ్వ విద్యాలయంలో కాకుండా, మదరాసు విశ్వ విద్యాలయానికి affiliate అయినవి. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడజోయే ఈ శుభసమయంలో రాయలసీమ కలాశాలలు ఆంధ్ర విశ్వవిద్యాలయంలో చేరే అవకాశం కల్పించవలసిన అవసరం ఉంది. అందువల్ల ఈ నాడు ఈ బిల్లులో అనేకమైన లోపాలు ఉన్నవి. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజాసీకం తమ ప్రాజెక్టులు, వైద్య, విద్యా విషయాలలో అభివృద్ధి గాంచుటకు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కావాలని వాంఛిస్తున్నది. ఆంధ్ర జాతికి ఇంతవరకూ అన్యాయం జరిగింది. కృష్ణా నెన్నరు ప్రాజెక్టు చేరిత ఆంధ్ర

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జాతికి జరిగిన అన్యాయం ఎంతో కష్టపడి మార్పించవలసిన అవసరం వచ్చింది. ఆంధ్ర జాతి అనేక రోజులనుండి కంటూ యున్న కలలు, ప్రాజెక్టులు అభివృద్ధి చేసుకోవడం ద్వారా కానివ్వండి, పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధి చేసుకోవడం ద్వారా కానివ్వండి. ముందుకు సాగిపోతామని ఆంధ్రజాతి ఆశిస్తూ వచ్చింది. అందువల్లే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం కావాలని కోరుతున్నది. ఇక్కడి బిల్లులో అటువంటి అవకాశాలు లేకపోయినా ముందు జరిగిన ఘట్టాలవల్ల, అనేకమంది రాజకీయ నాయకులు రాజీయే పరిపాలనా విధానం ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు వ్యతిరేకంగా ఉండే కట్టలు ప్రారంభమయినవి కాబట్టి, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల కలలు నెరవేరని అనుమానపడుతున్నారు. ఉదాహరణకు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ముఖ్యపట్టణం విషయంలోనే అపసవ్యంగా, అప్రస్తుతంగా ఆంధ్రజాతి వాంఛింపబడుతున్నది వ్యతిరేకంగా నిర్ణయాలు జరిగిన విషయం మనకు తెలుసును. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు రహస్య నిర్ణయాలు చేయుట వ్యతిరేకమైనవి. ప్రజలు వ్యతిరేకంగా ఉన్నా, ప్రభుత్వం పాత డేరుతో కర్నూలు రాజధానిగా నిర్ణయించడం, దానిని వినియోగించు కుని ఆంధ్రజాతిలో విభేదాలు రెచ్చగొట్టుటకు గురైనందున ప్రవారం చేస్తున్నారు. రాజీయే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో ప్రభుత్వం తన విధులను నిర్వహించగలదా అనే అనుమానం ప్రజలలో యుంది. ప్రజలలో అనుమానాలున్నప్పటికీ ఈ బిల్లులో ఆంధ్ర జాతి అభివృద్ధికి అవకాశాలు లేకపోయినామా ఈ నాడు సత్వరం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడాలనే ఈ బిల్లు బలకరపరచిన అవసరం ఉన్నదని గుర్తిస్తూ ఉన్నాం. భవిష్యత్తులో ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు తమ హక్కులకొరకు పోరాడి రాష్ట్రం నిర్మించుకొనడమే కాకుండా, దేశ వ్యాప్తంగా చెల్లాచెందరైన ఆంధ్ర జాతిని సమీకరించి, హైదరాబాదు, మైసూరు, బెంగళూరు ఉన్న ముక్కోటి ఆంధ్రులు విశాలాంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సౌభాగ్యం కోడ్పడతారనే ఆశతో ఈ నాడు ఈ బిల్లు బలపరుస్తున్నాము. విశాలాంధ్ర సౌభాగ్యం దేశ వ్యాప్తంగా భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర సౌభాగ్యం ఖునాదిగా ఈ బిల్లు తోడ్పడుతుందని ఈ బిల్లు బలపరుస్తున్నాము. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విడిచిపెట్టడం అంటే, సక్రమంగా అన్ని జాతులూ అభివృద్ధికావడం కోసం భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర విభజన తోడ్పడుతుందని సోదరబంధు అర్థం చేసుకొని ఆంధ్ర జాతికి న్యాయం కలుగజేస్తారని కోరుతూ విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

2-40 p.m.

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the introduction of the Andhra State Bill and give my whole-hearted support to its safe and early passage in the House of Parliament. I would submit in this connection that the formation of the Andhra State is not any sudden development in this part of India, but it is only the natural culmination of a long-cherished desire on the part of our Andhra brethren who have been agitating for it for long. Sir, they have made many a sacrifice to attain their objective and all of us only feel glad and feel one with them at this happy result and we wish the new-born sister State all success. Speaking as I do on behalf of the Tamil Nad Toilers' Party, we, the Tamil people, would earnestly give our co-operation and sincere goodwill in whatever measure it is needed and however much we are capable of giving it. Still I do not want to fail to utter one of my personal feelings, namely, that it would not be very conducive to the growth of any country or any nation to go on sub-dividing itself. I do not say this either to discourage or lessen the great results achieved by our hon. Friends. But still I

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say that this should not and need not be treated as a precedent and the people of our country should not go on agitating for similar things. Sir, before I would go to the other aspects of the formation of the Andhra State, I wish to submit that we, Tamilians, have had always a tender regard for our Andhra brethren. We have been moving too closely and very well indeed all these years because of a common administration. Ever since the Britisher was in charge of this country or in charge of the Province of Madras nearly for two centuries or so, we had been having only a common administration and we have been living all along a very happy and very friendly life. But anyhow the mechanics of politics have taken us somewhere else. We are certainly sorry to part with them, but the feeling that we part as friends gives us the necessary solatium that after the separation we are going to be a free population inhabiting the two contiguous States, the two sister States.

"One submission which I do not want to fail to make is about the constant criticisms or the charges levelled against some of the Tamil leaders and Tamil administrators. For, as a Tamilian, I would take the opportunity of humbly stating that none of our leaders from the Tamil areas would have wantonly or consciously practised any such partiality. If there has been any cause for complaint regarding such alleged partiality, it could have been only the natural results of a vast administration of large tracts of land. It is always very difficult to administer large areas under one Government. It may be that in some places or on certain occasions some of the requirements of the Andhra parts have not been carefully looked into or have not been managed to the satisfaction of our Andhra friends. But on that account it should not be said that we were really negligent or we did not want to be good to them. In support of this contention of mine, I would submit that there are still parts in Tamil Nad itself some of which are as bad as the Andhra parts. There is a Rayalaseema in the Tamil Nad also. If we look at the conditions prevailing in some of the districts like Ramanathapuram, Coimbatore, South Arcot or North Arcot, or even parts of Chingleput or Salem, things do not compare any way better than what we see in the Andhra Rayalaseema area. I would say, Sir, that these areas need considerable improvement and have got to be protected with greater care and attention by the future Tamil administrators. So the position reduces itself to this, namely, that no Tamil administrator or no great leaders of Tamil Nad have ever wantonly or with a view to make distinctions between one part of the State and another, done anything. Sir, I would make one more submission. The greatest tribute that our Andhra friends can pay to the composite Madras Government or to any of the Tamil administrators who would have had a hand in the origin and development of the Tungabhadra Project would be for them to remember for ever this mightiest result in the composite administration. Not a drop of water from the Tungabhadra Project does Tamil Nad get. All the waters go for the sole benefit of the Andhra areas. This is a matter for which the Andhras should be grateful to us."

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"While we feel happy with our Andhra friends on the formation of the Andhra State, we feel somewhat agitated over the Tamilian movement in the border areas of Chittoor district. Regarding this movement, I venture to submit that a small fire has been kindled by that agitation. The agitation has been called off at the right moment, thanks to the timely announcement of the Prime Minister of India about the certainty of the appointment of a Boundary Commission. We hope, Sir, that that expectation would be fulfilled very soon, that the Boundary Commission will deal impartially with both points of view and that we will get justice from that body. I have had many Andhra friends and I have been one of them for a period of one year till recently. I may make particular mention of the hon. Members Sri T. Prakasam and Sri T. Viswanatham with whom I have had the good luck and opportunity of moving very closely. Knowing them as I do, I do not think they will grudge giving us the preponderatingly Tamil-speaking areas when the time comes."

"With these words, I submit that the motion moved by the Hon. Chief Minister may be taken into consideration. Let us hope that the Andhra State Bill may find an easy and quick passage through the Houses of Parliament so that the State may be set up on the 1st of October 1953 to satisfy the great aspiration of our Andhra Friends. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI P. S. KRISHNASWAMI AYYANGAR :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the motion. Every one of us says that we should part as friends. My desire is that we should not part as friends but that we should continue as friends. To remind us of our past joint life, there should be some link to connect us, however frail that link may be. For forging such a link, I will make a suggestion. Some may think that it is an odd suggestion. But all the same, the urge in me to remind us of our past joint life drives me to make the suggestion. There should be some provision in the Bill to serve as a remembrancer of our having lived long as members of one joint family. For that purpose I would suggest the incorporation of a provision to the effect that the election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Madras State should be held in the capital of the Andhra State and that the election of the Speaker and Deputy Speaker of the Andhra State should be held in the capital of the Madras State. During the time of the elections at least, we shall be reminded of our past joint life. More intelligent brains may suggest some other way of perpetuating our past joint life. One other way suggests itself to me. The Governor of the Madras State may be chosen from the citizens of the Andhra State and the Governor of the Andhra State may be chosen from the citizens of the Madras State. We should not think only of perpetuating the memory of such brotherhood some link on the lines suggested by me should be forged. With these words I resume my seat."

[Sri B. Sankarayya]

[14th July 1953]

రుద్ధబానడం చాలా అన్యాయమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విధానం చాలా అక్రమమైనట్లునంటిది. అన్యాయమైన అప్పలను ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలపై రుద్దడం, ఆంధ్రలో దుర్భాగపరిస్థితులను కల్పించే యత్నం ఇది ప్రభుత్వంవారికి భావ్యమైన విషయం కాదు. ఈనాడు తమిళనాడులో అభివృద్ధి కార్యక్రమాలు హెచ్చుగా అమలుజరుగుచున్నాయి. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో అట్టి ప్రయోగాలను అనుమతించటానికి యీ ప్రభుత్వం పూనుకోలేదు. ఈ విషయం అందరకు తెలిసినట్లునంటిది. యదార్థ పరిస్థితులను దృష్టియందుంచుకొని అస్త్రే అప్పలవిభజన చేయడం న్యాయం. విఠ్ఠల్ ప్రాంతానికి అన్యాయం జరగకుండా చూడడం యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారి బాధ్యతయిస్తుంది. కాబట్టి ఈ విషయాలను సమగ్రంగా పరిశీలించి యీ బిల్లులోని ప్రాజులకు అవసరమైన సవరణలను అంగీకరించవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వంవారిని గోరుతున్నాను.

“ఇక తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు విషయం గమనించండి. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణానికి అయిన ఖర్చు మొట్టమొదట ఆంధ్రులే భరించవలసివుంది. అయితే అట్టిబరు ఒకటవ తేదీనంచి యీ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్మాణం, నిర్వహణబాధ్యత ఆంధ్ర మైసూరు ఉభయ ప్రభుత్వాలపై పెట్టబడింది. ఈ సదిజలాలను ప్రాజెక్టువల్ల ఉత్పత్తిచేయబడే విద్యుత్తు క్లిని ఫలప్రభుత్వాలు సమగ్రమయి చంపకంచేసుకోవాలని యీ బిల్లులోవుంది. అయితే మొదటి మాడు సంవత్సరాలలోగా ఆంధ్ర, మైసూరు ప్రభుత్వాలు ఒక ఒప్పందానికి రాలేకపోయినట్లయితే, యీ తుంగభద్ర సదిజలాల, విద్యుత్తు కేంద్రక విషయంలో భారతదేశ అధ్యక్షుడు తుదితీర్పు ఇవ్వవలసివుంది. అట్టిబరు 1 వ తేదీ నుండి దీని నిర్వహణ ఎవరి చేతులలో ఉంటుందో చెప్పబడలేదు. ఇందువల్ల ఆంధ్ర దేశానికి ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమకు అవకాశముజరిగే అవకాశంవుంది. తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు ప్రధానంగా రానులసీమను అభివృద్ధిపరచటానికి ఉద్దేశించబడింది. ఈ విషయాన్ని విస్మరించరాదు. తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్వహణ ఇప్పుడే యీ అసెంబ్లీచేత ఒక కమిటీని నియమించడం అవసరము. ఈ విషయమే ఈ బిల్లులో స్పష్టమైన సూచనలేదేలేదు. అందువల్ల ఉత్తర్రా ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయం జరుగవచ్చు. అందుచేత ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్వహణవిషయమే ఒక సవరణను అంగీకరించవలసిన మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రులు ఇంతకాలంగా కోరుతున్న ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి సంబంధించిన ఈ బిల్లును బలపరుస్తూ, ఆంధ్రకు ఎటువంటి అన్యాయము జరుగకుండా చేసే నిమిత్తం అవసరమైన సవరణలను కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంగీకరించునట్లు చేయటమే కృషిచేయవలసిన మొదటి విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI M. R. APPA RAO :— Mr. Speaker, Sir, the introduction of this Bill to-day by our Chief Minister in an epoch-making event, just because nearly after forty years we are having the Andhra State, which has been the aspiration of nearly three crores of people. When we ponder over the struggles, the tribulations and the difficulties through which the people had to pass, it is really awe-inspiring and appalling. But still when the real event—the formation of the State—is nearing, and when it is about to come into existence, the spirit of the people to-day seems to be very quiet and free from any animosity or adversity. It is really a great thing to be able to pass this Bill without any controversy from any quarter whatsoever and with extreme goodwill and brotherhood. When we go into the history of the struggle, it will be seen that it began a long time back. In 1913 a few people met together and thought of agitating for this Andhra State. Since then we have

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been urging this demand in the Congress and on various other public platforms. After India became independent, we really began to press our great demand and fight for the Andhra State. There are some misapprehensions among some people—non-Andhras—that the advent of the Andhra State may narrow the vision of Andhras, and that they may not care for the bigger unity, which is India. Mr. Speaker, I must submit that the reason for not getting the Andhra State till now is that the Andhras felt that the Independence of India should come first and the formation of the Andhra State next. Though States like Orissa and Sind got their aspirations fulfilled earlier, we the Andhras placed the Independence of our nation first and concentrated all our effort on that issue. That is why until the 15th August 1947, when India became independent, we were not really very anxious for the formation of the Andhra State. This shows that we Andhras are not less patriotic in our endeavour or national feelings than anybody. After all, the question of linguistic States is agitating the minds of many people, and I do not think there is any fear on that score, because once we form cultural units, economic and administratively convenient units (which are none other than linguistic States), the future of India will be very great indeed. I do not think that if we divide India on linguistic lines, the present States will become smaller. On the other hand, the States which are many in India now would be reduced to one-third or one-fourth of their number. If we form States on linguistic lines, namely, Hindi, Telugu, Maratti, etc., probably we would not have more than five or six States in the whole of India. This linguistic division of India would conduce to efficient administration much more than any other division in such a big country as ours. With adult franchise, good administration cannot be carried on without the people knowing and understanding each other, and without the people being able to follow the things that are being done by the Government. This is no doubt a great occasion for joy and rejoicing. All the same, this is tempered by the memory of the sacrifice of the great Martyr Sri Potti Sriramulu. Though he sacrificed his life not for the Andhra State only, the Andhra State question had been the occasion only for the great demonstration of the truth expounded by our leader Mahatma Gandhi, who showed the power of non-violence and truth. Potti Sriramulu gave up his life for demonstrating the efficacy of truth and non-violence, and the question of Andhra State came in incidentally as a by-product thereof. We have passed through many difficulties, and when we are getting the Andhra State, it is proper to see that we solve the problem of boundaries of the Andhra State. As my friend Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah said, there are various disputes regarding the boundaries. In Orissa, we lost Berhampur and Koraput districts. The Andhras there want to come back to our State. Again if we take Mysore there are some Telugu areas in Kolar and Hosur. The people in some villages adjoining our States there want to come to us. Above all, there are the eight districts of Telangana to be included in Visala Andhra. When Visala Andhra is formed, we will have a big State comprising 20 districts. Of course the formation of the

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Andhra State now is only the first step towards that end. Our development will then be very rapid. When that is done, the food problem of India can be solved by harnessing the great rivers, Godavari and Krishna. Only this morning we got the Khosla Committee report. When all the recommendations made therein are put into execution, what a glorious vision it opens up! The food supply in our country will then be not only sufficient, but, Visala Andhra will be able to export foodgrains to other countries. I have no doubt that when the Andhra State comes into being, we will be able to implement all these recommendations, and we will also be able to realize the dream of Visala Andhra and the economic development of our country so that there may be equality, liberty and also employment for all. We will develop rapidly, and we may show the way to the whole of Asia. Our future is bright and we will be able to solve the economic problems of our country. This is not the time for me to speak in detail, because other points will be mentioned by me when we discuss the amendments and resolutions. Sir, with these words, I resume my seat."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have to make an announcement to the House. From to-morrow the Assembly will sit from 9-30 a.m. to 12-30 p.m. and from 3 p.m. to 6 p.m."

3-20 p.m. SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, I rise to welcome this Bill, in spite of the fact that it has many defects, as it helps the realization of the long-cherished hope of the Andhra nation. As the hon. Member Mr. Appa Rao said, even though the Andhras had to struggle for the last 40 years, only to-day their struggle had resulted in the formation of the Andhra State. The Andhras never joined the imperialists to achieve their aim of a separate State. Only now we are getting this State formed. We find every support given to this Bill from all sides and from all parties in this House. Not only those who opposed the formation of the State from outside but also who opposed the formation of the Andhra State from inside the Andhra State are now supporting the formation of the Andhra State. That itself shows how the struggle could convert oppositionists provided the struggle is carried on effectively. This Bill is all the more welcome because we achieve the formation of the Andhra State after long and bitter struggles and after so many sacrifices made by so many people culminating in the death of Potti Sriramulu and ten others. Even now cases are pending against several of those who agitated for the formation of the Andhra State. It is they who have won the battle. But yet they are still kept in prison. I would like to take this opportunity to appeal to the Government to release all those who were convicted during the struggle for the formation of the Andhra State and to withdraw all those cases that are still pending against them. I hope the Government will concede my request.

" In this connexion, I would like to remind the House that this Bill has been moved by the Hon. the Chief Minister who, all the while, opposed the very principle of the formation of linguistic States and who dubbed the idea as a barbaric one. Even such a

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Chief Minister was forced to move this Bill. Of course, I entirely agree with the sentiments he has expressed, namely, that we need not go into the past and that with goodwill we may separate as members of a family that is going to be divided. I fully appreciate the sentiments expressed by him, but may I appeal to him—even though he is not present here, through his assistant, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam—to take this occasion to show his goodwill in action?

" The Hon. the Chief Minister has been saying very often that the separation of the State is just like the division of a joint family. One of the hon. Members of the Congress Party has also expressed the same sentiment. I fully appreciate the spirit behind it. But, at the same time, I would like to point out that the son who wants to separate from an unwilling father should not be treated harshly. Generally, in a joint family if the son wants to separate from the father and if the father is unwilling, then the son is treated harshly. I hope the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister, will not adopt that principle and follow in the footsteps of the harsh father and treat harshly the son who wants to separate from the father. Now, all the sentiments which the Hon. the Chief Minister has expressed can be realized through the provisions of this Bill. But when we go through the provisions of this Bill, we are disappointed in that respect.

" Then, I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister who has moved the present Bill will go a step further and help the formation of other linguistic States also. As the Chief Minister of this State, he can do it by ceding those parts of this State which belong to Mysore and Malabar and help the formation of Aikya Kerala and United Karnataka States. That can be done at this stage, because the formation of linguistic States has become a reality. We know that we have achieved the Andhra State, not as a boon either from the Central Government or from the State Government, but after regular struggle and stiff battle. Now even the Central Government have to concede to some extent that linguistic States should be formed. Under these circumstances, I hope the Madras Government will also see that linguistic States are formed as far as the South is concerned. The formation of the Andhra State is now to be welcomed as a step towards the formation of Visala Andhra itself. Formation of Visala Andhra is being demanded not only by the Communist Party but by every other political party. Previously there were some who opposed the very idea of the formation of Visala Andhra. May be even now there are some who are lingering over it. But all the same, this has become a general demand of the Andhra people. Hence, the formation of the Andhra State will be construed as a step towards the formation of Visala Andhra and I hope that all the parties here will help us in that endeavour.

" Sir, from the beginning I was anxiously waiting to hear the Hon. the Chief Minister introducing the Bill. I thought he would make a long speech explaining all the provisions of the Bill and

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giving information to the House on the various aspects of the Bill. But nothing of that kind happened. On the other hand, he made a very unusually short and brief speech. Except the expression of a few sentiments, neither information nor explanation in regard to various points was given. If we, Members of the House, are to move amendments to the various clauses of the Bill or to express our opinions on the provisions thereof, we should know the actual budgetary position and the actual facts and figures about assets and liabilities. It is not easy for us, ordinary Members of the House, to collect figures from the budget estimates or other books and publications that are supplied to us. Particularly, it is a difficult problem for us to know how much is being expended from the general revenues on the different parts of the State. Till now not a single statement has been made either by the Government of Madras or by anybody else on this matter. We really want to know how much we are going to get and how the liabilities are going to be divided between the two States. Only general principles are enunciated in the Bill.

Talking on the general principles of the Bill, it is sufficient for me to say that most of the provisions express a spirit of vengeance on the Andhra people simply because they demanded and fought for the formation of the Andhra State. The Central Government are really unwilling to form the Andhra State. Everybody knows that. In spite of their unwillingness, we are achieving our aim. Perhaps, because of that, the Central Government are treating the Andhra people with a spirit of vengeance. If one studies the provisions of the Bill, particularly the provisions relating to the division of assets and liabilities and services, one will find that the Andhras are being treated very badly. In spite of the fact that the Andhra area is less developed when compared with any other part of the Madras State, only a step-motherly treatment is being meted out to the Andhra State. Perhaps even a step-mother would treat her step-son better than the Madras Government and the Central Government. Sir, before we take up consideration of the Bill clause by clause, we expect the Madras Government to come forward with a statement regarding the expenditure from the general revenues and how much development work has been carried out in different parts of the State. Or else, it will be difficult for us to understand the various provisions of the Bill. Moreover, I would like to know from the Hon. the Chief Minister what is the principle that has been followed in dividing the assets and liabilities between the two States. In regard to every item, we see that a different procedure has been followed and a different principle has been adopted. If we study the principles involved in the calculation of the amounts, we find that the Andhras are in a disadvantageous position. It can be proved when we take up the consideration of the Bill clause by clause. For all these reasons, we demand of the Madras Government to supply us with more information. For example, we know that there was a revenue surplus from the Godavari and Krishna areas. Then, in spite of the fact that the Krishna anicut is being washed away, it is not repaired. Such is the kind of development

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work that is being carried out in the Andhra area. As regards Rayalaseema, we are not able to eradicate famine from there. Of course, there have been successive Congress Governments, but I do not propose to blame anybody for this. To speak plainly, what was the attitude taken by the successive Governments of the Madras State in dealing with the Andhra problem?

“What was the attitude taken up by the Madras Government with regard to the Rayalaseema area? No doubt some of the Members from Rayalaseema occupy the Cabinet Benches to-day. Perhaps they are satisfied with that. But does anybody know the actual position with regard to the Tungabhadra and other projects in the Andhra area? Even now, I do not think the position is finalized with regard to these projects. Whereas many other schemes that were taken up in other areas after the Tungabhadra Project, have already been completed and the fruits are enjoyed by the people of those areas, to-day we find that a major portion of the benefits of this project is being claimed by the Mysore State. We do not know the exact position. The Madras Government is being run by the Congress Party and they have not done anything to alleviate the difficulties experienced by the people of the Rayalaseema and the Andhra area as a whole. If anybody undertook a tour of the Andhra districts, he will certainly gain this impression. While it is possible for the Government to furnish us with necessary details with regard to the various matters, they have not done so and I would like to know the reason for the same. There are many other points on which we would like to have full details, before we consider the Bill clause by clause.

“If we take up the question of services, we find that everything is being left in the hands of the President. I do not know why this should be so. We insist that all the posts in the new State should be filled up with Andhras even by giving promotions. Only if there was lack of Andhra personnel, we should take men from the residuary State. I am not making this suggestion with any ill motive. I am making this suggestion on the principle that it will be administratively convenient to carry on the administration in the new State in the language that is in force in the State. This will be possible only if the posts are held by Andhras. We insist that the provisions relating to this matter should be amended in such a way as to allow us to fill all our posts with Andhras as far as it is possible. As things stand at present, we strongly feel that grave injustice has been done to the Andhras even with regard to the division of services.

“I will now pass on to the question of the location of the High Court. After a certain time, even Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi will demand that the High Court should be located in the Andhra area itself. Now every party wants that the High Court should also be established in the Andhra area. As it is, a separate High Court will not be established in Andhra area on the 1st of October. Only after the Legislative Assembly passed a resolution recommending the establishment of a separate High Court for the State

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of Andhra, the President will take steps in that direction. Again, it is stated in the Bill that the High Court of Andhra will sit at such place in the State of Andhra as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the Governor, appoint. The Andhra High Court must be separated immediately and the Andhra Legislative Assembly itself must decide the place where it should be located. Then only the wishes of the people can be satisfied. After all, we do not know who is going to be the Chief Justice and who will be the Governor. It will be quite undesirable to leave the question of deciding the place of High Court with them. We strongly oppose the principle of extended jurisdiction of the High Court. We demand that a separate High Court must be established on the 1st of October within the Andhra territory.

"I wish to say a few words with regard to the question of capital. Of course, hon. Members of the Andhra area had discussed this subject for nearly five days. During that discussion, every one expressed his opinion. After that debate many things had happened. Many people have gone and visited Kurnool. They have also seen for themselves the difficulties that have to be surmounted. When the Andhra State is expected to be a deficit State and when so much of money will have to be spent on projects, everybody feels now that it will be very difficult to develop Kurnool as the capital of Andhra. That is the real position to-day. I appeal to the hon. Members, particularly the Andhra Members, to change their opinion.

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

"I want to tell them that we have got an opportunity to change our opinion while we consider the Andhra State Bill. Let us not lose that opportunity. To-day we find that every officer and every Andhra Minister for a matter of that, except perhaps the Hon. Minister for Local Boards, feel dissatisfied with the choice of Kurnool as the capital of the Andhra State. Similarly all the Andhra legislators also feel likewise. Here we have got an opportunity to change our opinion and suggest a convenient and suitable place for the capital of the State. We have already suggested that Vijayavada may be recommended for the location of the capital. I repeat that suggestion once again. Most of the non-Andhra Members do not know the correct position. I want to tell the hon. Members that the question of capital was not previously decided according to the Sri Bagh Pact. Even then, some of the Members suggested Visakhapatnam as an alternative place. So it is wrong to say that the issue was decided on the Sri Bagh Pact. I feel that it was decided with an entirely different motive. Several political and other extraneous considerations were brought to play at that time, and the whole matter was connected with the Sri Bagh Pact."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, a decision had already been taken on the question of capital and the hon. Member had an opportunity to discuss the entire matter. Now it may be relevant to raise the issue with

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reference to some clause in the Bill itself. I would like to respectfully submit that all the things mentioned by the hon. Member just now regarding the various provisions of the Bill at this stage are quite irrelevant. Even though he may not have much matter to speak, let him make only short reference to these things."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"Sir, the Leader of the House has come forward to give me advice. All the same, he fails to understand the spirit in which the other Member speaks. That is the general and usual difficulty with him. I raised the issue of capital now, because most of the non-Andhra Members do not know the full facts. Moreover, after the decision was taken previously, so many other things have happened. Some officers and others have gone to that place and seen things for themselves. They now fully know the difficulties that have to be surmounted if Kurnool is to be the capital. That is why I want to give a complete picture to the whole House so that we can change our opinion for the better. I do not know why the Hon. Finance Minister does not want to allow us to change our opinion."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"I think the hon. Member has misunderstood the whole position. What Mr. Subramaniam was saying is that on the first motion that the Bill be introduced in Parliament we need not spend much time and that we may save time for the consideration of the clauses."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"I was dealing only with general aspects. I was not referring to details relating to any particular clause. Even with regard to the question of assets and liabilities, I only touched on the subject and left it at that. I made certain remarks on a number of subjects in a general way so that the Government may give us full details with regard to those matters. We want facts and figures so that they may be helpful in our present discussion. Unfortunately, these are not forthcoming. The Hon. Chief Minister, as is usual with him, has given us only sermons and not details. In the absence of details, how can we discuss this Bill threadbare? I wonder if even the five Andhra Ministers know all the details. We are dealing with the fate of so many people. The people must understand the definite proposals contained in the Bill in greater detail. We, Members, would also like to have full information on a number of points mentioned by me so that we can have useful discussion on the Bill.

"That is why I am trying to impress upon the Cabinet that it is just and proper to give more facts as regards expenditure on the revenue account, expenditure on capital outlay, etc. If we have just a bird's eye view of the areas that will comprise the future Andhra State, we will find that they have not at all been developed. Everybody will accept that they have not been developed. What development has taken place in these areas is not development at all when compared to other areas in the State. Its development has been retarded. It is not what it ought to have

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [14th July 1953]

been. Therefore, if information on these points has been furnished by the Government, it would facilitate the scrutiny of the various provisions of the Bill by hon. Members. Sir, when I deal with the issue of capital, I want to deal with the merits or demerits of the place. We have not favoured a particular place against another. We have no prejudice against particular cities or towns. All cities are ours and we wish that every town and every city had been developed. But they are not and we have our own plans and programmes to develop them. On the whole, therefore, we feel that the decision taken by the Andhra legislators on the question of capital was not correct and it has to be changed.

"Lastly, I come to the question of boundary commissions. Many hon. Members here feel strongly on the question of boundaries. We know the great agitation going on in Bellary and in Chittoor districts. All these questions can be settled if a boundary commission or commissions are appointed to go into the matter without wasting further time on questions of contiguity, etc. If we take this step, then all the issues connected with the boundaries could be easily settled and much of the controversy that we see will disappear. I hope on this question there will be general and unanimous agreement.

"Sir, I would like to conclude by saying that this Bill is to be welcomed and should be introduced forthwith in Parliament if the Andhra State should be formed by 1st October. There may be many difficulties here and there and our State may be a deficit one for some time. But all the same we are confident that our State will be an ideal State and that we will develop by all possible means. With these words, Sir, I support the motion moved by the Hon. the Chief Minister and perhaps this is the first and the last occasion when I support a motion moved by the Chief Minister."

* SRI A. VENKATRAMA RAJU :—

ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఏర్పాటు చేయడానికి చాలామంది పెద్దలు ఇదివరలో ముట్టడించిన జరిగింది. అందువల్ల నేను కొద్దికాలం యాభాతమే చెప్పి ముగిస్తాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయడం, ఈ సభలో చర్చ చేయడం, ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఏర్పాటు చేయడం, అనేక రాష్ట్రాల ప్రజలకు ఇది కనువిప్పుగా ఉంటుంది. భారత రాజ్యాంగ చట్టరీత్యా సూత్ర రాష్ట్రాలను నిర్మించుటకు అవకాశముంది. ఎంతో కాలంగా భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయడం కాంగ్రెసువారు గత ఆరు సార్లు ప్రయత్నాలు చేసి అధికారంలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయడం వారి అటంకాలు కలుగజేసుకున్నాయి. ప్రజాస్వామికవాదులను చెప్పకనే అనేకమంది నాయకులు ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఏర్పాటు గాఢవాద అయిన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు ఇంతకాలంగా అటంకపరుస్తుండడం వారి శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. అందుచేతనే ప్రజావర్తితీసిదే, రాజ్యాంగవల్లం భర్తప్పటికీ రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు కావడానికి తలపడతూ వచ్చిన వర్షాలకు పూనుకున్నారు. ఇది భాషా రాష్ట్ర పాఠకులకు గణనీయం. ఈనాడు ఆంధ్రులు స్వరాష్ట్రాన్ని పొందగలుగుతున్నారంటే దానికొరకం వారు చేసిన

[Sri A. Venkatrama Raju] 14th July 1953]

అంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఏర్పాటు చేయడానికి చాలామంది పెద్దలు ఇదివరలో ముట్టడించిన జరిగింది. అందువల్ల నేను కొద్దికాలం యాభాతమే చెప్పి ముగిస్తాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయడం, ఈ సభలో చర్చ చేయడం, ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఏర్పాటు చేయడం, అనేక రాష్ట్రాల ప్రజలకు ఇది కనువిప్పుగా ఉంటుంది. భారత రాజ్యాంగ చట్టరీత్యా సూత్ర రాష్ట్రాలను నిర్మించుటకు అవకాశముంది. ఎంతో కాలంగా భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయడం కాంగ్రెసువారు గత ఆరు సార్లు ప్రయత్నాలు చేసి అధికారంలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయడం వారి అటంకాలు కలుగజేసుకున్నాయి. ప్రజాస్వామికవాదులను చెప్పకనే అనేకమంది నాయకులు ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఏర్పాటు గాఢవాద అయిన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు ఇంతకాలంగా అటంకపరుస్తుండడం వారి శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. అందుచేతనే ప్రజావర్తితీసిదే, రాజ్యాంగవల్లం భర్తప్పటికీ రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు కావడానికి తలపడతూ వచ్చిన వర్షాలకు పూనుకున్నారు. ఇది భాషా రాష్ట్ర పాఠకులకు గణనీయం. ఈనాడు ఆంధ్రులు స్వరాష్ట్రాన్ని పొందగలుగుతున్నారంటే దానికొరకం వారు చేసిన

ఈనాడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయడానికి చాలామంది పెద్దలు ఇదివరలో ముట్టడించిన జరిగింది. అందువల్ల నేను కొద్దికాలం యాభాతమే చెప్పి ముగిస్తాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయడం, ఈ సభలో చర్చ చేయడం, ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఏర్పాటు చేయడం, అనేక రాష్ట్రాల ప్రజలకు ఇది కనువిప్పుగా ఉంటుంది. భారత రాజ్యాంగ చట్టరీత్యా సూత్ర రాష్ట్రాలను నిర్మించుటకు అవకాశముంది. ఎంతో కాలంగా భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయడం కాంగ్రెసువారు గత ఆరు సార్లు ప్రయత్నాలు చేసి అధికారంలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయడం వారి అటంకాలు కలుగజేసుకున్నాయి. ప్రజాస్వామికవాదులను చెప్పకనే అనేకమంది నాయకులు ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఏర్పాటు గాఢవాద అయిన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు ఇంతకాలంగా అటంకపరుస్తుండడం వారి శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. అందుచేతనే ప్రజావర్తితీసిదే, రాజ్యాంగవల్లం భర్తప్పటికీ రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు కావడానికి తలపడతూ వచ్చిన వర్షాలకు పూనుకున్నారు. ఇది భాషా రాష్ట్ర పాఠకులకు గణనీయం. ఈనాడు ఆంధ్రులు స్వరాష్ట్రాన్ని పొందగలుగుతున్నారంటే దానికొరకం వారు చేసిన

ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయడానికి చాలామంది పెద్దలు ఇదివరలో ముట్టడించిన జరిగింది. అందువల్ల నేను కొద్దికాలం యాభాతమే చెప్పి ముగిస్తాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయడం, ఈ సభలో చర్చ చేయడం, ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఏర్పాటు చేయడం, అనేక రాష్ట్రాల ప్రజలకు ఇది కనువిప్పుగా ఉంటుంది. భారత రాజ్యాంగ చట్టరీత్యా సూత్ర రాష్ట్రాలను నిర్మించుటకు అవకాశముంది. ఎంతో కాలంగా భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయడం కాంగ్రెసువారు గత ఆరు సార్లు ప్రయత్నాలు చేసి అధికారంలో ఉన్నప్పటికీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు చేయడం వారి అటంకాలు కలుగజేసుకున్నాయి. ప్రజాస్వామికవాదులను చెప్పకనే అనేకమంది నాయకులు ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ ఏర్పాటు గాఢవాద అయిన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు ఇంతకాలంగా అటంకపరుస్తుండడం వారి శోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. అందుచేతనే ప్రజావర్తితీసిదే, రాజ్యాంగవల్లం భర్తప్పటికీ రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటు కావడానికి తలపడతూ వచ్చిన వర్షాలకు పూనుకున్నారు. ఇది భాషా రాష్ట్ర పాఠకులకు గణనీయం. ఈనాడు ఆంధ్రులు స్వరాష్ట్రాన్ని పొందగలుగుతున్నారంటే దానికొరకం వారు చేసిన

* SRI PRAGADA KOTALAH :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 3.50 p.m.
this is an epoch-making event in the history of Andhra and a culmination of the great struggle carried on for over forty years.

[Sri Pragada Kotaiah] [14th July 1953]

To-day we have to remember the great leaders like Macherla Ramachandra Rao Pantulu, Desabhakta Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu, Desodharakha Kasinadhuni Nageswara Rao Pantulu, Nyapathi Subba Rao Pantulu and others, who led the struggle for the formation of Andhra for many years. Andhras were always in the forefront of the national struggle even at the cost of the formation of their State. Andhras would have not their State much earlier than Orissa but, it was stated, on account of the boycott of the Simon Commission organized by the Andhra leaders, the Simon Commission could not recommend the formation of the Andhra State then. Of course, many Andhras were Chief Ministers of the Madras State and many a time the question of forming an Andhra State came up before them. But nothing happened then. But Andhras have always had the faith that they would have their State not because of mercy of any one but because of their supreme sacrifices. The Indian National Congress proclaimed long ago their policy of formation of linguistic States. Accordingly, the territory of Andhra was recognized as a State for the purposes of the Congress organization. This act led to the belief that when a National Government was formed at the Centre, the Andhra State would automatically come into being. But unfortunately no mention was made about it in the Constitution of free India and thus frustration set in. And this caused the people to lose faith in their leaders and even in the National Congress itself. The defeat of the Congress in the last elections was to a large extent due to this frustration on the Andhra question. Then Swami Sitaram took upon himself the task of rallying round all Andhras and bringing pressure upon the Government of India to form a new State for the Andhras. His fast for over thirty days roused the people to the highest pitch and we all know about the intervention of Acharya Vinoba Bhave and the refusal of the Government to move in the matter. Under these circumstances, the fast, fatal fast, was undertaken by Potti Sriramulu. This Government which has introduced this motion to-day failed to intervene while Potti Sriramulu was fasting and he lost his life. Really, Potti Sriramulu was the symbol of courage and sacrifice of Andhras. It is only when Potti Sriramulu and several other young men had given up their lives that the great Nehru realized the urgency of the situation and moved himself to make a statement on the formation of Andhra State. It is really a pity that a National Government like the Nehru Government wanted the supreme sacrifice at their altar for doing a thing which was settled to be done. On the foundation of the supreme sacrifice of Potti Sriramulu, we are to-day building the Andhra State and it is both a joy and a sorrow for many of us. I do not know whether we have to rejoice over the formation of the State or to cry over the death of a great patriot. This Legislature, even before the present Motion was introduced, should have paid its homage to Potti Sriramulu who was responsible for this event of to-day by observing a few minutes' silence as a mark of respect to his memory and for the peace of his soul. But it has not done so. I hope at least the

14th July 1953] [Sri Pragada Kotaiah]

future Andhra Legislature would commence its proceedings with the observance of a few minutes' silence in memory of the great patriot, Potti Sriramulu.

"Sir, I wholeheartedly welcome this Bill. Of course there are many provisions to be modified in the Bill. It is really a bother to have a multi-lingual State with all its attendant complaints of favouritism and partiality towards one linguistic area or another. In the cultural, social, and political development of an area, language plays a great part and, therefore, regional homogeneity is necessary. I also realise that people in Madras State also—like Malayalees and Karnatakas—have to get their States. I also know that they have been assured of their States after the Andhra experiment proves successful. Therefore, the responsibility rests on the Andhra leaders and others to pave the way for the formation of other linguistic States in our country, particularly the Kerala and the Karnataka States. After all, we Andhras are getting our State with a few undisputed districts in the Madras State and there are many areas left over in Orissa, in Mysore, in Hyderabad and in Madras where a large number of Telugu people are living. Therefore, we will have to strive continuously to get all these Telugu-speaking areas within the fold of the new Andhra State so that the Visalandhra can be formed soon with Hyderabad as its capital.

"Sir, this Bill needs careful scrutiny because it is not a simple but complicated one. The Bill should have been scrutinized in the beginning itself by an all-party committee. I sincerely feel that the Madras Government committed a mistake in not appointing a committee with the leaders of all parties as members to formulate principles for the apportionment of the assets and liabilities of the Madras State as between Madras, Mysore and Andhra. Now, the Government should at least make available to this House the report of the official Partition Committee so that Members might know its contents in order to examine the provisions of the Bill, particularly of the Seventh Schedule, carefully.

"The Government should have at least published a white paper 4 p.m. explaining the provisions of the Bill, especially the implications of provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule as regards the apportionment of assets and liabilities. The House is now in the dark as regards the assets and liabilities that have to be divided. It is a wonder how to consider the provisions of the Seventh Schedule without facts and figures. I hope the Madras Government will make available the facts and figures regarding these provisions of the Seventh Schedule.

"The future of the Andhra State depends upon its financial strength and also upon able administration. But we are starting with a huge deficit. When partition is effected it must be done with equity and justice. Generally people say that men in power and in possession of property will do injustice to others. Therefore

[Sri Pragada Kotaiah]

[14th July 1953]

I hope the Madras Government will not commit such a mistake with regard to the apportionment of the assets and liabilities to the Andhra State."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, parting is never a happy one but that becomes much more so when that parting is a permanent one. I have never been an ardent advocate of linguistic States. I have never been so largely for political reasons. In a democracy votes are omnipotent and just as persons who command votes win in politics so also the States that command votes dominate in the politics of the country. I have a feeling that the South has always been handicapped in this respect. The Hindi-speaking population of our country being the largest will ever have a dominant position in the politics of our country. A State like the Uttar Pradesh commanding the largest number of votes will have the largest voice in the Parliament of our country. The South, that is the Madras State with 376 Members was one of the premier States in India. But with the amputation of the Andhra State we will dwindle to a minor position. This position can only be rectified by absorbing the smaller adjoining States like Travancore-Cochin on the one hand and Coorg on the other. Whether Madras would do it or not lies in the womb of the future. I hope that every effort would be made in that direction when the politics of the South may not suffer on that account.

“ Whatever opinions I may hold on the question of linguistic States as such, that does not mean that I have not the greatest goodwill for the new-born Andhra State. I wish the Andhra State have lot of problems, I have no doubt. But if she fights on as she has fought on with patience and persistence, I am quite sure that she will have no difficulty in solving them. She has made very good contribution. The people of Andhra and the Statesmen of Andhra have made very good contribution to the Madras State and I am quite sure they will be able to do the same to their own State of Andhra. I wish Andhra the best of luck.”

4-5
p.m.

* SRI R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO:—

ఉపాధ్యక్షా, ఈ రోజున మనము ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం బిల్లును గురించి ఈ సభలో చర్చిస్తున్నామంటే ఇంకా ఆంధ్రదేశములో యావత్ ప్రజానీకం మనయందు దృష్టిని కేంద్రీకరించి చూస్తున్నదన్న మాట. అయితే ఈ బిల్లును ఈ సభలోగాని, పార్లమెంటులోగాని పాస్ చేసినంత మాత్రాన చేస్తున్నాను. మనం ఈనాడు బ్రిటిష్ ప్రభుత్వం దగ్గరనుండి స్వరాజ్యం సంపాదించామని అనుకుంటున్నాము. ఈ స్వరాజ్యం సంపాదించేముందు, యావత్ హిందూ దేశ ప్రజానీకమంతాకూడ స్వరాజ్యంపై మన కష్టాలన్నీ తొలగిపోతాయని సంతోషపడి ఎంతో ఆశతో ఎదురుచూస్తుండెదమని. కాని ఈనాడున్న పరిస్థితులుబట్టిచూస్తే, స్వరాజ్యం రాకముందే మనందెవని ప్రజానీకమంతా అనుకుంటున్నది. ఎందుకేనంటే, ఈనాడు విధంగానున్నా తీసిపోకుండా ఉండే విధంగా తయారైందని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగపడేవిధంగా మన రాజ్యాంగ విధానంలో ఏ మాత్రము మార్పు కనపడకపో

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లేదు. ఈ విధానాన్ని మనం మార్చుకోవలసియున్నది. అక్టోబరు 1 వ తేదీకి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం రాబోతున్నటువంటి ఈ సందర్భంలో ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్ర నాయకులందరు, అన్ని పార్టీలవాదులూ, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని సుస్థిరంగా నెలకొల్పేందుకు అందరు కలిసి కృషిచేయవలసియున్నది. మనం స్వరాజ్యం సంపాదించినప్పుడు ప్రజానీకమంతా ఏ విధంగా తమ అష్టకష్టాలన్నీ తొలగిపోతాయని ఆశించిందో, ఆ విధంగా వారి కష్టాలను తొలగించే ఉద్దేశ్యంతో ఈ నూతన రాష్ట్రాన్ని మనం నడిపించవలసియున్నది. ముఖ్యంగా పేద ప్రజలకు మధ్యతరగతి ప్రజానీకానికి ఉపయోగపడే విధంగా మనం దీనిని నిర్మించుకోవలసియుంటుంది. పేద ప్రజానీకంయొక్క, మధ్యతరగతియొక్క కష్టాలను తొలగించి వారికి సుఖజీవితానికి హామీ ఇవ్వలేకపోయినట్లయితే, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంను వచ్చినామాతా ప్రజానీకం ఏమాత్రం దీనిలో సంతృప్తిపడదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఈనాడు ఆంధ్ర నాయకుల వైఖరిని బట్టి అలాగే ఏదైనట్లయితే ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వం న్యాయంగా సుస్థిరంగా నడచుకోవడా అనే సందేహము కూడా కలుగుతుంది. రాజధాని విషయంలోగాని, మరతర విషయంలోగాని, ఏ విషయంలోగాని, మన నాయకుల వైఖరి చూచినట్లయితే మన దేశాన్ని అభివృద్ధి పరచే విధంగాను మన ప్రజానీకాన్ని సుఖంతోగా చేసేవిధంగాను, న్యాయంగాను లేకుండా, ప్రజలయొక్క హాగోగులను ఏ మాత్రం చూడకుండా వారి పదవులకోసము రాజకీయాలకోసము పాటుపడుతున్నట్లు స్పష్టంగా కనిపిస్తున్నది. ఈనాడు మనకు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వస్తున్నదంటే, అది మనకు ఏమాత్రం శ్రమపడకుండా ఊరక వస్తున్నదనికాదు. మనం ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా కష్టపడి అనేక త్యాగాలుచేసి, అనేక ప్రాణాలు అర్పించి సంపాదించుకొన్నటువంటిది ఇది. నిజంగా ఒకప్పుడు కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వం రాకముందు మన కాంగ్రెసు సంస్థ కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వంలో కాంగ్రెసు పరిపాలనలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంనుతోపాటు భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు తప్పక ఏర్పడ గలవనే హామీ యిచ్చింది. కాని ఈనాడు వాస్తవంలో చూచినట్లయితే భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలను అడగడమే తప్పన్నట్లుగా చెప్పుతున్నారు. ముఖ్యంగా ఈ సందర్భంలో, ఈ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం సంపాదనకై పోటీ గ్రామాలలోపాటు ఇంకా 15 మంది ప్రాణాలు అర్పించి, ప్రజల రక్తాన్ని ధారపోసినామనే విషయాన్ని మరచకూడదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆ విధంగా సంపాదించుకొన్న ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని మనం ఈనాడు నిర్మించబోతున్నాము. అటువంటి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంను రాబోతున్నటువంటి సందర్భంలో ఆంధ్ర నాయకులు, ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వం, ప్రజలయొక్క, ముఖ్యంగా పేద, మధ్యతరగతి ప్రజలయొక్క అవసరాలను, వారి సుస్థులను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకోకుండా, పదవుల కోసము, స్వార్థకరత్వం కోసము ప్రయత్నించడమంటే, నిజంగా ఈ రాష్ట్రమునకై ప్రాణాలు నైతం త్యాగం చేసినటువంటి ఆ వీరసింహులులకును, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకాని కంతటికిని, దేశానికిని ద్రోహము చేసినట్లేనని ఎవరెలసియుంటుంది. ఆ విధంగా చేసినట్లయితే మనం ఎప్పుడో ఒకమాటు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం ముందు ముద్దాయిలుగా నిలువబడాలని అవసరం ఏర్పడుతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కనుక ఈనాడు మనం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని నిర్మిస్తున్నామంటే, ముఖ్యంగా పేద, మధ్య ప్రజానీకంయొక్క అవసరాలను దృష్టిలోనుంచుకొని వారియొక్క సుఖజీవితానికి హామీ ఇవ్వగలిగినట్లయితేనే, మన ప్రభుత్వం న్యాయమైనటువంటి ప్రభుత్వమని అనుకుంటున్నట్లయితే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంయొక్క ఉపయోగాన్ని ప్రజలు అనుభవించగలరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కనుక మన నాయకులు ఆ విధంగా న్యాయంగా నడుచుకొంటారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. అయితే ఈ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని నిర్మించి విషయంలో దానికి రాజధానిని నిర్ణయించినప్పుడు మనం చాలా తప్పుబడుగా వేళామని నేను ఉద్దేశపడుతున్నాను. నేనేకాదు. ప్రజానీకమంతా ఆ విధంగా అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నారు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వస్తున్నదంటే,

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దానికి రాజధాని నగరం మధ్యస్థలంలో ఆంధ్ర దేశానికి నడిబొడ్డుగా ఉండగలదని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజాసేవకులకు అనుకూలమైనది. ఇప్పుడు మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో ఈ మద్రాసు పట్టణం దూరంగా ఉండటంతో ప్రజాసేవకులకు అందుబాటులో లేదు. ప్రజలు ఎవరైనా ఒక మంత్రిగారిని చూడాలని వస్తే ఎంతో డబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టుకొని మంత్రిగారిని దర్శించుకోవలసివస్తుంది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వస్తే అటువంటి బాధ లేకుండా ఉంటుందని ప్రజలు ఆశించారు. ఆంధ్రదేశానికి నడిబొడ్డుగా ఉన్నటువంటి విజయవాడ రాజధాని కాగలదని అనుకున్నారు. ఒకవేళ విజయవాడను కమ్యూనిస్టులు స్వాధీనం చేసుకుంటే అది ఉండకూడదనడంతో అందరికీ అందుబాటులో ఉండటంతో ఇంకొక పట్టణాన్ని రాజధానిగా నిర్ణయించి ఉండవచ్చును. ఆ విధంగా చేసియుండి నల్లయిల్లే, ప్రజలకు అన్ని విధాల ఎంతో అనుకూలంగా ఉండేది. వారు కావాలి నప్పుడు మంత్రులలో రెండు కమిటీలు వెళ్ళుకోవడానికి సులభంగా ఉండేది. ఆ విధంగా జరుగుతుంది అంటే ఆశించాము గాని మన ఆంధ్ర నాయకులు ఆ ఆశను నిరాశ చేశారని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

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“ఈనాడు ఏర్పాటు కాబోయేటువంటి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో కూడా, నాయకులలో కొంతమంది వారియొక్క స్వార్థములు కొరకున్నా, ప్రభుత్వంలో పదవులు సంపాదించుకొనుట కొరకున్నా, అశ్రమపడుతున్నారని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజాసేవకులకు అంతయు అనుకుంటున్నారు. ఇదే నిజమైతే రాజధాని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కాదు, రాక్షస రాజ్యము రాజీతున్నదని ప్రజాసేవకులకు తెలిస్తున్నారని సభ్యులకు హెచ్చరిక చేస్తున్నాను. అందుచేత యిప్పటికైనా, సభ్యులందరూ పునరాలోచించి మన ఆంధ్ర రాజధానిని ఎక్కడో మారుమూలన ఏర్పాటు చేయకుండా ప్రజాసేవకుల కందరికీ నడిబొడ్డులో ఉండటాన్ని ఏర్పాటుచేయమని ప్రజలు కోరుతున్నారు. హోళిర్లు విజయవాడలోనూ, ముఖ్యంగా ప్రజలందరికీ నడిబొడ్డుగా ఉన్నటువంటి విజయవాడలోనే ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని ప్రజలందరూ వాదించుచున్నారు గాన విజయవాడలోనే రాజధాని హోళిర్లు రెండున్నా యేర్పాటు చేయమని సభ్యులకు మరొకదా మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. కారణమేమిటంటే వేద రైతాంగానికి ప్రజలకు రాజధానియైతూ, హోళిర్లు ముఖ్యవశ్యకములైనవి గనుక, యిది రెండున్నా అందుబాటులో లేకపోతే, అనేక కష్టనష్టాలకు గురికావలసి వస్తుందని ప్రజలు భావిస్తున్నారు. ఇప్పటికప్పుడే, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం వచ్చిందో లేదో కాని, స్వార్థపరులైనటువంటి వన ఆంధ్ర నాయకులు కొంతమంది ఆంధ్రులలో అనేకమైన భేదాభిప్రాయాలు కలిగించి ఉద్దేశాలను రెవ్వకొట్టుతున్నారని సభ్యులు గ్రహించాలి. ఈ అభిప్రాయ భేదాలలోనూ రాయలసీమ వారిని, సర్కారు వారిని రెండు పక్షాలుగా చేస్తూ ఉద్దేశాలను అవేశాలను కలిగించి విభేదాలకు దారి తీస్తున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా జాతి విభేదాలను లేవదీస్తే, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర పరిపాలన సుస్థిరంగాను, స్థిర స్థాయిగాను జరగకుండా ఎదో విధమైన తగాదాలతో ఉండి పోతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇంతవరకున్నా రాయలసీమ వారున్నా, సర్కారు వారున్నా, వివిధమైన తగాదాలు, విభేదాలు లేకుండా ఒకరినొకరు సహకరించుకుంటూ వస్తున్నారని అట్లాంటిది యీ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర పరిపాలనలో పదవుల కొరకు వేద ప్రజాసేవకుల కలతలు మన నాయకులు కలిగించుచున్నారు. నిజంగా ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమ, సర్కారు జిల్లాల మధ్య వేద ప్రజాసేవకుల, ఎక్కడను కూడా విభేదాలు, జాతీయ వైషమ్యాలు లేకుండా ఉన్నాయి. అట్లాంటి తగాదాలు యింతవరకు ఎక్కడ కనిపించలేదు. ఇటువంటి తగాదాలు పెట్టేది మన నాయక శాఖలు మన తప్ప మరెవరూ కాదని నిర్ధారణపడుచున్నది. వీరు రాయలసీమవారని,

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[Sri R. Venkata Jagga Rao]

వీరు సర్కారు జిల్లాల వారిని విభేదాలు కలిగించలేకాని, నాయకులకు పదవులు సంపాదించుకొనుటకు సాధ్యపడదనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో ప్రజలలో యీ విభేదాలు కల్పించుచున్నారు. పదవుల కొరకు యీ తగాదాలు ఏర్పాటుచేస్తున్నాం. ఇటువంటి తగాదాలు ఎందువల్ల ఏర్పడుచున్నవో వేద, మధ్య తరగతి ప్రజాసేవకుల గుర్తింపక పోకుంటే. తగాదాలు పెట్టిన నాయకులకు సరియైన గుణ పాతము ప్రజలే చెబుతారని హెచ్చరిస్తూ విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించి నల్లవంటి బిల్లును యీనాడు నేను ఎందుకు బలపరచి మార్గాడుతున్నానో, సభ్యుల కందరికీ నేనొక సామెత చెప్పవలసియున్నది. అదేమిటంటే, చచ్చిపోడి పెల్లికి వచ్చిందే కాలుషని యీ బిల్లును బలపరచవలసివస్తున్నది. ఎందుచేతనంటే, బ్రిటిషు సామ్రాజ్యవాదుల గొంతు కోర్కెలన్నిటికీ తలయొగ్గుతూ, యీనాడు మార్గం స్వరాజ్యం ఎట్లా అంగీకరించామో, యీ రోజున యీ ఇండియన్ గౌరెమ్మలై యీ బిల్లును కూడా అదే రూపములో ఆమోది చాలి వస్తున్నది. ఎవరైతే యీ బిల్లును ఈనాడు యీ ఎసెంబ్లీలో ప్రతిపాదించటానికి సంసిద్ధులైనారో, ఆ మహానాయకులే యీ బిల్లుకోసం ప్రాతినిధ్యం చేసి ఆత్మబలిదానం చేసిన పాటి శ్రీరాములు మొదలైన వారిని పార్టీను పెట్టుకోవడానికి ప్రధాన కారకులు. యీ బిల్లు విదోరూపంలో మన ముందుకు తీసుకొనివచ్చిన ఆనాడు మన జాతీయ నాయకులుగా కరిగిపోయిన ఈ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సంపాదింపబడిన ఆంధ్రులు చేసిన ఆందోళనను, అంటే భాషాప్రయత్నరాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతాన్ని, అటవీకత నాగరికత అని ఆక్షేపించారు. చాలామంది యీ ఎసెంబ్లీ మెంబర్లు పాటి శ్రీరాములుగా నిరసన ప్రకటించుకుంటూ walkout చేస్తున్నప్పుడు ఈ ప్రధానమంత్రిగారి హేళన చేశారు. అటువంటి ప్రధానమంత్రిగారి యీ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించటానికి తయారైనారంటే, యిప్పుడు యిందులో ఏదో కృత్రిమము ఉన్నదని, అనుమానము కలిగించుతున్నది. ఎందుకంటే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాధ్యక్షానికి వ్యతిరేకిగాను శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈ రోజున యీ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర బిల్లును ఎసెంబ్లీ మెంబర్లు చాలామంది walkout చేసే సమయంలో, అతి హేళనగా మాట్లాడుతూ యీ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రపు బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించారంటే, యిందులో ఏదో కృత్రిమమని అనుమానించవలసివస్తున్నది. భాషాప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రాలను వ్యతిరేకించుచున్న శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు యీనాడు యీ బిల్లును హృదయపూర్వకంగా కాకపోయినా వేరే గత్యంతరంకేక, యీ రోజున యీ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నారని నేను అనుకుంటున్నాను. అయితే యీ బిల్లు స్వయాపం, అవరణలో లేవు ఉదయం క్లాజువారిగా వచ్చిచేటువల్ల ప్రతి ఆంశము లోనూగూడా ఏ రకంగా నిర్ణయించబోతారో చూడాలి. ఈ రోజున బిల్లు విషయములో వారు వెళ్లిన విషయాలపట్టి చూడగా ఇందులో ఏదో చాలా కృత్రిమము ఉందని తేలుతున్నది. వీలవసగా, భాషారాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతము ఏ విధంగాను ఉనికి కాదని రుజువుచేయటానికి యీ బిల్లును అనేక క్లాజులు, సముక్తాజులు పెట్టి ఒక క్లాజులో ఉండే అధికారాని, యింకొక క్లాజులో లేకుండాచేసి, తయారుచేశారన్న మాట. ఎందుకంటే, రాష్ట్రములో వివిధ భాషలకు సంబంధించియుంటున్న సభ్యులందరూ కూడా, బిల్లులోని ప్రతిక్లాజున్నా నిష్పక్షపాతంగా పరిశీలించినట్లయితే బాధపడుతుంది. ఈ ఎసెంబ్లీలో 875 మంది సభ్యులు వివిధభాషల మాట్లాడేవారున్నాటి. వీరు అందరికీగూడా యింగ్లీషు భాషను అర్థముచేసుకునే తాహతులేదని స్పష్టంగా అర్థమవుతున్నది. కాని ఎన్నో సంతకాలుగా ఆందోళన పలితంగా రానున్నటువంటి యీ బిల్లు అనేక విషయాలతో కూడియున్నది. ఇది ఆంధ్రులకు తరతరాలుగా

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[Sri G. Anjaneyulu]

[14th July 1953]

అన్యాయము కలుగజేసే విధంగా తయారుచేయబడియున్నది. వివిధ భాషలవారికి, అనుమానం కలిగించకుండా చర్చించే అవకాశంలేకుండా అందరికీ బోధపడని భాషలో ప్రచురించబడినది. తెలుగు, తమిళం, కన్నడం, మళయాళం నాలుగు భాషలలో ప్రచురించబడి సభ్యులకు ముందుగానే అందించబడినది. ఈ బిల్లులోని అంశములను వేరల్లో వచ్చిన వార్తలనుబట్టి, భాషాప్రయత్న రాష్ట్రానికీ, పాకీ అయినటువంటి ఆంధ్ర దేశము ఎలాంటి నష్టకష్టాలకు గురికాబోతున్నదో వివిధ భాషలు మాట్లాడే సభ్యులకందరికీ తెలియకుండా చేయాలనే దురుద్దేశ్యంతోనే యీ బిల్లు ప్రతిపాదించబడుతున్నదని సూచించబడియున్నది. మన దేశానికి స్వరాజ్యము యిచ్చే సందర్భములో యింగ్లాండు దేశములో ఆ.నాడు బ్రిటిష్ సామ్రాజ్యమును పరిపాలించే లేబరు పార్టీ వారు మనకు స్వరాజ్యం యిచ్చేటప్పుడు, ఈ నామమాత్రపు స్వాతంత్ర్యాన్ని పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకించే చర్చలకూడా ఆ పార్టీని అభినందించవలసివచ్చింది. చర్చల, యీ నామ మాత్రపు స్వరాజ్యస్థాపనకు ఎప్పుడయితే లేరు పార్టీవారిని అభినందించారో, అందులో ఏదో కుట్రయందని, ఆ రోజుననే మనమందరముగూడా అనుమానించియున్నాము. దానియొక్క స్వరూపాలు ఏ విధంగా యీ 7, 8 సవత్సరాలుగా మనదేశంలో యీ కాంగ్రెసు పరిపాలనలో పరిగణించబడుతున్నాయో మన కందరకు తెలుసును. స్వరాజ్యము వచ్చిన తదుపరిగూడా యీ 7, 8 సవత్సరాలుగా భాషా రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణంతో కనుగుణంగా దేశవిభజనకు సత్సాగ్రహాలుగూడా చేసి ప్రాంతాలుగూడా కోల్పోతేనేగాని యీ బిల్లు రాలేదు. అందువల్ల మిత్రులందరు యీ విషయములో గమనించవలసినది వినిపింతుంటే, ఈ శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి వేరే గత్యంతరము లేక ఆగ్రులకు అన్యాయము చేసేరీతిగా, యీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రపు బిల్లును తయారుచేయించారు ఇటువంటి బిల్లువల్ల ఆంధ్రదేశములో మనము మున్నరకోటి ప్రజాసీకాని కంఠకునూ అన్యాయము జరుగబోతున్నది. వారు యీ బిల్లు విషయములో ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయము చేయాలనే కుట్ర బుద్ధికో, చేయలేదనిస్తే తాను రాజకీయాలనుండి విరమించేముందు, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజాసీకానికి శత్రువుగా గుర్తించే పద్ధతులను తాను అనుసరించుటలేదని రుజువుచేసుకోవాలని వారిని నేను హృదయపూర్వకముగా కోరుతూ యింతటితో ముగిస్తున్నాను."

* Sri D. Ramabrahmam:—

"ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ప్రస్తుతము మన ఎదుట ఉన్నటువంటి యీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రపు బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించటానికి అవకాశం యిచ్చినటువంటి కేంద్రప్రభుత్వానినీ, నలభై సంవత్సరాలుగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాధ్యక్షానికి తోడ్పడినటువంటి నాయకులనున్నూ, కట్టకడపట అమరజీవి పాట్ల శ్రీరాములుగారి ఆత్మబలి దాన ఫలితంగా మనకు యీ నాడు యీ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించటానికి అవకాశం వచ్చినందులకు వారి సందరినిస్తే అభినందించుచూ, నా సంతసమును వెల్లబెడుతున్నాను. పాట్ల శ్రీరాములుగారు ఏభైదేశ్యముతో వారు ఆత్మబలిదానము చేశారో అ ఊదేశ్యమునకు వ్యతిరేకంగా యీ బిల్లును తయారుచేసినప్పటికీకూడా మనకు వేరే గత్యంతరములేక నలువది సంవత్సరాల పోరాటానంతరమైనను యీ బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్టినందుకు అందరికీ నా అభినందనలు. ఆయినప్పటికినీ యీ బిల్లులోని అంశములనుబట్టి ఆంధ్రభాష మాట్లాడేటువంటి ప్రజాసీకాని దురంతసేన మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో ఉన్నటువంటి కొన్ని ఆంధ్రప్రాంతాలు వేరే స్థాయిలో విలీనము చేసేయన్నవి. కాని ఏ ఏ భాషా ప్రాంతాలను ఆయా భాషా రాష్ట్రములలో చేర్చబడలేదు. ఈ విధంగా ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాలను మరొక భాషా రాష్ట్రములలో చేర్చడమనేది అత్యంత కోచనీయం, అన్యాయమని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఇందుకు గాను మన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సరిహద్దులలో నున్న తెలుగు మాట్లాడే సభ్యులందరూగూడా

14th July 1953]

[Sri D. Ramabrahmam]

కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఒత్తిడిచెప్పి, ఒక బౌండరీ కమిషనును వెంటనే ఏర్పాటు చేయించి, ప్రజలలో చిక్కులు, విషవాలు జరగకుండా చేయగలందులకు మనయొక్క అభిప్రాయాలను ప్రభుత్వం ద్వారా, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియజేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములోని అస్తిపాస్తులు విభజన విషయంలో ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయము జరగకుండా ప్రతి సభ్యుడున్నూ మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రమునంచి విడివడిపోయ్యే సమయములో అందరుగూడా ఒకమత్యముతో, అన్నదమ్ములులాగు మెలగాని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా మనమందరము శత్రు భావం లేకుండా, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి రావలసిన అస్తి, అప్పులు సక్రమంగా చట్ట రీత్యా న్యాయపద్ధతిని విభజించాలని సభ్యులందరికీ మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ నాడు యీ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించినందులకు మన ప్రధానమంత్రి అయిన శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని నేను అభినందించుచున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లులో భున్నటువంటి కొద్ది మార్పులనుగూడా వారు అంగీకరిస్తూ, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి రావలసిన అస్తి అప్పుల విషయములో సక్రమ మార్గమును కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి సూచిస్తూ, ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయము జరుగకుండా చేయమని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కోరుతూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* Sri B. Krishnamoorthi Row:— "అధ్యక్ష! చాలా కాలంనుండి 4-25 p.m.

ఆంధ్రప్రజలు ఒకవైపు, అన్ని ప్రజాస్వామిక పక్షాలు కూడా మరొకవైపు భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర అవతరణకోసం కృషి సలిపి, త్యాగంచేసిన ఫలితంగా ఈనాడు రాష్ట్ర శాసన సభ సమావేశంలో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్టడం చాలా సంతోషించదగిన విషయం. బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించినవారికి, ప్రతిపాదించడానికి కావలసిన కృషి సలిపిన వారికి అటు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి కూడా నా అభినందనలు తెలిపుతున్నాను. ఒక విషయం మాత్రం ఈనాడు అన్ని పక్షాలవారూ గమనించవలసి ఉంది. మనం కోరిన రాష్ట్రం, కోరిన పద్ధతులూ కోరిన రూపంతో ఈనాడు రాష్ట్రాన్ని సంపాదించుకుంటున్నామా దానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా భిన్నమైన రూపంలో రాష్ట్రం సంపాదించుకుంటున్నామా అని ఆలోచించాలి. మనం కోరిన రాష్ట్రం, కోరిన రూపంలో రాలేదు. మనకు రావలసిన ప్రాంతాలు ఎక్కువగా పోగొట్టుకున్నాం. మనకు రావలసినటువంటి భాగం కూడా, న్యాయమైనటువంటి హక్కులు కూడా విశిష్ట రాష్ట్రములోనుండి పొందగల్గరావలసేది సందేహస్పదంగాయింది. ఈ బిల్లు దీర్ఘంగా ఆలోచించి చూస్తే బిల్లు ప్రతిపాదించినందులకు అభినందించవలసినదే కాని బిల్లులో ఉన్న విషయం మాత్రం ఏమాత్రము ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు సంబంధించిన ప్రతినిధి ఎవరూ కూడా అభినందించలేదని గట్టిగా చెప్పుచున్నాను. అస్తిపాస్తుల పంపకవిషయంలో చాలావరకూ చెప్పలేనటువంటి ఉంది ఈ బిల్లు. పోనీ ఈనాడు మనకు ఇచ్చిన భాగం ఇచ్చిన ప్రాంతం చాలా కొద్ది. మనకు రావలసిన వాటా ఎవరిబలం వారు ఉపయోగించినా చాలావరకూ ఎగిరిపోయింది. ఒకచోట సరిహద్దుసంఘం నిర్ణయించేవరకూ ఆగి ఉండవలసివచ్చింది. ఒకవైపు సరిహద్దు సంఘం లేకుండా మూడవ వారిని తెచ్చిపెట్టి, వారి నిర్ణయం ఆక్రమమైనా ఒక్కో వలసినదే అనే విధానం కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తోంది. ఈనాడు బిల్లులో బిల్లులో మనకు రావలసిన భాగం, ముఖ్యంగా విశాఖ లాటాకో ప్రజాసీకాలో ఎక్కువమంది ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో చేరాలని వారి అభిప్రాయం ప్రకటించినాకూడా అక్కడ ప్రజాసీకాలో పోరాటానికి లేక కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం మరి యింతవరీ చేతులూ వైసా లాంగిపోయిందోగాని, విశాఖకి ప్రత్యేకమైన ఉద్యోగిని నియమించి, ఆ మిత్రాగారి రీత్యా భార్యలకు కూడ విభాగం ఒప్పుకోకుండా, ఈవరం ప్రసాదించామని గొంతొ ఒకవైపు కోసేవాడు. సహజమైన కోర్కెలకుకూడా అడ్డుపెట్టి, ఆ భాగం లేకుండా చేసేవారు. ఈనాడు, అధికారం ఉన్నదని, బలం ఉన్నదని కన్నడిగులకు చూపబడి

[Sri B. Krishnamoorthi Row]

[14th July 1953]

యన్నదని చేయవచ్చు. కాని ఉత్తరార్ధరాత్రి అర్ధ జాతికి చాలా చెబ్బు. రేపుకొర లోనే కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతాన్ని ఎంతమాత్రం చేత మంతటా అమలుపరచుటకు వీలవుతుంది అనే విషయం మాత్రం చర్చించుటకు ఒక కమిషన్ ఏర్పాటు చేయాలనే దృఢ సంకల్పంతో ఉంటూ, ఇక్కడ మాత్రం ఇంత తొందరగా పారపాటుపడడం న్యాయంకాదని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఎట్లాఉన్నను, ఈ నాడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర అవతరణకు నిర్ణయించబడిన తేదీ ఆగోబరు 1 వ తేదీ లోపల బల్లారి తాలూకాలో నైలైబిద్వారా అక్కడి ప్రజాభిప్రాయం వివిధంగా ఉంటే అవిధంగా నిర్ణయించడం ప్రశాస్యామికానికి సముచితమైన పద్ధతి అని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఇంకా అసిపాన్లుల కంపకం విషయంలో, ఎక్కువ అప్పమాత్రం మాకు ముట్టచెప్పటాల్సి ఉన్నది. కాని, రావలసిన భాగం రాలేదు. ఈనాడు ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాల పట్టణ లీసుకొని రెక్క వేసుకుంటే ఎక్కువ భాగం ఖర్చుపెట్టబడకుండా ఒక్క దక్షిణాది జిల్లాలలో అరవ జిల్లాలలో ప్రాజెక్టులకేమి, పరిశ్రమల అభివృద్ధికేమి అన్ని విషయాలలో డబ్బు ఎక్కువగా ఖర్చు పెట్టుకున్నారు. ఈనాడు అప్పమాత్రం ఎక్కువగా ఇస్తున్నారేగాని, వాటిలో భాగం ఇవ్వడంలేదు. ఈవిషయంలో కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంలో తయారైన బిల్లులో న్యాయమైన పద్ధతిలో పంపిణీ జరగకుండా ఉంది. దీనికి సవరణలు సూచించాలనే దృక్పథంతో ఉన్నాం. వాటిపై చర్చవచ్చినప్పుడు విభులంగా చెప్పడలనుకున్నాను. ఇంకా తుంగభద్రా ప్రాజెక్టుకట్టబోతూ యున్నాము. ఆ ప్రాజెక్టు నుండి వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాలైన అభివృద్ధికానటువంటి కడప, కర్నూలు, బల్లారి జిల్లాలలో కొంతలాభం కలుగుతుందనే దృక్పథంతో ఆనాడు తయారు చేస్తే ఈనాడు అది అదీనుండికూడా ఈ ప్రాంతాలు వాటినుండి లాభం పొందుటకు వీలవుతుందా లేదా అనేటటువంటి ఒక సందేహము కల్గేటటువంటి సీతగా మన బిల్లు తయారు చేశారు. ఈ విషయ లో అందరి ఆసక్తికరంగా కూడా ఏ ప్రాంతాల అభివృద్ధికోసం, ఏ ప్రాంతాలను పారిశ్రామికంగానీమి వ్యావసాయకంగా నేమి ఆ ప్రాజెక్టు అభివృద్ధిలోనికి తీసుకువచ్చుటకు ఉద్దేశి ఏ, ఆ ప్రాజెక్టు పని నిర్మాణం ప్రారంభించారో వాటికి ఈనాడు ప్రాముఖ్యం ఇచ్చినట్లయితే చాలా న్యాయం కల్గి చేసినట్లవుతుంది. ఇక రాజీయ వాతావరణం ఇక్కడ కూడా ఒకవైపు కోస్తా జిల్లాలవారికి అక్కడ ఉన్న ప్రజాసీకానికి అక్కడ సమీపంలో ముఖ్య పట్టణం రాలేదని నిర్ణయాహంకా యుంది. ఇక మదగానుకు సమీపముగాయన్న చిత్తూరు జిల్లా వాసులకు చిన్నప్పటినుంచీ అదీనుండి అత్యంత సన్నిహితంగా యున్న మదరాసు నగరంపై ఈనాడు ఏమాత్రం మాన్సు లేకుండా పోగొట్టుకున్నామని చిత్తూరు ప్రాంతం వారికి ఉన్నది. అటు బల్లారి వైపు వెళ్ళితే, బల్లారిలో భాగం రాలేదని నిర్ణయము మొత్తం రాష్ట్రం అంతా కూడా ఉత్సాహ పూరితమైన వాతావరణం లేదు. ప్రతివాటి ప్రతిపక్షానికి కొంత పోగొట్టుకున్నట్లు విచారంతో ప్రారంభించినా మాట వరసకు అభినందిస్తున్నారే కాని, మృదయపూర్వకంగా అభినందించడం లేదు. అభినందించక తప్పదు కాబట్టి ఆభినందిస్తాము. ఒకటి మాత్రం ఏ పతం వారైనా ముఖ్యమైన వాదోపవాదాలకు దిగి, కోస్తా జిల్లాల వారిని ప్రజాస్వామిక పక్షం వారిని ఒప్పించి ముఖ్యపట్టణం నిర్ణయించుకున్నాము, నిర్ణయించుకున్నప్పటికీ అటు కోస్తా జిల్లాలవారుకాని, రాయలసీమవారుకాని, రాయలసీమనీ కోస్తా జిల్లాలనీ అనే వాదానికి స్పష్టమైన సహజమైన మైత్రితో వెనుకబడిన ప్రాంతాల అభివృద్ధికి కృషి చేయాలనే దృక్పథంతో ముందుకువస్తే రాష్ట్రం ముందుకు వస్తుంది. సవరణలు వచ్చినప్పుడు కాజులు వర్షకు వచ్చినప్పుడు నా అభిప్రాయం తెలియజేస్తానని మనవి చేస్తూ విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

[14th July 1953]

*SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఈ సమయంలో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టడం ముదాపనం. అయినా ఇందులో దుశ్చిత్రమైన విషయాలు చాల ఉన్నాయి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం అవతరించే ఈ సమయంలో శాసన సభ్యులు మిత్రులు ఎందరో చరిత్రను ఉద్ఘాటించారు. తిరిగి తిరిగి చరిత్రను ఉద్ఘాటించడంవల్ల వీమీ లాభంలేదు. రాజీయ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం చిన్నాభిన్నమై ముక్కలు ముక్కలై పర్వతతోందన్న విషయంలో మాత్రం అందరు ఏకభవిస్తున్నారు. అయినా వచ్చే రాష్ట్రాన్ని లీసుకొని దాన్ని చక్క చేసుకోవలసిన శాశ్వత ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యులు నాయకులపై శ్రద్ధ ఉంది. ఈ బిల్లులో ఎన్నో అంశములు వున్నాయి. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ బిల్లును ద్రావ్వు చేసినపుడు ఒరిస్సా రాష్ట్రాన్ని ఏర్పాటుచేసినపుడు గమనించబడిన కొన్ని ముఖ్య అంశాలను దృష్టిలో భ్రంశుకన్నారని బిల్లును చదువగా గోచరమగుచున్నది. అయితే 1949-50 పార్లమెంట్ కమిటీవారి సూచనలే ఎక్కువ భాగం ఉండులో పొందుపరచబడినట్లున్నాయి. అయితే 1949-50 పార్లమెంట్ కమిటీ వారి సూచనలు తయారై ఇప్పటికి చాలాకాలమైనది. అధిక పరిస్థితులు ఎన్నో మారి నాయి. కొత్త పన్నులు విధిస్తున్నాము. సరిహద్దు సమస్యలు చాలా క్లిష్టతరంగా పరిణమించాయి. వీటన్నింటినీ చూస్తూవుంటే చాలా ఆందోళనకరంగాను భయోత్పాతం గాను వుంటోంది. ఎంత ఆందోళనకరంగావున్నా, ఎన్ని సందేహాలు ఏర్పడినా రాష్ట్రాన్ని తప్పక లీసుకోవలసిన పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడింది. ఈ బిల్లును అందరూ తప్పనిసరిగా సమర్థిస్తూనే కాని మృదయపూర్వకంగా కాదని నా అభిప్రాయం. ఇప్పటినుండి అయినా ఆంధ్రదేశాన్ని వీలుకునే భాగ్యం లభిస్తున్నది అనే ఆశాభావాన్ని మాత్రమే వెల్లడిస్తున్నాను. సరిహద్దు విషయంలో కొంత ప్రసంగించక తప్పదు. బల్లారి తాలూకాను మైసూరు రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చినట్లు కేంద్రప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రకటించారు. అయితే అక్కడ ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు కోరుతున్నది ఆంధ్రులు ఎక్కువగా వుండే బల్లారి తాలూకాలోని బల్లారి, రూపనగుడి, మొక ఫిర్కాలు మాత్రం ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో చేరాలన్నదే. మిగతా బల్లారి జిల్లా మైసూరులో చేరినా కరవాలేదు అని ఆంధ్ర నాయకులు ముక్తకంఠంతో చెబుతూవుంటే వారి మొర వినేవారు లేరు. చిత్తూరులో కొన్ని ప్రాంతాలు తమిళ ప్రాంతంలో చేరవలసిన సందర్భంలో, తిరుత్తనీలో అల్లరులు జరిగినాయి. వెంటనే భారత ప్రభావ మంత్రి ఆ విషయంలో సరిహద్దు నిర్ణాయక సంఘం ఏర్పాటు చేయబడుతుందని చెప్పారు. బల్లారి ప్రసక్తి అందులో లేదు. బల్లారి విషయంలో ఒకాయన ఉపవాసం చేస్తున్నాడు. 21 రోజులు గడిచిపోయినాయి. 21 రోజులలోపుగా బల్లారి విషయం పరిష్కారం కాకపోయిన ఆమరణ ఉపవాసం చేస్తానని ఆయన అంటున్నాడు. పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారి ఆత్మ బలిదానంతో ఏర్పడే రాష్ట్రం ఇంకా ఎన్ని ఆత్మలను బలి తీసుకుంటుందో అని భయం వేస్తోంది. ఈ సందర్భంలో ప్రభుత్వంలో వుండే పెద్దలు, నాయకత్వం వహించిన నాయకులు సమగ్రంగా యాచించి విష ఫలితాలకు దారి లీయకుండా పరిస్థితులను చక్కదిద్దవలసిన అవసరం వున్నదని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజావాక్యం ప్రకారం బల్లారి భవితవ్యం నిర్ణయం కావాలని బల్లారి ఆంధ్రులు కోరుతున్నారు. ఇది న్యాయమైన కోరిక. సబబైన కోరిక. ఆ ప్రాంతంలో వుండే ప్రజలు మైసూరులో చేరడానికి ఇష్టపడితే వారికి విలాంటి అభ్యంతరంలేదు. లేక తెలుగు ప్రాంతంలో చేరడానికి ఇష్టపడితే అలా చేయవలసి వుంటుంది. ప్రభుత్వంవారు కూడా ఈ విషయాలను గమనించి బిల్లుకు సవరణలను ప్రతిపాదించినప్పుడు ఈ విషయాన్ని పొందుపరిస్తే బాగుంటుంది అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. తరువాత ఆస్తి అప్పల విషయాలు ఎన్నో వున్నాయి. అన్నదమ్ములు విభాగాలైనప్పుడు అన్నగాని, తమ్ముడుగాని మంచి భాగం, సారవంతమైన భూమి లీసుకుని, రెండవవానికి మట్ట భూమి లేక వదిలి భూమి ఇస్తే, అటువంటి తగాయ

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[Sri S. Narayanappa]

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దాను పంచాయతీ మూలంగా పరిష్కరించడం జరుగుతోంది. సారవంతమైన భూమి తీసుకున్నందుకు అదనంగా ఇంత మొత్తం ఇవ్వవలెనని చెప్పి పరిష్కారం చేయడం జరుగుతుంది. అదే విధంగా ఆస్తి అప్పుల వంతుకం విషయంలో సవ్యమైన పద్ధతులూ పరిష్కారంచేసి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి సిఫార్సు చేస్తే ముందు ముందు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వాగుతుంది కాని కేవలం రాష్ట్రం వచ్చినంత మాత్రాన ఆంధ్రులకు ఆకాశాన్నం చిడి పడేది ఏమీలేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఆనేక చిక్కలతో వస్తున్న సంగతి అందరికీ తెలుసు.

“ఇక తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టుకు సంబంధించిన విషయం తీసుకుందాము. అన్ని విధములా వెనుకబడి, డ్రైవుదేవతకు నిలయమైఉన్న రాయలసీమను అభివృద్ధిపరచుటకే ముఖ్యంగా ఈ తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు ఉద్దేశించబడినది. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు నిమిత్తం ఇంతవరకు దాదాపు 20 కోట్ల రూపాయలు వెచ్చించబడినది. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ నాడు ఆ ప్రాజెక్టు ఉన్నప్రాంతము మైసూరు సుధానములూ చేర్చవలెనన్నారు. ఇందువల్ల ఆంధ్రకు, ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమకు విశేషమైననష్టం కలుగగలదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర విభజన జరుగునప్పుడు తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు నిమిత్తం ఖర్చుచేయబడిన మొత్తం మొదట ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి ఖర్చుచేయబడినట్లు చూపబడవలెనని ఈ బిల్లులో ఉంది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విర్వడినతరువాత ఆంధ్ర, మైసూరు ప్రభుత్వాలు రెండూ ఈ ప్రాజెక్టు విషయమై ఒక ఒప్పందానికి రావలెనని, ఆ ఒప్పందం ప్రకారం తుంగభద్ర నదీజలాలను, విద్యుచ్ఛక్తిని, పంచుకొనవలెననికూడా ఈ బిల్లులో ఉంది. ఒకవేళ ఈ ఉభయ ప్రభుత్వాలవారు ఒక అంగీకారానికి రాలేకపోయినట్లైతే భారతదేశ అధ్యక్షులవారి తుదినిర్ణయం ప్రకారం తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్వహణ జరుగవలసిఉంది. ఇటువంటి విధానంపై ఆంధ్రులకు కష్టంసంభవించవచ్చుననేభయం రాయలసీమ ప్రజలలో విర్వడిఉంది. ఈ బిల్లులోని క్లాజుల ప్రకారం యికముందు తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు నిర్వహణ ఎలాదరావదు, మైసూరు, ఆంధ్రప్రభుత్వాలదే ఉంటుంది. అందువల్ల యీ ప్రాజెక్టును అభివృద్ధిపరచటానికి తుంగభద్ర ఎగునకాల్యము విర్వించి రాయలసీమను కరువుకాలుకాలనుంచి శాశ్వతంగా విముక్తి చేయటానికి ఎట్టి అవరోధాలులేకుండా మనము ఆ ప్రయత్నంతో మొగవలసివుంది. ఆంధ్ర సభ్యులందరు యీ విషయాన్ని గమనించి ఆత్యంత శ్రద్ధతో సవరణలు పంపులు అగత్యము లేనదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

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p.m.

“ఇక హైకోర్టు విషయం గమనించండి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విర్వడిన తర్వాత ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యులు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర హైకోర్టును ఏర్పాటు చేయవలెననే కోరిక నిర్ణయించ వలెనని ఉన్నది. అయితే హైకోర్టు స్థలనిర్ణయం, గవర్నరుగారి అంగీకారంతో Chief Justice చేయవలెనని చెప్పి బిల్లులోవున్నది. ఈ విధంగా హైకోర్టు స్థలనిర్ణయం అధికారుల చేతులలో ఉండడం ఎంతమాత్రం భావ్యంకాదు. హైకోర్టు ఎవ్వరు వుంచవలెనో ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యులే నిర్ణయించవలసినదని ఆంధ్రప్రజలు కోరుతున్నారు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటుకొన్నప్పుడు ఆంధ్రదేశంలోనే ఆంధ్ర హైకోర్టు నిర్మాణం జరగవలెనని ఆంధ్రప్రజానీకం కోరుతున్నారు. ఇది చాలా సమంజసమైనటువంటి విషయం కాబట్టి ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యుల నిర్ణయానుసారంగా ఆంధ్ర హైకోర్టు ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతంలోనే ఏర్పాటుచేయాలనే అంశాన్ని యీ బిల్లులో పొందుపరచడం అత్యవసరమని నేను అనుకుంటున్నాను.

“ఇక కర్నూలును రాజధానిగా నిర్ణయించడం విషయమై కొందరు విమర్శిస్తున్నారు. కర్నూలును రాజధానిగా వదిలి నాయకులు ఉదారబుద్ధితో ప్రవర్తించారు. వెనుక

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[Sri S. Narayanappa]

బడివున్న రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతాన్ని అభివృద్ధి పరచడానికి వోహదమిచ్చే నిర్ణయాన్ని నాయకులు చేసినందుకు రాయలసీమ ప్రజానీకం చాలా సంతోషించుచున్నారు. ఇదివరలో ఉత్తర సర్కారు రాయలసీమ ప్రాంతాల నాయకుల ఒడంబడిక ప్రకారం మన ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యులు చేసిన నిర్ణయం ఉత్తరాత్మమైనదని అందరు గుర్తించి మన్నింపవలసివున్నది. అదేవిధంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో వెనుకబడివున్న రాయలసీమ, శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్టణంవంటి జిల్లాలను అభివృద్ధిపరచుటకుగాను ఉత్తరరాష్ట్రా విర్వడబోయే ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వాలు కృషిచేస్తాయి అని ఆశిద్దాము. ఆంధ్ర శాసన సభ్యులలోని కమిటీ సభ్యులు కర్నూలును రాజధానిగా ఎన్నుకొనమో చేసిన నిర్ణయాన్ని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారుకూడా వివిధమైన మార్పుచేయకుండా మన్నింప నలచినట్లు తెలియరావడం ముదావహమైన విషయం. కర్నూలు నిర్ణయాన్ని ఆమోదిస్తూ మాట్లాడిన ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యుల నందరినీకూడా యీ సమయంలో నేను అభినందిస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర రాజధాని నిర్ణయవిషయంగురించి అయిదు రోజులు వర్ష జరిగింది. వర్షలో చాలా ఉద్రేకమైన ఉపన్యాసాలుకూడా కొందరు సభ్యులు చేశారు. వక్రతిల కూడా చాలా ఉద్రేకమైన వ్యాసాలు ప్రాశం రాయలసీమ వాసులు సర్కారువాసులు అనే దేదాభిప్రాయాలు రెవ్వగొట్టే విధంగా వక్రతిలవారు కూడా ఆరోజులోనూ, యీనాటికీ అనుసరించడం చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. ఇదియునుగాక నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టునూ, లేక సిద్దేశ్వరం ప్రాజెక్టునూ, దేనిని ముందు నిర్మించాలి అనే విషయమై తర్జన భర్జనలు జరుపుతున్నారు. ఈ విషయంలోకూడా వక్రతిలవారు నాయకులు కొంత వివరీతవైఖరిని ప్రదర్శిస్తుండడము భావ్యంకాదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. విప్రాంతం వెనుకబడివుండో, విప్రాంతం కరువుకాలుకాలకు నిలయమై డ్రైవుదేవతకు గురిఅయివుండో ఆప్రాంతాలను రక్షించడం, వాటిని అభివృద్ధిపరచడం అందరియొక్క కర్తవ్యం, విద్యుత్తు ధర్మం అని గుర్తించాలి. అందుకుగానే రాజాధు ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వం కృషిచేయవలసియున్నది. అదేవిధంగా అన్ని పార్టీలవారు కృషి చేస్తారని ప్రజాస్వామిక వక్షాలవారందరు సుహృద్భావంతో విశ్వసనీయంగా యిందుకు పాటుపడతారని ఆశిద్దాము. వికమత్యంతో అందరమూకలసి సుస్థిరమైన ప్రభుత్వాన్ని ఏర్పాటుచేయడానికి ఆంధ్ర నాయకులందరు కృషిచేయవలసినదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. తరతరాలుగావచ్చించిన ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విర్వడవలెనని ఆంధ్రలో సుస్థిరప్రభుత్వం విర్వడి ఆంధ్రదేశం సర్వతోముఖాభివృద్ధి చెందవలెనని తాను అసిస్తున్నానని, అందుకుగాను తాను కృషిచేస్తాననికూడా వెనుక ఒక వర్ణాయం మన మద్రాసురాష్ట్ర ముఖ్యమంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు యీ శాసనసభలో చెప్పియున్నారు. ఆంధ్రులపట్ల వారికి వున్న ఆభిమానాన్ని వ్యక్తం చేయవలసిన తరుణం అసన్నమైంది. వారు ఇదివరలో భాషా ప్రయత్న రాష్ట్ర విస్తారానికి వ్యతిరేకులైనప్పటికీ, ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర విస్తారాన్ని అంగీకరించారు. ఈ బిల్లును ఈ శాసనసభలో ప్రతిపాదించే అవకాశంకూడా వారికి లభించింది. ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రదేశం ఎన్నో విధముల వెనుకబడివున్నది. ఆంధ్రదేశం అభివృద్ధి చెందుటకు అన్ని విధముల సహాయపడవలసిన వాధ్యత మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వంపై ఉన్నది. ఇందుకుగాను అవసరమైన సదుపాయముల సన్నిధిని శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కలుగ జేయాలి. మన ఉభయ రాష్ట్రాలు ఎప్పుడూ స్నేహభావంతో మొగవలసివున్నది. ఇది ఉభయ ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలకు శ్రేయస్కరం. ఇందుకుగాను శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు సహాయపడవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ఇది ఒక కుటుంబ విభజనవంటిది. విడిపోవున్న అన్నదమ్ములుభగ్నకూడా సుఖంగా ఉండవలెనని, సహృద్భావంతో మొగవలెనని, ఎవ్వరికీ అన్యాయం జరుగరాదని అందరూ భావించి ఆవిధముగ ప్రవర్తించవలెను. ఆవిధం గానే మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆంధ్రులపట్ల న్యాయబుద్ధితో వ్యవహరించవలెనని, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం సర్వతోముఖంగా అభివృద్ధిచెందునట్లుగా ఆస్తి, అప్పుల వంతుకం ఇవ్వవలె

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5. Answers to the Assembly starred questions Nos. 655 (300), 656 (272-G), 372 (293-B) and 1337 (293-F) answered on 31st July 1952, 28th July 1952, 29th July 1952 and 29th July 1952 respectively.

6. G.O. No. 619, L.A., dated the 19th March 1953, regarding the inclusion of certain area within the limits of the Tindivanam Municipality.

7. G.O. No. 916, Public (Services), dated 2nd April 1953, regarding the exclusion of the posts of Director and Deputy Director of Information and Publicity in the Madras General Service from the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission. [Laid on the table of the House under Article 320 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

8. G.O. No. 805, L.A., dated 6th April 1953, regarding the exclusion of certain villages from the jurisdiction of the South Kanara District Board. [Laid on the table of the House under section 3-A (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.]

9. G.O. No. 838, L.A., dated 10th April 1953, regarding the inclusion of the village of Badagalpur within the jurisdiction of the Coimbatore District Board. [Laid on the table of the House under section 3-A (3) of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920.]

10. The Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Rules, 1953. [Laid on the table of the House under sub-section (3) of section 16 of the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration Act, 1953.)]

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 417 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 14th July 1953, page 3 supra.]

	Total number of women clerks work- ing on 31st December 1952.	Tamil speak- ing.	Telugu speak- ing.	Scheduled Castes.	Harijan Chris- tians.
Board of Revenue	11	8	..	..	..
Secretariat	53	28	9	2	..

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 424 asked by Sri G. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 14th July 1953, page 8 supra.]

Statement I.

(a) The following quantities in terms of rice were procured under the levy scheme in the four Andhra surplus districts from 3rd January 1953 up to 28th March 1953 :—

District.	Procurement. TONS.
1 East Godavari	11,429
2 West Godavari	27,155
3 Krishna	35,751
4 Guntur	19,202
Total	93,537

Statement II.

(b) The following quantities of rice were exported from the Andhra surplus districts out of the stocks locally procured and held on behalf of the Government up to 29th March 1953 :

District.	Quantity of rice exported up to 29th March 1953 TONS.
1 East Godavari	50
2 West Godavari	11,247
3 Krishna	1,060
4 Guntur	..
Total	12,357

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 437 asked by Sri M. Dharmalingam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 14th July 1953, page 21 supra.]

Government of India letter No. BCC/KK/53, dated 25th February 1953.

As the State Government are aware the Backward Classes Commission set up by the President under Article 340 of the Constitution of India has already started functioning and we would desire to have a good deal of factual information and data in respect of backward classes existing in the State in order to plan the programme of Commission's activities.

It is, therefore, requested that the following information be furnished to the Commission as quickly as possible :—

(i) the criterion adopted for determining "backward classes";

(ii) the list of classes, communities, etc., which have been accepted as "backward", particularly those other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;

(iii) the population of each of such classes, sections or communities classified according to rural and urban areas, rural and urban figures to be shown separately;

(iv) whether these classes are distributed over the whole area of the State or concentrated in particular regions only and if concentrated in a particular locality the name or names of the centre(s) or nuclei where they are so concentrated should be mentioned; and

(v) the measures that are being undertaken for the amelioration of these "backward classes".

It will be appreciated if the information asked for is sent as expeditiously as possible in any case within about a fortnight's time.

Letter from the Secretary to Government, Education Department, to the Chairman, Backward Classes Commission, Government of India, Ministry of Home Affairs, dated New Delhi, the 10th March 1953, Reference No. 9211 D/53-1, Education.

[Information regarding backward classes. *Reference.*—Your letter No. BCC/KK/53, dated 25th February 1953.]

I am directed to furnish the following information regarding backward classes of this State :—

Item (i) in paragraph 2.—The criterion is whether a particular class of citizens is socially, economically and educationally backward.

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Item (ii) in paragraph 2.—A copy of G.O. No. 839, Education, dated 6th April 1951, containing a list of backward classes other than Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as appended to the Madras Educational Rules is enclosed.

Item (iii) in paragraph 2.—In the recent census, there was no enumeration in the order of the communities and therefore information regarding the total population of each community included in the list of Backward classes is not available. The total figures available in the Statistical Tables relating to the Backward classes are however furnished below :—

						<i>Unscheduled Backward classes.</i>		
						<i>Persons.</i>	<i>Males.</i>	<i>Females.</i>
State Total	..	..	..	..	..	19,716,215	9,809,538	9,906,677
Rural	..	..	..	..	..	16,394,946	8,162,943	8,232,003
Urban	..	..	..	..	..	3,321,269	1,646,595	1,674,674

Item (v) in paragraph 2.—The information is annexed to this letter.

I am to state that the information called for in item (iv) of paragraph 2 of your letter is not readily available and every attempt will be made to furnish it as early as possible.

Memorandum No. 9211-D/53-2, Education, dated 10th March 1953.

[Information regarding "Backward classes". *Reference.*—From the Government of India, No. BCC/KK/53, dated 25th February 1953.]

A copy of the letter cited is forwarded to the Director of Public Instruction. Director of Harijan Welfare/He is requested to furnish necessary particulars for sending a reply to item (iv) in paragraph 2 therein.

K. M. UNNITHAN,
Secretary to Government.

Ameliorative measures undertaken for the welfare of the Backward classes in the State.—In the matter of admission of candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes and other Backward communities, candidates belonging to the above communities will be admitted up to a limit of 25 per cent of the seats available in each training school and this concession will be in force for a period of three years, i.e., from 1952-53 to 1945-55. So far as Government Arts and Engineering Colleges are concerned, 15 per cent and 25 per cent of the seats are reserved for the admission of students belonging to the Scheduled classes (and Tribes) and the Backward classes respectively.

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Scholarships.—Students studying in various Arts colleges and Professional colleges, such as Law, Medical, Agriculture, Engineering, Technology, etc., are granted both residential and non-residential scholarships. Besides, scholarships for other professional courses, such as, Vaidyan, Co-operative, Midwifery, Industrial, etc., are also given.

Examination fees.—The Harijan Welfare Department grants exemption from payment of examination fees to those deserving students who appear for the University examinations subject to budget allotment. The fee compensation foregone by the Universities in respect of Backward Class students is met by Government.

Boarding grants.—Lump-sum boarding grants are sanctioned to the Backward Class pupils at the rate of Rs. 15 per mensem for ten months for the subsidized hostels in which they reside.

Appointment in public services.—Three out of a unit of 20, i.e., 15 per cent of the vacancies have been reserved for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes while 5 out of a unit of 20, i.e., 25 per cent of the vacancies have been reserved for the other Backward Classes. Apart from the reservation of vacancies in the matter of appointment to the public services, the Scheduled Castes and the other Backward Classes have been given the following concessions :—

(1) For the purpose of minimum general educational qualification prescribed for appointment to certain services, a candidate should ordinarily have obtained in his S.S.L.C. examination 40 per cent of the marks in English and a Second Language, 35 per cent in Elementary Mathematics and an optional subject and 30 per cent in Elementary Science and Outlines of History of England and India and Geography. Scheduled Castes (including converts to Christianity from any other Scheduled Castes) who have obtained 35 per cent in English and in the Second Language are, however, deemed to possess the minimum general educational qualification.

(2) For admission to competitive examinations for appointment to various posts and services advertised by the Commission, no fee is payable by a Scheduled Caste candidate or a Backward Class candidate who has passed Intermediate examination in Arts or who has taken a degree of any of the Universities in the State.

(3) The age-limit prescribed for the various services and posts does not apply to the appointment of a candidate who is a Scheduled Caste or a Backward Class to a post for which the special rules prescribed a qualification lower than the degree of B.A., or B.Sc. if such a candidate possesses a general educational qualification which is higher than the minimum general educational qualification and he is otherwise qualified for appointment. It does not also apply to such a candidate who holds a degree if such degree is not lower than the degree prescribed for the post.

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APPENDIX V.
[Vide answer to clause (a) of starred question No. 439 asked by Sri S. Vemiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 14th July 1953, page 22 supra.]

Scales of pay of school teachers.

Head/Assistant Teacher.	Minimum qualifications.	Scales of pay.		
		Government.	Local body.	Private management.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
Head Teacher ..	* 1 Passed Secondary-School Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained.	45—3—60—2—90 ..	40—1½—55—2—75.	37—1—45 (minimum pay scale).
	2 Passed Higher Elementary Examination and Trained.	30—1—50 ..	30—1—45 ..	27—1—30 (minimum pay scale).
	3 Passed Lower Elementary Examination and Trained.	23—1—35 ..	23—1—33 ..	20 Fixed.
Assistant Teacher ..				
		Same as Head Teachers.		
		Middle Schools.		
Head Teacher ..	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed. ..	(a) 165—5—205—10—245 } (b) 85—5—125—10—175 } (with an initial pay of Rs. 100).	75—5—145 †	75—5—145. †
Assistant Teacher ..	1 B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed. ..	85—5—125—10—175 (with an initial pay of Rs. 100).	75—5—145	75—5—145.
	2 B.A. or B.Sc. ..	85 Fixed ..	65 Fixed ..	65 Fixed.

N.B.—No separate scales exist for the teachers in aided elementary schools. Scales of grant only have been fixed for assessing grants to elementary schools. The minimum salary payable to aided elementary school teachers is, however, limited to the scale grant.

* Secondary grade teachers in Government service (Men's Branch) should also possess the minimum general educational qualification. Plus Head Teacher's allowance of Rs. 25 if enrolment ex grs 500 and Rs. 10 if enrolment is 500 or less.

Head/Assistant Teacher.	Minimum qualifications.	Scales of pay.		
		Government.	Local body.	Private management.
(1)	(2)	(3) RS.	(4) RS.	(5) RS.
Middle Schools—cont.				
Assistant Teacher—cont.	3 Passed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained.	45-3-60-2-90 ..	45-2-85 ..	45-2-85.
Language Pandits and Munshis.	4 Passed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.	45 Fixed ..	30 Fixed ..	30 Fixed.
Hindi Teachers ..	Oriental Title in the Language plus Pandit or Secondary Grade Training.	45-3-60-2-90 ..	45-2-85 ..	45-2-85 *
..	Pracharak Diploma of the Hindustani Pracharak Sabha or an equivalent thereto prescribed by the Government with educational qualification of at least III Form.	45-3-60-2-90 ..	45-2-85 ..	45-2-85 *
High Schools.				
Head Teacher ..	Government schools—			
..	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	† { (a) 165-5-205-10-245, (b) 85-5-125-10-175 (with an initial pay of Rs. 100).	....	....
..	Local body schools—			
..	1. Secondary schools having V Form and above—			
..	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	....	† 150-10-200 ..	....
..	2. Secondary schools having Forms IV and below—			
..	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	....	† 75-5-145 ..	....
..	Primary schools—			
..	(a) High schools with 12 sections or less in Forms I to VI.			150-10-200.

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Assistant Teacher	(b) High schools with 13 sections to 24 sections in Forms I to VI.			165-7½-225-10-245.
	(c) High schools with 25 sections or more.	....	....	250-15-400.
..	(A) Secondary schools having Form V and above—	....	....	150-10-200.
	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	....	....	75-5-145.
..	(B) Secondary schools having Form IV and below—	....	....	75-5-145.
	B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	....	....	75-5-145.
..	1. B.A. or B.Sc. and B.T. or B.Ed.	....	75-5-145	..
	(a) 165-5-205-10-245. (b) 85-5-125-10-175 (with an initial pay of Rs. 100).	....	....	..
..	2. B.A. or B.Sc.	85 Fixed ..	65 Fixed ..	45-2-85.
	3. Passed Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination and Trained.	45-3-60-2-90 ..	45-2-85 ..	65 Fixed.
..	4. Passed / Secondary School-Leaving Certificate Examination.	45 Fixed ..	30 Fixed ..	30 Fixed.
	(i) Degree in the language plus L.T., B.T. or B.Ed.	....	....	....
..	(ii) B.O.L. (Pass or Honours) with S.S.L.C. completed plus L.T., B.T. or B.Ed.	85-5-125-10-175 ..	75-5-145	* 75-5-145.
	(iii) Oriental Title in the language plus pandit's or secondary grade training plus S.S.L.C. completed.	....	....	....

N.B.—No separate scales of pay have been prescribed for the teachers in aided secondary schools. It is open to the managements of aided secondary schools to adopt either the Government or local body scales. But the adoption of at least the local body scales is obligatory to become eligible for assessment of grant at two-thirds net cost basis.

* It is open to private managements to adopt Government scales of pay.

† Plus Head Teacher's allowance of Rs. 25 if enrolment of the school is above 500 and Rs. 10 if the enrolment is 500 or below.

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Head/Assistant Teacher.	Minimum qualifications.	Scales of pay.		
		Government.	Local body.	Private management.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		RS.	RS.	RS.
High Schools—cont.				
Hindi Pandits, Grade I.	(i) Degree in the language plus L.T., B.T., B.Ed., B.O.L. Pass or Honours with S.S.L.C. completed. L.T., B.T. or B.Ed. Oriental Title in Hindi with S.S.L.C. completed plus secondary grade training or Pracharak Diploma, Pracharak Diploma of the Hindustani Prachara Sabha or an equivalent thereto as may be prescribed by the Government with S.S.L.C. completed.	85—5—125—10—175	75—5—145	* 75—5—145.
	(ii) Oriental Title or Pracharak Diploma of the Hindustani Prachara Sabha or an equivalent thereto with the educational qualification of III Form.	65—5—130	60—4—120	* 60—4—120.
	(iii) Oriental Title or Pracharak Diploma of the Hindustani Prachara Sabha or an equivalent thereto as may be prescribed by the Government without the educational qualification of III Form.	55—5—115	50—4—110	* 50—4—110.

* It is open to private managements to adopt Government scales of pay.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 458 asked by Sri M. Marimuthu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 14th July 1953, page 32 supra.]

(a) Yes.

(b) *Village offices governed by Act III of 1895.*—Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charges are empowered to grant leave to village menials up to three months and to appoint substitutes for that period when satisfactory arrangements cannot be made for the performance of the work by the agency of a relation or friend of the village menial taking leave and on his responsibility.

Village headmen are also empowered to grant leave to the village menial servants for a period not exceeding seven days at a time or 20 days in a year provided satisfactory arrangements are made for the performance of the work by substitutes.

Village offices governed by Act II of 1894.—Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge may grant leave to village officers (including village menials) for periods not exceeding three months at a time and may appoint substitutes when necessary. Applications for leave exceeding three months are dealt with by Divisional Officers.

As regards the grant of short leave to village menials, the headman may on his own responsibility grant casual leave to them for a period not exceeding three days at a time.

Village offices not governed by statute and are also non-hereditary.—Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars in independent charge are empowered to grant leave without limit to village menials such as talaiaris, vettis and nirgantis.

Village headmen are also empowered to grant leave to the village menial servants for a period not exceeding seven days at a time or twenty days in a year provided satisfactory arrangements are made for the performance of the work by substitutes.

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THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 15th July 1953. 61047.

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

I.—CONDOLENCE RESOLUTION.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is my painful duty to inform the House of the death of an ex-Minister Sri S. Muthia Mudaliar. The Leader of the House will move the motion.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I move—
‘ That the House places on record its sense of sorrow at the demise of Sri S. Muthia Mudaliar who was a Member of this House and of Government in this State.’

We should have done it yesterday itself, but we were disturbed by a number of proceedings.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ I beg to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Hon. the Chief Minister.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I know Mr. Muthia Mudaliar very well. He was a Minister here for some time and he took active part in social work, viz., ameliorative work for the Harijans. By way of passing the resolution, and as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased, hon. Members will stand in their places for two minutes.”

The resolution was carried *nem. con.* all the Members of the Assembly standing in their places for two minutes.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Allotment of rice to a merchant in Salem.

* 464-A Q.—SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that over 2,000 tons of broken rice have been preferentially allotted to a merchant in Salem and if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, but for the short-notice question by my hon. Friend, I myself wanted to make a statement on the floor of this Assembly refuting certain allegations made in a Tamil Weekly called ‘ Janayugam ’ regarding an alleged issue of permit to import broken rice. I am thankful to my hon. Friend for having given me this opportunity to clear the matter. I may straight-away say that the allegations made in that paper are totally incorrect and baseless. This Government merely forwarded the applications of two merchants of Salem, one to the Orissa Government in March last for the import of 500 tons of broken rice and the other to the Madhya Pradesh Government in

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May for the import of 2,000 tons of broken rice from that State. No other application had been received for such imports at that time. Under the instructions of the Government of India, it is not open to this Government to make any allotments of broken rice to merchants for import from other States. This Government cannot issue permits to merchants of this State to import broken rice from other States. It is for the exporting State to issue such permits. Actually the Madhya Pradesh Government refused to allow any quota to the Salem merchant. In spite of this, the paper has taken an imaginary purchase price, an imaginary selling price and arrived at an imaginary profit of Rs. 3½ lakhs as likely to be made by the merchant. The very allotment of 2,000 tons of rice in this case is an imaginary one. Ordinarily some people have taken to sensation and scandal-mongering business to eke out their livelihood. I would have taken criminal prosecution against this paper, but I was afraid that I would thereby be assisting scandal-mongering which is the object of this paper."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I do not know why the Hon. Minister is replying to something which is not contained in this question. I am afraid he is taking this opportunity to reply to some . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member is making a statement. He should put it in the form of a question."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" He is not answering the question that has been put to him. But on the other hand he is taking this opportunity to enter into a controversy with some imaginary paper and some imaginary statement. Whether that is permissible or not, I would like to know, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have nothing to do with that."

Retrenchment of Madras Electric Tramway workers.

* 446 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government propose to retrench 290 Madras Electric Tramway workers?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Government is not concerned but the Company, which is a private one, applied to the Industrial Tribunal for retrenchment of 294 workers and has been permitted to retrench 132."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the management of the Company, in order to flout the decision of the Industrial Tribunal or circumvent the possible decision of the Industrial Tribunal has actually closed down the Tramway Company and is not the Government of Madras concerned with the convenience of nearly a million people of Madras City arising as a result of the closure of the Tramway Company? "

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the hon. Member is aware of the findings of two courts to know whether this closure was *mala fide* or not. I am not going to enter into the merits of it. So far as the suffering of a number of passengers that my friend alleges is concerned, the Government had already taken action to relieve the difficulties and congestion."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell us whether the Government is going to appeal against the decision of the lower Court which did not find the management of the Company guilty of a charge under a particular section of the Industrial Tribunals Act? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If the Trade Unions concerned desire that Government should file an appeal in the matter, they may assist us with a brief and Government will consider it."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—" May I know whether, with the retrenchment of workers, the Tramway Company will resume work? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am not aware of any such decision."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Are we to understand from the Hon. Minister's reply that the Government are not interested in having a cheap kind of conveyance for the poor workers and are not Government interested in restoring the Tramway service? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member should be aware of the conditions under which the tramways are running and the procedure that must be followed if they are made to resume service again. According to the conditions of agreement, the Government are unable to do anything in the matter."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMONY :—" Sir, I would like to know whether any definite arrangements are being made to run the trams again."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am not aware of any such proposal."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Why does not the Government take over the management of the Tramway Company for the convenience of the public of Madras? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I hope the hon. Member will admit that it is not the duty of the Government to take over all losing concerns in the State."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Is it a fact that the Madras Government received a note from the Central Government stating that the Central Government cannot take over the company under the Industries Control Act recently passed by the Parliament and that the Madras Government itself can take over the company under the special provisions of the Industrial Tribunals Act? "

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am not aware of any such letter, Sir."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government has got any policy to give 'unemployed allowances' to the workers if they are retrenched by the management?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I might assist the irregular kind of debate that has started by saying that in answer to what Mr. Ramamurthi asked in a previous supplementary question, the Hon. Minister for Industries said that he was not aware of the receipt of any letter as described and he is quite right. I might take the House into confidence and say that I wrote demi-officially to the Minister for Railways whether the Railway Ministry could undertake the running of this Tramway Service and he replied to me that it would not be possible for them to do so and that we might consider taking over under the provisions of the very Act under which the Tramway Company was licensed. We considered it from the point of view of public business and public finance and we thought it was a very bad business to take it up at this stage. That is the true state of affairs. But the workmen are interested in having the business reopened. I can understand the reasons for it. They must assist us by making clear to us that it would be profitable for the State to run it, not only assisting men who have lost their jobs, but also to make it good from the point of view of the public exchequer. As regards the last question, unemployment, we have no separate policies for particular trade unions; but on the whole we have a policy of helping the unemployed."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—" May I know whether the Government will assist the Corporation of Madras to take over and run the Tramway Service?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The point involved is finance. As I said already, whether it is the Corporation that first loses and asks Government to make up the loss or whether Government should take it up and lose, the result is the same."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am thankful to the Hon. Chief Minister for having stated that Government will consider taking over. But will the Government be pleased to appoint a committee of this House and also of the Trade Unions to go into the whole question of the finances of the Corporation and the undertaking concerned, so that it can be proved that it is possible to undertake the responsibility of running it profitably and efficiently?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am afraid, Sir, that it will be an abdication of our duty to appoint a committee of the House to consider the question of financial responsibility in respect of State trading."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, as it is an important question concerning the transport facilities of a million people of Madras City, I request you to allow half-an-hour's time to discuss the matter."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have no objection."

Report of the Khosla Committee.

* 448 Q.—SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state when a copy of the Khosla Committee Report will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Printed copies of the report are placed on the table of the House."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMI :—" During the last budget session the Hon. Minister informed the House that further enquiries would be completed within nine months. Can the Hon. Minister now tell us whether the work can be completed within the scheduled time, viz., 1st December?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The investigation is still proceeding, Sir."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" అయ్యో, investigation కొంతవరకు పూర్తయినా పోయిన నెల అఖిరునే రిపోర్టు వంపించారనినీ మాకు తెలిసింది. ఆ సంగతి విజ్ఞులైతే, ఆ రిపోర్టును సభ్యులకు అందజేయగలరా? అటు తర్వాత, కొంతలాగానూడా పిజ్జా తప్పలు చేస్తున్నారనినీ, 25,000 కు నెక్కుల నీటిని స్పెషల్ చేసే కాలవను ప్రవ్వమంటే, 15,000 కు నెక్కుల నీటిని స్పెషల్ చేసే కాలవను వడ్డీని వైతూ ప్రవ్వటానికి ఎస్టిమేట్లు వేసి కుమారని తెలిసింది. దాని విషయమే రిపోర్టు వచ్చిందని అన్నారు. ఆ రిపోర్టు వచ్చిందంటే, సభవారి ఎదురు జట్టుకారా? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I have not received any report as yet, Sir."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of supplying copies of reports in vernacular languages for the benefit of Members?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is about Khosla Report."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" There are certain recommendations in the Khosla Committee's Report and I think the Government must have considered all aspects of the problem. May I know, Sir, what is the attitude of the Madras Government at present to that particular report and what steps the Government have taken so far to get that report implemented?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I have already stated that some recommendations have been made by the Khosla Committee and they are being investigated. The investigation is not yet completed."

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Repairs to minor irrigation sources in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts.

* 453 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amounts sanctioned in 1952–53 for carrying out repairs to minor irrigation sources in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts respectively; and

(b) what were the amounts asked for by the Collectors of both the districts in this respect?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) & (b) For the Visakhapatnam district an allotment of Rs. 3,23,600 was sanctioned for maintenance and flood repairs as against an amount of Rs. 4,65,097 applied for by the Collector. As regards Srikakulam district a sum of Rs. 2,50,450 was sanctioned as against a sum of Rs. 4,98,500 applied for by the Collector.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, whether in the months of February and March this year the Government have issued orders stopping all minor irrigation works under execution in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts, and if so, why?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I am not aware of any general order like that. But, only recently I visited the Srikakulam district and all breaches had been very promptly closed up.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“Out of the amount allotted to Visakhapatnam district, how much was for maintenance and how much was for improvement schemes?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I have got a long detailed list and if the hon. Member kindly approaches me I will let him know.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“Am I to understand whether any special allotment has been made in view of the recent floods in Srikakulam district to repair the minor irrigation sources?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Pending allotment, orders have been issued to close up the breaches and I personally saw that many of the breaches had been actually closed up.”

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“In view of the large number of complaints received by the Collector in regard to non-repair of channels in Visakhapatnam district, may I request the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue to make a further provision to meet the extra demand of ryots in Vizianagaram zamindari and other estates?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I shall look into the matter.”

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SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Collectors of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts and various estate managers in those two districts have asked the Government for the appointment of more staff even for the normal maintenance of minor irrigation sources, and if so, what is the action taken by the Government?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The question of sanctioning extra staff is under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“The Hon. Minister said that an amount of about Rs. 3-0 lakhs had been sanctioned. May I know what amount had been expended by the authorities concerned?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“I find from the papers with me that an amount of about Rs. 7,000 has been surrendered.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“What are the arrangements made for carrying out the repairs of the major channels in the estates which have been taken over recently in the Visakhapatnam district?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“They have been taken over only recently and the hon. Member should wait for a little while for the formulation of a programme.”

Number of suits stayed under section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act.

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

(a) how many suits have been stayed under section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act and under the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act in so far as Malabar is concerned; and

(b) whether the Government propose to take any and if so, what steps to remove the difficulties arising out of a recent decision of the High Court interpreting that section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act applies only to cases not governed by the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) The total number of suits stayed in the Civil Courts of Malabar district under the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act and section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, is 19,583.

“(b) The decision referred to does not give rise to any difficulty and hence no action by the Government is necessary.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“Inasmuch as under section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act suits not coming under the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act have been stayed and inasmuch as that

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enactment allows only four months time for deposit and now after the High Court decision a civil suit that has been stayed is taken up and decreed, the result being that every tenant is evicted under the new decision of the High Court, is it not a difficulty which the Government should think that deserves to be rectified? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The High Court decision refers to cases coming under the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act. But there is a provision under the Malabar Tenancy Act, viz., section 55, which will cover the rest. Therefore there is no difficulty."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" What the High Court has held is that section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act does not confer any additional right on courts to stay suits apart from the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The difference is this. Under the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, arrears of rent up to a period of two years have to be deposited. Under section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act no such deposit is required. In fact protection has been given under section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act and I do not see there is any hardship in its working."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Are the Government aware that, since the decision of the High Court suits which have been stayed have been taken up for hearing by the munsif courts and sub-courts and decreed and that the tenants go without any remedy because the time of four months has expired long ago? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I think those cases should have come under the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act which requires deposit. But if the aggrieved parties apply under section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act, I think they will have protection."

Auditing of municipal accounts.

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

(a) who is responsible for the audit of accounts of municipalities;

(b) whether such audit is confined to purely budget expenditure or whether it extends to special funds raised by municipalities;

(c) whether the Kozhikode Municipality has raised any Tuberculosis Fund by running an exhibition for the last three years; and

(d) whether the Kozhikode Municipality requested the Government through a resolution to have the accounts of the exhibition audited and if so, what steps have been taken?

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts.

" (b) The audit extends to special funds which pass through the accounts of the Municipal Council.

" (c) Yes.

" (d) No. Does not arise."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Inasmuch as conducting an exhibition has almost become the rule and not the exception with local bodies, will the Government take steps to see that the accounts of those exhibitions are also audited because in the Kozhikode Municipality for the last three years, and even to-day I know, the exhibition accounts have not been audited even in spite of the demand made by the municipal councillors? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts is asked to check the accounts."

* 465 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I submit, Sir, that the question No. 465 may be taken up to-morrow." 10 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" All right."

Number of wells dug in Cuddapah district.

* 466 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of wells dug so far in each taluk of Cuddapah district under the Rural Water-supply Scheme;

(b) what is the total amount of money spent on the same;

(c) how many of them are actually being used by the villagers and how many not; and

(d) whether the wishes of the people in the locality are ascertained in the selection of the site before the wells are dug?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) The total number of wells sunk in the Cuddapah district under the Five Year Comprehensive Programme beginning from 1948-49 up to 31st December 1952 was 820 and the expenditure incurred on them was Rs. 24,15,144. A talukwar and yearwar statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

" (c) All the 820 completed wells are being used by the villagers.

" (d) Sites are being selected with a view to see that there is no contamination from unhealthy surroundings. The conveniences of the villagers regarding the proximity of the well sites to living habitations and the accessibility of the sites for all communities are also generally taken into consideration. The sites are selected after a joint inspection by the Minor Irrigation staff and Health Inspector, and generally the wishes of the people in the locality are also ascertained."

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 215 infra.

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SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" Sir, from my own experience in my constituency I find that several of these wells are inconveniently situated and hence abandoned. Several of them are in need of repairs and the common opinion prevailing in the villages is that large sums of money are being wasted on several of these wells. As such, will the Government consider the desirability of investigating into the conditions of these wells and taking the responsibility for the same? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" If the hon. Member writes to the Government giving particulars about the complaints he has now made and cites specific instances, the matter will be duly enquired into and suitable action would be taken."

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—" Will the Hon. Minister assure us that at least one well would be dug in each Harijan village and in other backward community villages in Cuddapah district in view of the frequent droughts and the poverty of the backward communities living therein and the consequent suffering of the Harijans and other people in those villages? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have already given the information that as many as 820 wells had been dug at a total cost of 20 lakhs of rupees and odd in Cuddapah district under the Comprehensive Programme beginning from 1948-49 up to 31st December 1952."

Management of Harijan hostels in Bapatla.

* 467 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Hon. the Minister for Education visited Bapatla in the month of February 1953;

(b) the purpose of the visit;

(c) whether he received any reports relating to the management of Harijan hostels;

(d) whether he visited any hostels; and

(e) if the answers to (c) and (d) are in the affirmative, the steps he has taken?

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

" (b) It was a routine tour and for comprehensive purposes.

" (c) No reports as such, but he got a certain amount of information from official sources.

" (d) Yes.

" (e) The Director of Harijan Welfare has been instructed to take necessary action in respect of matters noticed in the tour."

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SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" May I know the information that the Hon. Minister for Education had gathered during his visit and the directions given by Government afterwards to the Director of Harijan Welfare? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If the hon. Member were to put a separate question apart from the necessity for travelling then the Hon. Minister concerned would reply."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" Are the Government aware of the fact that these hostels are becoming a source of profit to the managers who in certain cases happen to be pet-boys of the Ministers? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Every good thing has its consequential bad results also."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, what were the things that were noticed during the Hon. Minister for Education's tour? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, in clause (e) of this question it is asked that if answer to clauses (c) and (d) are in the affirmative, what steps the Education Minister had taken after his visit. Of course this question had been asked quite a long time ago and the Government have also on their part taken a long time to answer that question. The question could have been asked sometime earlier. But that apart, we want to know what exactly the Hon. Minister saw during his visit and what steps he took after his visit in case the answers to clauses (c) and (d) of this question are in the affirmative? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" As Mr. Nagi Reddi has rightly observed the question was put a long time ago and the answer too had been prepared a long time ago. As parts (a) and (b) of the question dealt with the purpose of travelling of my colleague, I answered it. But if any information is wanted about departmental details a separate question may be put and up to date information will be given by the Minister concerned."

The Rayalaseema Development Board.

* 468 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

" (a) the names of members—both official and non-official—constituting the Rayalaseema Development Board;

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(b) the functions and jurisdictions of the Board; and

(c) the decisions and resolutions adopted by this Board since it was constituted after the General Elections?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) to (c) The answer is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“Sir, what is the principle followed in selecting the non-official members of this Board and may I know whether there are any members in the Board belonging to any of the political parties of the United Democratic Front as it was constituted at the time when the election of these members of the Board was made?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Sir, I do not know who belongs to the United Democratic Front. But this much I know and that is every member here on the Board represents the interests of the people of Rayalaseema.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“Sir, no doubt the answer to this question is placed on the table of the House. But it contains ten printed pages. Does the Hon. Minister for Public Works seriously expect us to read all the ten pages now, at present. Therefore, I would request you, Mr. Speaker, to have this question postponed to to-morrow.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I have already told the leaders of parties and I think I have already told the House also that I have received answers to as many as 750 questions and I would like to finish all the questions before the House adjourns. Most of these questions have come from the Andhra Members and this being the last composite session so far as the Andhras are concerned I would very much like all their questions being answered in this session itself.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, if we give brief answers there is a complaint. If we give long and full answers they want an adjournment.” (Laughter.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“I am very glad that the Hon. Minister has given a complete answer. But inasmuch as this question is an important one I think five minutes could be allotted for the same to-morrow by which time we could have finished reading these ten pages.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“How many questions can I postpone like this for to-morrow?”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“Only this question, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“All right. I shall postpone this to to-morrow. I shall now pass on to the next question, viz., question No. 469.”

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Minor Irrigation Works in Udayarpalayam taluk.

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

(a) whether the Government received any representations from the villagers of Irumbilikkurichi, Namankunnam and Solankudikkadu of Udayarpalayam taluk for undertaking minor irrigation works in these villages; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) In November 1952, Government received a representation on behalf of the ryots of certain villages of Udayarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, requesting provision of irrigation facilities.

“(b) The representation was transferred to the Collector of Tiruchirappalli for necessary action. Government have no information regarding the action taken by the Collector.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“Sir, my question has not been answered straightaway. It is more than nine months since I put that question. It is being answered only now and that too when I had asked for information about the action taken on the representations, Government say they have no information and they have only now referred the matter to the Collector of Tiruchirappalli. It is a very regrettable state of affairs.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The representation was sent to the Collector of Tiruchirappalli for taking necessary action. If the hon. Member wants some more details, a separate question may be put.”

Sub-Inspectors of Police reverted to lower ranks.

* 470 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Sub-Inspectors of Police reverted to lower ranks either owing to want of vacancies or owing to retrenchment policy during 1950-53 (figures may be given community-war); and

(b) if the reversion was due to retrenchment, why the retrenchment question arose?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

“(b) Officiating Sub-Inspectors promoted from the ranks had to revert for want of vacancies consequent on direct recruits who were till recently under-represented taking charge of stations on completion of their training. The reversion in the rank of Sub-Inspectors was also due to the return of officers who were on deputation to Hyderabad State and the

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abolition of a large number of temporary posts of and above the rank of Sub-Inspector consequent on the improvement in the law and order situation."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Was there any direct recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police after the reversion of the acting Sub-Inspectors to lower ranks? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We stopped direct recruitment for the year 1952-53 so as to provide for these persons."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Will the Government consider the desirability of promoting these reverted Sub-Inspectors as expeditiously as possible in view of their long-standing service to the Government? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Government will take good care of them. The Hon. Member need not bother about it."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" Have the Government stopped fresh recruitment of Sub-Inspectors. If so, from what date? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have stopped direct recruitment only for the year 1952-53."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to bring to your notice that the Hon. Leader of the House has insulted us, the members of this House. I shall tell you exactly how. It is certainly true that the Government have got the responsibility to take care of their servants. But it is equally true that we, as representatives of the public have also got an equal responsibility to bring to the notice of Government the specific grievances of the common man. Here an hon. Member had asked a specific question concerning the expeditious promotion of these reverted Sub-Inspectors in view of their long service. The Hon. Leader of the House had replied that the hon. Member need not bother about the same. That sort of reply, I would submit, amounts to an insult of the House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" If a point has been made out that certain people have been superseded or overlooked, that question is all right. But the question was whether promotion could be given expeditiously to all of them. I answered that the Government would take good care of them and so I told the hon. Member that he need not bother about the same."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" May I submit to you, Sir, that it is perfectly open to the Leader of the House to point out that this does not arise out of the question but I submit, Sir, that it is not certainly open to him to go out of the way and say to the Member sitting on the Opposition side of the House that it is not

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his business and that he need not worry about it at all. I submit this is not the way to treat the elected representatives of the people."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I hope, Sir, the hon. the Leader of the Opposition will not lose his temper or continue to lose his temper; he knows very well why he is putting the question and he knows also why the answer has been given as it has been." (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I wish to point out to you, Sir, that I am now concerned with our responsibility in the matter; it may be rather inconvenient for the Hon. the Chief Minister and it may be inconvenient for the Government to be confronted with such a question. It may be that they may be having something up their sleeves. I am not at all concerned with that. When we put a specific question concerning the services of certain people and their rights, the Government need not get angry but they can very well answer the question but not in the way it has been done."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not the Government that is getting angry but it is the Leader of the Opposition that is angry. He feels and things that the question of the Police services is an important concern of the Opposition but the Government take the opposite view."

Regional Transport Officers.

* 471 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state how many Regional Transport Officers were recently appointed by the Government and on what basis the selection was made?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Seven Regional Transport Officers were appointed in January 1953. The selection of candidates was made taking into consideration all relevant factors such as merit and suitability, caste, religion, community and things like that."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know if it is a fact that a relative of Sri Pulla Reddi, the Home Secretary, was appointed as Regional Transport Officer while there were so many other candidates who had got more service and qualifications in the Transport Department itself? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the question is very improper because the assumptions are all wrong. I have dealt with the file and I know these allegations are improper."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know if these officers are appointed by the Public Services Commission or by the Government? "

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" At present, Sir, they are appointed by the Government. Rules are being framed and when they are passed, the appointments will be regularized by being referred to the Public Services Commission."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I am again sorry at the type of answer given by the Hon. the Chief Minister. I do not know how it is improper. This has been known to certain sections of the people and it has been expressed by a Member of the Opposition and I wish to submit to you, Sir, that there is nothing improper in it."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The allegation is that a senior public servant of the State has done something that was improper; the allegation, I say, is improper, because the facts are all wrong."

(Sri T. Nagi Reddi rose.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am not going to allow a debate in regard to this matter; it is not a matter for debate."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The point Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that a Member on the Opposition side asks for certain information. I submit, Sir, that to say that the facts are all wrong is quite proper but to say that the question is improper is not proper. Whether that question is correct or not, the point is whether such a thing has happened. If it has happened, the Hon. Minister can say that it has happened, but the implication that he has read into the question is, I submit, not correct."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Before the hon. Member forgets the point, I wish to explain to him that no hon. Member has a right to assume that a certain relation of a certain senior officer was improperly appointed but the question could have been whether such an appointment was made and such a relationship existed. I say, Sir, that the assumption is improper."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Hon. the Chief Minister was telling the House that the question itself was improper."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member has not heard the Chief Minister properly."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" If it was improper, it is for you to rule it out of order."

MR. SPEAKER :—" His point was that the assumption behind the question was improper."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I submit, Sir, that however responsible the Chief Minister may be, he is not right in saying that the question was improper. He has thoroughly misunderstood the question."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The hon. Member is quite right in saying that I have no right to rule it out of order but I have a right to bring it to the notice of the hon. Member and the Speaker."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I wish to clear the whole position, Sir. What we are concerned with is the propriety of putting the question (the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : ' With the assumption ') yes, with the assumption. The hon. Member put the question with a full responsibility and asked if a particular gentleman that was appointed to a particular post was related to a particular officer; he makes that statement on the floor of the House and he made it with a full sense of his responsibility. The Hon. Minister might say that it is not a fact. If it is said that it is not a fact it is a question which has got to be investigated and we are prepared to prove it. Therefore, it is not for him to come forward and say that it is an improper question to ask."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What the Chief Minister said was that the assumption was improper."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I wish to submit, Sir, it is necessary that a question put should be in proper form, that if there is any matter which should be brought to the notice of the House, it should be put in a proper way but if it is put in any way without regard to the form, I am bound, in duty bound towards the officer and towards the State to say that the allegation is improper."

Remuneration to village officials for procurement in Guntur district.

* 472 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the village officials were paid remuneration for work done for the Government in regard to procurement during the past three years in Guntur district?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Village Officers in the surplus taluks of the Guntur district were paid additional remuneration in the shape of a bonus for the work done by them in regard to procurement in 1952 alone (during the past three years)."

(Question No. * 473 to be taken up to-morrow.)

Non-official visitors to sub-jails in Krishna district.

* 474 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether non-official visitors to sub-jails were appointed this year by Government in Krishna district; and

(b) if so, who they are?

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“May I know the previous procedure adopted in respect of the appointment of non-official visitors to sub-jails? Why were not the M.L.As. of the district selected and might I ask whether the Collector did not make any recommendation about that matter?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“The procedure is for the Collector of the district to appoint and he has already appointed.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“If it is the procedure that has been adopted by the Collector will it not be helpful if the important non-officials of the district, specially the M.L.As. of the district are generally appointed as visitors of the jails?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“Not for the sub-jails, Sir.”

Royalaseema students in Agricultural Colleges.

* 475 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Royalaseema students selected for Agricultural Colleges for 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53; and

(b) what is the percentage of such selection to the total number of candidates selected for this course?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) The number of Royalaseema students selected for admission during the last three years was as follows :—

Year.				Number of students selected.
1950-51	--	..	..	18
1951-52	--	..	..	18
1952-53	..	..	..	20

“(b) The number of the Royalaseema students selected was 12 to 13 per cent of the total number selected during the years 1950-51 to 1952-53.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“Will the Hon. Minister consider enhancing the percentage allotted to the Royalaseema students in the Coimbatore College?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Usually Royalaseema students are admitted into the Bapatla College.”

Posting of Special Armed Police in certain villages.

10-20 a.m. * 476 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) in how many places and for what periods units of Special Armed Police were stationed in villages between 1st January 1951 and 31st December 1952 as a result of strained relations between landlords and ryots; and

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(b) whether the amount of salaries, allowances, contingencies, etc., of the officers and men so stationed was recovered in whole or in part from the landlords and if so, what percentage of costs was so recovered?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) The information is not readily available and it is considered not worthwhile or commensurate with results to go through the collection and analysis proposed.

“(b) The posting of the police was necessary and was part of Government's duties and responsibilities. No part of the expenditure was collected from private persons.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, when a particular information is desired by the Members, is admitted and is also put on the Order Paper, is it open to the Government to say whether it is or is not in the public interest to furnish the information and also whether public money is to be spent or not to be spent? Is it in their domain to do so?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, I may explain to the hon. Member that the question is ‘In how many places and for what periods units of Special Armed Police were stationed in villages between 1st January 1951 and 31st December 1952’ and I have answered that the information is not readily available and on the basis of that fact I have said that it is not considered worthwhile or commensurate with results to go through the collection and analysis proposed. If, still the hon. Member wants, we will have to spend public money and time on it.”

Rural dispensary in Alanallur, Walluvanad taluk.

* 477 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a rural dispensary in Alanallur in Walluvanad, Malabar district, and that the building for the same was contributed by the public; and

(b) when the dispensary was closed and what was the reason for the same?

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

“(b) The rural dispensary at Alanallur was closed down for want of a qualified medical practitioner in Modern Medicine. The dispensary was however re-opened as a dispensary of Indigenous Medicine.”

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Supply of water to Kondangi tank from the Tiruvathi anicut in South Arcot.

* 478 Q.—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the water from the Tiruvathi anicut was let open to Kondangi tank in South Arcot district in the month of February 1953;

(b) for how many days the water was let down;

(c) whether the ryots of the Tiruvathi anicut area were previously intimated; and

(d) whether it was done after meeting their needs?

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

“(b) Three days.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) Yes.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—“In view of the fact that this kind of taking away water from one tank to another clearly shows the partial ways of administration in the districts and also in view of the fact that thousands of acres of crops suffered on account of this, will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works give us an assurance that this sort of a thing will not happen in future, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Sir, I do not know what the hon. Member means. No crops have suffered on account of this diversion of water.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :—“Sir, though previous information was not given to the ryots, the Hon. Minister has stated that the ryots were informed previously and I would request the Hon. Minister to see that this sort of diversion of water from one tank to another does not take place in future without previous intimation from the Collector to the ryots?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Sir, I think that in the present case the ryots were also present when this question was discussed by the Collector.”

Allowances paid for village munsifs for attending the jamabandi.

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

(a) the amount of remuneration paid towards travelling allowance and batta for a village munsif for attending the jamabandis held by Revenue officials;

(b) the approximate annual total expenditure incurred by the Government on this account; and

(c) whether the Government propose to stop this payment in order to augment their revenue?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) From 1st April 1949, Village Munsifs (in ryotwari and proprietary areas) of villages lying beyond a radius of five miles from the jamabandi camp are being granted a jamabandi allowance of Re. 1 each for one day only.

“(b) The total expenditure incurred during the year 1951-52 on account of payment of Fixed Travelling Allowance and Jamabandi allowances to the village officers in ryotwari and proprietary areas amounted to Rs. 3,45,483. Information regarding the amount paid to village munsifs alone is not readily available. This information has to be gathered and compiled for each district. The work will involve considerable time and labour in several offices and will not be commensurate with the purpose served.

“(c) There are no such proposals at present under consideration of this Government.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“Sir, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that mamools are being paid to the Jamabandi staff by the village officers and I wish to know what steps the Hon. Minister for Revenue has taken to prevent corruption among the Jamabandi staff?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“This question has nothing to do with corruption among the Jamabandi staff. The hon. Member can give notice of a separate question.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“Sir, may I know whether the Government are convinced that these allowances are sufficient for meeting the legitimate expenses incurred by these village officials and, if not, will the Government consider paying them sufficient allowances to cover their expenditure?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Sir, the Government are meeting the expenses half-way.”

Minimum wages for agricultural labour.

* 480 Q.—SRI P. SHYAM SUNDAR RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) on what basis the Government propose to fix the minimum wage for agricultural labour; and

(b) whether the Government have received representations and memoranda from the interested associations?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) On the basis of a provisional Schedule of rates of wages drawn up after a survey of the low wage pocket areas of the State.

“(b) The provisional schedule was published for suggestions or objections from persons interested. Representations or memoranda have since been received by the Government and are being examined.”

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SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" Sir, may I know how long the Government will take over this matter? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, this has got to be fixed before the 31st December 1953 and I daresay we shall finish our investigations in a month at the latest."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that the rates fixed by the Government are lower than the rates at present paid for agricultural labour in the villages? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I said, we have invited representations and I am sure the hon. Member has put his suggestions to the Committee to show that the rates proposed are lower than the existing rates. The Government will consider all representations and come to a final decision."

Legislation for fixing minimum wages for agricultural labour.

* 481 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are contemplating to bring in a legislation fixing minimum wages for agricultural labour and minimum prices for agricultural products; and

(b) if so, when the legislation will be brought in?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) The Government are taking action, in pursuance of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948 (Central Act XI of 1948), to fix Minimum Wages for Agricultural labour. No other legislation is necessary.

" With regard to control of prices of foodstuffs, I am afraid the hon. Member will have to put a separate question to the Hon. Minister for Food.

" (b) Does not arise."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Arising from the answer given by the Hon. Minister, may I know, Sir, what action has been taken by the Government? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the Economic Adviser to the Government has investigated 24 pockets which he thought were low wage pockets and the Government have come to certain conclusions which have been published in the Fort St. George Gazette. We have asked associations and individuals interested to send their views on this notification. The Commissioner of Labour and the Government are examining them and as soon as we have finished with them, we will publish our decisions."

* 482 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—" This question will be taken up to-morrow."

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Report of the Jails Reforms Committee.

* 483 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state when the report of the Jail Reforms Committee will be published?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The report has already been released to the Press in September 1952."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, may I know what action have the Government taken on the recommendations of the Jail Reforms Committee? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Sir, the Government are examining them and are implementing some of the suggestions made by the Committee."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" May I know, Sir, whether this report will be submitted to this House for the information of hon. Members? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Sir, 20 copies of this report have been placed in the Library of the State Legislature because we cannot afford to spare more copies now."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, will the Government consider the suggestion to print more copies and make them available to everybody? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the other day we discussed this matter. It was such a voluminous document and I think we satisfactorily explained to the House and then came to the conclusion that 20 copies placed in the Legislature Library would be enough."

Starting of a Veterinary Hospital at Bukkapatnam, Anantapur district.

* 484 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to start a Veterinary Hospital at Bukkapatnam, Anantapur district?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" No Sir."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Sir, in view of the fact that there are thousands of cattle in that area and hundreds are dying for want of medical aid, will the Government immediately look into the question and see that a veterinary hospital is started there? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, the Government are not aware that hundreds of cattle are dying there. Whenever there is need for urgent medical aid, the Government usually start veterinary institutions. No such information has come to the Government."

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Applications from members of Scheduled Castes and Tribes for jobs.

* 485 Q.—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether any instructions or orders have been issued to the Heads of Departments, or to appointing authorities or to the Service Commission to deal with the applications submitted by the members of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes so as to carry out Article 335 of the Constitution of India?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The Government have issued orders reserving three appointments out of a unit of 20 in favour of the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution in that regard. These orders have also been incorporated in the Service Rules. The Service Commission and other selecting authorities of course observe them in making appointments to services and posts to which they apply."

10-30 a.m. SRI M. DHARMALINGAM:—"May I know from the Hon. the Chief Minister whether any special arrangement is made to see that the instructions issued by the Government are strictly adhered to by the Heads of Departments as regards this matter?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"They are adhered to, as I said, already. I do not think the Public Service Commission are not adhering to any of these rules."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have examined whether the Public Service Commission are following the rules issued by the Government?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There is no question of the Public Service Commission not following the rules, Sir. The Public Service Commission are following the rules and other selecting authorities are also following them to the best of their ability, that is to say, according to the availability of the candidates."

Headquarters of the Assistant Directors of Public Health.

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

(a) the names of all the headquarters of the Assistant Directors of Public Health; and

(b) whether all their headquarters are situated within their respective jurisdictions?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) Madras is the headquarters of all Assistant Directors of Public Health.

" (b) All Assistant Directors of Public Health have jurisdiction throughout the State."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The question hour is now over. The rest of the questions and answers will be printed in the proceedings for the day."

Tobacco Marketing Committee for Coimbatore district.

* 490 Q.—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a separate committee nominated in Coimbatore district for marketing tobacco;

(b) if not, why the Government have not nominated one; and

(c) whether the Marketing Committee is levying licence fees for small and big merchants alike?

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

" (b) It is not usual to appoint a separate Market Committee for each commercial crop. The Coimbatore Market Committee, which was already dealing with cotton and groundnut, is now dealing with tobacco also.

" (c) The maximum fees that can be levied on tobacco by a Market Committee have been fixed by the Government in the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Rules. Subject to the ceilings fixed, it is open to any Market Committee to fix the licence fees, as it likes. The Coimbatore Market Committee has fixed the licence fees far lower than the ceilings. Petty merchants dealing in quantities of 10 seers leaf without stalk or 15 seers leaf with stalk a day are exempted from taking out licences. Thus, it will not be correct to say that the Coimbatore Market Committee is levying licence fees for small and big merchants alike."

Sanction for an electric lift in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

* 491 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

" (a) whether it is a fact that the Government have cancelled the sanction for an electric lift in the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

Thermal stations in Coimbatore.

* 492 Q.—SRI C. KANDASAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in Coimbatore the industrialists as well as the labour organizations have represented to the Government to construct Thermal stations to meet the shortage of Electricity; and

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(b) whether the Government have so far taken any decisions on the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The Government have decided that it is unnecessary to instal a thermal station at Coimbatore as the expansion of the Madras and Madurai thermal stations which are interconnected with the hydro-electric grid and the construction of Kundah and Periyar hydel projects would adequately serve the needs of any place within the hydro-electric grid.”

Digging of wells by military personnel in Ramanathapuram district.

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

(a) whether a contingent of military personnel was despatched in 1952 to dig wells in Ramanathapuram district;

(b) if so, the number of wells dug, and the places where they were dug;

(c) the cost to State, of such wells;

(d) the number of servicemen so employed; and

(e) the cost to the State by the employment of this contingent?

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

“(b) Sixteen wells were dug; one well in each of the following places :—

(1) Olagampatti.

(2) Ganapathipatti.

(3) Sadayampatti.

(4) K. Pudupatti.

(5) Karisalpatti.

(6) Piranpatti.

(7) Singampunari.

(8) Tiruppathur.

(9) Pillayarpatti.

(10) Thenkarai.

(11) N. Vairavanpatti.

(12) Aramanaipatti.

(13) S. Sevalpatti.

(14) Idayangundu (hamlet of Soorakudi).

(15) Kanadukathan.

(16) Mathur (hamlet of Viramathi).

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“(c) The cost to the State Government on account of the deepening of the wells is Rs. 3,720-10-3.

“(d) There is no information with the Government on this point.

“(e) No cost has been incurred by this Government on account of the employment of the military contingent.”

Lock-out in Bikkavole National Tobacco Company.

* 494 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received by the Government regarding illegal lockout by the Management, Bikkavole National Tobacco Company, recently during the pendency of an appeal before the Labour Appellate Tribunal; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken so far?

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

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

House-sites for Harijans in Krishna district.

* 495 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of proposals, withdrawing the acquisition of house-sites submitted by the District Welfare Officer, Krishna, after the issue of instructions by Government to the District Welfare Officers to acquire only dry lands for house-sites for Harijans?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO : “Five cases of withdrawals from acquisition were proposed by the Collector of Krishna after the Government issued instructions to the Collectors that wet lands should not be acquired for house-sites except when it becomes absolutely necessary.”

Harijans working as Public Prosecutors.

* 496 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state (with reference to the reply given to the starred question No. 39, dated 13th March 1953)—

(a) whether any reservation is made for the appointment of Public Prosecutors for Harijans in the State;

(b) the number of Harijans now working as Public Prosecutors in the State; and

(c) the total number of Public Prosecutors in the State?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“(a) The answer is in the negative.

“(b) There is no Harijan now working as Public Prosecutor in the State.

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“(c) The total number of Public Prosecutors in the City and in the mufassal is as shown below :—

City	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Districts	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25

Shooting incident in Velagalapaya village in Kurnool district.

* 497 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the observations of the Sessions Judge, Kurnool, in the course of the judgment in the case relating to the shooting of three persons by the Malabar Special Police in Velagalapaya village in Kurnool district in July 1951 what action, if any, the Government have taken against the persons—

(a) who, it was stated, did not prosecute the accused for 16 days; and

(b) who, it was stated, worked to screen the accused and shield them from the normal course of law?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) & (b) The observations of the Sessions Judge, Kurnool, regarding the conduct of the Police officials in the case referred to are under examination and steps are being taken to investigate and deal with the misconduct referred to.”

Duties of the doctors in King Institute, Guindy.

* 498 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) what work the doctors in Guindy King Institute do and what their hours of work are;

(b) whether they are allowed private practice;

(c) how many of them are specialists in bacteriology;

(d) how many of them are specialists in other fields; and

(e) what are the other fields?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The work of the Medical Officers in the King Institute, Guindy, is both on the diagnostic and the manufacturing side. The Vaccine Lymph Section works from 7-30 a.m. to 10-30 a.m. and from 2 p.m. to 4-30 p.m. Other sections work from 10-30 a.m. to 4-30 p.m. with a lunch interval in the afternoon.

“(b) No.

“(c) The permanent Director, King Institute, Guindy, is the only Officer who has a specialist qualification in Bacteriology. One Assistant Director and two Assistant Surgeons hold the qualifications of D.P.H., D.T.M. and L.T.M., respectively which include a fair amount of bacteriological training also.

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Some of the senior officers have acquired a good knowledge of bacteriology as a result of their long experience in the Institute.

“(d) & (e) One Assistant Director and one Assistant Surgeon possess the qualification of L.O. and two Assistant Surgeons hold the qualification of D.G.O.”

Scheme for roads and bridges in North Malabar.

* 499 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government prepared an elaborate scheme for roads and bridges in the remote recesses of North Malabar in 1948-49 and if so, why it was not fully implemented?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Yes; but the scheme could not be fully implemented due to financial stringency.”

Relief to the agriculturists in Musiri taluk

* 500 Q.—SRI S. P. THANGAVELU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received my representation, dated 14th September 1952, praying for immediate relief to the agriculturists of the villages in Musiri taluk, from their serfdom to landlords; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“A representation from the hon. Member was received in August 1952 requesting that the agriculturists of villages in Musiri taluk may be relieved of the system of slavery known as ‘Aminjimurai’ prevailing in the area. Government have obtained a report from the Collector and the Board of Revenue and it is being examined.”

Representations from the Andhra Provincial Agricultural Labour Association.

* 501 Q.—SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Andhra Provincial Agricultural Labour Association has submitted a memorandum regarding the Agricultural Minimum Wages Act, in the month of February 1953; and if so, what action has been taken on the same?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“The Association submitted a memorandum to the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, with reference to a preliminary notification issued by Government regarding fixation of minimum wages for agriculture. The suggestions contained in the Memorandum are being considered by the Commissioner.”

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*Appointment of a Lecturer of Regional Language in
Government Training College, Mangalore.*

* 502 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations signed by prominent men of South Kanara, Members of Madras Legislative Assembly, and of Parliament, requesting to convert the vacant post of Lecturer in Education at Government Training College, Mangalore, into that of Regional Language Lecturer was received by the Minister for Education in September 1952; and

(b) what action was taken by the Minister for Education on this representation of the Kannada public?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The Government considered the request contained in the representations and came to the conclusion that the vacant post of Lecturer could not be assigned to the subject ‘Kannada’, for the present.”

*Representations from the Malaya Samudaya Udharana Samajam,
Chirakkal taluk.*

* 505 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any representation from the Malaya Samudaya Udharana Samajam, Chirakkal taluk, to the effect that certain facilities should be given to their women who are traditional midwives, such as giving some refresher courses or training in midwifery; and

(b) if so, what action was taken?

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

“(b) Does not arise.”

Construction of a bridge across Nagavalli river.

* 506 Q.—SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any scheme or proposal to construct a bridge across the Nagavalli river near Sankili in Palkonda taluk, Srikakulam district;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to implement the scheme so far; and

(c) when the scheme will be completed?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) The Government have sanctioned the construction of a submersible bridge across the Nagavalli river near Sankili at mile 41/3-4 of the Vizianagaram-Palakonda road.

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“(b) The detailed estimate for the work is under scrutiny and technical sanction will be accorded shortly.

“(c) The work will be taken up for execution in the current year after invitation and settlement of tenders, etc., and it will be completed thereafter subject to the availability of funds.”

The Romperu Committee.

* 507 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Romperu Committee was formed with officials only and why no non-officials were included in it;

(b) whether a copy of the order constituting the Committee will be placed on the table of the House;

(c) the terms of reference to the Committee;

(d) whether the terms of reference included the determination of the monetary value of the Romperu poramboke and the ways and means of securing the value;

(e) the extent of the Romperu poramboke;

(f) whether the Committee has presented its report to the Government; and

(g) whether a copy of the report of the Committee will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) Yes, Sir, Government did not consider it necessary to include non-officials in the Committee.

“(b) The Government do not consider it necessary to place a copy of the orders constituting the Committee on the table of the House.

“(c) & (d) No specific terms of reference have been made to the Committee.

“(e) About 3,200 acres.

“(f) No, Sir.

“(g) Does not arise.”

*Competitive examination held for recruitment to
Madras Ministerial Service.*

* 510 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of students who successfully came out of the competitive examinations for the Madras Ministerial Service held by the Public Service Commission in 1950, 1951 and 1952 and those who got appointments in the several departments and the number of selected candidates who are not yet absorbed in service?

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The information is furnished in the statement below :—

Year in which examination held.	Number of candidates selected.	Number so far absorbed in service.	Number not yet absorbed in service.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1950	4,555 (2,935 candidates were originally selected and 1,620 candidates were allotted supplementally upto 1st August 1953.)	4,404	91
1951	1,368	1,368	Nil.
1952	3,597 (Excluding candidates allotted supplementally.)	1,750	1,847

Supply of drinking-water in Fort Cochin.

* 511 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by the Government regarding the alternate scheme for the supply of drinking-water to Fort Cochin;

(b) the details of the scheme; and

(c) when the scheme will be taken up and when it will be finished?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) & (b) The alternate scheme of water-supply to the Cochin Municipality consists in the laying of an independent feeder main taking the supply to the Fort Cochin, elevated service reservoir from the Thopambadi point of the Chowwara Water-Supply Scheme's Trunk Main, with a small booster set, if necessary.

“ The Government of Travancore-Cochin have been addressed in regard to certain details connected with the scheme. Their reply is awaited.

“ (c) This depends upon the reply of the Government of Travancore-Cochin.”

Recovery of money given to Burma evacuees.

* 512 Q.—SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered the recovery of the money given to Burma evacuees; and

(b) if so, what is the method of recovery?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) & (b) When the last World War broke out, the Government of India started a scheme of financial assistance to evacuees from Burma, Malaya, etc., to tide over their temporary difficulties and to enable them to get themselves absorbed in the economic life of the country. The assistance was in the shape of allowances

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from Central funds against undertakings to repay at a future date. The scheme was wound up at the end of February 1948. As it was considered that sufficient opportunity had been given to those evacuees to get themselves settled in the economic life of the country, the work of recovery of the advances has been taken up. According to the instructions of the Government of India, recovery is effected with due regard to the financial condition, etc., of the debtors so as not to cause undue hardship to them and to their families and also in easy monthly instalments or in lump sum as the case may be. In cases where it is found that the debtors are unable to repay the dues on account of their poor financial condition or where it is clear that the chances of recovery are remote, the amounts are written off as irrecoverable.”

Opening of a Government Training school at Thellar in Wandiwash taluk.

* 513 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether any representation has been received by the Government from the District Board, North Arcot, for the establishment of a Government Training School at Thellar in Wandiwash taluk?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ No. Sir.”

Bone-setting by Puttur bone-setters.

* 514 Q.—SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recognised or undertaken research into the system of bone-setting followed by the Puttur bone-setters in this State; and

(b) what kind of encouragement, if any, is given to them by the Government?

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

“ (b) The question does not arise.”

Relief measures to Burma refugees in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts.

* 515 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any communication from the Union Government regarding relief measures to Burma evacuee refugees in Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts;

(b) if so, what it is; and

(c) what action the Government have taken for the relief of these refugees?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) to (c) The hon. Member has presumably in mind the representation made by him and Sri Rajagopala Rao, M.P., to the Government of India in October 1952. If so, the particulars required by the Government of India on that representation have been furnished to them, and the subject-matter is one for the Government of India to decide.”

Extension of time granted to well subsidy schemes.

* 516 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extensions of time granted to ryots in the State to complete the subsidy wells of various schemes from the year 1946 till 1952; and

(b) whether any representations were made to the Government for further extension of time and with what result?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) The last date for the completion of wells under the various well subsidy schemes is as follows:—

Name of the scheme.	Final date fixed for completion.
Accelerated and Ceded Districts Modified Scheme, 1946.	30th June 1948 for repairs of old wells and 30th June 1949 for new wells.
New Well Subsidy Scheme, 1947-48.	30th June 1950.
New Well Subsidy Schemes, 1948-49 and 1949-50.	30th June 1953 in areas affected by adverse seasonal conditions and 30th June 1952 in all other areas.
New Well Subsidy Schemes, 1950-51 and 1951-52.	30th June 1953.

(b) No representations have been received.”

Representations from the residents of Thakkar Baba Harijan Colony, Walluvanad taluk.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representation or memorandum, dated 16th March 1953, from the residents of Thakkar Baba Harijan Colony of Mulanjoor amsam, in Walluvanad taluk, South Malabar, regarding acquisition of house-sites and drinking water, etc.; and

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

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The matter is under consideration.”

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Alleged lathi charge by Police at Tuticorin.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police resorted to lathi charge on crowds on 25th March 1953 at Tuticorin;

(b) what are the circumstances under which the lathi charge was made; and

(c) how many citizens were injured?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) to (c) The hon. Member is referred to answer to question No. 1946 which was answered by me on 4th April 1953.”

The Nurses' Home, Madras City.

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

(a) the number of occupants of different classes or categories residing in the Nurses' Home (newly constructed) in Madras City;

(b) the messing cost of each such person in different categories;

(c) who is the contractor supplying food and from what date;

(d) the terms and conditions of his contract;

(e) the number of cases of tuberculosis amongst the inmates of the Home during the last two years; and

(f) whether the authorities have received complaints of bad quality of food from the inmates and action taken?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) to (f) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.”

Absorption of students of Agricultural Colleges in Government service.

* 520 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state how many students of the Agricultural Colleges and Schools and Research Institutions in the State have completed their course and how many of them, especially those who held B.Sc. (Agricultural) degrees during 1947-52, are absorbed in Government service?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOWDA:—“A statement* is placed on the table of the House.”

Printed as Appendix IV on pages 225-226 infra.

* Printed as Appendix V on pages 226-227 infra.

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*Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in
Malabar district.*

* 522 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the total number of retail ration shops now run by each of the Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar district and the profit earned or loss suffered by each of those societies on account of running the retail ration shops after the procurement and sale of local paddy were stopped by them (up to 31st March 1953)?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“A statement” is placed on the table of the House.”

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

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) CLOSURE OF THE COMMONWEALTH TILE FACTORY, KODAKKAL, SOUTH MALABAR.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have received notice of the following adjournment motion from Sri K. P. Gopalan. It reads as follows:—

“This Assembly stands adjourned to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, namely, the closing down of the Commonwealth Tile Factory, Kodakkal, South Malabar, on 4th July 1953 in violation of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act as there is an industrial dispute pending before the Conciliation Court, Kozhikode, between the management and workers of the factory, and resulting unemployment and starvation to more than 300 workers of the factory and their families and the failure of the Government to take suitable action against the management and to intervene in the matter properly and effectively.”

I wish to know from the hon. Member how this matter comes under the rules and after hearing the Hon. Minister I will give my ruling on the motion.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Commonwealth Tile Factory, Kodakkal, was closed.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Is the factory privately owned or managed by Government?”

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“It is a private factory managed by the Commonwealth Trust, Limited—a British concern. I wish to bring to the notice of this House that the closure of the factory is illegal. The period of closure had not been stated in the notice put up by the Management. If we examine the decisions of the Appellate Tribunal and of so many other Industrial Tribunals, we will find that all of them are unanimously of the view that if a factory is to be closed, the management of the factory should state the period of closure.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I wish to know how the Government are responsible for the closure of the factory?”

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“The closure of the factory without stating the period of closure is against the decisions of the Appellate Tribunal as well as other Industrial Tribunals in India. Secondly,

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it is also an admitted fact that the Appellate Tribunal as well as the other Industrial Tribunals of this country have already made decisions that if a factory is to be closed permanently or temporarily, the workers are to be given involuntary unemployment allowance. In the notice of the Management closing down the Commonwealth Tile Factory, it has not been stated”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The Government are not responsible for this.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Sir, the third point which I wish to bring before you is important. According to section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, if there is a dispute pending before a Conciliation Court or an Industrial Tribunal or the Appellate Tribunal, then without the consent of the Appellate Tribunal or Industrial Tribunal or Conciliation Court, the factory should not be closed. The management must take permission from the appropriate authorities before closing the factory. If this provision is violated by the management of the factory, it can be prosecuted”

MR. SPEAKER:—“In that case, the remedy is to go to the Court.”

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Sir, if it is brought to the notice of the Government that a factory is closed in violation of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, it is their duty to see that the factory is not closed. After the management put up the closure notice, the registered labour union gave notices to the Government, to the District Collector and to the Conciliation Officer that the management was proposing to do an illegal act and that it was the duty of the Government to prevent it. But the Government did not intervene in the matter. As a result of the failure of the Government to take immediate action in the matter, 300 families are starving. I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister in charge of Labour that this Commonwealth Tile Factory is being managed by the Commonwealth Trust and that the Management enjoys some privileges given by the Government. Firstly the Commonwealth Trust is exempted from sections 79 and 81 of the Factories Act. It is also exempted from the observance of rules relating to the grant of dearness allowance.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Let the hon. Member come to the point and prove that the motion is in order.”

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“My point is this, Sir. When a registered labour union has brought before the Government that a particular factory is to be closed in violation of section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, it is the duty of the Government and the local authorities to see that justice is done to the workers by asking the management of the factory not to close it. The Government have failed in their duty to come to the rescue of the workers. They have also failed to implement the Industrial Disputes Act. This is a very important matter, Sir. As far as my district of Malabar is

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concerned, closing down factories in violation of the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act is the order of the day. I consider this matter a very important and urgent one."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, the main point that is involved in this adjournment motion is this. The Government have got a specific responsibility in these disputes. We are not bothered about the fact that the factory in question is a privately managed one. But we are certainly concerned with the economy of the country and with the well being of the people."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Every so many cases occur and it is a routine matter."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, because a large number of private employers are closing down their factories according to their sweet will and pleasure and as the community at large has got a certain interest in this matter, Parliament recently enacted a new legislation called the Industries Control Act wherein provisions have been made to enable the local Government to intervene in such matters and also to take over all those managements where private employers threaten to close down the factories or are closing the factories. Here is a case in which a private employer who, in order to avoid the clutches of the law of the land, namely, the Industrial Disputes Act, just closes down the factory, throws hundreds of people out of employment and creates hardship to the community at large. Therefore, the Provincial Government have got a specific responsibility in the matter to write to the Central Government and get sufficient powers to immediately take over the factory. The failure of the Government to take this step is the question that is now involved in the adjournment motion."

10-10 a.m. " This is a matter of urgency because this has happened recently and this is also a matter of public importance because it involves the question of the economic well being of the State. Therefore, I think this adjournment motion must be allowed."

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I am not questioning the validity of this motion on the ground that this factory is a private factory. I am not taking my stand on that. The fact is that this management is closing down because it has got too much stock-in-hand. Sir, my friends are aware, and I can quote the decision of the Labour Appellate Tribunal as published at page 614, Volume II, 1952, that temporary suspension of work due to accumulation of stocks will not amount to a lock-out and there is no violation of section 33 of the Act. The Industrial Tribunal, Madurai, in its award published at page 195, Volume III, 1952, had come to the same conclusion. The decision of the Ernakulam Tribunal at page 640, Volume I, is also to a similar effect. I am also aware, Sir, and I am sure, my hon. Friends are aware, that the decision of the High Court is that any person has got a perfect right to close down his business if he is losing. Whether this Company is losing or not is a matter for investigation. I can assure the hon. Member that this aspect is being examined."

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Closure is perfectly within the right of an individual and he need not give any notice. He can go on closed till such time as the stocks on his hand are disposed of. As already stated, the question whether the Company has incurred any loss is being examined by the Government. With regard to the point that the Company has violated section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act, I have to state that so far as my information goes, the conciliation proceedings began on the 22nd June 1953 and the notice of closure was given on the 18th June—not during the pendency of the proceedings but in advance of it—and therefore the Company did not violate section 33 of the Act. I, therefore, submit that it is not within our rights to discuss this question. But so far as the second part is concerned, we will examine the question and inform the Labour Union."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It will facilitate the Government to examine the position if the hon. Members opposite do not press this motion."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, I am very sorry . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If you press the motion, I will give my ruling."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Before any ruling is given, I would also like to make one submission and that is, the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour has himself pointed out that it is certainly open to this House to discuss the question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I certainly agree that there is no question of concession in that."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" It is a fact that the Chair has got the right and the privilege to give a ruling on any subject so far as this House is concerned. But the question with which we are now concerned is not whether the management has contravened section 53 or section 29 or section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act and certainly I should say that the Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour has proved himself to be an able advocate for the management from the statement he has made on the floor of the House. The question is whether any private employer has got a right to close down his factory or concern which he is running at any time and whether the Government can interfere by having recourse to the law (the various provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act). But in view of the fact that the Government have stated that they are looking into the matter, we are not pressing the motion."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Before that, will you kindly permit me to speak a few words?"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour has already dealt with the question."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" I want to clear the statement of the Hon. Minister. One thing is that the conciliation proceedings were not stopped and even now they are continued. The Labour

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Officer has postponed the proceedings. The second thing is that in 1948-49 there were about 18 lakhs of tiles stocked in that Company. They did not close the factory then. The tile factory is a seasonal factory."

MR. SPEAKER:—"You are simply arguing the question without coming to the point."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"During this season there will generally be large stocks on hand in the tile factories. So in this case the management purposely closed down the factory throwing out of employment a large number of workers. That is the motive behind that. As the Hon. Chief Minister has already assured that he will look into the matter and make an enquiry, I am not going to press this motion."

(2) UNREST AMONG AGRICULTURAL LABOURERS IN PALNAD TALUK,
GUNTUR DISTRICT, ON ACCOUNT OF CANCELLATION OF
CULTIVATION RIGHTS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have received notice of the following adjournment motion from Sri K. Subba Reddi:—

'This House stands adjourned to discuss a matter of urgent public importance, viz., the arrest and unrest among the agricultural labourers prevailing in Palnad taluk, Guntur district, due to the cancellation of the cultivation rights of banjar lands given to the agricultural labourers of Tummaracotte in Palnad taluk, Guntur district, on 23rd November 1952.'

I will hear the hon. Member and give my ruling afterwards."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—"ఆధ్యక్ష, ఇప్పుడు ఈ సమస్యను గురించి గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోని పల్నాడు తాలూకాలో వ్యాపించింది. ఇక్కడ మేమిటంటే అది కరువు ప్రాంతము. అనేక సంవత్సరాలనుంచి, అది కరువు ప్రాంతముగా ఉన్నది."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It comes under matters of day-to-day administration."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—"దయచేసి నేను చెప్పవలసిన ఒక నిమిషము వినవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. పొయిన సంవత్సరం మేము, మా ప్రజల తరపున, మంత్రిగారి వద్దకు కస్టోడియన్ వద్దకు వచ్చి భూమిని సేద్యమునకు ఇవ్వమని అనేక పర్యాయములు చెప్పకొన్న మీదట, వాళ్లు అక్కడి పరిస్థితులు గమనించి భూమిని సేద్యం చేశారు. 1952 వ సం॥ నవంబరు 23 వ తారీఖున ఆ భూమిని సేద్యానికి ఇచ్చినట్లు ఆర్డరు చేశారు. ఆ ఆర్డరు కాపీని నాకు కంపించారు. ఇంకా కాపీని జిల్లా ఫారెస్టు ఆఫీసరుకు కంపించారు. కాని దానిని తరువాత అమలు జరుగకుండా చేశారు. కాకినాడకు కస్టోడియన్ వచ్చినప్పుడు, దానిని అమలు జరుగనివ్వండి అంటే దానికి అటంకంపెట్టి గందరగోళం చేశారు. వారి ముందు నిర్ణయాన్ని 1953 వ సం॥ ఫిబ్రవరి 19 వ తారీఖున డ్రాఫ్ట్ చేసినట్లుగా ఎవరికి తెలియవలసినది. తదుపరి ఆ భూమిలో వ్యవసాయకులు సేద్యం చేసుకొనుచుండగా, కొంత మందిని అరెస్టు చేశారు. ఈ నెల 4 వ తారీఖున కొంతమందిని అరెస్టుచేసి, ఒకటిన్నర రోజులు వారిని సబ్ జైలులో ఉంచి, వారికి రిండికూడా పెట్టకుండా వదిలివేశారు. తరువాత 7 వ తారీఖున ఒక గ్రామంలో విడుదల చేశారు."

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అరెస్టు చేశారు. మరల 10 మందిని అరెస్టు చేసి వారిని సబ్ జైలులో ఉంచి పోలీసులకు తెలుపున్నది. ఏ కారణాలవల్ల ఈ భూమిని సేద్యానికి సేద్యం చేశారో, ఆ కారణాలు, అనగా ఆ కరువు పరిస్థితులు ఇంకా చల్లగా వదులివ్వలేదు గనుక, నేను ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని ప్రతిపాదించ గోరుచున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It comes under matters of day-to-day administration and I therefore rule it out of order."

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The hon. Member cannot raise a point of order on a ruling."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"I am not raising a point of order on the ruling. The hon. Member spoke in Telugu and I do not know how it has been possible for the Hon. Speaker to follow him."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No doubt I did not follow what he had said but I gave my ruling on the merits of the motion."

(3) FAST OF TWO PERSONS TO URGE THE HOLDING OF A PLEBISCITE
IN BELLARY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have received notice of the following 10-50
adjournment motion from Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah:— a.m.

'That the business of this House be adjourned to consider the situation arising out of the fast of Sri Tekali Kami Reddy who is fasting since twenty days, and Sri Rami Reddy who is fasting since nine days advocating a plebiscite for Bellary taluk's inclusion in Andhra State.'

I would like to hear Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah on how he thinks the Government are responsible for the gentlemen's fast."

Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah began to speak in Telugu.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Will the hon. Member kindly speak in English?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Let us reserve adjournment motions for extraordinary incidents. Fasts have become quite ordinary now."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"The Hon. the Chief Minister says that fasts have become ordinary occurrences. The major misdeeds of the Government also have become ordinary occurrences."

"The Government have given wrong census figures to Justice Mitter. So, his Report on Bellary taluk, especially the Rapanagudi and Moka firkas and the Bellary firkas and town, has gone adverse to the interests of Andhra. The Madras Government gave him wrong facts and figures and they did not send any official to represent the position on their behalf. No doubt they sent the Hon. Sri N. Sankara Reddi and the Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda. But they

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represented the case of their linguistic areas and they did not represent the Madras Government. The Andhra case has gone by default. Even Justice Misra himself has said that, short of taking a plebiscite, it was impossible to decide which way the majority support lay. The people's verdict is final, and the democratic verdict of the people should be taken through a plebiscite. So the Central Government are asked to take a plebiscite. The Madras Government are involved in that they have not expressed their opinion to Justice Misra. So I request the Hon. Speaker to allow this adjournment motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Government are not responsible for the fast. So I rule the motion out of order."

(4) FAMINE CONDITIONS IN PENUKONDA AND KADIRI TALUKS IN ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have received notice of the following adjournment motion from Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi:—

'That the business of the house be adjourned for the consideration of the grave famine conditions in Penukonda and Kadiri taluks (Anantapur district) and the resulting starvation and distress.'

Famine has been existing for a long time and not only to-day; it has been there for the last ten or fifteen years. So I rule the motion out of order."

(5) FORCIBLE COLLECTION OF KIST IN FAMINE AREAS.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have received notice of the following adjournment motion from Sri D. Seetharamiah:—

'This house stands adjourned to consider a matter of urgent public importance, viz,—

the grave situation arising out of the recent orders of the Government to collect the current kist and kist arrears forcibly from thousands of famine stricken peasants for crops that have completely failed in this and previous faslis in the worst famine affected taluks of Chittoor district, i.e., Madanapalli and Vayalpad taluks.'

I rule the motion out of order on the same ground as the previous adjournment motion."

(6) LATHI CHARGE AND ARREST OF ANDHRA SATYAGRAHIS OF BELLARY.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Sri G. Latchanna has given notice of the following adjournment motion:—

'Please adjourn the session . . .

The hon. Member wants the adjournment of the session itself:—

'Please adjourn the session to discuss the special circumstances created by the lathi charges and arrests conducted by the Madras Government against the non-violent and peaceful Andhra satyagrahis of Bellary.'

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"Sir, please allow me to say a few words regarding the adjournment motion."

(The hon. Member began to speak in Telugu.)

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can speak in English."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"My difficulty is that I cannot express my ideas fully in English."

MR. SPEAKER:—"My difficulty is that I am not able to follow Telugu speeches."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"I will try to speak in English. The word 'session' was used in the adjournment motion by mistake. I want the adjournment of only the business of the House. So please allow me to amend the adjournment motion by substituting the word 'business' for the word 'session'."

The subject-matter of the adjournment motion is of recent occurrence. It is of urgent public importance because the commotion now prevailing not only in Bellary but in the whole of Andhra is due to the violent attitude taken up by the Government against the non-violent and peaceful Andhra satyagrahis. The fasts referred to in the adjournment motion of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah were provoked by that attitude. When some innocent students from high schools and colleges were agitating peacefully to draw the attention of the State as well as the Central Government, the State Government employed violent repression against them. This provoked the public and made them ask why the Government were so adamant and vehement in suppressing the legitimate demand of the Andhra public in Bellary. The law and order position in that area was affected adversely because of the attitude and policy of the Madras Government and not because of the peaceful and non-violent agitation carried on by the Andhra satyagrahis.

"The motion is of urgent public importance. The subject-matter of the motion is not only of recent occurrence but is also a continuing thing. So I request the Chair to allow the adjournment motion for discussion."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important matter. I am really surprised that in Bellary the Government adopted the method of lathi-charging the people instead of trying to understand the position and the problem of the people living there. There has been agitation over the border question in quite a number of places. I would like to say that two kinds of repressive methods and policies are adopted in two different places. From all the opinions that have been received by us, we find that the agitation in Bellary has been very peaceful and nothing has been done by the Andhras to provoke the Government to adopt such tactics. I submit that this is a question which has got to be discussed here and the Government should express their view as to what provoked them to adopt the attitude that they have been adopting when the agitators were non-violent and peaceful in their agitation."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, in view of the very expansive scope that has been given to the question, it may be necessary to go a little outside the bare issue for judging

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the urgency and relevancy for an adjournment motion. From the speech of Mr. Nagi Reddi it is clear that some people are of the opinion that the Bellary agitators have not been treated with justice and impartiality. I must clear that point first. If the hon. Member was referring to the agitation in Chittoor district for comparison, let us clearly understand the position. In the case of Chittoor, there has been no award given by any Commission or Judge appointed by the Government of India. I may take the hon. Members into confidence and say that I tried my best to leave Bellary on the same footing as Chittoor. I was so to say overruled, and it was thought necessary for the disposal of the main issue that the Bellary issue should be disposed of. The Government of India appointed a Judge to give an award and an award has been given. The position in respect of which an award has been given is different from the position when the place has not been dealt with by the Government of India by the appointment of a Commission or Judge. This should be remembered in discussing the question of partiality.

"Coming to the next point, I am quite clear on behalf of the Government that any amount of agitation can go on in a normal way—by meetings, discussions and things like that. But picketing of offices and disobedience of orders cannot be permitted by the Government, and that is the only point at issue. In Bellary the agitators were asked to disperse. But when they refused to disperse, they must be prosecuted or dispersed by a mild use of violence.

11-00
a.m.

"There is no other way for Government to carry on. The hon. Member should remember that all people responsible for the general political issues being considered have advised the Bellary agitators to stop. I did hope that the agitation would stop, and there would be no need for further agitation. I was very glad that Mr. Latchanna's party who were mainly operating there have asked the important men to go to Delhi. I think the whole trouble will stop very soon. I do not think that anything wrong was done. It is only the day to day administration that has come into the adjournment motion."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I am not going to allow any further discussion."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—"Sir, how can the report of Mr. Justice Misra become an award while the report of Mr. Justice Wanchoo is only a recommendation?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"Certain misconceptions have arisen out of the Chief Minister's speech. They can be cleared if I put a small question to him."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member is going into the merits. Whether Bellary should go to Andhra or not can be taken up when the Andhra State Bill is discussed."

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"Sir, it is not a question of going into the merits. But the question is whether there has been a lathi charge, whether the lathi charge has been proper, and whether the lathi charge had any background. The Chief Minister came forward and said that an award had been given, and even after that the agitation had been continuing. He said he requested the agitators and tried to stop the agitation, and yet it continued. That is the point. My contention is that the award was for the whole of the taluk, and the agitation was to appoint a boundary commission to go into the question of the Bellary taluk just as in the case of Chittoor. The question is whether Bellary taluk will be handed over to the boundary commission when the commission is appointed. That was the peaceful agitation, and that is what the agitators asked for. Hence, there is nothing contradictory between the agitators in Chittoor and those in Bellary."

MR. SPEAKER :—"This is not an urgent matter. This comes under matters of day to day administration. So, I rule the motion out of order."

(7) NEW ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SCHEME.

MR. SPEAKER :—"Now come the adjournment motion of Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar, Sri A. Doraiswami Gounder, Sri A. Govindaswami, Sri P. Ramamurthi, Sri E. L. Raghava Mudaliar, Sri A. Ratnam, and Sri V. R. Nagarajan. The adjournment motion of Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar reads as follows :—

"That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the recent introduction of modified scheme of work and training of Elementary School pupils in rural areas of this State from this academic year."

The same thing is repeated in the other adjournment motions given notice of by other Members. I wish to know what the Leader of the House wants to say on this motion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Sir, I do not at all wish to stand in the way of the discussion as proposed. But I do not think that the present discussion on the Andhra State Bill should be postponed or delayed for that reason. At the end of the discussion on the Andhra State Bill, I have no objection to have a discussion in the usual way on the new elementary education scheme. The Hon. Speaker might fix a time for this discussion."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"Sir, if we have the assurance that the Government will set apart a day or more . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"As far as the Treasury Bench is concerned, even if I admit this motion, they do not object to it. It is not about a separate day for discussion. The motion itself will be admitted. As far as the Chair is concerned, I am going to admit this motion."

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The only question with which I am concerned is whether the Government will allot a day for this after discussion on the Andhra State Bill is over."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not a question of allotment of a day. The Hon. Speaker can fix 4 o'clock on any day. Instead of to-day, it may be at the conclusion of this debate on the Andhra State Bill, because the Andhra State Bill is more urgent for the time being."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have admitted this motion. I should like to know from the House how many Members give their support to this motion. The Government will say that they are also willing to support the motion."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, yesterday when I met you in your Chamber and had a talk with the Leader of the House, a suggestion was made that a full day might be allowed for discussion of this new elementary education scheme. This is a very important scheme. In fact, none of the adjournment motions speak of the policy of the Government as a whole. The adjournment motions speak of the failure of the Government to consult the House before taking a particular step. I am asking the Leader of the House to see that at least one full day is allotted for discussion of this elementary education scheme after discussion on the Andhra State Bill is over so that we can go into the whole question of the educational policy of the Government fully, and express our views. An opportunity must be available to the Members of this House to express their opinion on this very important scheme."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Members can discuss the new elementary education scheme only for two hours. The other alternative is to have a talk with the Leader of the House."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Yesterday I had a talk with the Leader of the House in your presence. I wanted the Leader of the House to assure the House of a full opportunity to discuss the new elementary education scheme. I thought he would make an announcement in the House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, you have admitted the motion. The only question is when it should be discussed—whether to-day or on any other day. Rule 45 says—"

MR. SPEAKER :—" I know the rule. I wish to know from the Leader of the Opposition whether he is withdrawing his motion if there is to be a full dress debate."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, Rule 45 says—
or if the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House and the member of Government concerned so directs, at the conclusion of business of the day or any other day."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to know how many Members want a debate on this new elementary education scheme."
(Several hon. Members rose in their places.)

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The number is more than 22, and the motion is admitted. Regarding the time, it should be taken up at 4 o'clock. To-day we have got the half-hour debate on the tramway dispute. So, I wish to know . . ."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, the time can be fixed after consultations."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have no objection to further consultations. But I suggest that it may be fixed on any day after we finish discussion on the Andhra State Bill. There is nothing else standing in the way. I shall not then raise any objection that the matter is belated."

MR. SPEAKER :—" As soon as the Bill is over, we shall take up this question."

IV.—MOTION UNDER RULE 24 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES FOR TRANSACTION OF GOVERNMENT BUSINESS ON A NON-OFFICIAL DAY.

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

'That rule 24 of the Madras Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business (that is, discussion on the Andhra State Bill) on Thursday, the 16th July 1953.'"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I rise to oppose this motion for this very simple reason. It has been the practice of the Government to see that Members of this House are deprived of their right of having non-official days. In the last session the same thing happened. In the session previous to the last session, the same thing happened. This has been going on repeatedly for a long time. As a matter of fact, in the last session of the Assembly, you may remember, Sir, we had a long talk in your Chamber, and the Leader of the House at that time agreed that he would compensate for the loss of the non-official days in that session by providing additional non-official days in this session. But now at the very beginning we are deprived of the first non-official day. Members are deprived of any right whatsoever to discuss subjects on their own initiative. As far as this House is concerned, it is for the Government to bring in any subject which pleases them. As far as we in the Opposition are concerned, we are here to discuss questions which the Government choose to bring before the House and also those questions in which the Opposition and the public are interested; but in which the Government may not be interested for their own reasons and convenience. Therefore, I oppose this motion."

* THE HON. C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I am afraid the hon. the Leader of the Opposition has been a little bit hasty in coming to conclusion. It is not the intention of the Government to deprive this House of the opportunity of discussing non-official

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motions. But certainly, the Andhra State Bill is an urgent matter and we have fixed a target date by which time we will have to finish that business. In these circumstances, we want to take up official business tomorrow. If the House is willing to take up non-official business after the conclusion of business connected with the Andhra State Bill, I will certainly provide not one day but two days if there is enough business to be transacted. That assurance I give. Therefore, it is not a question of depriving the House of the opportunity of discussing non-official motions. I am prepared to allot one or two days for it after the conclusion of the business connected with the Andhra State Bill, which is an urgent matter. I request the hon. the Leader of the Opposition to consider this point and accommodate us in this matter."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I am glad that a specific assurance has come from the Leader of the House that immediately after the conclusion of the business connected with the Andhra State Bill, he is prepared to allot not one but two days for transacting non-official business."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Two days, if necessary."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"There are very urgent matters to be discussed. For example, we have to consider the food situation in the State. There are also a number of other questions about which the people are agitating and about which we on this side of the House are very much worried. Therefore, we should have two non-official days in the next week. On getting that specific assurance, I am not pressing my opposition to this motion."

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 16th July 1953.'"

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members Sri V. Sri Krishna and Sri Nambiar have given notice of adjournment motions. I shall take them up tomorrow."

V.—MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have to announce to the House the following messages received from the Governor of Madras:—

(1) In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1), read with Article 100 (1), clause (1), sub-clause (a), 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 Entertainment Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

(2) In pursuance of Article 207, clause (1), read with Article 100, clause (1), sub-clause (a) 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 Mestur Canal Irrigation Cess Bill, 1953.

Now, we shall take up the Andhra State Bill."

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VI.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—cont.

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill and I think everyone in this House supports it wholeheartedly. But there are certain details that have to be discussed. I wish the Hon. the Chief Minister had enlightened us on the discussion carried on in the Cabinet for a number of days on this subject. Perhaps he may come to that point when we discuss the Bill clause by clause.

"Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister has compared the formation of the Andhra State to the attainment of the Independence of India and has asked us to be very happy about it. I do not know if he has compared this House to the House of Commons. Whatever that may be, his whole attitude to this Bill is that it is a very simple Bill. The Hon. the Chief Minister should have enlightened this House on the recommendations and suggestions he has made to the Government of India. During an interview granted to a Press correspondent, when a question was put to him about the draft Andhra State Bill, he was not willing to speak out. He simply said, 'There is nothing very wonderful in the Bill. This is just like division of territory, personnel of services, debts, assets, etc.' When the Press correspondent asked the Chief Minister whether it was so simple as that, he was pleased to say that it was as simple as hanging a man. Sir, this is really a very amazing attitude. We would like to know from the Hon. the Chief Minister whether the formation of the Andhra State is going to have all the repercussions of a man being hanged. When we discuss this Bill, we have got to see what is going to happen next. What everyone wants in connection with the formation of the Andhra State is that a good Government should be formed. Whether a good Government is going to be formed or not no doubt lies in the hands of the people. But the powers that are shaping the destiny of the Andhra State, I am afraid, are not willing to see that a good Government is formed in the Andhra State. So, as a politician when the Hon. Chief Minister says that it is a business like the business of hanging a man, he means that we are going to hang ourselves. That is a serious warning to the Andhra State and to the Residuary State as well. The formation of the State is now a foregone conclusion. But what the people really want is a good Government. We have to concentrate on it when we discuss this Bill and we have got to work for it. Therefore, the message which we have got to send to the Parliament is that they should not interfere in the formation of the Government of the Andhra State and that the people would like to make their own choice in getting a good Government. Now, there are a number of hindrances to this. I consider the present Madras Government will be a hindrance to the formation of a good Government in the Andhra State. I also consider that the Congress Party itself and the powers in Delhi will be a hindrance to it. All these hindrances must be removed. While we recommend the introduction of this Bill in Parliament,

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we would say, 'Take off your hands from the affairs of the Andhra State and do not manoeuvre to see that some dictatorial Government is set up by getting some men into the Andhra Cabinet by backdoor methods.'

11-20 a.m. "When the Andhra leaders have sacrificed so much and when they have done a great deal for the formation of the Andhra State, the people of Andhra have got every right to demand a good form of Government for the Andhra State. Let not their sacrifices and their dreams be set at naught. When the provisions of this Bill are put into effect, let us not be lulled into a sort of complacency. Let it not be said, 'Well, here you have got your State which you wanted. Be content with that.' Everyone of us on this side of the House feel that we must have a Government that will be able to solve the food and unemployment problems."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I fix a time-limit of 15 minutes for each hon. Member."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Even before the Andhra State is formed, happy state of affairs must exist. But it does not exist. Certain incidents have taken place which we must take note of. While the great man, Sri Potti Sriramulu, sacrificed his life for the birth of the Andhra State, a number of innocent people are being prosecuted. I want to ask, whether this Government is genuinely interested in the formation of the State. I want them to stop prosecuting people in the manner in which they are being prosecuted now. I know that these prosecutions are being carried on even in my town, Kakinada. Some important personages, who were not previously informed of the promulgation of the order under Section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, have been prosecuted for defying this order. If the Government have a real love for the Andhra State and if they are really interested in its formation, will they go on prosecuting and trying the citizens of Andhra Desa for violating this law or that law, especially when they, the people of Andhra, are deeply moved at the death of their revered leader, Potti Sriramulu? I would earnestly advise this Government to straightaway stop these prosecutions at different places of Andhra, including Kakinada. Thus, things are not moving happily. The Chief Minister says, 'Hang yourself! You have got your Andhra State.'"

"Now, let us look at the food problem of the Andhra area as a whole. Hundreds of thousands of tons of foodgrains are being exported from Andhra districts. In the last six months or so, I have corresponded with the Government requesting them to open fair price shops and to take steps to redress the suffering of the people."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"On a point of order, Sir, I am afraid even given the greatest relaxation, my hon. Friend is going out of the subject. He is discussing the import and export of foodgrains. Certainly, I cannot reply to those things now. Again, he is referring to prosecutions in Kakinada and other places. I am afraid these references are a little bit irrelevant."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member confine his remarks to the subject under discussion."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, my remarks have got everything to do with the creation of the Andhra State."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No. Let the hon. Member strictly confine his remarks to the subject before the House."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"I will confine my remarks to the subject before the House, Sir. If the present Government are really interested in the happiness of the Andhra people, I would like their actions and deeds also to conform to that. I am suggesting that their actions and deeds do not conform to that. We do want that the Andhra people should have a good Government. That is the object of this Bill. While this Bill is before the House, the present Government should not have done certain things. For example, they have floated a loan to the extent of Rs. 5 crores, which has got something to do with the Andhra State."

MR. SPEAKER:—"What has that got to do with the subject under discussion now?"

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"As far as my information goes, I understand that the Government have sent out circulars to their officers asking them to postpone certain works to a future date. These could have been settled even now and need not wait for the formation of the Andhra State. My charge against this Government is this. They somehow or other want to make the Andhra State a bankrupt State. They should not do that. Well, there are three more months in which the present Government can interfere with the affairs of the Andhra State. So these matters are quite relevant to the subject. If we do not voice our protest in respect of these matters, we will be in a sorry state of affairs. The present Government should not interfere with the choice of the type of cabinet that the Andhra State should have. They should not interfere with the affairs of the Andhra people. This is all what I am driving at. We, Members of this House, while supporting this Bill wholeheartedly, have grave apprehensions regarding certain clauses found in the Bill. No doubt, they will come up for discussion at a later stage."

"With regard to the seventh schedule which deals with the division of assets and liabilities, I feel that the present Government of Madras must have had a hand in drafting that schedule. The Hon. Chief Minister himself admitted that he was in correspondence with the Centre. The Hon. Mr. Subramaniam has also admitted this in a statement in which he said that 'the Bill is under examination in connection with the division of assets and liabilities, sharing of debts and loans and other financial dispositions.' The important aspect in the Bill is this Seventh Schedule. Under this Schedule, the residuary State would like to benefit itself as much as possible. This Government should have adopted an impartial attitude. On the other hand, they are shoving responsibility on the shoulders of the Central Government. They simply say, 'It is the Centre that has

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to decide. Everything is in the hands of the Central Government. We have nothing to do with it.' The real state of affairs is not that. It is this Government that decide issues relating to the division of assets and liabilities.

11-30 a.m. "There is also another issue, which some Members feel, should not have cropped up while discussing this Bill. That is the issue of capital. The issue of capital is relevant for discussion now. The ruling party has decided the capital and the power at Delhi has drafted this Bill. They should not have included Kurnool here."

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

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—"Please allow me two more minutes."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I am sorry I cannot. There are many more Members who want to participate in the discussion."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill for the formation of the Andhra State. It is the result of a long agitation by Andhras for self-determination in the affairs of the country. While speaking on the Bill, I am going to concentrate only upon one aspect of it and leave the rest to others who are more interested in other aspects of the Bill. I will concentrate more upon the boundary issue, particularly upon the dispute that is going on between Tamils and Andhras with regard to particular places. The State to be formed should be formed on the basis of language and no Tamilian will have any dispute if all the Andhra districts are clubbed together and a State is formed in that way. But our quarrel with this Bill is that a district like Chittoor which has been considered from the day when it was formed as a bilingual area is now erroneously classified as an undisputed Telugu area. I would like to take this House back to the history of the formation of this district. The district was formed in the year 1911 by the then British Government more for administrative convenience rather than on the basis of linguistic considerations. In those days the superannuated British officials used to be tacked on to this district which was a well-meaning district with no crimes or other troubles. The district was formed taking away three purely Telugu taluks from Cuddapah, namely, Vayalpad, Madanapalle and Punganur, and six purely Tamil taluks like Tiruttani, Puttur, Chittoor, Chandragiri, Kalahasti and Palmaner and one zamin, Kuppam. (An hon. Member: 'Hear, hear.') My friends here are tempted to hail my speech when they hear that these are Tamil taluks. I say Andhras have contaminated these taluks with the result that they have been made to look like Telugu taluks."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"I take strong objection to the word 'contaminated' used by Mr. K. Vinayakam. He need not contaminate his speech in that way."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"I would like to explain why I used such a strong term as that."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"On the question raised as to parliamentary language, I am sure the hon. Member meant 'infiltrated' and not 'contaminated'."

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

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"Sir, you must bear in mind that two Members preceding me have taken some of my time. I meant contamination in the real sense of the term. The Tamil population in these taluks was gradually converted for all practical purposes into Telugus and the whole population looks Telugu. First, the administrative authorities there closed all Tamil schools. When the Justice Party came to power, almost all the Chief Ministers were Telugus; to name some of them, the Raja of Panagal, Mr. B. Munuswami Naidu, Sir K. V. Reddi and the Raja of Bobbili. These gentlemen, who happened to be Telugus, had always a soft corner for this district and two of them actually came from my district of Chittoor. The result was Tamil culture was slowly killed. Hero Hitler of Germany used to say: 'If you want to kill a nation, you must first kill their language.' The same tactics were adopted by the then ruling party as far as Chittoor was concerned. Then they posted Telugu officials to these Tamil parts and these officials who had acquaintance only with Telugu were putting questions to the Tamil population there only in Telugu."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"With your permission, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I must make an appeal to the hon. Member. We have decided to have the partition. We are discussing a Bill which has been drafted and revised by the Government of India. In the first part of the discussion we are dealing with general matters. The hon. Member may be aware that we are moving an amendment to be sent up to the Centre for the appointment of a boundary commission. Discussion on that amendment could cover some of the points mentioned now by the hon. Member. But it is not only that that I wish to say. I think the line he is taking is very unhappy. It is not necessary to go into that aspect of the matter. There are complaints and counter-complaints. I make an appeal that we must part after a sweet discussion."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"I cannot understand why the Government or the Members interested in the Andhra Bill should take objection if I narrate the history of the Chittoor district. After all it is a history of how the Tamilians were slowly made to appear as Telugus in my parts."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"It is a very good thing."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—"The result was that the Tamil population got slowly adjusted to the Telugu officials who were posted there. Even a small registration record had to be written in Telugu so as to suit the convenience of the Telugu sub-registrars posted to those parts. Census figures were also prepared on an erroneous conception. For instance, some classes like Vanniyakula Brahmins, who were purely Tamil in outlook, culture and language, are now

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known as Reddis in those parts. The Telugu officials who went there to collect census figures have classified these Tamilians as Telugus simply because they were called Reddis. I have myself been classified like that. Even those who were known as Adi-Dravidas, who talk pure Tamil in their homes, are now known as Malas and Madigas simply because, to suit the convenience of their landlords, they speak Telugu. It is these erroneous calculations that have made up the figures of Telugus in those parts. I shall quote only one instance to prove this. Take the Tiruttani taluk. In the year 1931, the Tamil population there was 75 per cent. In the 1941 census it was reduced to 51 per cent and in 1951 it came down to 49 per cent. From 75 it has come down to 49 per cent. Does this mean that the Tamil population has migrated from those parts or does it mean that the powers of procreation of Tamilians are much less when compared to the Telugus? On the other hand, the figures regarding Andhras are steadily increasing. It does not mean that Telugus have come into those parts in larger numbers. It is all the mischief committed by those officials that have given a wrong impression to the Government about population. They always believe, when the name of Chittoor is mentioned, that it is a Telugu area. On the other hand, it is a bilingual area and that is the only point that I wish to bring to the notice of the House.

11-40 a.m. "Sir, when the question of the division of our State on the linguistic basis was brought in, we the Tamils living in these parts protested against the inclusion of these areas in the Andhra State and made our views very clear and also brought to the notice of the Provincial Government that in the event of the formation of the Andhra State, the Tamil areas of this district should be tacked on to the Tamil State. We represented through mass meetings, conferences, and petitions and submitted our views even to Justice Wanchoo who visited this City. We did not get a favourable reply then though Mr. Wanchoo wisely suggested that these disputes regarding Tamil area must be settled either by the appointment of a Boundary Commission or by holding a plebiscite. But what did we see in the declaration of the Prime Minister in Parliament. He has classified this district as a purely undisputed Telugu area. He has clubbed this district along with districts like Visakhapatnam, Guntur and West Godavari. Even if a Boundary Commission is appointed in the future, usually presided over by a judicial officer, what will that Commission say when we ask them to go and enquire into the dispute. They will naturally turn round and say that the Commission has no jurisdiction over the district which has been declared as an undisputed Telugu district. Even the future Andhra State will be reluctant to bring the case under the purview of the Commission.

"In order to prevent such a trouble arising, we started a mild agitation. First we protested against the inclusion of the district in the undisputed parts. We waited for a favourable reply from the Centre. We represented our grievances to the Provincial Government also. We sent a memorandum to the Central Government but with no use. Then naturally, people guided by good

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motives, started a civil disobedience movement. They picketed before the Government offices. Then the movement assumed larger proportions and went beyond the control of even the leaders of the movement. People began to stop trains by pulling alarm chains. Trains were even stopped by people lying on the rail roads. Of course we objected to these things. We took strong objection to such actions and the misuse of our noble intentions. I declare here that these were not our intentions to disobey the laws of the land. But you know, Sir, that in a mass movement such things are likely to happen. The Press Statement of the Prime Minister has come in good time. He has now unequivocally and without an iota of doubt, declared that a Boundary Commission will be appointed to go into the question of the dispute in Chittoor district, which he did not make very clear in his first statement. He has now clearly accepted that this district is a disputed district and a Boundary Commission will be asked to go into the question of such disputed areas.

"Sir, we have come to a happy conclusion with the statement of the Hon. Chief Minister of this State when he said he would withdraw all criminal proceedings instituted so far and such of those who were jailed would be released. But I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Chief Minister that some of those involved in this Chittoor agitation are still behind prison bars. They should all be released. Then there are people who sympathized with us and stopped trains and did similar things in other districts. They are also still behind prison bars. I would appeal to the Hon. Chief Minister to enquire into those cases and release them also.

"It is now certain that the Boundary Commission is coming. But it is not known when it is coming and how long it will take to set up the Commission? Will it take a longer period than we expect? We want that in this interim period our culture, our language, our educational facilities and for employment facilities should be safeguarded in Chittoor district. To start with we will be content to remain inside the Andhra State. But the Commission must come within a reasonably short time, say at least before 31st December 1953. There is ample time before now and then and they must decide one way or another. After the Boundary Commission gives its verdict we will not repeat what is happening in Bellary. If the Commission says we should be inside the Andhra State we will take that verdict with pleasure. We will continue to live as good citizens of the Andhra State. We will not agitate like the people of Bellary though Misra award has been given and though the Central Government made it clear that there is to be no going back on the award. But in the meanwhile we only pray that this State Government as also the Central Government should safeguard the interest of the Tamilians living in those parts."

* SRI K. V. VEMA REDDY :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in welcoming this Bill, though certain provisions in it have to be amended, I wish to say that this is a most momentous event in the history of the Andhra State. It is the result of the great sacrifices

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of the people and the leaders and the sacrifice made by the late Potti Sriramulu at the altar of the Andhra State. It adds to the glorious history of the Andhras. This part of the history cannot be forgotten, cannot be effaced. As a matter of fact it marks the beginning of a new era and gives birth to a new State. It has its parallel only in the great and eventful day, the day of the declaration of the independence of India. When we achieved independence, people thought that their economic ills, social and political ills would be cured. But to their disappointment the Government have yet to solve those problems. They also do realize that these problems cannot be solved overnight. Similarly the formation of the Andhra State is no solution for the problems of the Andhra State, it is no solution for famines in the Andhra State, it is no solution for unemployment in the Andhra State and it is no solution for the development of the undeveloped areas in Andhra State. It is only a first step, an aid. It will help us in achieving our objectives in building a new Andhra State. But everything depends on the leadership of the State. The future of the Andhra State depends upon united and selfless leadership. Only with this can the Andhra State solve its problems. I am sure the accredited leader now sitting in this Assembly, Sri Prakasam, and leaders like Sri Ranga, Sri Sanjeevi Reddi and the budding leader Sri Nagi Reddi—though he belongs to the Communist Party—must all co-operate. It is only through the joint efforts of these leaders and the co-operation of other people that the new Andhra State can have a better future. I am sure with our mineral resources and with our perennial rivers we can build up a new Andhra State and we will go high in the history of our country.

“Sir, lastly I wish to add a word. We are parting from our Tamil friends. We are parting as friends and we must be good neighbours. We have to help each other. To-day the distribution of States on linguistic basis is conducive to better administration and for the development of the culture of different States, for the development of the resources and economic prosperity of each State. But this division on linguistic basis has its own perils. It has got a tendency to develop provincialism, to develop a narrow outlook which really undermines nationalism. All must remember that the nation is more important than the State. The prosperity of the State depends on the prosperity of the Nation.”

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I also wish to associate myself in welcoming this measure as it is intended for the early formation of the Andhra State. In this connexion I would like to bring to the notice of the House certain difficulties which have got to be rectified during the course of the discussion on the Bill.

11-50 a.m. “In the first place, I feel that the Bill lacks sufficient provision for the inclusion of all those territories where the main language spoken is Telugu and which form parts of States like Mysore, Hyderabad, Orissa and others. There is no provision as I submitted that these parts where the majority of the people residing are speaking Telugu, are to be included in the new Andhra State.

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Therefore, I suggest that either along with the formation of the new State or at least in the near future there should be sufficient provision in this Bill to enable the inclusion of those parts where the main language is Telugu. And then there is the question of representation in the Assembly of the new State in the Council of States and also in the House of the People where we find there is no provision for sufficient representation. In view of the population, it is necessary to increase the strength of the State Assembly the Council of States and the House of the People, so far as the Andhra people are concerned.

“Regarding the High Court, my view is that there must be simultaneous functioning of the High Court along with the formation of the new State. There will be difficulty for the litigants of the Andhra public, if the High Court is to function still in Madras after the formation of the Andhra State. There is no provision so far as the present Bill is concerned, that the High Court is to be located somewhere in Andhra area, but it is left to the decision of the Chief Justice and of the Governor after the formation of the State. It should not be like that. There should be sufficient provision in this Bill itself for the location of the High Court simultaneously with the formation of the new State in any part of the new State and before the actual formation of the State. I feel that there should be provision in the Bill for appointment of a small Cabinet consisting of some of the Andhra members of the Assembly to make suitable arrangements for the formation and for the successful working of the State. For, unless immediate arrangements are made on this account, it may not be possible for the new State to start on a good sound basis. Therefore there should be a provision of that type in the new Bill.

“And then regarding the apportionment of assets and liabilities. I find there is no hurry now. As at present suggested in the Bill, provision for division of assets and liabilities is not happy and it is not conducive to the best interests of the new State. Therefore several of the members are of the opinion that this matter must be referred to an arbitrator of the status of a Judge of the Supreme Court, so that there may be a just and equitable distribution of assets and liabilities of the State. Therefore, there should be a provision for that.

“Then in view of the non-availability of a proper place to locate the capital and in view of the decision that was already arrived at, it is absolutely necessary for the composite State to make sufficient provision for the construction of a capital in the place already suggested. There is no provision to enable either the proposed new State or the present Government to make suitable arrangements for successful working of the new State and to invest sufficiently large amount for the construction of houses and buildings to locate the offices and officers of the new State. Therefore there should be provision also in this Bill to this effect.

“Then about the Services. In this regard also, there is not a proper provision enabling the new State to have a final say in regard

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to the cadre, category, etc., of the Services. Therefore, my suggestion is that there should be a modified provision for enabling the new Andhra State to make arrangements in all matters concerning the vital Services connected with the administration of the State.

" Finally, I would like to refer in this connection to the remarks of Mr. Vinayagam that Chittoor had been a Tamil area and on that I am not going to enter into details. I would like to take strong exception to the language used and to the conduct at Chittoor of officials responsible for the administration of the district some time back. I would also refer to the attitude of most of the Tamilian Ministers and the public towards Andhras who are residents in Madras. I should say that similar treatment has been meted out here. Therefore there is no use of complaining, about all these things. At a time when we are separating, these sentiments should not be there and I only appeal to the members not to make such hasty remarks but to abide by any lawful decision that may be arrived at in the course of the proceedings that will be started by a Boundary Commission or the like. Therefore it is necessary to make amendments to the Bill.

" I hope the new State would flourish and satisfy the aspirations of the Andhra public."

12 noon. * SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to associate myself with the sentiments expressed by many hon. Members of this House welcoming the Motion recommending the introduction of this Bill in Parliament. On this occasion it would not be out of place for me to think of the great men, the pioneers and fathers of our Andhra renaissance movement—the great Kandukuri, the great Gurazada and Gidugu Ramamurthi Panthulu. These were the people who in fact gave voice to the Andhra feeling that their language, their culture and their social traditions must be reformed, moulded and made really the people's language, the people's culture and the like. Similarly the national movement has contributed to our Andhra movement; the idea of one nation, the idea of anti-imperialism and India fighting against British Imperialism, these roused the Andhra people and gave them a sense of their own interest in an independent India. They have been fighting for a separate State within the joint family of India consisting of various nationalities. In this connection I remember many national leaders, Congress leaders and others like Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu and Mutnuri Krishna Rao who had sacrificed much for the sake of the country and at the same time who had also built up the Andhra movement. Finally the Andhra movement grew and spread into the villages starting from towns and it became a real people's movement. I congratulate the people of Andhra, peasants, workers, students and various other sections of our people who translated the general demand for a separate Andhra State into a reality by fighting every day for their projects, their industrial development and educational advancement. All these gave a real content and a real form and finally with the death of

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Potti Sreeramulu they rose, as it were, in revolt against the policies of the existing Governments both in the State and at the Centre and demanded the immediate formation of the Andhra State and thanks to the Union Government they at last acceded to the demand of the Andhra people. As a result of the glorious fight for over 40 years by the people of Andhra, this Bill is sent to us for recommending it to be introduced in Parliament and be passed into law.

" At this stage I do not like to go into the many controversies created by this Government and I would go into them at the proper time. When there is separation, certainly there will be controversy. There have been people both inside and outside the Government who opposed *in toto* the separation of the State and wanted the postponement of the creation of Andhra State *sine die*. There have been people who, when the new State could not be formed, incorporated many provisions in the Bill which are not in the interests of the Andhra people. Of course, all these have to be discussed, ironed out and suggestions made to the Central Government to be incorporated in the Bill. Sir, I would have welcomed some controversy and some kind of discussion on the provisions. I hope hon. Members will agree with me when I say that syrup will be more tasteful and more pleasant and sweeter if a little pepper is added to it. But due to the controversy carried on to a very great unseemly extent on behalf of the State Government, the Central Government and by individuals and organizations, there has grown some bad blood and there have been some misgivings as to the future of the new State. I would request the Members on the Treasury Benches and those behind them and also friends like Mr. Vinayakam to kindly stop and ponder over these things and not to be carried away by emotion. They will be just to us if they see that the provisions of the Bill are such as are not denying our legitimate rights. Certain provisions of the Bill do seek to practically create a bankrupt State and we want those provisions to be changed.

" I am very thankful to Mr. Vinayakam as he is going to abide by the verdict of a Boundary Commission that might be appointed to go into the question of the Chittoor district which he tried at length to prove that it was a disputed area. He was narrating history how Chittoor was a Tamil district and how it became a Telugu district. I would like to tell him and many hon. Members who might think alike that after all nations and nationalities are formed historical during the course of history. If a certain area or if a certain people have become Tamil people or certain people have become Telugu people, I accept it as an event of history and there is no use arguing about it. Yesterday one hon. Member was talking about the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari belonging to Tirupathi. Probably the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari's forefathers might have been Telugus and they might have migrated to some other place and there they might have learnt Tamil and imbibed Tamil culture. There is no use of claiming Sri Rajagopalachari as a Telugu to-day.

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12-10 P.M. "The formation of the Andhra State is now in the offing. Let us not try to forget the historical fact that the Andhra nation has come into being during the course of history. Mr. Vinayakam has referred to the agitation in Bellary while expatiating on the Tamilians' claim over some parts of the Chittoor district. What did the history of Bellary tell us? What is it that the history and culture of Bellary reveal to us? I saw with all emphasis at my command that Justice Misra had erred when he had categorically observed that the culture of Bellary is out and out Kanarese. In fact it is an inter-mixture of Telugu and Kanarese. That truth should not be lost sight of. If we trace the growth of the Andhra history we shall never fail to come to the conclusion that Bellary is in entirety a Telugu area. May be a particular taluk in a particular district reveal during the process of historical research some truths about its inhabitants say a 100 or 200 years ago. But that does not mean that we should not take stock of what had happened all along in that particular area from time immemorial and up to now. That is why I say that a plebiscite of the people residing in a disputed area should be taken. That would give a clear verdict. So it is I plead for the appointment of a Boundary Commission to settle the claims of all these disputed areas and particularly that of Bellary. I am glad that the Union Government are going to appoint a Boundary Commission to clearly demarcate the boundaries of Andhra and Madras. Of course that may take sometime after the formation of the Andhra State. Let not my friend Mr. Vinayakam be in a hurry.

"I would not like to speak any more on the subject-matter at this stage. Once more I associate myself with the sentiments expressed by many of my previous speakers in welcoming the introduction of this Bill here and commending the same for introduction in Parliament."

* SRI M. S. MOGRAL:—"The problem of linguistic re-distribution of States is not a new one. A decade and odd ago, the Congress has resolved that the provinces should be re-organised according to linguistic affinities for the cultural progress, administrative efficiency and for the better realization of our national aspirations. It is the delay on the part of the Government in taking steps to improve the deteriorating conditions of the people, that is responsible to bring to the fore, the question of linguistic States. It is hoped—perhaps with full justification, that the formation of linguistic States, apart from marking the fulfilment of a long cherished political ideal, it would give each homogenous unit a common outlook, a feeling of oneness and help to improve the conditions of the people to a great extent."

"It is a matter for congratulations that the Andhra problem came to a speedy and successful solution. All of us are convinced that Andhra area is a viable unit comprising an ethnically homogeneous population, speaking one language, possessing a common history and culture and all the people there unanimously desire to have a separate political existence for them. The Andhra question

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is a stupenduous one as we are well aware. We are grateful to the Union Government for the masterly way they handled the situation before it was too late.

"Though the creation of linguistic States was the accepted creed of the Congress, post-Independence exigencies made the Union Government pause before taking further steps, in the implementation of this policy. A country disturbed by the rude shocks of a separated Pakistan, faced with new problems created by the advent of parties and creeds based on ideologies foreign to us and further enervated by abnormal conditions of famine and pestilence, has every justification to pause and be cautious before the consideration of the creation of States based on lingual patriotism. But Andhras are a people with great initiative and drive and they pinned their faith on a united Andhra and they sincerely felt that their salvation depended in the creation of an Andhra State. For them it was not a party question nor was any sacrifice too great to achieve this end. The first casualty in the Andhra cause was the touching self-immolation of the great Andhra patriot Potti Sriramulu. By this time, the Prime Minister had already begun to realize that the Andhra problem was fast deteriorating with an added momentum from the Kannada, Malayalam and other areas to have their own States. Like his immortal leader Mahatmaji, the Prime Minister was not slow in feeling the pulse of his people and he decided it but fair to yield to the wishes of the people, whose welfare he so greatly cherished. The result was the setting up of a machinery for the creation of an Andhra State which for expedition and thoroughness can be compared with pride, to the stupenduous task undertaken by Lord Mountbatten for the liquidation of the British Empire in this country. The process of the division of the State into the future set up of Andhra and the residuary States was not without difficulties. Apart from the intricate problem of financial adjustments among the two States, the adjustments of disputed areas was problem that has agitated the minds of the people of these two States very considerably. But the intervention of the Union Government where the two sections could not come to any settlement has considerably helped in settling these issues once for all. I am sure we are within our bounds if we hope that once these differences are narrowed down, there will be goodwill and co-operation between all the sections."

"Be that as it may, the Andhra State has come to stay and it has the sincerest blessings and most cordial felicitations of this House. But I have a word of advice and caution to the Andhra members, who would be bidding us farewell ere long. You are the torch-bearers to the millions of your compatriots who are as determined now as you were once to fight for a cause most dear to them—I mean the millions of Kannadigas, Malayalees, Bengalees and Biharees, who are impatient to enjoy the bliss of their own linguistic States. It is a general opinion that a re-distribution of States is an essential need for proper development of the country. It would have been perhaps, better if they had settled this question while formulating the Constitution. At present we have a strange

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system of A, B and C States, which is a relic of the past and which is something like the Dominions, the Dependencies and the Crown Colonies of the British Empire. There is hardly any logic in having a State for 2 lakhs of people in one place and another State for 8 crores of people. A more convenient distribution of State is needed and distribution along linguistic lines would be more natural, and it would facilitate the internal life and progress of the people of each particular State.

“The honourable members from Andhra Desa may well remember in this connection the declaration of our Prime Minister that, while he was prepared to consider the claims of other people for the formation of linguistic States favourably, his consideration of these claims may greatly be influenced by the successful working or otherwise of the Andhra State. These are grave words coming as they do from the Head of the Union. I request the hon. Members to bear this in mind and I appeal to one and all to make the Andhra State a success, as otherwise it will not only be a slur on the great name of Andhra, but an eternal cause for sorrow, for the posterity of other areas that it was the Andhras who betrayed them and deprived them of their legitimate share of a State with a common mother-tongue. My dear Andhra brothers, I wish you all success and God will help you.”

12-20
p.m. * SRI W. J. FERNANDEZ :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,
my views on the subject under discussion compel me to sound a
discordant note because I am opposed to the encouragement of any
tendencies which may even remotely foster the disintegration of
the country.

“ The decision to form the Andhra State has been misconceived. Merely because in or about 1920 the Congress Party had accepted the principle of linguistic Provinces that was no reason why thirty years later the Government should have been stampeded into the creation of an Andhra State. We are still at the beginning of the process of the political consolidation of the country. Whatever unifying factors there are to-day were induced by the British. Indian History has shown repeatedly that the forces in India are fissiparous and centrifugal. Everything should have been done by those in authority to discourage any movement which might in time represent a threat to the strength and unity of the country. At present, there are two factors which act as a cementing force. The first is the unity induced by the British. The second is represented by the pivotal position occupied by Sri Jawaharlal Nehru. When time has effaced the conventions set up by the British and the unifying hand of Jawaharlal Nehru is removed we are gravely apprehensive of the consequences for the country. The forces in favour of regionalism are infinitely greater than the forces which may weigh the scales in favour of unity. Both from a long and short point of view the decision to set up an Andhra State is extremely unwise. Already this concession has started similar movements in other parts of the country. The demand for Karnataka, for Maharashtra, etc., is becoming increasingly vocal. These demands unfortunately make a powerful

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appeal to political leaders in the respective areas. Ultimately when the hand of Jawaharlal Nehru is removed these fissiparous political influences are bound to dominate the Party in power. There will be no one strong enough to resist them.

“ The formation of the Andhra State has already set in motion a cycle of political and emotional influences the end to which may well mean the “ Balkanisation ” of India. With the concession of Andhra, the ultimate-setting up of other linguistic States will only be a matter of time. Apart from the political and administrative difficulties that territorial re-arrangement will involve, there is bound to be precipitated bitterness, inter-State dog fights in respect of conflicting territorial claims. The growing demands for linguistic States will represent communalism more fierce and stronger than anything India has ever faced in the past. As it is, we find increasing intolerance based on regional and linguistic motives. Once the regional and linguistic forces become co-terminus, the fanaticism will be accentuated a thousand-fold. The claims of Hindi as the national language will be relegated not only to the background but into ultimate oblivion; each linguistic State will become a water tight fanatical enclave, not only politically but also linguistically.

“ The idea of a common nationality, of complete freedom of movement and of opportunity between the States will be a thing of the past. This disintegration will have the final seal placed on it when different political parties are in power in different States. An opposition political party at the helm of affairs in a linguistic State will use every device to defy the Party at the Centre and to encourage the forces of secession and disintegration.

"If as a sop to the group pressure within the Congress party, any further concession is made on the principle of linguistic States, it seems pretty certain that it will irrevocably set in motion a process which will "Balkanise" India and make it a sub-continent of divided and often warring units.

"My views, however, do not prevent me from wishing my Andhra fellow legislators, who will be leaving us shortly good luck and godspeed and their new State all prosperity."

[illegible]

[Sri R. Krishnan]

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നിന്ന എല്ലാ പിന്തിരിപ്പൻ ശക്തികളെയും തട്ടിക്കിടക്കേണ്ടത് ആസ്ഥാനീയ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു അവരുടെ സംസ്ഥാനം പിടിച്ചുപറ്റുവാൻ കഴിഞ്ഞിട്ടുള്ളത്. ഇതിൽ നമുക്കു ന്യായമായി അഭിമാനിക്കാം, സന്തോഷിക്കാം. മാത്രമല്ല അവരെപ്പോലെയുള്ള മറ്റു ശക്തികളും ഇനിയും ഭാഷാ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ രൂപീകരിക്കേണ്ടത് ആവശ്യമായിരിക്കുന്നു. ഐക്യ കേരളം കേരളത്തിലെ ജനങ്ങൾ ചിരകാലമായി ആശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള ഭാഷാ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ആവശ്യമാണ്. അതുകൂടാതെ നാട്ടുഭാഷയുടെ ആവശ്യങ്ങൾ പൂർവ്വരീതിയിൽ ആവശ്യമായ നിയമനിർമ്മാണങ്ങൾ ചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതല്ല. ഇത് മലബാർ കടിയായ്ക്കിട്ട്. ഐക്യകേരളത്തിൽ ഐക്യതാമിടകത്തിൽ എതിരായി പലരും പ്രവൃത്തിക്കുന്നുവെന്നും നമുക്കു മനസ്സിലാക്കുവാൻ സാധിച്ചിട്ടുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ആസ്ഥാനീയ ജനങ്ങൾ അവരുടെ സംസ്ഥാനം പിടിച്ചുപറ്റിയതുപോലെ കേരളീയരും തീർച്ചയായും അവരുടെ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ പിടിച്ചുപറ്റുകയെന്നു ചെയ്യും എന്നുള്ളത് തർക്കമന്തം സാധിക്കുന്നു. മാത്രമല്ല ഐക്യകേരളം രൂപീകരിക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അതിന്നു സ്വയം സമ്പൂർണ്ണതയും സാമ്പത്തികഭരതയും ഉണ്ടാകുകയില്ലെന്ന് ചിലർ വാദിക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. എന്നാൽ ഈ വാദം അടിസ്ഥാനരഹിതമാണെന്ന് ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. തീർച്ചയായും സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണതയും സാമ്പത്തിക ഭരതയും ഇല്ലാത്തതന്നെ ഒരു സ്റ്റേറ്റാവിനിമിതമാകാൻ വയ്യ. മാത്രമല്ല മലിനരംഗം സംസ്ഥാനംതന്നെ വാസ്തവത്തിൽ സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണതയും സാമ്പത്തിക ഭരതയും ഇല്ലാത്തതന്നെ ഇന്നും നിലനില്ക്കുന്നുണ്ട്. ഇതേവരെ നിലനിന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഇത് പരമാർത്ഥമാണെങ്കിൽ ഐക്യകേരളവും അങ്ങനെയുള്ളതായി സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണതയും സാമ്പത്തികഭരതയും ഇല്ലെങ്കിലും ഒരു നാഷണലിറ്റി (Nationality) എന്നുള്ള നില നിലനില്ക്കുവാൻ, വളരുന്നതും സാധിക്കും എന്നുള്ളത് ഒരു പരമാർത്ഥമാണ്. ചിലർ വാദിക്കുകയും അങ്ങിനെ വിട്ടുപോകുന്നതുകൊണ്ടു വളരെ അധികം കഷ്ടതകളുണ്ടാകുമെന്നും തീർച്ചയായും ഇല്ല. ഭാഷാ സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ ചേർന്നിട്ടുള്ളതുകൊണ്ടു കേന്ദ്രപ്രധാന കൂടിയിട്ടുള്ളതും അങ്ങിനെ കേന്ദ്രവേദം ആണ് അധികാരപരിധിയിലുള്ളതിൽനിന്നും അകത്തുവന്ന അവരുടെ സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണതയും സാമ്പത്തിക ഭരതയും വ്യവസായങ്ങളും കൃഷിയും അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ ജനങ്ങളുടെ താല്പര്യങ്ങൾ സംരക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ വേണ്ടിയും തീർച്ചയായും സാധിക്കും. ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള ജനകീയ അഭിപ്രായങ്ങൾ സാധിക്കുന്നതുവരെ അതു സാധിച്ചുകിട്ടുവാൻ വേണ്ടി ജനങ്ങൾ പ്രയത്നം, കൂട്ടാൻ തുടങ്ങിക്കഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇതിനെയായി ചേർന്നു വരാൻ വേണ്ടിട്ടുണ്ട് ഒക്കുന്ന സംസ്ഥാനങ്ങൾ. അതു വന്നുവെങ്കിലും ചിലർക്കു എതിരെ ഉണ്ടാകില്ല. അവിടെയെല്ലാം ഇതിന്നു എതിരായി ചെയ്യാവുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് തുടങ്ങിയിട്ടുണ്ട്."

DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member may continue his speech after lunch."

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

* SRI R. KRISHNAN (cont.) :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, അടുത്ത ഭാവിയിൽ തന്നെ ഈ അസംബ്ലിയിൽനിന്ന് പരിഷ്കാരപരമായ ആസ്ഥാനീയ മെമ്പർമാർക്കു അഭിനന്ദനം രേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിന് മുമ്പായി കണക്കാക്കേണ്ട സാധനങ്ങൾ ചൂണ്ടിക്കാണിക്കുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. മലിനരംഗം സംസ്ഥാനത്തിലെ കണ്ണാടക സംസ്ഥാനിക്കുന്ന ഭാഗങ്ങൾ മൈസൂരിൽ വിട്ടുകൊടുത്ത അതേ അവസരത്തിൽ മൈസൂരിലെ പല പ്രദേശങ്ങളിലും ആസ്ഥാനീയ വിട്ടുകൊടുക്കുവാൻ ന്യായമായി ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടിട്ടുണ്ടായിരുന്നു. അത് ആവശ്യപ്പെട്ടുകൊടുക്കുകയും ചെയ്തത്. അതുകൊണ്ടു ആസ്ഥാനീയ ജനങ്ങൾക്കു ഒരു കൊൺസിൽ ആവശ്യമായിത്തീർന്നു. ഈ കൊൺസിൽക്കൊണ്ടു ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതെന്ന് ഈ സഭയിൽ തന്നെ പല പ്രസംഗങ്ങളിലും പലരും വ്യക്തമാക്കിയ സാധനമാണ്. ഇതിനെല്ലാം പുറമെ ഇന്നത്തെ ഈ നില തുടർന്നുപോകുന്നതോടുകൂടി മലബാർ മറ്റും മലയാള സംസ്ഥാനം പ്രദേശങ്ങളും ഉൾക്കൊള്ളുന്ന ഐക്യകേരളം രൂപീകരിക്കുകയാണു മറ്റൊരു പ്രശ്നം. അതുകൊണ്ടു പ്രത്യേകിച്ചു മലബാറിനെ സംഗ്രഹിച്ചുപോലെ തന്നെ, തമിഴ് നാട്ടിലെ മെമ്പർമാരും മന്ത്രിമാരും ആത്മരഹിതമായി പരിശ്രമിക്കുമെന്ന് ഞാൻ വിശ്വസിക്കുന്നു. രൂപരേഖപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായിട്ടുള്ളതും, വ്യവസ്ഥയ്ക്കു അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുന്നതിനായിട്ടുള്ളതും ഐക്യകേരളം അനിവാര്യമായ ഒരു ഘടകമാണ്. ഇത് ആവശ്യമാണ്; മലയാളികളുടെ ചിരകാലമായി അഭിപ്രായമാണിത്. അങ്ങിനെ ഐക്യകേരളം വരികയാണെങ്കിൽ അടുത്ത ഭാവിയിൽതന്നെ സാമ്പത്തിക ഭരതയും സ്വയംസമ്പൂർണ്ണതയും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതും നിലയിൽ മലബാറിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ കഴിയും എന്ന് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. എന്തെന്ന പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായാലും ശരി മലയാളികൾ തീർച്ചയായും അവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ പിടിച്ചുവാങ്ങുവാൻ തയ്യാറായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഇവിടെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇനി എനിക്ക് വിശദീകരിക്കേണ്ടതും പറയുവാനില്ല. അടുത്ത ഭാവിയിൽതന്നെ പരിഷ്കാരപരമായ നിലയ്ക്കു നമ്മുടെ ആസ്ഥാനീയ സഭയോടൊന്നിച്ച് എന്റെ വിനീതമായ അഭിനന്ദനങ്ങൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി കൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ്."

[15th July 1953]

[Sri R. Krishnan]

നായും ഉണ്ടാകുന്നതും നിലയിൽ മലബാറിനെ അഭിവൃദ്ധിപ്പെടുത്തുവാൻ കഴിയും എന്ന് ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുന്നു. എന്തെന്ന പ്രതിബന്ധങ്ങൾ ഉണ്ടായാലും ശരി മലയാളികൾ തീർച്ചയായും അവരുടെ അവകാശങ്ങൾ പിടിച്ചുവാങ്ങുവാൻ തയ്യാറായിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഇവിടെ അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുവാൻ ഞാൻ ആഗ്രഹിക്കുകയാണ്. ഇനി എനിക്ക് വിശദീകരിക്കേണ്ടതും പറയുവാനില്ല. അടുത്ത ഭാവിയിൽതന്നെ പരിഷ്കാരപരമായ നിലയ്ക്കു നമ്മുടെ ആസ്ഥാനീയ സഭയോടൊന്നിച്ച് എന്റെ വിനീതമായ അഭിനന്ദനങ്ങൾ രേഖപ്പെടുത്തി കൊണ്ട് ഞാൻ എന്റെ പ്രസംഗം അവസാനിപ്പിക്കുകയാണ്."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I consider it a great privilege for me to support the motion moved by the Hon. the Chief Minister in this House. There is a tremendous significance behind this Bill. I find in this Bill an inspiring call as well as a warning to all those who yearn for linguistic provinces. There is inspiration in the sense that before the united strength, before the united will and the united struggle of the people no power on earth can prevail. That is the lesson that I draw from the Andhra State Bill."

"Sir, it was only some months before the historical declaration of the Prime Minister that the leaders of the greatest organisation, the Indian National Congress, had stated that the question of linguistic provinces could not be opened at this stage but the great martyrdom of the Andhra people has changed that attitude and the Andhras have won to a certain extent. Though the Andhra State Bill has come and the Andhra brethren are going to enjoy their own linguistic State, it is not the contemplated Andhra State that they have fought for. It is a warning in the sense that though the ruling clique have been forced to concede the demands of the people they will try their utmost to mutilate the demands and see that reservations are made and half-measures are put forward. It is in that manner that Visal-Andhra, the long cherished goal of the Andhra people, is mutilated. Apart from this, I understand that after the declaration regarding the formation of the Andhra Province, Pandit Jawaharlal has declared that for the coming five years no question of redistribution of provinces will be taken up. I am not at all worried on account of this. The great lesson that we can draw from the Andhra State issue is there and we, the Malayalees, will not rest content that we force the unwilling hands of the ruling clique and see that United Kerala or Aikya Kerala comes into being."

"Sir, the most funniest of all things is the resolution passed by the Malabar Pradesh Congress Committee on 24th May 1953 at a meeting held at Palghat. To cap everything, I ask most sincerely what right has this discredited Congress organisation in Malabar to pass such a resolution and ask that the Travancore-Cochin State and Coorg should join the residuary Madras State?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"What right have you got?"

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—"I have to say so because in the last elections the Congress organisation was routed and it could get only 11 or 12 per cent of the votes of the people."

[Sri K. Subba Reddi]

[15th July 1953]

ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రము కావాలని పోరాడుతున్నది. ఆంధ్ర జాతి పోరాట ఫలితంగా యీ బిల్లును ప్రవేశ పెట్టబడుతున్నది. కాని యీ బిల్లు ఆంధ్రులు ఆశించిన విధంగా రాకపోయినప్పటికినీ వచ్చినంతవరకు పుచ్చుకొని, మిగతా దానికొరకు ఆంధ్రులు వైజానీకంగాను, సంస్కృతికంగాను ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రములాని పరిశ్రమలు అభివృద్ధి పరచుకొనుటకున్నా, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల ఆర్థికాభివృద్ధి కొరకున్నా పోరాడి సంపాదించుకొనుటకు అవకాశము దొరకుటవల్ల నేను యీ బిల్లును బలపరచుచున్నాను. కాని యీ నాడు యీ బిల్లును ప్రవేశ పెట్టినటువంటి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆసలు యీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర స్థాపనకే విముఖులుగా పున్నారన్న సంగతి అర్థమగు చున్నది. ఎందుచేతనంటే, రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు యీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర స్థాపన విషయంలో ఆంధ్రులకు మద్రాసుకు కట్టి బెట్టినట్లే, రక్తపాతం జరుగుతుందని యిదివరకే చాటించి యుండినది, నేనూ ప్రభుత్వంతో విన్నవించియున్నాను. ఈ సంగతి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకానికి గాకుండా, తదితర తమిళ స్థావరులకుగూడ గోచరమే. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అటువంటి దురుద్దేశ్యముతో అనేక విధాలుగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర స్థాపనకు అడ్డుపడుతూ వస్తూన్నందువల్ల, ఆంధ్రులకు ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రము లభించుండా జోయింది. కాని యీనాడో ఆంధ్రులకు ఒక ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రము వచ్చి యుండేది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము యంతవరకు కాని కారణము శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారి అనే నేను గట్టిగా చెప్పగలను. ఈ ఆలస్యమునకు కారకులు శ్రీ సుజీవ రెడ్డిగారున్నా, అంతకంటే శ్రీ ప్రకాశం పుతులుగారు అయినారు. వీరందరూ యీ రాష్ట్రము రాకుండా విదో విధమైన ఆటంకాలు కలుగజేసియున్నారు. ఎన్ని ఆటంకాలు వచ్చినప్పటికీగూడా, ఆంధ్రుల పోరాట ఫలితంగాను, చిట్ట చివరకు ఆత్మబలిదాన ఫలితంగాను, యీ రోజుకు ఆంధ్రులు ఒక ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రము సాధించుకొనిగారు. ఇది ఆంధ్ర దేశానికి ఒక గొప్ప విజయము కాకుండా, యావద్భారత దేశాని కంతటికినీ ఒక మార్గ దర్శకముగాను ఏర్పడదీ. అయితే యీ నాటి కాలాగెను ప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్రులకు తమకు రాష్ట్రమువద్దనే విధంగా యీ బిల్లు తయారుచేయబడ్డది. ఆంధ్రజాతికి యీ బిల్లులాని విషయాలనుబట్టి అనేక రకాలుగా నష్టము. వాటిల్లజేయు విధంగా యీ బిల్లు వచ్చింది. విదో విధంగా ఆంధ్రులు యీ బిల్లు రద్దుచేయమని చెప్పే రూతులూ తయారుచేసి వచ్చారు. అయినప్పటికీ యీ బిల్లులాని అంశాలు క్లాజు వారి వర్కుకు వచ్చినప్పుడు ఒక్కొక్కటి వివరంగా పరిశీలించడ పోతున్నది. గనుక యీ రోజున నేను యీ బిల్లు విషయములూ యిప్పుడు మాట్లాడదలచలేదు. అయితే ఒక చిన్న విషయము చెప్పదలచాను. మన మిత్రుడు నాయకంగాను తిరుత్తనీలాంటి ప్రదేశములూ తమిళులే ఎక్కువగా యన్నప్పటికినీ, అది మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములూ చేర్చబడకుండా ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతములూ చేర్చబడ్డదని చెప్పడంలో ఆర్థంలేదు. ఇందుకుగాను వారు దేశములూ అనేక ప్రాంతాలూ ఆర్థంకాని ఉపన్యాసాలుచేసి ప్రజలను రెచ్చబట్టుతున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా తమిళ ప్రాంతాలను తెలుగు ప్రాంతాలుగా మార్చబడినవిగూడా చెప్పారు. అటువంటి ప్రాంతము తమిళ ప్రాంతమూ, తెలుగు ప్రాంతమూ నిర్ణయించుటకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పాటు చేయజూత సరిహద్దు సుభందావ్యూహాల్లా వల్ల నిర్ణయించబడితే అందుకు కట్టుబడి తుంటాము అనే మాట వారు చెప్పితే బాగుండేది. అట్లు చేయకుండా ముందుగానే ప్రజలను ఉద్దేశకాలకు గురిచేసి, రెచ్చబట్టే ఉపన్యాసాలు చేస్తున్నారు. Plebiscite వ్యాపా కట్టుబడి తుంటాము అని అంటే, నేను సంతోషించేవాడిని. ఇంతే కాకుండా తమిళ ప్రాంతములు తెలుగు ప్రాంతములుగా మార్చారు అని అంటే అర్థమవుతుంది. ఏ ప్రాంతంలోనైనా విదో నాలుగు పాతకాలు మార్చినంత మూత్రాన, ఒక భాష

[15th July 1953]

[Sri K. Subba Reddi]

ప్రాంతము మరొక భాషా ప్రాంతము ఎట్లు కాగలదని అడుగుతున్నాను. అటువంటి ఆర్థంలేని ఆరోపణలకు సమాధానము లేదంటున్నాను. Plebiscite పెట్టినప్పుడు యీ తగాదా పరిష్కరించుకోవచ్చును. కాబట్టి యికమీదటనైనను నాయకంగాను, తమ పునన్యాసాలు చేయడం మానుకుంటారని అశిస్తున్నాను. వారు చెప్పే ఉపన్యాసములూ ఎవరి వేర్లో పానగన్ రాజా మొదలయిన వారి వేర్లు నాలుగు వేర్లున్నాయి. వారు ఆ నాడు రాజ్యపాలన సాగిస్తున్న సమయంలో యీ తమిళ ప్రాంతం తెలుగు ప్రాంతముగా మార్చబడ్డది అన్నారు. ఎటువంటి మార్పులూ, ఏ విధంగా చేసినను, యిప్పటికీ ఆరువందల సంవత్సరాల క్రితం నైజాము ప్రభుత్వం లోకి వచ్చినప్పుడు పున్న ప్రదేశాలు యీ నాటికినీ తెలుగు ప్రాంతాలుగానే పున్నవి. లేకపోతే, ఏవో కొన్ని భాషా మార్పులు పుటే పుండవచ్చు. అంత మూత్రం చేత ఆసలు మొదట ఏర్పడిన భాషా ప్రాంతము ఎప్పటికీ మారదు. ఒక వేళ పున్నమాడా ఆ నాలుగు స్కూళ్లలోనూ నిర్బంధ విధానము పెట్టలే పెట్టి ఉండవచ్చు. అంత మూత్రాన, ఆ ప్రాంత మంతయు తమిళ ప్రాంతమని చెప్ప వీలులేదు. ఇటు వంటి కొన్ని ప్రదేశాలూ స్వల్ప మార్పులవల్ల ఆంధ్ర జాతిని సంస్కృతికంగా నాశనం చేయుటకు ప్రజానీకం ఒప్పుకోదని గుర్తించాలి. ఈ విషయంలో నాయకంగాను ఒక ఆపార్థమునకులూ ఒక పోయారని అంటున్నాను. కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ప్రజాస్వామ్యం మేరకు సరిహద్దు నిర్ణాయక సంఘము వేయుటకు పూనుకుంటున్నది. అంతవరకు ఓపిక పట్టుమని నాయకంగాని కోరుతున్నాను. అది కాకుండా మన శాసన సభ సరిహద్దు నిర్ణాయక సంఘం త్వరలో ఏర్పాటుచేయమని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి సిఫార్సు చేయవచ్చును. సరిహద్దు సంఘము నిజానికి అవసరమే లేదు. ప్రజలలోనే ఒక నిర్ణయానికి రావచ్చు. అందుకు మనము కట్టుబడియుంటే చాలుననుకుంటాను. నైజాము రాష్ట్రంలో పున్న ఆంధ్రులుగూడా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రములోకి రావాలి. ప్రజల ఆభిప్రాయం మేరకు సరిహద్దులు నిర్ణయించుకోవాలి. అదే విధంగా మనంకూడా ఎందుకు ఏర్పాటు చేసుకోగూడదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రులకు తమిళులకు తగాదాలు వచ్చినందువల్ల ఆంధ్రులు ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రం కొరడంకాదు. ఆంధ్రులకు ముఖ్యంగా కావలసింది పరిశ్రమలు, ప్రాజెక్టులు మొదలయిన వన్నిటిలోనూ అన్యాయం జరిగింది గనుక వారు వేరే రాష్ట్రం సంపాదించుకొని, రాష్ట్రము వృద్ధి చేసుకోవలెచూరు. ఈ రాష్ట్రం సంపాదన విషయములూ యావన్నంది ఆంధ్రులు విశోన్నాభంగా ప్రత్యేక రాష్ట్రము కావాలని కోరుతున్నారు. ఇంతవరకు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర స్థాపనకు ఎవరైతే ఆటంకములు కలిగించారో యీ నాడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లును నారి యిప్పుడు వచ్చినట్లు తయారు చేయించి, వారి వాంఛలను నెరవేర్చు కుంటున్నాడు. యీ బిల్లువల్ల ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకానికి ఏ విధంగాను లాభము కాని పరిస్థితి కలుగుచున్నది. ఇంతవరకు ఆంధ్రులకు అనేక విధములగా అవకాశాలు జరిగియున్నవి. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం రాకుండా ఎవరైతే అడ్డుపెట్టుతూ వచ్చారో, వారే యీ నాడు వాదిస్తున్నారని ప్రజలు ఆభిప్రాయపడుతున్నారు. ఈ బిల్లులో చేయవలసిన మార్పులుగాను, సభ్యులవారివారి పార్టీవ్యవస్థతో వ్యవహరించడం వద్దు. కాని యీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లు వర్షించే సందర్భములూ, ఆంధ్రులకు అవమానకరమైన పద్ధతులలో సభ్యులు వర్షించకుండా, ఆంధ్రులకు ఉపయోగకరమయ్యే సభ్యులను చేయటానికి అవకాశం తీసుకొని తగిన మార్పులు చేయటానికి ఆనాదించే రీతిని మాట్లాడమని సభ్యుల నందరినీ కోరుతూ, యంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.

* SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker Sir, it is needless to say that this act of separation of Andhra State from the

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present State of Madras will be welcomed all over the State even though it is not complete fulfilment of the wishes of the Andhras who desire the formation of a Vishala Andhra State comprising all Telugu speaking areas included in Hyderabad, Mysore and Orissa States being merged with the areas of the Andhra State.

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p.m.

"I also wish to point out, Sir, that if delay is caused in the formation of 'Visala Andhra'—I am even afraid—that someone may follow the example of Sri Potti Sriramulu. Hence I would like that some such assurance is also included in this Bill before it is introduced in the Dominion Parliament. With regard to the partition arrangements of the new State, Sir, the people of Andhra have become highly suspicious about this Government. Though it is very long since the Andhra Congress Legislature Party elected its leader, this Government has neither taken him into their confidence nor put him on the Partition Committee. This is highly detrimental to the interests of the Andhras. In this connection I wish to state that the leader so elected has to take up the responsibility of running the future Government of the new Andhra State. The present Andhra ministers, who are serving on the Partition Committee are only the representatives of this Government and I do not know how many of them would be in the future Andhra Government. Of course, this Government may give a lame excuse as to why non-Government members have not been included in the Partition Committee, but I cannot accept that excuse. What about the non-Government members who have acted on the previous Partition Committee? Then, Sir, in view of the terms of the Sri Bagh Pact the Government of India should realize the necessity for providing some safeguards in this Bill in respect of the backward areas of Rayalaseema. I feel, Sir, that in the matter of construction of irrigation projects, repairs to minor irrigation works as well as the extension of electric supply and other development projects, priority must be given to the backward areas of Rayalaseema. Secondly, the representation in the Assembly from Rayalaseema should be a little more than that of the other Andhra districts to ensure a fair and adequate representation for the backward areas of Rayalaseema. In other words, the target of population for the Assembly constituencies in Rayalaseema should be much less than that of the other Andhra districts. I would therefore like to recommend to the Government of India through this House that some such safeguards should be provided for the welfare of the backward areas of Rayalaseema in this Andhra State Bill. I am sure that if the Central Government with all their seriousness want to do it, it would not be difficult for them to change the Constitution suitably as they have once done so with regard to the elected Head of the Kashmir State.

"Then, Sir, with regard to the request of this Government for a public loan, I think the Andhras cannot support this move on the eve of the formation of the Andhra State because it would be highly detrimental to their interests. If at all the new Andhra Government want to raise a loan, it may not be possible for them because this Government would have already raised it. Further

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the purpose for which and the way in which the amount should be spent should be left to the future Government of the Andhra State. I would also like to inform you that in famine affected areas like Kadiri and Hindupur the Tahsildars are even going to the extent of coercing the poor ryots, who are financially hopelessly bad, to contribute to this loan. If the Government is to allow the officials to resort to coercion in such matters, I am afraid that the ryots may even go to the extent of opposing the loan rather than paying anything for it. Hence I would request the Government not to press the floating of the loan in those famine affected areas.

"Lastly, I am sorry, Sir, to note the elimination of the name of one Mr. Raza Khan from the list of members of the Madras Legislative Council, even though he belongs to Madras. Hence I would request the Government to include his name."

SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—"கனம் சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, 3-21
இந்த சபையின் முன் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் இந்த ஆந்திர ராஜ்ய மசோ p.m.
தாவை கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியின் சார்பில் நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவை இந்த சபையின் முன் வைத்தபோது கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கூறினார்கள் ஆந்திர மக்கள் மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்கத்தகுந்த விஷயம் இது என்று. ஆந்திர ராஜ்ய அமைப்பைப்பற்றி ஆந்திர மக்கள் மட்டும் அல்ல இந்திய யூனியனிலுள்ள மக்கள் அவ்வளவு பேர்களும் இதை வரவேற்பார்கள். மொழி வழி மாகாணம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கப்படுகின்ற மக்கள் அவ்வளவு பேர்களும் இதை மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சியுடன் வரவேற்பார்கள். ஏன்? இந்த அமைப்பு தேசிய போராட்டத்தில் ஜனநாயக போராட்டத்தில் ஒரு கால கட்டத்தில் மக்கள் போராடி பெற்ற ஜனநாயக சாதனை இது. மக்களுடைய ஆவல் மொழிவழி மாகாணம் தான். அந்த மொழிவழி மாகாணத்தில் மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்த நாட்டில் தான் மக்கள் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை மணத்தைப் பெற முடியும். அதற்குத் தான் மக்கள் மிகவும் மகிழ்ச்சி போராடுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுடைய சீரிய வட்சியம் மொழிவழி மாகாணம் தான். மொழிவழி மாகாணம் வேண்டுமென்று மக்கள் போராடி இதை சாதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். சென்ற காலத்தில் பார்த்தால் ஒரு மொழி பேசக்கூடிய மக்களை சிதரடித்து பிச்சு பிச்சு அவர்களுக்கு பல்வேறு சமஸ்தானங்களையும் ராஜ்யங்களையும் அமைத்துக் கொண்டு வந்திருப்பதைப் பார்த்திருக்கிறோம். மொழிவழி அமைப்பில் இந்த ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் அமைக்கப்படுகிறது. ஏற்கனவே பலர் கூறினார்கள் இது மத்திய சர்க்காருடைய வாய்ப்பிரசாதம் இல்லை என்று. அது எல்லேவாக்கும் தெரியும். அன்று நாணல் நகரில் மொழிவழி மாகாணம் அமைப்பது தேசத்திற்கு விருதம் என்று இந்தியா முதல் மந்திரி கூறினார். மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டால் அது ஜனநாயக கோரிக்கைக்கு தடைப்பட்ட பிரிவினை என்று நமது முதல் மந்திரி கூறினார். இன்றைக்கு நமது முதல் மந்திரி அதிருஷ்ட வசத்தால் இப்படிப்பட்ட சகாப்தத்தில் இந்த அமைப்பில் வெற்றி பெற்றிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்றைய தினம் நமது முதல் மந்திரி இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வந்து நல்ல உறுதியுடன் இதை நிறைவேற்றி சர்கோதரத் தன்மையில் பிரிவதற்கு இதைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நிலைமை இன்றையதினம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மக்களின் போராட்டத்தால் இதை சாதித்திருக்கிறார்களே. தவிர பாராணம் மன்றத்தால் கொடுக்கப்பட்டது இல்லை. மக்களின் போராட்டத்தால் தான் இது வந்தது. இப்பொழுது மொழிவாரியாக ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் அமைக்கப்படப் போகிறது. இதன் பிறகு ஐக்கிய கோரணம் வேண்டுமென்ற கிளர்ச்சி வருகிறது. ஐக்கிய சமயுத்தம் வேண்டுமென்ற கிளர்ச்சி எழுகிறது. ஐக்கிய தமிழகம் வேண்டுமென்ற கிளர்ச்சி வருகிறது. மகாராஷ்டிரம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறார்கள். தனி கூர்ஜரம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். இந்திய யூனியன் பூராவிலும் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் வேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி எழுகிறது. அதனால் வெற்றிமேல் வெற்றியாக வருகிறது. அதற்காக போராட்டம் தடைபெறுகிறது. இப்பொழுது ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் ஏற்பட

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போவதைக் கண்டு ஆந்திர மக்கள் இந்த அக்டோபர் மாதத்தை ஆகஸ்ட் மாத 15-ம் தேதியைக் கொண்டாடுவது போல் கொண்டாடுவார்கள் என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். ஆந்திர மக்கள் மட்டும் அவ்விதம் கொண்டாட மாட்டார்கள். இந்திய யூனியன் மக்கள் எல்லோரும் தான் கொண்டாடுவார்கள். ஆகவே இதை எல்லோரும் வரவேற்கிறார்கள்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு வரும்போது நான் ஏற்கனவே கூறினேன், இந்த அமைப்பு தேசிய ஒற்றுமைக்கு இருக்காது என்றும் இது தேசத்திற்கு விரோதம் என்றும், நாம் எதை இந்த மசோதாவில் பார்க்கிறோம்? ஷரத்துவாரியாக விவாதம் வரும்போது அதைப் பற்றி உள் நோக்கிப் பார்க்கலாம். அப்பொழுது அதைப் பற்றி பரிசீலனை செய்யலாம் என்று விட்டுவிடுகிறேன். நாம் இப்பொழுது மாகாணத்தில் என்ன பார்க்கிறோம். பல இடங்களில் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அதற்கு வேண்டிய கிளர்ச்சியும் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். எல்லைத் தகராறு உள்ள இடங்களில் எல்லைக் கமிஷன் அமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார்கள். அதற்காக போராட்டங்கள் நடந்து கொண்டுவருகின்றன. அதிலிருந்து பல நடவடிக்கைகள் நடந்து வந்திருக்கின்றன. அன்று மார்க் 25-ம் தேதி பாராளுமன்றத்தில் இந்திய முதல் மந்திரி பிரஷன் அல்லது பல எல்லைக் கமிஷன்கள் ஏற்படுத்தி எல்லைகளை நிர்ணயிக்க படும் என்று கூறினர். இன்று இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லையைக் கொண்டு ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் அமைக்கப்படும் என்றும் பிறகு எல்லைக் கமிஷன் நியமிக்கப்படும் என்றும் கூறினர். ஆனால் இன்று இந்த மசோதாவில் என்ன பார்க்கிறோம். கமிஷன் நிர்ணயம் செய்யப்படுவது துண்டு விழுந்திருப்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். எங்கு தேடிப் பார்த்தாலும் ஒரு இடத்திலாவது எல்லைக் கமிஷன் அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டியதைப் பற்றி இந்த மசோதாவில் கூறவே இல்லை என்பதை நாம் பார்க்க வேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக மசோதாவின் உள் புகுந்தால் துர்அதிர்ஷ்டம் போகப் போக வருகிறது. Assets and Liabilities இதை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அதாவது ஏழாவது ஷெடியூலை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் விவாதத்திற்கு வரும்போது அதைப் பற்றி பேசலாம். அதிலும் சரியாக இல்லை. இந்த மசோதாவில் எந்த அம்சத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் கூடாகப் பார்க்கிறோம். சட்டசபைக்கு ஜனநாயக ரீதியாக அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப் படவேண்டும். அதிகாரம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா? அதற்கு பதிலாக இடத்தை கவர்னர் நிர்ணயம் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் அது ப்ரசிடென்ட் கையில் இருக்கிறது. சர்வீஸையும் ப்ரசிடென்ட் கையில் தான் இருக்கிறது. இது ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விரோதமாக இருக்கிறது. கோர்ட் சர்வீஸை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் சரி எதை எடுத்துக் கொண்டாலும் சரி எல்லாம் சிக்கலாக இருக்கிறது. எங்கேயாவது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஏன்? மொழிவாரி மாகாண அமைப்பு மத்திய சர்க்காருக்கு விரோதமாக இருக்கிறது. புதிய ராஜ்யம் வெற்றிகரமாக நடைபெறாமல் இருப்பதற்காகத் தான் இவ்வளவையும் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று எனக்கு புலப்படுகிறது. இதைத் தான் நாம் இங்கு பார்க்கிறோம். ஆந்திர ராஜ்யமும் எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யமும் கடன்காரர்களாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. இது உலகம் அறிந்த விஷயம். இப்பொழுது கார்டமிருந்து இல்லை. இப்படிப்பட்ட சிக்கல்களை கொண்டு வந்து வைத்து இப்பொழுது மோட்டார் சர்வீஸை எப்படி தேசியமாக்கிவிட்டு அதை பலவீனமாக நடத்தி நம் தேசத்திற்கு தேசிய திட்டம் கூடாது என்று மக்களை சொல்லும்படியாக அதை நடத்தி வருவது போல் மொழிவாரி மாகாணத்தை ஏற்படுத்தி விட்டு அதை பலவீனமாக நடத்தி விட்டு மக்களை அது வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லும்படியான நிலைமையை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவே தான் இப்படிப்பட்ட சிக்கலான மசோதாவைக் கொண்டு

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வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது சண்டை சச்சரவுகளை உண்டு பண்ணக் கூடியதாகவும் இருக்கிறது. நான் ஐக்கிய கேரளம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கப் போகிறார்கள், மகாராஷ்டிரம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கப் போகிறார்கள். ஐக்கிய தமிழகம் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கப் போகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் சிக்கலான ராஜ்யத்தை அமைத்தால் இந்தக் கிளர்ச்சிகளை தடுத்து நிறுத்த முடியும் என்பதற்காகவே தான் இந்த மசோதா அமைந்திருக்கிறது என்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். அதைத் தான் நான் இங்கு குறிப்பிடுகிறேன்.

“எப்படி ஆந்திர மக்கள் குறுகிய காலத்திற்குள் தங்களுடைய சிறந்த தியாகத்தின் மூலமாக ஆந்திர ராஜ்ய அமைப்புக்கு எதிராக இருந்த சக்திகளை வெல்லும் முறியடித்து, புது ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தைக் கண்டார்களோ, அது போலவே இந்த மசோதாவில் இருக்கக்கூடிய, மக்களுக்குத் தொல்லை கொடுக்கக்கூடிய, ராஜ்யத்தின் நிர்வாகத்தைச் சிக்கல் படுத்தக்கூடிய, பல பலவீனங்களையும் முறியடித்து, மக்களின் போராட்டத்தின் பயனாக ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்ற ஆந்திர மாகாணம், மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்கள் ஏற்பட வேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்திற்காக நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்ற போராட்டத்தின் முதல் வெற்றியாக கிடைத்திருக்கின்ற ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தின் நிர்வாகம், பலம் பெற்று மேன்மையடையவும் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கையையும் எடுப்பார்கள் என்பது நிச்சயம்.

“இப்படி பாஷாவாரி அடிப்படையில் அமைய இருக்கின்ற புது மாகாணங்கள் ஐக்கிய தமிழகம், ஐக்கிய கேரளம், சமீபுத்த கர்நாடகம் என்பதாக மொழி ரீதியில் பல மாகாணங்கள் அமைவதற்கு மிக உதவியாக இருக்கப்போகிறது. இதைக் கொண்டுவந்த முதல் அமைச்சரும், சர்க்கார்த் தரப்பில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்களும், துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக சர்க்கார்த் தரப்பில் இல்லாத ஒன்றிரண்டு மதிப்பிற்குரிய நண்பர்களும் கூட, இந்த மசோதா மீது பேசுகிறபோது, மொழிவாரி மாகாண அமைப்பினால் கெடுதி ஏற்படப்போவது போல் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள். அது தவறு. சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலிருந்து ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரியப் போவதினால், பிரிந்த பின்னர் அது பலவீனமாகிவிடும். ஆகவே, அதைப் பலப்படுத்த திருவாங்கூர்-கொச்சியையும் இதனுடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்ற கருத்து நிலவிவருகிறது. இந்தக் கருத்தைத்தான் பாலக்காட்டு மகாநாட்டில் சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் இருக்கக்கூடிய ஒரு சில பேர்கள் வெளியிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள், ஆகவே, தமிழ், மலையாளம் சேர்த்த தக்ஷிண ராஜ்யம் அமையுமோ என்று எண்ண வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. தக்ஷிண ராஜ்யத்தில் 1½ கோடி மலையாள மக்கள், 3 கோடி தமிழ் மக்கள், இன்னும் கன்னட மக்கள் இருக்கலாம்.

“நாடு பூராவும் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்ற குமுறல் எழுந்து கொண்டிருக்கும்போது, மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்ற கிளர்ச்சி நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கும்போது, இது மாதிரியாக, தமிழ், மலையாளம், கன்னடம் ஆகிய மூன்று பிரதேசங்களையும் சேர்ந்த தக்ஷிண ராஜ்யம் அமைக்க யோசனை செய்வதானது, கருத்துக்களை வெளியிடுவதானது. மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்கள் அமைக்கும் புனிதத் திட்டத்தையே உடைக்கும் சதித் திட்டமாகத்தான் நாங்கள் கருதவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் அமைப்பதற்கு எப்படி எவ்வளவோ தடைகளையும், இன்னல்களையும் இந்த சர்க்கார் ஏற்படுத்தியும்கூட எப்படி அவைகளையெல்லாம் அந்த தீர்ப்பு மக்கள் முறியடித்தார்களோ, அதே போல தக்ஷிண ராஜ்ய அமைப்புத் திட்டத்தை முனியிலேயே கிள்ளிவிட மக்களின் கிளர்ச்சிகளும் ஆரம்பமாகிவிட்டதென்பதை நான் உங்களுக்கு இந்தச் சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இன்றைய தினம் ஆந்திர மக்கள் மொழிவாரி மாகாண அமைப்பில், மற்ற மொழிக்காரர்களுக்கெல்லாம் வழிகாட்டியாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் செய்த கிளர்ச்சி, அவர்களின் தியாகமிக்க இடையறா போராட்டம் முதலியவைகள் மற்ற தமிழர், கன்னடர், மலையாளி முதலியவர்களுக்கும் எல்லாம் வழிகாட்டியாக இருக்கிறது. அதே போக்கில் தான் தமிழர்களும் சென்று கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழர்களும் சென்று கொண்டிருக்கப் போகிறார்கள். செல்லவேண்டும்.

[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

[15th July 1953]

“மொழிவாரி மாகாண அமைப்பில், அங்கத்தினர்கள் அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருந்தாலும் சரி, சர்க்கார்த் தரப்பில் இருந்தாலும் சரி, ஒரே எண்ண முடையவர்களாக இருக்கவேண்டும். அதில் வேற்றுமைக்கே இடமில்லை. அபிப்பிராய பேதம் எழுவதற்கும் இதில் இடமில்லை. அது எப்படி என்று தான் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். நாம் எல்லோரும் தேசியப் பரம்பரையில் வந்தவர்கள். கவி ரவீந்திரநாத் டாகூரின் தேசிய கீதம் ‘ஜன கன மன அதி நாயக ஜயஹே பாரத பாக்கிய விதாதா,’ என்பதாக பாரத நாட்டுக்கு வாழ்த்து வழங்கும்போதுகூட, ‘பஞ்சாப், விந்து, குஜராத், மராட்டா, திராவிட, உத்கல் வங்கா,’ என்பதாக, பஞ்சாபிகள், விந்துக்கள், குஜராதிகள், மராட்டியர்கள், திராவிடர்கள் என்பதாக அவரவர்களின் மொழிவழிப்படி ராஜ்யத்தைப் பிரித்து அமைத்துக்கொண்டு இவைகள் எல்லாம் தங்கள் கலாசாரத்தை, தங்கள் பொருளாதாரத்தை, தங்கள் மொழியைப் பேருக்கிக் கொண்டு, இந்திய நாட்டின் பிரஜையாக, இந்தியக் கொடியின் கீழ் பாரத நாட்டின் பெருமையைக் காக்க, கௌரவத்தை உயர்த்த ஒன்றாய் இருப்போம், என்றுதான் கூறியிருக்கிறார்.

“நம் தமிழ் நாட்டு தேசியப் பரம்பரையில் வந்த மகா கவி பாரதியாரும் கூட,

செந்தமிழ் நாட்டுப் பெருநர்—கொடுந்
திக்கண் மறவர்கள், சேரன்றன் வீரர்,
சிந்தை துணிந்த தெலுங்கர், தாயின்
சேவடிக்கே பணி செய்திடு துளுவர்
கன்னட ரெட்டியரோடு—பேரிற்
காலனு மஞ்சக் கலக்கு மராட்டர்,
பொன்னகர்த் தேவர்க ளொப்ப—நிற்கும்
பொற்புடையா ரிந்து ஸ்தானத்து மல்லர்

என்பதாக, தமிழர்கள், மறவர்கள், சேரர்கள், தெலுங்கர்கள், துளுவர்கள், கன்னடர்கள், ரெட்டியார்கள், மராட்டியர்கள் ஆகிய எல்லோரும்

‘சேர்ந்ததைக் காப்பது காணீர்—அவர்
சிந்தையின் வீரன் நிரந்தரம் வாழ்க
தேர்ந்தவர் போற்றும் பரத—நிலத்
தேவி துவஜம் சிறப்புற வாழ்க,’ என்றுதான் முழங்கியிருக்கிறார்.

“ஆகவே உடனடியாக, தெலுங்கர்களுக்கு தனி ராஜ்யம் அமைத்துக் கொடுக்கப்போவது போலவே, தமிழர்களுக்கும், மலையாளி மக்களுக்கும், கன்னடிய மக்களுக்கும், மராட்டிய மக்களுக்கும் இந்த நாட்டில் தனித் தனியே மாகாணங்கள் அமைத்துக்கொடுத்தாகவேண்டும்.

“அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் தங்கள் தங்கள் கலாசாரத்தை, மொழியை, பொருளாதார நிலையை வளர்த்துக் கொள்வதோடு, ஒரு கொடியிருக்கின்றதே இந்தியக் கொடி—பாரத நாட்டுக்கொடி—அந்தக் கொடியை, ‘சிந்தையின் வீரம் நிரந்தரம் வாழ்க,’ காப்பாற்றுவார்கள். ஒப்புயர்வற்ற சிறந்த பாரத நாட்டு இந்திய யூனியன் கீழ் அண்டி வாழ்வார்கள்.

“பாரத நாட்டுக்கு ஆபத்து ஏற்பட்டால், ஐக்கிய இந்தியாவை பாதிக்கக் கூடிய ஒரு தீச் செயல் முளைத்தால், மொழி வாரியாக ஏற்பட்ட ராஜ்யங்களுக்குள்ளே ஒரு பொதுவான ஒற்றுமை ஏற்படுமாயென பயப்பட வேண்டாம்.

“இந்தியச் சுதந்திரப் போராட்ட காலத்தில், எப்படி நம் நாட்டில் பறந்து கொண்டிருந்த யூனியன் ஜாக் கொடியை அகற்றி, இந்தியத் தேசியக் கொடியை உயர்த்திக்கொண்டு, தெலுங்கர்களும், தமிழர்களும், மலையாளிகளும், கன்னடர்களும், வங்கத்தவர்களும், விந்துக்களும், ரஜபுத்திரர்களத்திலும் சரி, போராட்டத்திலும் சரி, மைதானத்திலும் சரி, போர்க் வெளியிலும் சரி, உயிரை உயிர் என்று மதிக்காது, தங்கள் குருதி ஆற்று வெள்ளமாக ஓடிய போதினங்கூட கடை மூச்சுவரையில் போராடினார்களோ, அதேபோல, அதே பரம்பரையில் வந்திருக்கின்ற மக்கள், அப்படியே அவசிய மேற்பட்டால் நாளைக்கும் போராடுவார்கள்.

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“மொழிவாரி மாகாணங்கள் அமைய வேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் கோருவது தங்கள் ஐக்கியத்தை சிதைத்துக்கொள்வதற்காக அல்ல. ஐக்கிய இந்தியா துண்டு துண்டாக உடைந்துபோகவேண்டுமென்ற சதிகார எண்ணத்தால் அல்ல.

“மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்களை அமைத்துக்கொண்டு, தங்களுடைய கலையை, தங்களுடைய மொழியை, தங்களுடைய நாகரீகத்தை தங்களுடைய பண்பாட்டை எல்லா வழிகளிலும் உயர்த்திக்கொள்வதோடுகூட நூற்றுக்கு நூறு பங்கு சாதாரணப் பாமர மக்களும் கூட தங்கள் மாகாண அரசியலிலே பங்கெடுத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்கவேண்டும், ஒரு வழியை அமைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தால் தான் என்பதை, ஆளும் கட்சியானாலும் சரி, அவர் பக்கத்திலுள்ளோர்களும் சரி, நன்கு புரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“ஆகவே தான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். மொழிவாரியாக மாகாணங்கள் அமைப்பதில், அமைத்துக்கொள்வதில் சகோதரச் சண்டைகள் வேண்டாம். நமக்குள்ளேயே ஒருவருக்கொருவர் போராட்டங்கள் வேண்டாம். தற்போது எழுந்திருக்கின்ற சண்டையும்கூட இந்தத் தாலுகா அத்துடன் சேருவதா, இத்துடன் சேருவதா, என்ற எல்லையை நிர்ணயிப்பதில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் தகராறுதான், எல்லைகளை சண்டை சச்சரவுகள் இன்றி, சமாதான முறையிலேயே, ஜனநாயக ரீதியாக நிர்ணயிக்க முடியும் என்றுதான் கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சி கூறுகிறது. ஜனநாயக ரீதியில், ஜனநாயக அடிப்படையில், ஒரு பிரதேசத்தில் வாழும் மக்கள் எம் மொழி பேசி வருகிறார்கள், அப் பிரதேசத்தில் எம் மொழி வழங்கி வருகிறது என்பதைப்பற்றி விசாரிக்க ஒரு கமிஷன் நியமித்து, அதன் மூலமாக எந்தப் பிரதேசம், எந்த மொழிவாரி மாகாணத்தோடு இணைக்கவேண்டுமென சலபமாக வரையறுத்து, சச்சரவுக் கேமிடமில்லாத, அபிப்பிராய பேதத்திற்கே இடமில்லாத ஒரு எல்லைக் கோட்டை நிர்ணயிக்க முடியும். Contiguity of language இவைகளை வைத்து முடிவு செய்ய முடியும், தாயகத்தோடு அதைச் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்பதைய் பற்றி எல்லைக் கமிஷன்களை நியமித்து சலபமாகத் தீர்க்க முடியும். ஸ்ரீ சிவஞான கிராமணியாரிடமும் பேசினேன். மற்ற கட்சிகளிடமும் பேசினேன். இதர கட்சிகளும் ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. Contiguityஐ வைத்துக் கொண்டு எல்லை நியமித்தோமானால் இந்தச் சண்டைக்கே இடமில்லை.

“எல்லைக் கமிஷன் நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற இந்த ஜனநாயகக் கொள்கைக்காகவே நண்பர் வினாயகம் அவர்கள் சித்தூரில் போராட்டத்தை நடத்தினார்கள். ஸ்ரீ சிவஞான கிராமணியும் மறியல் போராட்டத்தை நடத்தினார்கள். ஜனநாயகத்தின் அடிப்படைத் தத்துவத்தை ஒப்புக்கொண்டு, எல்லைக் கமிஷன் அமைக்கப்படுமென அறிவித்தபின் தான் போராட்டம் நிறுத்தப்பட்டது. பெல்லாரியிலும் போராட்டம் நடந்துவருகிறது.

“பிரிவினை மூலமாக சிக்கல் இல்லாத பிரச்சினைகளைத் தீர்க்கமுடியும். அதற்குத்தக்க வழியில் தான் நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். உடனடியாக எல்லா மொழிவாரி மாகாணங்களையும் அமைப்பதாக அறிவித்து அதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தால் போதும். இந்தப் பிரதேசம் எந்த ராஜ்யத் தோடு சேர்ந்திருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைப்பற்றி சச்சரவுக்கே இடமில்லை. இதைத்தான் கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சி அழுத்தத் திருத்தமாக வற்புறுத்தி வந்திருக்கிறது. உடனடியாக மொழிவாரியாக எல்லா மாகாணங்களும் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் அவர்கள் நீண்ட நாளைய கோரிக்கை.

“எனவே, கடைசியாக கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். நமக்குள் எல்லை நிர்ணயிப்பது சம்பந்தமாக சண்டை வேண்டாம். ஆந்திர மக்களுடைய புதிய ராஜ்யம் நீண்ட கால போராட்டத்தின், வெற்றியின் கின்னமாக உதயமாகப்போகிறது. அதில் ஆரம்பத்தில் எவ்வளவு பலவீனமிருந்தாலும், எவ்வளவு குறைபாடுகள் இருந்தாலும், அவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் சிந்தை துணிந்த தெலுங்கர்கள், சமாளித்து அதைச் செழிப்படையாச் செய்வார்கள். அதையடுத்து ஐக்கிய தமிழகம் வரப்போவது நிச்சயம். ஐக்கிய கோளம் ஏற்படப்போவதும் நிச்சயம். யாரும் இல்மேல் அணைகளைத் தடுத்துநிறுத்த முடியாது. ஐக்கிய கர்னாடகம், ஐக்கிய மகாராஷ்டிரம்,

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ஐக்கிய குஜராத் அமைவதும் நிச்சயம். ஐக்கிய இந்தியா மொழிவாரியாக அமைக்கப்பட்ட பல ராஜ்யங்கள் சேர்ந்து இருக்கப்போகிறது. அப்படி ஒன்று சேர்த்த இந்திய யூனியன் உலகத்திலே ஜெகத் ஜோதியாகப் பிரகாசிக்கப் போகின்றது என்பதை இந்த சந்தோஷ வேளையிலே இப்படிப்பட்ட மகிழ்ச்சி கரமான தருணத்தில் நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு, கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியின் சார்பில், இந்த மசோதாவை—இதில் இவ்வளவு குறைபாடுகள் இருந்த போதிலும்கூட—மொழிவாரி மாகாணங்களின் கோரிக்கைக்கெல்லாம் முதல் வெற்றியாக வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதற்காகவும், முதற்படியாக வந்திருக்கிற தென்றும், ஆந்திரச் சர்கோதரர்களின் நீண்டகாலப் போராட்டத்தின் பயனாக வந்திருக்கிறதென்பதற்காகவும், மகிழ்ச்சியாக வரவேற்கிறேன். அவர்கள் மேலும் மேலும் வெற்றிபெற வேண்டிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதே ரீதியில் மற்ற மொழிவாரி மாகாணங்களையும் அமைக்க சர்க்கார் முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

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p.m.

* SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, when the whole atmosphere is surcharged with mutual suspicion and feelings have become over-sensitive, I suppose a lot of restraint is necessary because whatever is said is likely to be misunderstood rather than understood properly. It is too late in the day to discuss the merits of the formation of provinces on a linguistic basis. This formation took place several years ago in the minds of our politicians. Our actions and words all these years have shown that we have not been able to get over our linguistic bias so easily. When mutual suspicion increased, it became impossible for us to live together and a partition became necessary. Whether we like partition or not is quite a different thing. On an occasion like this I for one have mingled feelings of happiness and sorrow. I feel happy because a new Province is being brought into existence and thereby the long-cherished desire of a great people is being fulfilled. Andhras have been looking forward rightly or wrongly to a separate Province of their own where they could work out their own destiny. At the same time, we cannot but have feelings of sorrow because Madras, which has been one of the biggest provinces of the Union of India, is to-day being disintegrated. We cannot forget that that Province has been the joint enterprise of the people of Andhra, Tamilnad, Karnataka and Malabar. The Andhras have decided to separate from us. They say that the formation of the Andhra State is going to be a new freedom for them. It appears to me that the other people have been as anxious for the formation of the Andhra State as the Andhras themselves have been, in the circumstances prevailing. But in this process deep wounds have been inflicted and are being inflicted. Where there should have been peace, small differences are being magnified and this is creating a lot of bad blood. When the Boundary Commission which is going to be appointed by the Central Government begins its task, it is bound to meet with so many vexed problems, because every day the claims and counterclaims are on the increase. Instead of settling down peacefully and trying to build up new States, we have been feeling that the greater and greater our claims, the better it would be for the future of the State in which we are interested. Kannadigas and Andhras have lived together in peace for a long period with problems common to each other. But to-day they want to make a place like Bellary a fighting ground between them. What is true of Bellary may be true of so many

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other border areas. In fact, almost all people are agreed that Karnataka is the one linguistic Province which should have been formed earlier than the Andhra. The Dhar Commission which went into the question of linguistic provinces stated that whatever be the merits of the case for linguistic provinces, so far as Karnataka was concerned, divided as it was under five Administrations, it had been neglected everywhere and that the Central Government should pay special attention to the economic development of this region. But to-day instead of tackling the problems in the order of priority, we feel that linguistic division is the only panacea for all our ills. In fact we have been responsible for raising so many hopes in the mind of the common man who has been told that the moment the linguistic provinces are formed, all the problems will disappear. Our leaders and politicians have assumed a very great responsibility on this assurance and if any disappointment should follow, it will be a great tragedy indeed. We have sympathy for the Andhras who are going to part from us.

“ I would like to say a few words about our friends in Bellary. I suppose they deserve our sympathy because they have been unceremoniously cut away and tacked on to Mysore. I welcome this because I trust that this will be the beginning of the formation of the Karnataka Province in course of time. We are very happy that Mysore has welcomed the merger of Bellary. We have no doubt that the people of Bellary will soon identify themselves with Mysore and will be worthy citizens of that State of whom all of us could be proud.

“ Andhra is going to have its own problems and they are not going to be of a small magnitude. Andhra Province, it appears to me, is being born after Caesarean operation. In fact the baby is going to be delivered and it requires a lot of care. It is not born under very happy circumstances when it could take away with it plenty of cash and other assets. It has to take away what has been left by the composite State of Madras. I only wish and pray that the Andhra leaders who are quite capable will surely rise to the occasion and unite in solving the many problems that will be confronting the new-born baby. Andhras rose to the occasion in the past when there was the call of the country for independence, and I have no doubt that they will rise to the occasion once again. They have been a patriotic people; they have been highly emotional. If they make up their mind, they can build up a very healthy Andhra State, avoiding a top-heavy administration and the other weaknesses of the residuary Madras State. In that process, they have our abundant goodwill and best wishes.”

* SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“ అధ్యక్షా, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర పరిశ్రమల సమితి వర్షించుచున్నప్పుడు తరతరాలనుంచి ఆంధ్రులు ఆించియున్న రాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నందుకు సంతోషించ వలసిన విషయమే. ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము కొరకు చేసిన త్యాగాలు సత్కారములు, కడపటి సారి ఆత్మబలిదానం తలితాలు మనకు కనబడుతున్నాయి. కాని యిప్పుడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నదంటే, యిది ఏ మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమో, లేక కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమో, మరి యింకొక ప్రభుత్వమో, వారి యిష్టము తచ్చి

[Sri G. C. Kondayya]

[15th July 1953]

నట్లు కాకుండా, ఆంధ్రులు సాధించి తెచ్చుకున్న రాష్ట్రమేనని అంటున్నాను. ఆంధ్రులు అనేక త్యాగాలు, సత్యాగ్రహాలు, ప్రాణాలను అర్పించటము వరకూ రావడం వల్ల యీ రాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నదేగాని, ఏ ప్రభుత్వం గూడా ఉదారంగా యివ్వడములేద. ఈ విషయములూ నేనొక విషయము చెప్పదలచాను. ఈ మధ్య పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారు చనిపోయిన తర్వాత నెల్లూరు పట్టణములూ అదేవిధంగా ఆంధ్రులు రాష్ట్రము కొరకు పోరాటం సాగిస్తూంటే, మన కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులు కొంతమంది వ్యతిరేక ప్రచారం చేయటం ప్రారంభించారు. వీరి ఎల్లయినను, ఆంధ్రుల పోరాట ఫలితంగా మనము యిక్కడ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రపు బిల్లును గురించి వర్చిం చే అవకాశము కూడా కలిగింది. అందువల్ల ఒక వేళ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నదని సంతోష పడుతున్నప్పటికిని, యీ రాష్ట్రము ఎక్కడ వల్ల ఎట్లా వస్తున్నదని, ఆంధ్రులు వారి మనస్సుకు తెచ్చుకోకపోయి, ఆంధ్రులకు రాష్ట్రము వస్తున్నదంటే, ఎట్లాంటి రాష్ట్రము వస్తుందోనని ఆశించుకొనియున్నారు. రాష్ట్రము కొరకు ఆశించినటువంటి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు విశాలాంధ్ర విర్విడుతుండని ఆనకున్నారు, కాని అటువంటి రాష్ట్రము రావడము లేదని తెలిసినను, అంతమాత్రాన ఆంధ్రులు నిస్సహ నిరుత్సాహం చెందరు. ఆంధ్రజాతి యొక్క డెక్కడెక్కడూ వారందరూ యీ విశాలాంధ్ర కొరకు పాటు పడుతారని అంటున్నాను. రాష్ట్రం అంటే, ఒక మన మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములూ చేరినటువంటి ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలే కాదు, విశాలాంధ్ర అనిపించుకునే ప్రాంతాలు కూడా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంగా చేరేదాకా, యీ ఆంధ్రజాతివారి త్యాగాలుగాని, సత్యాగ్రహాలుగాని మానరు. ఇంకొకరు ప్రాణాలను గూడ అర్పించటానికి సిద్ధపడి గూడా విశాలాంధ్ర సాధించే వరకూ కృషి చేస్తారని చెబుతున్నాను. అటువంటిప్పుడు యీ నాడు యీ బిల్లులో సూచించబడిన విషయాలు పరిశీలించి చూస్తే, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం చాలా బలహీనమైన రాష్ట్రమని అనుకోవలసి వస్తున్నది. భారతదేశపు ప్రజానీకం ఎంతో కాలంగా వాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు కావాలని కోరుతున్నారు. కాని ప్రభుత్వం యీ వాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర సిద్ధాంతాలను ఆంగీకరించకుండా వ్యతిరేక స్వభావము నవలంబించుచున్నది. ఆంధ్రులు ఎన్నో సత్యాగ్రహాలు, ప్రాణత్యాగాలు చేశారు, కాబట్టి యీనాటివరకు పోరాటము సాగించి రాష్ట్రము తెచ్చుకోగలిగారంటే, ఆంధ్రుల పట్టుదలను రుజువుచేస్తున్నది. కాని, కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం ఆవలంబించే పద్ధతి చూడగా యీ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము చాలా బలహీనమైన రాష్ట్రంగా చేస్తున్నప్పుడు, వాషా రాష్ట్రాలకు వ్యతిరేకమునే రుజువు కాగలదు. ఇప్పుడు ఆంధ్రులకు రాష్ట్రము ఇవ్వటములూ వేరీ పద్ధతులను ఆవలంబించి, కుట్ర పన్ని, బలహీన రాష్ట్రమును యిస్తున్నారని తెలుతున్నది. ఎందుచేతనంటే, తమిళులు, తెలుగువారు కలిసివున్న ఖమ్మడి మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రమునకు ఆస్తి అప్పులకు సంబంధించిన యావత్తు విషయాలను గురించి బిల్లులో కాజివారి వర్ష జరగజోతున్నది. ఈ వర్షాలకు సంబంధించినది. ముఖ్యముగా తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టు విషయము. ఈ ప్రాజెక్టును మన ప్రభుత్వం ఎంతో డబ్బు వ్యయపరచింది. అట్లాంటి ప్రాజెక్టు కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం అవశిష్ట మద్రాసు రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం సలహాలతో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రమునకు ఉపయోగపడకుండా మైసూరు ప్రభుత్వానికి కట్టబెట్టి, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రమును బలహీన పరచుచున్నారని అంటున్నాను.

“ఇక పోతే బళ్లారి విషయం తీసుకుంటే, సరిహద్దుల విషయములూ తగాదాలు వచ్చినవి. బళ్లారి తాలూకాను ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రములూ చేరాలని ఆంధ్రులు తగాదా చేస్తున్నారు. అట్లాంటిది యీ తాలూకాను మైసూరు రాష్ట్రానికి కేంద్ర

15th July 1953]

[Sri G. C. Kondayya]

ప్రభుత్వం కట్టబెట్ట చూస్తున్నారు. ఇట్లు చేయుటవల్ల ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి వెంపవలసిన బళ్లారి తాలూకా అందలి భండే స్థిరాస్థి, భవనాలు మొదలగునవి, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము పోగొట్టుకుంటున్నది. అది ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమును నష్టపరిచిపెట్టే గదా! ఈ తాలూకా విషయంలో 1950 వ సంవత్సరపు census ప్రకారం యీ తాలూకా, మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రముకు చెందినదే నని, నిర్ణయించినట్లు ఆ census లో ఉన్నది. జస్టిసు వాంచూరి పోర్టు ప్రకారము చూస్తే కూడా బళ్లారి, తదితర సరిహద్దు ప్రాంతాలన్నియు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రములూ కలిపి వేయాలని సూచించారు. అటు తర్వాత, కేంద్రప్రభుత్వంవారు జస్టిసు మిశ్రా గారిని తంపారు. వీరి నివేదికలో బళ్లారి తాలూకాను మైసూరు రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చాలని నిర్ణయించారు. కాని దీని ఆంధ్ర నిర్ణయం plebiscite ద్వారా నిర్ణయించవలసియున్నదని ప్రజలు కోరుతున్నారు. ఆయినప్పటికిని బళ్లారి విషయములూ యిటువంటి ఆక్రమ నివేదికను మిశ్రాగారు పంపినందులకు అత్యంత శోచనీయమైన విషయమని తేలుతున్నది. ఈ తగాదాలు పరిష్కరించటానికి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక సరహద్దు సంఘాన్ని ఏర్పాటు చేస్తామని ప్రకటించియున్నారు. మైసూరు రాష్ట్రములూ చేర్చకుండా, కనీసము అవశిష్ట మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములూ చేర్చుతామని అన్నట్లయితే, ఆంధ్రజాతి యీ విధంగా కాదపడవలసిన అవసరం వుండదు. అలాంటిప్పుడు రాజీయే బొంబరీ కమిషను ఏర్పాటు అయి, కార్యక్రమం జరగటానికి ఏ రెండేడ్లో, మూడేడ్లో, ఆయిదేడ్లో పడుతుంది గనుక అంతవరకు యీ బళ్లారి తాలూకాను, తదితర ప్రాంతాలను యిప్పుడు కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం తలపెట్టిసరితిగా మైసూరు రాష్ట్రములూ చేర్చకుండా, అంతవరకు యీ అవశిష్ట మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములూగాని, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రములూగాని ఉంచితే యీ సుధ్య రాజీయే సంఘర్షణలు మొదలయిన చిక్కులు రాకుండాపోతవి. అందువల్ల ఇదివరకు మాదిరిగానే ప్రస్తుతం ఏ యే ప్రాంతాలు ఎక్కడైతే ఉన్నాయో ఆయో రాష్ట్రంలో ఉంచితేనే మంచిదని నా అభిప్రాయం అంతేగాని, యీ బళ్లారి తాలూకాను మైసూరులో చేర్చడంవల్ల అనేక తగాదాలకు దారితీయగలదని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. ఇంతేకాకుండా ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా మరొక రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చడంలో అర్థంలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అట్లాచేస్తే మద్రాసు, ఆంధ్ర, మైసూరు రాష్ట్రాలు యేవిధంగాను నష్టపడజాలవు. ఒక రాష్ట్ర ప్రాంతమును మరొక రాష్ట్రానికి చేర్చితే, ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి విరుద్ధముగా నుండుటయే గాకుండా, ఒక రాష్ట్రము కొరకు మరొక రాష్ట్రమును నష్టపరచడమేనని తెలుసుకోవాలి.

“బళ్లారి తీసుకు వెళ్లి మైసూరులో కలపమనడం దానితరువాత బళ్లారి ఆంధ్రుల ఆందోళనకొరకు పరచుకుకొరకు, వారిని కింపజేయుటకొరకు కాంగ్రెసు సెక్రటరీ మాట్లాడడానికి వీలులేదనడం, తరువాత యూనియన్ ప్రధానికి ప్రజలుకూడా తీర్మానాలు చేసేవనడం జరిగింది. వాటినిన్నిటినిపట్టి విమి తెలుసుకుంటే ప్రధానంగా ఆంధ్రులు ఎంతోకాంతుంచి తుంగభద్ర ప్రాజెక్టుకావాలని ఆందోళన చేస్తూవున్నారు. ఆప్రాజెక్టుపూర్తి అవుతోందని సంతోషపడుతుంటే ఆప్రాజెక్టు మైసూరు స్టేటులో కలిపివేయడం జరిగింది. ఆప్రాజెక్టు ప్రధానంగా రాయలసీమకు నీళ్లు ఇచ్చేది. దాని మీద ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి అధికారం నిర్వచించకుండా, ఆ ఖమ్మి ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి రుద్దడానికి అలాగేవున్నట్లు కనిపిస్తోంది. ఈ విధంగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని బలహీనమైన రాష్ట్రంగాచేసి, defunct రాష్ట్రంగా చూపించి సరిహద్దులూ తగాదాలు పెట్టి, వాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు ఉపయోగకరంగా ఉండవనీ, నిరుపయోగమనీ, ఇతరుల తవ్వకాల వాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలకొరకు ఉద్యమాలు లేవదీయకుండా చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వం

[Sri G. C. Kondayya]

[15th July 1953]

ఈ విధంగా చేస్తే దాని ప్రజలు అనుకుంటున్నారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం చిల్ల విషయం మాట్లాడుతున్నప్పుడు తమిళ సోదరులుగానీ, కన్నడ సోదరులుగానీ, వారి హక్కులు అనుమరించుటకు మాట్లాడుతున్నారని అనుకోవలసిన అవసరంలేదు. కార్మికులు న్యాయమైన కోర్కెలు అడిగితే వెంటబడిదారులను నిందించడంకాదు. కార్మికులు తప్పకుండా న్యాయమైన హక్కులు కోరుతారు. ఇది వెంటబడిదారులమీద ద్వేషం పురి కొల్పకున్నారంటే అర్థం లేదు. ఆంధ్రులను, ఆంధ్రేశ్వరులకు సహజమైన ద్వేషాలు రెచ్చగొట్టడానికి ప్రయత్నాలు వెయ్యడం అన్యాయం. అట్లా ద్వేషించు కోవడం సరియైనదికాదు. ఆంధ్రులు మాట్లాడుతున్నప్పుడు తమిళులకు, కన్నడిగులకు వాదనలు ఉండవచ్చును. ఉదయం మాట్లాడిన సోదరుడు వినియోగంగా ఆంధ్రుల మీద అనేక విమరులు విసిరారు. తిరుత్తణి ఉద్యమానికి బళ్లారి ఉద్యమాన్ని పోలుస్తూ మాట్లాడారు. బళ్లారి ఉద్యమమీద జస్టిసు మిత్రాగారు, కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం తీర్పు ఇచ్చినప్పటికీ, అందోళన చేస్తున్నారు, తీర్పు కట్టుబడి ఆంధ్రులు ఉండలేదుట. ఆ మాదిరిగా తిరుత్తణి విషయంలో తీర్పు ఇచ్చి ఉంటే తమిళులు కట్టుబడి ఉంటారుట. బళ్లారి ఆంధ్రులు కట్టుబడి ఉండరట. అనవసరంగా అందోళన లేవదీస్తున్నారుట. ఆంధ్రులు చాల ఉండే, ఆంధ్రజాతికి రావలసిన భాగాన్నీ తప్పకుండా దోచాడి సాధించుకుంటారు. Tamil మాట్లాడే ప్రాంతాలు, తమిళ సంస్కృతి ఉన్న ప్రాంతాలైతే, తప్పకుండా అడుగుటకు తమిళులకు హక్కుంది. కాని ఆ వ్యవహారం చూచుకోకుండా బళ్లారి ఆంధ్రులమీద విమరులు విసరడం జరిగింది. ఆంధ్రులలో ఆంధ్రులకు తగవులు పెట్టడానికి, ఇతరులపై ద్వేషం రెచ్చగొట్టడానికి కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం చేసిన కుట్రలు మరచిపోయి, మనలో మనకు ద్వేషం రెచ్చగొట్టుటకు ఆయన ఉపన్యాసం చారి తీస్తోంది. అవిధంగా చేయకూడదని తమిళ సోదరులను ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. మదరాసు ఎస్సీలో సభ్యులందరూ చాలా సుహృద్భావంతో ఈ విషయం ఆలోచించవలసి యుంటుంది. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంకోసం ఎంత గొడవజరిగిందో, తప్పకుండా బళ్లారి విషయం లోకూడా, బళ్లారి ఆంధ్రులు అంతగొడవా చేయవలసియుంటుంది. కన్నడ సోదరులు తమరాష్ట్రం ఆశించినంత మాత్రాన లాభంలేదు. అక్రమంగా కన్నడ ప్రాంతాలు కలిపినా తప్పకుండా నిర్బంధంగా ఒక ప్రాంతంలో చేర్చినంతమాత్రాన అభివృద్ధి వెండడంగాని, వాగుడడంగాని జరగదని కన్నడ సోదరులు అర్థం చేసుకొని, ఆంధ్రుల సరసమైన హక్కులు ఇవ్వవలసియుంటుంది. ఆ విధంగా చేసినప్పుడే ఈ సరిహద్దులాయన వైషమ్యాలు తొలగగలవు. ఈ సమావేశంలో రానున్న amendments మీద సభ్యులందరూ ఆలోచించి, న్యాయమైన ఆంధ్రుల కోర్కెలను, అనగా సాంస్కృతిక సార్వభౌమాలనుబట్టి విద్యాసంస్థల విషయంలో ఇవ్వవలసియుంది. వివిధమైన విద్యపాలు లేకుండా బళ్లారి సమస్య పరిష్కరించ వలసిన అవసరం ఉంది. ఇక్కడ ఉన్న తమిళ, కన్నడ, మళయాళీ సోదరులు ఈ విషయంలో పూర్తిగా సహాయంచేస్తారని, clause by clause వచ్చి వచ్చినప్పుడు పూర్తి సహకారం ఇచ్చి ఈ చిల్ల సుముఖంగా కేంద్రప్రభుత్వానికి కుంతతారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. గత 20 సంవత్సరాలుగా Electricity విషయంలోగాని, రోడ్ల విషయంగాని, చూచుకుంటే తమిళ ప్రాంతంలోనే ఎక్కువ ఖర్చు పెట్టిన సంగతి రాజ గోపాలాచారిగారు కూడా కాదనలేరు. తమిళ ప్రాంతం అనేక విధాల అభివృద్ధి చేసుకున్నారనే విషయమై మనం చెబులాడ వలసిన అవసరంలేదు. అవిధంగా తమిళ ప్రాంతం ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతంతో పోల్చినప్పుడు ఎక్కువ అభివృద్ధి కలిపిస్తూ ఉన్నారు. అందువల్ల ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి అప్పులు, నిలవలు తీసుకోవలసి వచ్చినప్పుడు అన్యాయం జరుగుతోంది. ఈ విషయంలో న్యాయంచేయకపోతే, ఏ రకంగా తయారవుతుందంటే పెద్దవాళ్లు తమబిడ్డలకు చదువుపెట్టించు కుంటూ, సిల్కు బట్టలు మాత్రమే కట్టించుకూ,

15th July 1953]

[Sri G. C. Kondayya]

ఇతరుల బిడ్డలపై చూడకుండా స్వార్థంతో వుంచేస్తే, బీదవాళ్లు తప్పకుండా ద్వేషం పురికొల్పుతారు. ఈ వేళ ఆంధ్రులు రాష్ట్రం కోరుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి, వారికి ప్రాయశ్చితం చేయడానికి రాబడి, ఖర్చు లెక్కకట్టి సప్తపరిహారం ఇవ్వకుండా, సప్తమీ చూపించి అప్పులు మెడకు కడితే చాలా చిక్కులు వస్తాయి. ఏ రాష్ట్రంకోసం పాట్ల ప్రాముఖ్యంగా ఆత్మరక్షణ చేశారో అనేకమంది యువకులు ప్రాంతాలు త్యాగంచేశారో వాటిఫలితంగా వచ్చిన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కరువు కాటకాలలో వాదనలుతుంది. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మాట్లాడుతూ స్వాతంత్ర్యం వచ్చినప్పుడు చేశమంతా ఏ విధంగా సంతోషించిందో, అవిధంగానే ఆంధ్రులు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వచ్చినప్పుడు అదే విధంగా సంతోషిస్తారని అన్నారు. 1947 లో స్వాతంత్ర్యం వచ్చినప్పుడు ఇండాలు ఎగురవేసి తినుటకు కూడా దొరుకుతుంది, కట్టుకోడానికి బట్ట దొరుకుతుందని ప్రజలు వివిధంగా ఆశించారో, అవిధంగానే ఆంధ్రులకూడా ఈ సుభవమయంలో ఆశిస్తున్నారు కరువుకాటకాలు తప్పకుండా పోతాయని అన్నీనే, ఇదివిషయమైన స్వాతంత్ర్యం కాదని తెలుసుకోడానికి రెండు మూడేళ్లు పట్టింది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వచ్చిందికాని కరువుకాటకాలు పోలేదట, బళ్లారి ముకరులేదట, లోటురాష్ట్రమీద మదరాసు ప్రభుత్వం మనకు సప్తపరిహారం ఇవ్వదట, ఈ రాష్ట్రం రాకపోతే ఏమి అని చాలామందిలో నిస్పృహ బయల్పడింది. స్వాతంత్ర్యం వచ్చిన తరువాత ఆంధ్రులు తమన్యాయమైన కోర్కెల గుర్తింపుబడతాయని సకమమార్గంలో తమ జాతి వికాసానికి వీలయిన పథకులలో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం విభజించటం జరుగుతున్నది కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఆ విధంగా చేయుటకు ఇక్కడ ఉన్న అన్ని పాలకవారు, పార్టీలవారు తోడ్పడి సరిహద్దు ప్రాంతాలలో అనగా బళ్లారి మొదలైన ప్రాంతాలలో తప్పనిసరిగా వాండరీ కమిషన్ ద్వారాగాని, వైబిసెటు ద్వారాగాని ప్రభుత్వప్రాయం నేకరించుటకు తోడ్పడతారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయాలన్నీ కొట్టుటలులేకుండా, ప్రజాస్వామ్య పద్ధతులపై పరిష్కరింప బడతాయని, ఆంధ్రుల సక్రమమైన కోర్కెలకు స్వాతంత్ర్యం జరిగేట్లు చేస్తారని ఆశిస్తూ, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర వతరణకు సంతోషం తెలియజేస్తున్నాను."

* SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :— "అధ్యక్ష మహాశయా, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం చిల్ల సేను బలపరుస్తున్నాను."

SRI B. SANKARAYYA :— "Sir, on a point of order అధ్యక్షా, ఇక్కడ వచ్చిన తరువాత ఒక ప్రతిభ అంద చేసారు. దానినిబట్టి అసెంబ్లీ ఛాన్సలరు తుండే ప్రాథమిక హక్కులకు ఖరీద వాటిన్నీ విధంగావుంది. అసెంబ్లీ సభ్యుల ప్రశ్నలు తీసి సమాధానాలుపొందే అధికారం ఉంది. వార్డు మెంటులో అయితే చేసిన ప్రశ్నకు ఉత్తరాలైనా సమాధానం వస్తుందని ఆశించడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది. ఇక్కడ అది కూడా అన్నట్లు లేదు. ఎన్నాకయినా కొన్ని ప్రశ్నలకు జవాబేరావడంలేదు. ఇప్పుడు స్పీకరుగారు అందచేసిన దేమిటంటే."

MR. SPEAKER :— "I know the point of order. There are five hundred questions more to be answered, and I want to finish all these questions in this session. Therefore, I have asked the Secretary to issue that circular."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA :— "ఈ ప్రశ్నలన్నీ తీసి చూడమని కోరుకుంటుంది అని నన్ను వారిలో నేను ఒకణ్ణి. అదేవిధంగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంపై ఆంధ్రజాతి పురోగమించగలదని తెలితే చాలుననుకుంటున్నాను. అంతేమీ కాదు, సేను ప్రభావమైన నా అభిప్రాయం. అంతేమీ."

[Sri C. Kandaswami]

[15th July 1953]

இந்த எல்லைகளை சரியாக நிர்ணயிக்க ஒரு கமிஷன்; ஏற்படுத்தப்படும் என்று சட்டத்தில் கண்டிருந்தால் எவ்வளவோ நல்லதாக இருக்கும். மேலும் இந்தச் சட்டத்திலே பல ரகளைகள் ஏற்படும் வகையில் பல ஷரத்துக்கள் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இதுமாதிரியாக அனாவசியமான ரகளைகள் ஏற்படாமல் இருக்க தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு முற்றுப்புள்ளி வைத்துவிடவேண்டும். தலைநகர் பிரச்சனையில் இந்த சர்க்காரும் சரி, மத்திய சர்க்காரும் சரி, தெலுங்கர்கள் தெலுங்கர்களுக்குள்ளேயே சண்டை போட்டுக் கொள்ளும்படி செய்து வேடிக்கை பார்த்தது சரியல்ல. விரும்பப்படாத ஆரம்பக்கல்வி சீர்திருத்தத்தை யாரையும் கலந்துகொள்ளாமல் கொண்டு வந்து புகுத்துவதற்கு முன் சட்டசபையைக் கலந்துகொள்ள விரும்பாத சர்க்கார், தலைநகர் பிரச்சனையை மாத்திரம் அவர்களே தேர்ந்தெடுத்துக் கொள்ளட்டுமென்று அவர்கள் அடித்துக்கொள்வதை தூர இருந்து வேடிக்கை பார்க்கும்படியான ஒரு நிலையை உண்டு பண்ணியது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும். இதுமாதிரியாக பல சிக்கல்களை வேண்டுமென்றே புகுத்தாமல் நியாயமாக, மக்களின் நன்மைக்காக கோரப் படுகின்ற பாஷாவாரி மர்காணங்களை உடனடியாக ஆந்திர மாகாணம் ஏற்பட்ட கையுடனேயே அமைக்க நமது சர்க்கார் முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டும். தமிழர் ராஜ்யம் ஏற்பட்டாக வேண்டும். மலையாளிகள் ராஜ்யம் ஏற்பட்டாக வேண்டும். கேரளர்கள் ராஜ்யம் ஏற்பட்டாக வேண்டும். இந்த ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினையிலும்கூட நிதி சம்பந்தமான பரிவர்த்தனைகள், உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் சம்பந்தமான பரிவர்த்தனைகள், ஆஸ்திகள் சம்பந்தமான பரிவர்த்தனைகள் எல்லாம் நேரடியாக, பட்சபாதமின்றி நடத்திவைக்க சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கையை எடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஆளும் கட்சியார் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்ற மக்களின் இதயக் குமுறலை இப்பொழுதாவது பூர்ணமாக உணர்ந்துகொண்டு அந்த மக்களின் ஆசையை, இதயக் குமுறலை தீர்த்துவைக்க தக்க முயற்சி எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு, மகத்தான பல போராட்டங்களையும், தியாகத்தை செய்து வெற்றிபெற்று இருக்கின்ற ஆந்திரர்கள் தங்கள் மாகாணம் பூர்ணமாக அமைந்து வேலை செய்ய ஆரம்பித்தவுடனும், பல தியாகங்களையும், சேவைகளையும் புரிந்து மேலும் மேலும் வெற்றியுடன் நல்ல முறையில் வாழவேண்டுமென்று நான் வேண்டிக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI IJARI SIRASAPPA :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is needless to say that all the Members of this House welcome this Bill. They feel happy over this Bill. Not only Members in this House, but people outside belonging to Maharashtra, Gujarat and other places, who want to form their States on linguistic basis, are feeling happy over this Bill. As Mr. Anantha Pai was telling you, the one State in the whole of India that is hard hit is the Karnataka State, which is distributed over five States and which has no majority anywhere. It has no voice in any of these States. Even in Madras the Kannada group of this Assembly is a negligible minority. In Bombay the Kannada group in the Legislative Assembly is a negligible one. That is the case even in Hyderabad State, and other portions of the country. Hence the Kannada people were not able to make themselves felt in any of these States. The leaders of the country were of the opinion and were convinced that the people of Karnataka were hard hit, and that the Kannadigas had the top priority in having a State of their own. Anyhow the Government of India felt that the formation of the Andhra State was easier, and so they conceded the formation of the Andhra State first. We Kannadigas also are feeling happy

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over the formation of the Andhra State because with the formation of the Andhra State, the Karnataka State would follow. I have nothing more to say than to appreciate and welcome this Bill, and give it all the support the Kannadiga group can give in this House. During the discussion of this Bill, in the last two days, many hon. Members have been referring to the question of Bellary. This movement for the re-distribution of States on linguistic basis dates back to as early as 1920-21. Then Mr. Kelkar was appointed to go into the question and demarcate the boundaries of the Linguistic Congress Committees which were functioning in the country. In his report, Mr. Kelkar very clearly stated that even though the three taluks of Bellary district, namely, Alur, Adoni, and Rayadurg, were predominantly Kannada, for administrative purposes and for carrying on excellent propaganda work through the Congress Committees, these three taluks should go to the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee. Since then we Kannadigas have been agitating that that is an injustice done, and that these three taluks should not go to Andhra but should go to Karnataka and the Karnataka Provincial Congress Committee. Since then so many committees and sub-committees were appointed to go into the boundary dispute. Even as early as 1933 there was a move from the friends of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to open their District Congress Committee office in Bellary town even as they had an office in Madras. We opposed the move, and the All-India Congress Committee did not permit the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to have the Andhra District Congress Committee office in Bellary. The Andhra friends have forgotten that. Even before the Dhar Commission nothing about Bellary was said. Only in regard to these three taluks our Andhra friends put forward their claim. Even in the Partition Committee, the question of Bellary was not raised. The Partition Committee were content, they were satisfied, and they were convinced that Bellary along with the other six taluks did not belong to Andhra. But unfortunately for us the question of Bellary and Bellary taluk was kept under suspense by the Government of India, by the announcement of our Prime Minister. This has given an impetus to our Andhra friends to fight for Bellary town and Bellary taluk. They are finding fault with the Government of India and our Prime Minister. When the Prime Minister said that the boundary disputes and other disputes should first be settled among the people, and then only the Government of India would come forward for the formation of States on linguistic lines, people were telling that the Government of India under Pandit Nehru was following the British policy of asking people to come to some understanding before forming Provinces like Andhra, Karnataka, etc. But what is it that we now see? We are fighting over small areas, areas which do not belong to the Andhras. I feel that much unpleasantness has already been created between the Kannadigas and Andhras over the issue of Bellary. I request my Andhra friends not to stir up this agitation any more and not to give room for greater unpleasantness among ourselves. Let them do away with this Bellary issue for the time being, as an award has been passed by the Chief Justice of the Hyderabad High Court,

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appointed by the Government of India. It is not any representation made before some non-official commission. An award has been given already. There is no question of raking up that issue and bringing more unpleasantness among ourselves. Anyhow, we look forward to our Andhra friends to make their Government a stable and prosperous Government. Because, the formation of the Karnataka State depends upon the stability of the Andhra State. So, I request my Andhra friends and even my Tamilian friends also to forget all their differences for the time being and look forward to the stability and prosperity of their respective States and help others in forming their States. Thank you, Sir."

4-26 P.m. *SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—“கனம் சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே! ஆந்திர தேசம் மொழியின் அடிப்படையில் பிரிவதை வரவேற்று பேசும்போது சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் நம் நாட்டிற்கு வியாபாரத்திற்காக வந்தார்கள். பிறகு நம் நாட்டில் ஆட்சிபட்டதில் அமர்ந்து நம் நாட்டை வியாபார ஸ்தலமாக ஆக்கிக்கொண்டு இந்த நாட்டை சுரண்டிக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அதனால்தான் நம் தேசத்தில் இருக்கிற தேசிய உணர்ச்சி பெற்ற தலைவர்கள் அவ்வளவு பேர்களும் சிறை புகுந்து பல தியாகங்களைப் புரிந்து நமக்கு பரிபூரண சுயராஜ்யம் வேண்டும் என்று பாடுபட்டார்கள். அதே முறையில்தான் முகம்மதியர்களும் தாங்கள் பெருவாரியாக உள்ள நாட்டை பாகிஸ்தான் என்று அமைக்கவேண்டும் என்றும் பெரும் கிளர்ச்சி செய்து பல தியாகங்களைப் புரிந்து பாகிஸ்தானை அமைத்தார்கள். நாம் சுயராஜ்யம் கேட்டபோது இதெல்லாம் நடக்குமா என்று கூறினார்கள். பாகிஸ்தான் என்பது பகல் கனவு என்றார்கள். அப்பொழுது வெள்ளைக் காரர்கள் நம் நாட்டிற்கு வியாபாரம் மூலமாக வந்து இங்கிலாந்து பாஷையை அரசியல் பாஷையாக புகுத்தி இந்த மொழி மூலமாக நம்மை அடிமைப் படுத்தி வந்தார்கள். அதே முறையில்தான் இன்றையதினம் வடநாட்டினர், டில்லி சர்க்கார், நம்மை அடிமைப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு தென் நாட்டை வியாபார ஸ்தலமாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு சுரண்டும் இடமாக வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கு நாம் என்ன பார்க்கிறோம்—ஷேட்களும், மார்வாடிகளும் மெத்தையில் படுத்துக்கொண்டு வியாபாரம் செய்யும் நிலைமையை நாம் இப்பொழுது பார்க்கிறோம். திருச்சிக்கு அடுத்த கல்லக்குடி என்ற கிராமத்தை டால்மியாபுரம் என்ற வடநாட்டுப் பெயரை சூட்டி இருக்கிறார்கள். இதையெல்லாம் ஒடுக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும், இந்த சுரண்டலை ஒழிக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும்தான் பெரியாரும், அறிஞர் அண்ணாவும் ஜவாஹர் கலையின் முன்பாக, வடநாட்டார் வியாபாரம் செய்யும் கடைகளின் முன்பாக தியாகம் செய்து மறியல் செய்தார்கள். இன்னும் பல தியாகங்களைச் செய்தார்கள். இதை அடிப்படையில் வைத்துக் கொண்டுதான் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் முதலில் பிரிந்து இறுதியில் இனத்தின் அடிப்படையில் நாம் ஒன்றுபட்டு இருக்கவேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் திராவிடக் கழகமும், திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகமும் வேலை செய்து வருகின்றன. இது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். திராவிடம் பிரிய வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத்தான் மதிப்பிற்குரிய மாணிக்கவேலு நாயக்கர் அவர்களும், புக்தவத்சலு அவர்களும், இன்னும் இந்தப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள 38 பேர்களும் கையெழுத்திட்டு சென்ற தேர்தலில் வெற்றிபெற்றோம். நாம் வடநாட்டை விட்டுப் பிரிந்து சுதமர்க வாழவேண்டும் என்று தீர்மானித்தோம். காரணம் வடநாட்டார்கள் வரிகளையும், வருமானத்தையும் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். இன்னும் சுரண்டல் மூலமாக இன்ஷூரன்ஸ் மூலமாகவும், பாங்குகள் மூலமாகவும் ஷேட்கள் சுரண்டிக்கொண்டு போகிறார்கள். ஏன்? கல்லக்குடியை டால்மியாபுரம் என்று மாற்றும் போது எதைத்தான் செய்யமாட்டார்கள். அதைப்போலவே சென்னையில் செளக்கார்பேட்டை என்று பெயர் வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏன்? டில்லியில் காம்ராஜ் பேட்டை என்ற பெயரை வைக்க முடியுமா? அல்லது ராஜாஜி பேட்டை என்றுதான் வைக்கமுடியுமா? அஹமதாபாத்தில் இப்படி நம் நாட்டின் பெயரை வைக்கமுடியுமா? நமது ராஜாஜி அவர்களும்

[15th July 1953] [Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar]

அங்கு கவர்னர் ஜெனரலாகத்தான் இருந்தார். அப்படி இருந்தும் அவருடைய பெயரை அங்கு வைக்கமுடியுமா? ஒருக்காலும் வைக்கவே முடியாது. காரணம் நம்முடைய பெயரை வடநாட்டில் வைக்கமாட்டார்கள். கல்லக்குடி என்ற பெயருக்கு பதிலாக டால்மியாபுரம் என்ற பெயர் வைத்ததற்காகத்தான் அந்தப் பெயரை எடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று இன்றைய தினம் தோழர் கருணாநிதி போராட்டத்தை ஆரம்பித்தார். அவருடன் போராட்டத்தை நடத்திய பத்து தோழர்களும் சிறைப்பட்டார்கள். காரணம் மொழிவாரி மாகாணம் வேண்டும் என்ற காரணத்தாலும், வடநாட்டு ஆதிக்கம் இருக்கக் கூடாது என்பதற்காகவும்தான். அவ்வித நிலைமை இப்பொழுது இந்த நாட்டில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதுமாதிரி அல்ல, இன்றையதினம் ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் மொழிவாரி அடிப்படையில் பிரியப் போகிறது. இந்த போராட்டத்தில் இவர்கள் வெற்றி பெற்றார்கள். இதற்காகவே சென்ற காலத்தில் கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் பல தியாகங்களைச் செய்திருக்கிறார். இப்பொழுது பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலு அவை பரிகொடுத்து ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்தைப் பெருகிறார்கள். அந்த முறையில்தான் இப்பொழுது தென் நாட்டினர் வடநாட்டினரிடமிருந்து பிரிய வேண்டும் என்று போராட்டங்களை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அதற்காகவே பல தியாகங்களையும் செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஹிந்தி ஒழிப்பு போராட்டத்தின் பெயரால் தன்னுடைய 60-வது வயதில் பெரியாரும், தாளமுத்து நடராஜனும் இன்னும் பல தோழர்களும் சிறை சென்றார்கள். தாளமுத்து நடராஜனும் சிறையில் பலியானார். அதற்காகவேதான் அண்ணாவும் போராட்டத்தை நடத்தினார். மொழியின் பெயரால் ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்தக் கூடாது. அந்த முறையில்தான் ஆந்திரர்களும், கன்னடியர்களும், மலையாளிகளும் தமிழர்களும் பிரியவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இத்தனை பேர்களும் ஒரே குடும்பம் என்பதையும், சகோதரர்கள் என்பதையும் நாம் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. எல்லோரும் சகோதரர்கள் என்பதை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு மொழியின் அடிப்படையில் பிரிந்து வாழவேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கிறார்கள். இந்த வகையில் மனக்கசப்புக் கூடாது. ஆந்திரர்களிடம் தமிழருடைய ஆதிக்கம் கூடாது, தமிழர்களிடம் ஆந்திரருடைய ஆதிக்கம் கூடாது. மலையாளிகளிடம் கன்னடியர்களுடைய ஆதிக்கம் கூடாது, அதைப்போலவே கன்னடியர்களிடமும் மலையாளிகளுடைய ஆதிக்கம் இருக்கக்கூடாது. ஒருவருடைய ஆதிக்கத்தை மற்றவர்கள் விரும்பவில்லை. ஒருவருடைய சொத்தை மற்றவர் எடுத்துக்கொள்ள விரும்பவில்லை. ஒவ்வொருவரும் சுபிட்சமாகப் பிரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியும். நேரு தலைவராக இருக்கும் வரையில், வடநாட்டு ஆதிக்கம் இருக்கும் வரையில், நமக்கு தீர்ப்புக் கிடையாது. வாஞ்சுவை அனுப்பிக்கூடிய வடநாட்டு ஆதிக்கம் இருக்கும் வரையில் நமக்கு தீர்ப்புக் கிடையாது. நாம் சுபிட்சமாக வாழ முடியாது. நாம் சுமுகமாக பங்கிட்டுக் கொள்ள முடியாது. அந்த ஆதிக்கம் இருக்கும் வரையில் குரங்கு அப்பத்தை பங்கிட்டுக் கொடுத்தது போல்தான் ஆகும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் தமிழர்களுக்கும் ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும் கசப்பு, மலையாளிகளுக்கும் கன்னடியர்களுக்கும் கசப்பு. இதெல்லாம் ஏன் வருகிறது? நம்முடைய அதிகாரத்தை எல்லாம் வடநாட்டார் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நாம் பிரிந்து கொள்ளக்கூட நமக்கு உரிமை இல்லை. நமக்கு எந்தவிதமான உரிமையும் இப்பொழுது இல்லை. நாட்டில் எந்தவிதமான கிளர்ச்சி வந்தாலும் மொழி ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்தப்படுகிறது. ஆகவேதான் ஆகஸ்டு 1-ம் தேதியன்று பெரியாரும், அண்ணாவும் தமிழ் நடப்புதில் திருப்பதியிலிருந்து தூத்துக்குடி வரையிலுள்ள ரயில்வே நிலையங்களிலுள்ள ஹிந்தி மொழியை அழித்தார்கள். ஹிந்திக்கு இங்கு என்ன இடம் இருக்கிறது? அன்று வெள்ளைக்காரன் மவுண்ட்பேட்டன் இருந்த ஆட்சிபட்டத்தில் இன்று ராஜேந்திர பிரசாத் இருக்கிறார். அன்று ஹோப் இருந்த இடத்தில் இன்று ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசா இருக்கிறார். அப்பொழுது எவ்வளவு சம்பளம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டதோ அவ்வளவு சம்பளம்தான் இப்பொழுதும் கொடுக்கப்பட்டு வருகிறது. வெள்ளைக்கார சுரண்டல் அப்பொழுது எப்படி இருந்ததோ அப்படித்தான் இப்பொழுதும் இருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் வியாபார முறையில் வந்து இங்கிருந்து சுரண்டிக்கொண்டு போனார்கள். அன்று அவர்கள் ஜெமானராக இருந்தார்கள், இன்று வடநாட்டினர் ஜெமானர்களாக

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இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலைமையில் தான் இன்றையதினம் கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் ஸ்ரீ பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலுனை பரிகொடுத்துவிட்டு பிரிந்து போகிறார்கள். அன்று நேருவுக்கு உண்மையை எடுத்துச் சொன்னோம். கவனம் செலுத்தவில்லை. பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலு இறந்த பிறகு மக்களே எழுந்து கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். அதைப் பார்த்து தான் நேரு "முட்டாள்தனம்" என்றும், சிறுபிள்ளைத்தனம் என்றும் சொன்னார். யார் கிளர்ச்சி செய்யச் சொன்னார்கள். மொழியின் அடிப்படையில் தான் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். இவ்விதம் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தால் அது முட்டாள்தனமா அல்லது சிறுபிள்ளைத்தனமா? அதை நேரு எப்படி வேண்டுமென்றாலும் விஸ்தரிக்கலாம். அதே முறையில் இப்பொழுது திருத்தணியில் பெருவாரியாக தமிழ் பேசும் மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். மந்திரி வி. சி. பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர் திருத்தணி வரையில் தமிழ் நாடு வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார். கனம் வெங்கிடசாமி நாயுடு திருப்பதி வரையில் வேண்டும் என்று கேட்கிறார். அவர் வைணவர். அதனால்தான் அப்படி கேட்கிறார். போராட்டம் நடக்கும்போது நானும் திருத்தணிக்குப் போயிருந்தேன். அங்கு பெருவாரியாகத் தமிழ் பேசுகின்றார்கள்.

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—“The hon. Member attributes some statement to me. I never made that statement.”

* SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—“கனம் வி. சி. பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர் பேசியதைப்பற்றி தினமணியில் பார்த்தேன். பத்திரிகை சொல்வது தவறாக இருந்தாலும் அது குற்றமாக இருந்தாலும் தமிழ் மந்திரி அந்த இடத்தைக் கேட்பதற்கு உரிமை உண்டு. ஆந்திரர்கள் சேர்ந்து எங்கு இருந்தாலும் அதை ஆந்திராவடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். அதைப்போலவே தமிழர்கள் எங்கு சேர்ந்திருந்தாலும் அந்த இடத்தை தமிழ் நாட்டுடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். அப்படித்தான் ராஜ்யத்தை முறையாக வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். நான் திருத்தணிக்கும் போய்விட்டேன். அங்கு ஸ்தலஸ்தாபன மந்திரி ஒரு உத்தரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார். அங்கு தமிழ் பாட்டு பாடக்கூடாது என்று. அதனால் மக்கள் அதிருப்தி அடைந்திருக்கிறார்கள். திருப்பதியில் தமிழ் பத்திரிகையே வரக்கூடாது என்று அங்கும் ஒரு உத்தரவு இருக்கிறது. இவைகளைக் கண்டு மக்கள் அதிருப்தி அடைகிறார்கள். எந்த பக்கங்களில் தமிழ் பேசுகிறார்களோ அந்தப் பக்கங்களை தமிழ் நாட்டுடன் சேர்த்துக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அதைப் போலவே எங்கு தெலுங்கர்கள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறார்களோ அதை ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இதற்காகவேதான் திருத்தணியில் சுமார் ஒருமாத காலமாக ஒரு போராட்டத்தை ஆரம்பித்து நடத்தி வருகிறார்கள். பல கிராமங்களுக்கு நான் போய்ப்பார்த்தேன். ஆனால் நேரு என்ன சொன்னார். அவர்களை முட்டாள்கள் என்று சொன்னார். இது முட்டாள்தனம் என்றும், சிறுபிள்ளைத்தனம் என்றும் சொன்னார். இன்று அறிஞர் அண்ணா போராட்டத்தை நடத்திவருகிறார். இன்றைய தினம் தூத்துக்குடியிலிருந்து சென்னைக்கு வரும் ரயில்களும் நின்று வந்திருக்கின்றன. அதைப்பற்றி நான் தெரியும்.

“நேற்றையதினம் அந்தக் கருத்தை எடுத்துச் சொன்னேன். அறிஞர் அண்ணா துரையைச் சிறைப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறது. வடநாட்டு ஆதிக்கத் திற்கு உட்பட்ட ராஜாஜி சர்க்கார். அவருடைய தோழர்களும் சிறைக்காவல்களும் வைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நேற்றையதினம் முதல் மந்திரியார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்த அதே மாதிரிதான்—வருத்தத்தேரூ கண்ணீர்விட்டுச் சொல்லுகின்றேன். தூத்துக்குடியில் 4 தோழர்களை சிறைக்குக் கொண்டு போயிருக்கிறார்கள், 4 பேர் சுட்டுக் கொல்லப்பட்டார்கள், 25 பேர் படுகாயம் அடைந்தார்கள். அது மட்டுமல்ல, முகருணாநிதி கல்லக் குடியில் சிறைப்படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார். மதுரையில் 150 பேர்கள் சிறைப் படுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். கோவையில் 80 பேர்கள் சிறைப்படுத்தப் பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். காஞ்சிபுரத்தில் 100 பேர்களும், சிதம்பரத்தில் 2 பேர்களும் கைது செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] [15th July 1953]

“நாளையதினம் பத்திரிகையில் படித்துப்பார்த்தால் எங்கும் ரயில் நிறுத்தம் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதைக் காணலாம். “முட்டாள்தனம், சிறுபிள்ளைத்தனம்” என்று நேரு அடிக்கடி பிதற்றுகிறாரே அதற்குப் பாடம் கற்பிப்பதற்காகத்தான் இந்தக் கிளர்ச்சிகள். நான் மறுதினம் ரயில் நிறுத்தம் இருக்கப்போவதில்லை. கிளர்ச்சி செய்பவர்கள் சங்கிலியைப் பிடித்து இழுத்து ரயிலை நிறுத்துகிறார்கள் என்பதற்காக, ரயிலிலுள்ள மெகானிஸ்தை மாற்றி, சங்கிலியைப் பிடித்து இழுத்தாலும், ரயில் நிற்காமல் ஓடும் படியான முறையில் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ரயிலுக்கு முன் மக்கள் படுத்துக் கொண்டு சாத்வீகமான முறையில் மறியல் செய்த மக்களை சுட்டுக் கொல்லும் படியான நிலை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதை ‘சிறுபிள்ளைத்தனம்’ என்று நேரு சொல்லுகிறார். அப்படியானால், நாம் சுயராஜ்யம் வாங்கினது எப்படியென்று நான் அவரைக் கேட்கின்றேன். அன்றையதினம் அன்னிய நாட்டுத் துணியைப் பகிஷ்கரித்தோம். உப்பு சத்தியாக்கிரகம் செய்தோம். ‘வெள்ளையனே! வெளியேறு’ என்று சொன்னோம். அதே முறையில் வடக்கத்தியானை வெளியேறு என்று சொல்லுகிறோமென்றால் அதில் என்ன தவறு இருக்கிறது? வடநாட்டு ஆதிக்கம் வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லும்போது ஆத்திரப்படுவானேன்?

“பிரிந்து போகின்ற ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும் தமிழர்களுக்கும் இடையில் பாகம் பிரிக்க நீதிபதி வாஞ்சுவை வடநாட்டு சர்க்கார் அனுப்பிவைத்தது. நீதிபதி வாஞ்சுவுக்கு தெலுங்கு தெரியுமா? அல்லது தமிழ் தெரியுமா? ஆனால், தீர்ப்புக் கூற அவர் வந்திருந்தார். கோர்ட்டிலே தீர்ப்பளிக்கக்கூடிய அந்த முறையிலே ஏதோ அவர் எழுதி வைத்துவிட்டு, அவர்கள் நமக்கு ஒரு அறிக்கை அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார். அதை நாம் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

“ஆந்திரர்கள் புதிதாக தங்கள் ராஜ்யத்திற்குத் தலைநகரம் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டும், அதற்காக நஷ்ட ஈடு கோறுகிறார்கள் என்பதில் எனக்கு ஆட்சேபணை கிடையாது. ஆனால், சொத்தை ஜனத்தொகை வாரியாக பிரித்திருக்கின்றார்கள். அதே முறையில் கடனையும் பிரித்திருக்கவேண்டும். கடனை அப்படிப் பங்கிடாமல், தமிழர்களே கடனை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று ஆந்திரர்களுக்கு சௌகரியமாக விட்டுக்கொடுத்திருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்வதில் நியாயமில்லை. ஒரு குடும்பத்தில் சகோதரர்களுக்குப் பாகம் பிரிக்கின்றபோது, சொத்தையும் பிரிப்பார்கள், கடனையும் பிரிப்பார்கள். அந்த முறையில் பிரித்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால், அப்படிப் பிரிக்கவில்லை. ஸ்ரீமான் பிரகாசம் போன்ற ஆந்திரத் தலைவர்கள் வடநாட்டுக்குப் போனால், அவர்களுக்குச் சிறந்த மரியாதை உண்டு. ஆனால், தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த தலைவர்களுக்கு அங்கு அவ்வளவு மரியாதை அளிக்கப்படுவதில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்றால், ஆந்திரர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்கின்றார்கள், தமிழர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதில்லை.

“இன்றையதினம் பிரிந்து போகின்ற ஆந்திர சகோதரர்களைப்போல, அண்டைய பிரதேசமாகிய மலையாள தேசமும் தமிழ் சகோதரர்களைவிட்டுப் பிரியலாம். பிரிந்து, மொழியின் அடிப்படையில், தனித்தனி பாஷாவாரி மாகாணமாக அமையலாம். அப்பொழுதுதான் வடநாட்டு ஆதிக்கத்திலிருந்து தென்னாடு, அதாவது திராவிட நாடு, என்று ஏற்பட்டு திராவிட பெட்ரோஷன் என்ற முறையில் விளங்கமுடியும். திராவிட நாட்டுக்குத் தலைவர் நாடே வைத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். பிரகாசங்காரு தலைவராக இருக்கலாம், அல்லது ராஜாஜி தலைவராக இருக்கலாம், அல்லது பழனிசாமி கவுண்டர் அவர்கள் தலைவராக இருக்கலாம். யார் வேண்டுமானாலும் தலைவராக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் நம்முடைய திராவிட நாட்டிலே, நேருஜியோ, ஸ்ரீராமஜெந்திர பிரசாதோ, ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசாவோ தலைவராக இருக்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, இன்னொரு முக்கிய விஷயத்தையும் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு ஒரு வேண்டுகொள் : பல ஆயிரக் கணக்கான மக்கள் சிறைப்படுத்தப்படுகின்றார்கள், சுட்டுக்கொல்லப்படுகின்றார்கள். நாடு பிரிகின்ற இந்த நஷ்ட நேரத்திலே, ராஜாஜி கொண்டுவந்திருக்கின்ற புதுக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை லாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன்.

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] [15th July 1953]

జిన్నేహేన్. నాడు బిగిన్సెర్ ఇంత నల్ల తరుణత్తిల్, బడిప్ప బెర్రత మక్కలినే నలనె మున్నెదె, ఇంత కలవితేత్తిట్తె వాబుల్ వాబుకా విట్టాల్, నాట్టిలే క్రుమ్మబ్రుమ్ కొంతతెట్టిట్టె వర్రెట్టె. అక్కడె, ఇంత వితమాణ క్రుమ్మబ్రుమ్ కొంతతెట్టిట్టె వర్రెట్టె బాగ్తెట్టెకొణ్ణె వేణ్ణెయ్యె మ్రతల్ మత్తిరియార్ కడమెయెన్ఱు క్కరిక్కొణ్ణె తీరావిడ నాడు తీరావిడకుక్కే యెన్ఱు నమ్మిక్కెయినే బేగిల్ యెన్ఱుయె బేకణ్ణె మ్రతెట్టెకొణ్ణెయెన్ఱెన్.

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p.m.

* Sri V. V. KRISHNAMRAJU BAHADUR :—“ఉపాధ్యక్ష, ఇప్పుడు

ఈ అసెంబ్లీ సమావేశంలో జరుగుతున్న చరిత్ర ఆంధ్రచరిత్రలో అగ్రస్థానం వహిస్తుందని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఎన్నోనుండినూ గత 40 సంవత్సరాలనుంచి ఆంధ్రదేశంలో యావత్తుంది ప్రజానీకంకూడా అనేక రీతులుగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని సంపాదించడానికి యాత్రాపీఠను (agitation) చేశారు. కాని కొన్ని కారణంతో రాలితే ఎన్ని ప్రయత్నాలు జరిగినా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పాటుకాలేదు. ఒరిస్సావారి వతనే ఆంధ్రులుకూడా రాష్ట్రాన్ని చాలాకాలం క్రితమే సంపాదించకలిగిఉండేవారు. అలా సంపాదించలేకపోయినారంటే మనలో మనకు ఐక్యమత్యం లేకపోవడమే కారణమని చెప్పకతప్పదు. నేటికీ ఈ రోజున ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని సూత్రంగా అవతరింప చేసే బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించడం చాలా సంతోషకరం. ఈ బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెడుతూ రాజాజీ నిన్నటిదినమున ఆగస్టు 15 వ తేదీన భారతదేశమంతటా దాస్యశృంఖలలు నుంచి బయటపడినప్పుడు ఎలా సంతోషపడేనారో, ఆంధ్రులు అట్టేదరు 1 వ తేదీన అతిథంగా సంతోషిస్తారని నెలవిచ్చారు. వారి దాస్యశృంఖలలనుంచి ఆంధ్రులు వెలువడినట్లు ఎందుకు చెప్పారో ఆశ్చర్యంగావుంది. ఆంధ్రులు అట్టేదరు 1 నుంచి ఎవరి దాస్యశృంఖలలనుండి బయటపడినట్లు? ఎంతదూరంగా అలాచించినా వారు అలా అనడంలో గల అంతర్యం వారిదేటి బుద్ధిమంతులే గ్రహించాలిగాని మావంటివారో అర్థం కాదు. ఈ బిల్లులో అనేక అన్యాయాలు ఉన్నాయని, అస్తే ఆత్మలపంపకం విషయంలో చాలా అన్యాయం జరిగే ప్రభుత్వం ఇందులో ఉన్నాయని అనేకమంది విమ్రతులు చెప్పారు. సుప్రీము కోర్టు న్యాయమూర్తివంటివారి ఆధ్వర్యం ఉండే కమిషనువచ్చి అస్తే ఆత్మల పంపకాన్ని చేయాలనుకొని ఏ ఒక్కవ్యక్తి ఉద్దేశ్యప్రకారం ఇది నిర్ణయించబడడానికి వీలులేదు. అట్లా జరిగినప్పుడే న్యాయసమ్మతమైన పంపకం జరిగే విధివుంది. అట్టేదరు 1 వ తాటిఖనాటికి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం రావాలి అనే ప్రాతిపదికపై బిల్లును సంతోషపూర్వకంగా బలపరచినా, బిల్లులోని క్లాజులను ఆమోదించుటలేదని వానిలో చాలా భాగం విచారకరంగా కన్పిస్తున్నాయని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అనేక రీతులుగా దేశాన్ని అధివృద్ధి పరచడానికి రాష్ట్రాన్ని కోరాము. ఈ బిల్లులోని క్లాజులు చూస్తే మేము కన్న కలలు అన్నీ కలలుగానే వుండేట్లు ఉన్నాయి. నా సోదరస్థులు సూచించే సభరణలలో మాత్రమే నేను క్లాజులను ఆమోదిస్తున్నాను. బిల్లు పర్యవసానాన్ని వికగ్రీవంగా సభ్యులందరితోనూ ఆమోదించినప్పటికీ, క్లాజులవిషయంలో సభరణలలోనే ఆమోదిస్తాను.

“అంతేకాని మొత్తం బిల్లును ఆమోదించడానికి నాకెట్టి అవకాశం కనుపించడం లేదు. కాగా ఇదివరకటి చరిత్రనుబట్టిమూచినట్లయితే తమిళులచేనేమి, కన్నాడికులచేనేమి, మళయాళులచేనేమి ఆంధ్రుల సహాయ సామర్యాలను పొందినాని భావపడుతుంది. కాని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం అవతరింపనున్న ఈ తరుణంలో ఆంధ్రులకు ఎంతో అన్యాయం జరుగగలదేమోననే ఆనుమానంగానున్నది. ఉమ్మడి రాష్ట్రము లోని ఇతర భాషలవారు కూడా మాకీ సమయంలో చేసేడు, వాడేడుగా ఉండి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సర్వతోముఖాధివృద్ధి పొందుటకు సహకరించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. నిన్నటిదినం శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారు మాట్లాడుతూ మన గత చరిత్రకంటా నిన్న

[15th July 1953] [Sri V. V. Krishnamraju Bahadur]

రించి, నేపాతలవల వివేదదామని, ఆ దృక్పథంలోనే ఈ బిల్లుపై చర్చ కొనసాగించవలసి మనలందరను ఆశ్చర్యపెట్టారు. అయితే ఒక్క విషయం మనవిచేయవలసి యున్నది. ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం బిల్లును వర్షించే సమయంలో గత చరిత్రను విస్తరించడం అంత తేలికైనటువంటి పనికాదు. ఈనాడు ఆంధ్రులు స్వరాష్ట్రాన్ని పొందగలుగుతున్నారంటే దానికి దోహదమిచ్చినది అమరీందరి పాట్ల శ్రీరాములుగారు. పాట్ల శ్రీరాములుగారి ఆత్మబలిదానంవల్లనే మనకినాడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సిద్ధిపనున్నది. ఆ మహానుభావుడు చేసిన మహాత్మ్యప్రయత్నాలను త్యాగపలమే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సిద్ధి అని మనమందరం మరిచిపోరాదు. ఈనాడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం వస్తోంది అంటే దానికి వి నాయకులు చేసిన కృషి మాత్రం కాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అమరీందరి పాట్ల శ్రీరాములుగారి ఆత్మబలిదానంవల్ల, ఆ త్యాగదానని ఆకుంతిత దీక్షవల్ల, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకంయొక్క ఉద్యమంవల్ల మాత్రమేనని మరల తెలియచేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక అస్తే ఆత్మల విషయం గమనించండి. ఈ బిల్లులోని 7 వ షెడ్యూలులో శాసనబడిన అస్తే, ఆత్మల పంపిణీ విషయంలో ఆంధ్రులకు ఎంతో అన్యాయం జరుగవచ్చుననే అనుమానం ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకానికి ఉన్నది. ఈ అస్తే, ఆత్మల పంపకం సందర్భంలో న్యాయమే విధానాన్ని అనుసరించడం ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారి ధర్మమే ఉంది. ఒక రాష్ట్రం నుంచి కొంతభాగం విడిపోయి వేరొక రాష్ట్రంగా ఏర్పడుతున్న సందర్భంలో ఏ రాష్ట్రమునకుకూడా నిష్ఠము కలుగకుండా చూడవలసియున్నది. అందుకు గాను ఒక నిష్పాతీక సంఘాన్ని నియమించి, ఆ సంఘంవారి నిర్ణయాన్ని తుదినిర్ణయంగా అంగీకరించినట్లయితే చాలా ఉత్తమంగా ఉంటుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కాబట్టి అస్తే ఆత్మల పంపిణీగాను ఒక నిష్పాతీక సంఘాన్ని నియమించుటకు ఈ బిల్లులో అవకాశం కలుగజేయవలసినదిగా కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ అభిప్రాయాన్ని ఈ సభ వారందరూ వికగ్రీవంగా తీర్మాన ప్రభుత్వంవారికి సిఫార్సు చేయవలసినదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇదేరీతిగా బ్యాంకులలోని మొత్తాల, స్టాక్స్, అదాయం, భద్రులు జనాభా ప్రాతిపదికమీద విభజన చేయవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. అదేవిధంగా రోడ్ ఫండ్ మొదలైనవాటిని గురించినా చేయవలసివుంది.

“ఇక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం సరిహద్దుల విషయం గమనించండి. ఈ సరిహద్దుల విషయంలో ఒకటిగాని అంతకుమించిగాని సరిహద్దు నిర్ణాయక సంఘం నియమించబడి అన్ని విషయములను తులంకంకగా విచారించి, ఏ భాషా ప్రాంతంవారికినీ అన్యాయం జరుగని విధంగా సరిహద్దులను నిర్ణయించవలసివుంది. ఈనాడు కొందరు గౌరవ సభ్యులు బిల్లు విషయంలో న్యాయమూర్తి మిత్రాగారిచ్చిన తీర్పు తుది నిర్ణయమని వాదిస్తున్నారు. అది ఎన్నటికీ సరికాదు. ఎవరో ఒక వ్యక్తి తేల్చిన తీర్పునే తుది నిర్ణయంగా భావించడం చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. సాధారణంగా ఒక గృహమని అన్ని కుంభకమో లేక తనదాయా వచ్చినప్పుడు మొదట సింగిల్ బెంచ్, రెయిజ్ డివిజన్ బెంచి తీర్పుకు అవకాశం ఇస్తూ, యింకా అవసరమైతే ఫిక్ బెంచ్ అవకాశము ఇస్తారు. అటువంటి సందర్భంలో ఒక రాష్ట్రానికి మరొక రాష్ట్రానికి సరిహద్దుల నిర్ణయించడంలో ఒక్క మిత్రాగారి తీర్పునే ప్రాథమికంగా చేసి ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయం చేయడం చాలా విచారకరం. కావున ఇందును గురించి సుప్రీమ్ కోర్టుగాని, లేదా దాని ఆధ్వర్యం వీర్యులుచేయబడే ఒక సరిహద్దు నిర్ణాయక సంఘంవారాగాని న్యాయం జరిపించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. అంతే కాకుండా ముఖ్యమంత్రి శ్రీ వైకృంతేశ్వర స్వామియ్యగారి భావప్రకటనకంటే వాటిని ముఖ్యమంత్రి శ్రీ ఆంధ్రులకు ఇదివరకంటే ఇకముందుకూడా ఉపయోగపడతాయి. ఈ బిల్లులో అవకాశములను తీరించవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.

[Sri P. Gunnayya]

[15th July 1953]

న్యాయము జరిగియు చూడవలెనని కోరుచూ, శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మనకు సుస్థిరమైన ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రమును నెలకొల్పేందుకు తోడ్పడతారని వారిని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. తదుపరి, ఈ ఉన్నత కమిటీ విషయంలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో ఆంధ్రులే పరిపాలన చేసుకోవాలని, అరవ దేశంలో అరవలే పరిపాలన చేసుకోవాలని కొంతమంది సభ్యులు చెప్పుతున్నారు. కాని మనం ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలనుంచిగాడా ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో అరవ, ఆంధ్ర విభేదం లేకుండా ఇంతవరకు కలిసి పనిచేసుకొంటున్నాము. అవిధంగా ఉండగా, ఇప్పుడు, కొత్తగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడబోయే సమయంలో అరవ ఆంధ్ర అనే విభేదాలు తెట్టుకొని విడిపోవడమనేది విమూలం సమంజసంకాదని నేను శాసన సభ్యులందరికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. దానికి కొన్ని నిదర్శనాలు చెప్పుతున్నాను. శ్రీ కాకుళం జిల్లాలో శ్రీ భగవాన్ దాస్ అనే అరవ సోదరులు జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగా ఉండినారు. అదేవిధంగా వార్షికోత్సవంలో రివిన్యూ కమిషన్ ఆఫీసరు శ్రీ రామమంగారు యున్నారు. అరవ సోదరుడు గూడ జిల్లా కలెక్టరుగా ఉన్నారు. వారి వద్దకు వీ కులీవాడు గాని మాలవాడుగాని వచ్చినప్పటికీ, రానికి కుర్చీ ఇచ్చి కూర్చోమని వారి కట్ట సుఖాలను గురించి విచారించి వారికి తగిన సహాయంచేసి కంటిస్తున్నారు. తరువాత వారి క్రింద ఉన్న పి. ఎ. గారు ఆంధ్రుడు. వారు కూడా ఒక కులీవాడు మొదలుకొని, శాసన సభ్యులవరకు అందరినీ ఒకేవిధంగా చూస్తున్నారు. ఇదంతా మన విద్యతనే సూచిస్తున్నది. కనుక ఇప్పుడు మనం అటువంటి విభేదాలను పాటించమని సమంజసం కాదు. తెలుగు తెలిసినటువంటి అరవవారు తెలుగు దేశంలో ఉండవచ్చు. అరవం తెలిసినటువంటి తెలుగువారు అరవ దేశంలో ఉండవచ్చు. మన ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం కొంత సుస్థిరంగా ఏర్పడేవరకు మనకు ఇతరుల సహాయం, సహకారం అవసరమైయుంటుంది. కనుక ఇటువంటి విభేదాలు ఎంతకుండా ప్రతి శాసనసభ్యుడును, ప్రజలందరూను, ప్రతి గ్రామవాసినికూడా అంతా విద్యభావంతో కలిసి ఈ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని సుస్థిరంగా నెలకొల్పేందుకు ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి తగిన సహాయం చేస్తారని ఈ శాసన సభద్వారా ప్రజలందరినీ, మరియు సోదర శాసన సభ్యులందరినీ మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“తదుపరి, 1947 వ సంవత్సరానికి పూర్వం భారతదేశంనుంచి విడిపోవాలని కంటించి వేసినప్పుడు, భారతదేశంలో భుక్తులువంటి యావన్నంది ప్రజానీకానికి, అంటే సామాన్య ప్రజానీకానికి చెందిన హరిజనులకు, వ్యవసాయ కులీలకు, తెల్లవారలు మన దేశమునుంచి వెళ్లిన తర్వాత తిండి బట్టి కొరతలేకుండా చేస్తామని కాంగ్రెసు ప్రభుత్వముకొరకు ఆశించుకొనియున్న వార్తినాయకులందరు, హామీ యిచ్చారు. తెల్లవారలు వెళ్లిపోయి ఇప్పటికి ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలు అయినప్పటికీ, సామాన్య ప్రజానీకానికి, హరిజనులకు, యింకను మధ్య తరగతి ప్రజలకు సహాయకరంగా కొంతవరకైనా మార్పు జరిగిందా అంటే అదివిమూలం జరగలేదు. కాబట్టి యిప్పటికైనా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి వచ్చినటువంటి డబ్బును ఆంధ్ర దేశములోను, అరవ రాష్ట్రానికి వచ్చిన డబ్బును అరవ రాష్ట్రంలోనూ ఖర్చుపెట్టడానికి తగిన విధానాలు చేసుకొంటానికి మనమందరము అన్న దమ్ములలాగా సుహృద్భావంతో వ్యవహరించాలని అంటున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు అరవలూ, ఆంధ్రులకు మధ్య మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రం రెండు ముక్కలు కాబోతున్నది. ఇకమీదట నైనను భుక్తయారాష్ట్రాలవారు కలతలు, కలహాలు లేకుండా కలిసి మెలసి భండి ఒకరినొకరిని సహకరించుకొని ప్రభుత్వ పరిపాలన సాగించుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను. భుక్తయారాష్ట్రాలవారు ఆ విధంగా సన్నిహితభావంతోను, పరస్పరానురాగంతోను వ్యవహరించు కొనినయితే దేశంలోని సామాన్య ప్రజానీకానికి కావలసినటువంటి సౌకర్యాలు ఏర్పడటానికి సక్రమమార్గమున ప్రజాప్రభుత్వం నడిపేటట్లు చేస్తారని ఆశిస్తూ శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రపు బిల్లు పార్లమెంటులో ఆమోదింపబడిన వెంటనే ఒక నెలలోగానే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర రాజధానిని కర్నూలులో ఏర్పరచ

15th July 1953]

[Sri P. Gunnayya]

టానికి నిశ్చయించారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర రాజధాని స్థానిర్యం విషయంలో గత నెలలో శ్రీ ప్రకాశంపంతులుగారి అధ్యక్షతన అయిదు రోజులు వీరంగా వాదోపవాదాలు జరిగి తుదకు కర్నూలు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమునకు తాత్కాలిక రాజధానిగా నిశ్చయించారు. కాని యీ నిర్ణయం ప్రజలు చెప్పిన ప్రకారంగా జరగలేదని నా అభిప్రాయం. కాని, నా మటుకు నేను ఎవో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడుతుంది, మనకు అన్ని సౌకర్యాలు కలుగగలవనే నమ్మకముతో నా నియోజకవర్గమునకు వెళ్లకుండా యిక్కడి శాసన సభకువచ్చి అందరితోవాటు కర్నూలుకు ఓటు చేశాను. నేను నా నియోజక వర్గమునకు తిరిగి వెళ్లి, పది రోజులు పర్యటన చేశాను. నా నియోజకవర్గములో నువూరు ఒక లక్ష, యాభై వేలమంది ఓటర్లు ఉన్నారు. అక్కడి ఓటర్లందరు వారి అనుమతి లేకుండా కర్నూలుకు ఎందుకు ఓటు యిచ్చావని నన్ను దుయ్యబట్టుతున్నారు. అందుకు రాయలసీమవారికి, సర్కారు జిల్లాలవారికి మధ్య శ్రీ బాగ్ ఒడంబడిక భుక్తులందరు, ఆ విధంగా చేయవలసినదని జవాబుచెప్పగా, వారందరు అందుకు సమ్మతించలేదు. ఈ మధ్య ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి సరిహద్దు తగాదాలు జరగడంచూచి, యీ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం రావటము రాయలసీమవారికి నష్టదాయకమేగాని, లాభదాయకంకాదని ప్రజలుతా భావిస్తున్నారు. అలాంటప్పుడు రాయలసీమలో మారుమూలల నున్న కర్నూలులో రాజధానిని ఏర్పాటుచేసే బదులు, మద్రాసుకు తర్వాత కొంతమంది చిన్న పట్టణముగా ఏర్పడిన విశాఖపట్టణములోనే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర రాజధానిని ఎందుకు ఏర్పాటు చేయకూడదని ప్రజలు అడుగుతున్నారు. అంతేకాకుండా ఆంధ్ర రాజధానిగా ఏర్పరిచిన కర్నూలు ఎక్కడ భుక్తుల మారు తెలియదు. గనుక వేరే అందుబాటులో భుక్తుల విశాఖపట్టణమునకు ఓటుచేయమని ప్రజలు ఒత్తిడి చేస్తున్నారు. ఒక వేళ కర్నూలును మార్చకపోయి, అదే పట్టణము స్థిరపరచబడినట్లయితే, ప్రజాభీష్టానికి వ్యతిరేకముగా నడిచినందున నాకు చక్కని గుణపాఠము చెప్పతామని మా నియోజకవర్గపు ఓటర్లు భావిస్తున్నారు. అందుకు సమాధానంగా, ఆంధ్రులకు విశాలాంధ్ర ఏర్పడేవరకు కర్నూలును తాత్కాలిక రాజధానిగా నిర్ణయించారేగాని, మరొక పట్టణము ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి రాజధాని కాబోతుందని నేను వారికి చెప్పగా, యిప్పటికి రెండు సంవత్సరాల క్రిందట ఎన్నికలు వచ్చినప్పుడు మాకు కావలసిన సౌకర్యాన్నియు చేస్తామని చెప్పి ఓట్లు భుక్తులొని, యిప్పుడు మీ యిష్టప్రకారం ప్రజాభీష్టానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా ఎందుకు నడచినారనినీ, అట్లు నడిచినందులకు తగిన శాస్త్రచేస్తామని నన్ను మా నియోజకవర్గ ఓటర్లు బెడరించుచున్నారు. కాబట్టి యిప్పటికైనా, ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారిైన రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు, రాయలసీమ శాసన సభ్యులు అటుతర్వాత యిప్పుడు వెడలుగా వ్యవహరించుచున్న శ్రీ ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారు, రంగారావు, సంతక రెడ్డిగారు అంతలా కూడా యీ రాజధాని విషయంలో యిదివరకు చేసిన కర్నూలు నిర్ణయాన్ని భుక్తులలోంచి, ప్రజల కోరికలప్రకారం ఏదైనా అందుబాటులో భుక్తుల పట్టణాన్ని తాత్కాలిక రాజధానిగా ఏర్పరచమని కోరుతున్నాను. నా అభిప్రాయంలో విశాఖపట్టణము అంతరికి అందుబాటులోను, అన్ని సౌకర్యాలుగల వెద్దకపట్టణము గనుక అక్కడనే ఏర్పాటు చేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని యీ కర్నూలు నిర్ణయాన్ని మార్చించమని ఎక్కువగా వేడుకొనుచున్నాను. మన దేశపు బోగట్టాలు, రాష్ట్రములో జరిగే వ్యవహారాలు ముఖ్యమంత్రి వారికి బాగా తెలుసు. ఈ విషయంలో వారు ఎక్కువగా కృషిచేయాలని విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. రాజధాని విషయంలో వారు ఆంధ్రులకు ఎక్కువగా సహాయపడుతారని నమ్ముచున్నాను. అంతేకాకుండా ఈ శ్రీ కాకుళం విశాఖపట్టణం జిల్లాలలో అరవ సోదరులైనటువంటి శ్రీ మాన్యోవేలు నాయుడు కరు మంత్రిగారు, ఆగ్రికల్చర్ మంత్రి నాగన్న గొడుగున్నూ, ఆంధ్ర రైతులకు, ప్రజలకు భావలసినటువంటి పనులు కొన్ని చేయించారు. కాని మా విశాఖపట్టణం

[Sri P. Gunnayya]

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జిల్లానుండి వచ్చిన హరిజన శాఖామూర్తులయిన శ్రీ M. V. Krishna Rao గారు హరిజనాధికారముగాను నియమింపబడ్డారు. కాని హరిజనులకోసం, విర్వచే మంత్రి హరిజన జాతికి చెందినవారినే నియమించాలిగాని, ఆ పదవి వారికివ్వడం అనేది చాలా పొరపాటుని అంటున్నాను. హరిజనజాతికి చెందినవారిని మంత్రిగా వేస్తేనే, హరిజనుల కష్టముఖాలు తగ్గింపగా తెలియగలవు. ఉదాహరణకు యిప్పటికి రాడు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి జిల్లా కలెక్టర్ల వద్దకు, సబ్ కలెక్టర్ల వద్దకు మా జిల్లాల హరిజన విద్యార్థులు ఎంతోమంది వెళ్లి, హాస్టల్ సౌకర్యాలు బొత్తిగా లేవని ఎన్ని కార్యాయములు మొరపెట్టుకున్నప్పటికిని, యంతవరకు ఏమీ చేయలేదు. అంతేకాకుండా హాస్టల్స్ను మూసివేశారు. ఈ విషయములూ మంత్రిగారుగాని, ప్రభుత్వంగాని యే చర్య తీసుకోనందున హరిజన విద్యార్థులు చాలా కష్టపడుతున్నారు. కాబట్టి యీ విషయములూ తగు శ్రద్ధవహించి శీఘ్ర చర్య తీసుకొనేందుకు శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కోరుతూ యంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

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p.m.

SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, in welcoming this Bill which is a happy sign of the inauguration of the Andhra State for which we have been fighting all these years, I want to point out certain defects in the Bill, which go against the interests of Andhras. Certain hon. Members from the Kannada area and Tamil Nad have said that the Andhra State is taking away certain parts which belong naturally to their areas. I only want to say, in this connection, that we, Andhras, are as much interested as they themselves in the proper fixation of the boundaries. Previously we accepted the proposal to form the Andhra State with the eleven Telugu districts and three taluks of Bellary only in order to expedite the formation of our State. Now, it may be that certain Tamil villages have gone into the Andhra State and *vice versa*. But these questions have to be settled peacefully and amicably with the help of a boundary commission in the light of facts and figures. That is why the Andhras are more interested than, or at least as much interested, as the others in the immediate formation of a boundary commission. Sir, the boundary between the Mysore State and the new Andhra State has also to be settled. Just as some of the hon. Members from the Kannada area have been saying that some of their parts have gone into the Andhra State so also certain Telugu parts like the Kolar Gold Field area and the borders of Bellary district have been included in the Mysore State. Moreover, Rupanagudi, Moka and Bellary firkas have been included in the Mysore State. Now, an award has been given by Mr. Justice Misra with regard to Bellary district, but he has not been in the full know of things. Therefore, this award has given rise to a controversy between the two peoples. If there is any bilingual area the division of which has to be decided by means of a plebiscite, it is the area comprising these firkas. Therefore, we have to recommend to the Government of India the appointment immediately of a boundary commission or commissions to settle the boundaries between the Andhra State and the Mysore State on the one hand and between the Andhra State and the Madras State on the other.

“Then the question of location of the new High Court has been left to be decided by the Chief Justice and the Governor of

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the new State. The choice of the location of the capital of the Andhra State was left to the Andhra legislators. But the question of locating the High Court has been taken away from the power of the Andhra Assembly and left in the hands of the Chief Justice. When this question was discussed in the meeting of the Andhra legislators, some of our Andhra leaders, especially the hon. Member T. Viswanatham, assured us that the question of location of the High Court and other offices would be left to the Andhra Assembly. At that time, we pointed out that certain pacts had been made between the Congress and their satellites for a most unreasonable distribution of offices in the Andhra State. Now, that the question has been left in the hands of the Chief Justice, my suspicion is whether it has been so done in order to help the Congress and others who have made secret pacts among themselves. I want to point out that the new Andhra Assembly alone should have the power to decide such issues. The provisions of the Bill should be modified accordingly.

“Coming to the division of assets and liabilities, I now want to refer to certain general points which are agitating our minds. We all know why the Andhras have been fighting for the formation of the Andhra State. It has been a longstanding grievance that the Andhras have not been given their due share in the development of society, economically and otherwise. In the matter of development of industries and electricity and the establishment of technical and educational institutions, it has been a longstanding grievance that the Andhra area did not receive due and proper attention at the hands of the composite Government, when compared with Tamil Nad. That was the reason behind the struggle for the formation of the Andhra State. Now that we are going to have the Andhra State and that we are going to separate from the composite State, our suspicion is whether the same old treatment is meted out to the Andhra State or whether the Hon. Chief Minister is coming forward to do justice to the Andhras. When I look at the Bill from this angle, things are not very clear. The one question that strikes anyone reading the Bill is, on what basis the division of assets and liabilities has been made in this Bill. There have been various Committees and memoranda with reference to the division of assets and liabilities between the two States. There are the 1949 Partition Committee Report, the memorandum of the Madras Government to Mr. Justice Wanchoo, and the Wanchoo Report. I want to know from the Hon. the Chief Minister whether the division of assets and liabilities envisaged in this Bill is based on the Partition Committee Report or on the Wanchoo Report or on the suggestions of Sri Rajagopalachari and the Madras Government. If it is based on the suggestions of the Madras Government, what are they? After going through the provisions of the Bill, the only conclusion I have to arrive at is that each item of asset has been divided according to a different principle which goes against the interests of the Andhra State. For instance, with regard to the Central Road Fund, the proposal is that it should be divided on the basis of population. No doubt, it is a very good and democratic principle. But the same principle

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has not been adopted with regard to other items of assets. When we take up the question of dividing the stores, the proposal is that they must go to the area in which they exist.

5-30 P.m. "The harm done to Andhras cannot be fully explained with these facts. As far as my information goes, the amount in the Central Road Fund is about Rs. 2,000. I do not know if that is the correct figure. If there is a bigger amount, I will be glad and I wish it was a bigger figure. Now the Central Government have come forward to divide this Rs. 2,000 on the basis of population. With regard to the division of the stores, the proposal of the Government is different. I have no information as to what we are going to get under these heads. We also do not know details about the stores, where they are situated and so on. Unless we know full details with regard to these matters, we will not be able to know whether justice has been done to us and whether there has been proper sharing of assets and liabilities. I understand that the majority of the stores and the majority of articles are lying in areas other than Andhra and that the new Andhra State is not going to get its proper share as a result of the division of the stores.

"Then I will pass on to the division of the Government Press. We are going to form a new State with a clean slate, without any major or minor industries and without much capital also. The proposal with regard to the division of the Government Press is understood to be this. It is said that the machines cannot be divided and so only the book value has to be taken into account. This proposal will appear to be absurd even to a raw man and a man in the street. It would have been proper and just if the Madras and Central Governments had come forward with proposals to establish a new Press for the Andhra State. They should have adopted a more just course. It is not right for the Central Government to say that the book value must be taken into account. They should have come forward to give us at least that amount which will be necessary for the establishment of a Press. Instead of doing that, if they say that the book value has to be taken into account they will be doing us grave injustice as naturally the book value will be very low indeed. Similarly, there is a proposal . . ."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member Sri Virupakshayya will now speak."

* SRI S. C. VIRUPAKSHIAH :—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to support the motion before the House. I welcome the motion. The Bill as it stands is intended to carve out the undisputed Telugu areas from the State of Madras. Andhras have striven very hard to achieve their State and I congratulate them on their success in achieving their goal. They now have the fruits of their efforts and the present Bill itself is a result of their efforts. I welcome this Bill on another account also. In this Bill, the principle of redistribution of the State on linguistic basis is admitted to a certain extent, though curtailed by many limitations. The Congress has accepted

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the principle of redistribution of the country on a linguistic basis a long time ago. But after the attainment of Independent, so many limitations and hesitations were witnessed, and as a result of these, progress in this direction has been retarded to a very great extent. Though the principle has been conceded, eminent people have expressed various doubts. Some of them are genuine and many of them are not. I think many of them are illusory. Since the present formation of the State has come about out of historical and political accidents, redistribution of States is quite essential. Especially in a democratic country, it is but essential for the common man to know and understand the proceedings of the Legislature and the steps taken by the Government to meet the various problems. If this is to be possible, proceedings in the Legislature must be conducted in the regional language. This could take place only if there was redistribution of States on linguistic basis. This principle has been conceded to a certain extent in this Bill.

"As I first referred to, there is another reason for my welcoming this Bill. The Kannadigas are now divided and are found scattered over various States. I think they are now found in about five States. The Dhar Committee and other Committees had realized this fact and had come to the conclusion that the unification of Karnataka was more essential than the unification of any other linguistic part of the country. The merger of a few taluks of the Bellary district in Mysore at the present moment forms the nucleus for a Samyuktha Karnataka in future. Sooner or later it has to come. It is on this account also I welcome this Bill. The Central Government could have thought that this was an opportune moment for bringing all Kannada-speaking areas in the various States together, like merging the areas that lie contiguous to the State of Mysore. But somehow or other they have taken a very cautious step. They have deferred the consideration of this question by a High Power Committee which they have promised to set up on an All-India basis. I hope the Central Government will take early steps to establish this High Power Committee to decide these controversial questions. Otherwise, the people will get discontented and unrest would prevail in the country. It is but fair that the question of redistribution of States is taken up as early as possible.

"A lot has been said in the course of the discussion about the Bellary district. It has proved to be the bone of contention. It is true that there must be an end to such controversial matters. When Justice Misra had come, enquired into the matter and given his Award, the matter should not be reopened. There should be an end of all controversy over this matter so that a state of friendliness and neighbourliness might prevail. The remaining Kannada-speaking areas in the residuary State should also be merged in Mysore as early as possible. As a case in point, I can easily cite my own constituency of Kollegal, which is surrounded by the State of Mysore. Socially, commercially and otherwise, it has more affinity with Mysore than with the Madras State. This place is about 112 miles from the District Headquarters. Further this place is not easily accessible from the headquarters at Coimbatore. At times, one

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would feel that he is in a foreign place. When we consider these things, we can easily appreciate the difficulties of the district officials in administering this taluk. Such places must be merged in Mysore, as they are adjacent to Mysore. If one happens to travel in those parts, he will easily appreciate that these parts are only a chip of the old block of Mysore. That being the case, it is but fair that all such enclaves are merged in the State of Mysore as early as possible. On this question, there is no divided opinion. So let us recommend to the Central Government that such enclaves may be merged in the State of Mysore as early as possible. Otherwise, the cry for help from the poor people in the interior places will not be heard effectively by the authorities. At present I do not blame the authorities on this account for negligence of their duties. Because, I know it very well that it is physically impossible for them to devote time and attention to the problems of this taluk which has been backward for a very long time.

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"If you happen to travel from Coimbatore to this town, you will find the correctness of what I have said.

"I wish to add another fact here. The Kannadigas have already been reduced in number by the exit of 1.25 per cent of their population from the residuary State. There will be a further reduction now in their number. Though I am sure my Tamil friends will give due consideration to the claims of the Kannadigas in the residuary State, I think it is but fair that the aspirations of the Kannadigas to join Mysore are respected as expeditiously as possible.

"Sir, I find in this Bill a great lacuna. There is no indication anywhere about the immediate formation of boundary commissions. It would have been better if we had had such a provision in the Bill itself so that the question of border areas be decided and such areas be merged in the three neighbouring States of Madras, Mysore and Andhra as is found reasonable and just. Once the linguistic redistribution of the States takes place, then all these controversies will disappear. In this Bill, a statutory time limit ought to have been set for the formation of boundary commissions so that all controversial matters may be set at rest as early as possible for a free and good administration of all the three States which have been friendly and neighbourly all these years. That will ensure the prosperity of India as a whole and I wish my Andhra friends good luck and God-speed in all their efforts. Thank you very much."

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the formation of the Andhra State has become a certainty and we are to part within a few months. At the time of parting, I would submit, we should part as friends. Our friendly relationship dates as far back as the reign of the Pallavas and the Vizianagaram dynasty and we have been mutually imbibing all the good customs, traditions and laws of old of each other. During the troublous days of the British Raj, we joined hands with each other and helped the cause of freedom with the result that we are now enjoying freedom. But now, when the Andhra State is going to be formed, there are certain difficulties which face us. People have been making accusations

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on either side. Some of the Tamils are saying that the Andhras want too much, and that they unjustly want a few of the Tamil taluks. The Andhras also say likewise about the Tamils. There may be much cause for bitterness. But this is an occasion when we should forget all things and should decide to settle all our differences in an amicable and friendly manner. With regard to certain taluks in Chittoor district, Sir, the cause of the Tamils in my opinion is just and right because I know personally that there are more Tamilians in those taluks than Andhras. I am sure that any boundary commission or commissions that may be set up to go into the question of boundaries will examine the question more fully and will give an independent and impartial decision. In this connexion, I may point out that the Tamil language and the Telugu language are the same in that both are Dravidian languages and represent the Dravidian culture. I have read and am told that Telugu is of an independent origin and has not had its roots in Sanskrit. So also is the Tamil language. From geographical contiguity also, we can find that Andhras and Tamils have been very good allies. Sir, when we part, there may be occasions for both the States to fight with the Centre for getting back certain powers which were originally ours. In such a case, the Andhras may depend upon the Tamils for their sympathy and support. The ideal of any State should be the establishment of a true democracy. When I say true democracy, I mean that we should have autonomous powers. The governance of a country should be in the hands of the people but we find, as matters stand and as the present law stands, that the deciding voice and the power to direct things in many matters emanates from Delhi. I think in course of time we should put up a strong fight with the Centre to get back our original rights and powers. As I have said, in the matter of establishment of autonomous States there may be many hardships and many difficulties. In this matter, one State cannot stand by itself. It must have alliances with other States. Naturally, the Tamils will be friends of Andhras in this respect. They must form a free and voluntary partnership in all such matters with the residuary State and they must work hand in hand.

"With regard to financial questions, I am sure they will be decided by a committee or committees to the mutual benefit of both the States. There is, however, one thing which struck me when I read the report of Mr. Wanehoo. In the report, it was suggested that in the Andhra State Prohibition should be scrapped for the sake of more revenue. I think the Andhras will bear the suggestion in mind and scrap Prohibition. I say this because I know that in the Madras State, Prohibition has not been a success and we have been losing a lot of revenue on account of this. If there is no Prohibition in the Andhra State, they will have more money."

"With regard to the capital, Sir, I do not want to enter into a controversial subject. It is my belief that the proper place for locating the capital would be Visakhapatnam because from time immemorial from the time of the Vizianagaram dynasty—that place has been having a direct influence upon us and had been the seat of a great and ancient culture. It has also got a natural harbour there."

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I do not know why they have selected Kurnool. Probably they have certain reasons for selecting Kurnool. I understand it is only to be a temporary Capital. This is only a suggestion I put forward. It is open to them to take it or leave it.

"Sir, on the eve of the formation of the Andhra State I wish them all luck and success. I hope they will attain complete autonomy for their State in the near future."

* **SRI K. KOTRA BASAVANA GOWD** :—“ మాన్య సభాధ్యక్షరే, నాను ఆంధ్ర స్టేట్ బిల్లను స్వాగతించుతున్నాను. ఏకంధరే ఇదు అవరూ బహు వర్షగలంద ప్రయత్నించిన ఫలం. అల్పదే ఇదు ఇన్ఫినిత భూమివార ప్రాంత రజనీగే తళుకది యాగిరువుదరిందలూ మత్తు నమ్మ బళ్ళారి జిల్లయ కలవు భాగగళు అదరే జీవితగే మృగశరూ ప్రాంతకే సేరువుదరిందలూ నాను ఇదకే సంతోషం పడతూనే.

“అవరే ఈ విషయవల్ల ఆంధ్రురూ గడిగళ సబాధవారి తాళవ ధోరణిగే నాను బహు వివాదగలబ్బువేను. అందరే బళ్ళారి జిల్లయ అదరల్లి బళ్ళారి తాలూకా మత్తు ట్రాన్ విషయవల్ల అవరూ అనుసరిస్తున్నారవ మార్గకే ననగే బహు అక్షయవల్ల మత్తు అక్షయవల్ల అగుత్తదే. ఏకంధరే అవర మార్గవ బహు స్వాధీనవల్ల, అన్యాయవల్ల మత్తు నిరాధారవల్ల అగిదే. బళ్ళారి తాలూకాన విషయ నిజవాద మత్తు సత్త్వవాద అంశగళనెంబుదన్ను అయిదే ఇతర మూరిగళల్లిరవ ఆంధ్ర సదస్యరూ ఒళ్ళారి ఆంధ్రురూ ఘోషవ మూతుగళన్న మూతనాడవుదు బహు తప్తు అభిప్రాయవారిదే. అవరూ అల్లయ వికారవరూ అరియదే బిగే మూతనాడవుదు అవర యోగ్యతగే కుందు బర బహువేంబుధితియూ సక ఇల్లదే మూతనాడత్తిరవరూ.

“బళ్ళారి జిల్లయ విషయవారి ఈగ సుమారు 30 వర్షగళ బిందినింద ఇల్లయ వరగే 5 నూరే తిరవోనినలూగిదే. అప్ర యాప్రవేందరే, 1 ధారసమితి, 2 కేళ్ళోర్ సమితి, 3 J.V.P. సమితి, 4 పార్టీసన్ కమిటి రిపోర్టు, 5 డి. వాంజూ రిపోర్టు.

“ఈ 5 సమితిగళల్లి ఆంధ్రముఖండరాద శ్రీ వట్టబి సేతరామయ్య, శ్రీ గోపాల రెడ్డి ఇన్నూ ముంతాద ముఖండరూ భాగవహిస్తరల్లదే కన్నడిగరారు ఇల్ల. ఇవరే బళ్ళారి జిల్లయ 3 తాలూకాగళ విసె (ఆవనాని, ఆలూరూ మత్తు రాయదూర్) లుబిల్ల తాలూకాగళ అవివాదాన్నద కన్నడవేంకలూ ఆ మూరూ తాలూకాగళ మత్తు వాదాన్నదవేంకలూ తిరవోనినలూగిదే. ఈ యల్లా విషయగళన్న తిథదల సక బళ్ళారియ ఆంధ్ర ప్రముఖరూ ఆంధ్ర సమితిగే తప్తు అంశసంఖ్యగళన్న కలెక్టు డేయల్లియ ఆంధ్ర మంత్రిగళగల ఇతర అవర ముఖండరగే బళ్ళారి తాలూకాన్నూ Temporary suspension నల్లి యిడవంతే మాన్య ప్రధాన మంత్రిగళాద శ్రీ డవకరలూల్ నేకరూరవారి బత్తయ పడిసిదరూ. ఆంధ్రరే ప్రేరణియ మేరగే శ్రీ నేకరూరవరూ ఒబ్బు హృ కలెక్టు డివిజియన్ను కళుహినువుదాగి హేళ కలెక్టగే డి. L. S. Misra రవరన్ను కళుహిసికలెక్టురూ. డి. మికారవరూ లుభయ పక్షగళన్న మత్తు కన్నన్ వగ్గరే రికార్డుగళన్న నోడి బళ్ళారి తాలూకా వూర కన్నడవేంక తిరవోనినలూగిదే. బిగిద్దు బళ్ళారియ ఆంధ్రురూ ఈ రితి అనావశ్యకవారి వివరీత యల్లా తరకద అందలూన మూతువుదు సమగే బహు బోధవగుత్తదే. ఈ అందలూనకే భాగవహిరవ బళ్ళారియవర జుత్రియన్ను నోడిదరే అవరల్లి నిజవాద బళ్ళారి యవరూ ఒబ్బుబ్బరూ సక ఇల్ల. మిక్డవరల్లరూ బళ్ళారిగే వ్యాపార ఇతర లుబిల్లగళ గళంద జీవన మూడువుదకాగి బందు నీలసిరువరూ. ఇంథవరూ మూడువ అందలూ లనకే సర్కారవరూ ఎడ్మి గణనీ మూడువుదు అనావశ్యక. ఆంధ్రురూ కేళువ బళ్ళారి తాలూకాన వోకే, రూపన గుడి మత్తు బళ్ళారి ఈ ఫిర్కాగళల్లి ఆంధ్రరూ దన సంఖ్యయూ హెచ్చాగిదేంక కలెక్టురూ. ఇదకే సర్కారవరూ భూమివార దనసంఖ్యయూ 1931 మత్తు 1951 నే రిపోర్టుగళన్న నోడిదరే జీవగి

[15th July 1953] [Sri K. Kotra Basavana Goud]

తిథయూత్తదే. అవరూ కేళువ ఈ మూరూ ఫిర్కాగళల్లి కేకడే 60 గింత హెచ్చాగి కన్నడ దనరూ, 30% కడమీ తలుగరూ ఇద్దారే. బళ్ళారి ట్రాన్ నల్లి సక floating population బిట్టరే కన్నడిగరూ ఆంధ్రురూ సమవారిద్దారే. బిగిద్దు బళ్ళారియ మూరూ ఫిర్కాగళ (వోకే, రూపన గుడి మత్తు బళ్ళారి) న్న ఆంధ్రకే నేరిన బేకా యిల్లవే Plebisite కలెడ బేకేంక కేళువ మూతినల్లి స్వల్పవూ సక అథవల్ల. ఈ విషయవారి ఈగ కలవు దివసగళ బిందే శ్రీ కలెక్ట రిడియవరూ బళ్ళారియ మత్తు ఇతర M. L. A. గళ ఆ మూరూ ఫిర్కాగళన్న మృగశరగే నేరినలూదరే 2 నే కురుక్షేత్ర బళ్ళారియల్లి నడయబేకాగువుదేంక హేళున్న నోడిదరే ననగే బహు అక్షయవల్ల మత్తు అక్షయవల్ల అగుత్తదే. ఇంథ డవాబ్బరియల్లి వ్యక్తిగళ ఇంథ అసంభవవాద మూతున్న అడిద అదర అథ ధరితాం వేనోంక అరివిల్లదే బిగే మూతనాడిదరే. ఇంథ మూతుగళన్న నాను లుగనూగి బిందినువేను. 2 నే కురుక్షేత్ర నడసలికే కన్నడిగరూ హేళిగళంక భావిసిరువరూ అథవా సర్కారవే ఇల్లవేంక భావిసిరువరూ ననగే తిథయదాగిదే. ఈ రితియూ హెచ్చన్నద మూతుగళన్న అవరూ బింతగేమకలెళ్ళబేకేంక నాను లుగనూగి నోడినుత్తదే. లుదాకరణిగి హేళబేకాదరే హేళనవేటియల్లి T. B. Project న కలెక్ట 10-20 నూవర ముడి తలుగరూ, అరవరూ సక బందు ఇద్దారే. అవరన్న గణనీగే తగేదుకలెండరే హేళనవేటియన్ను సక ఆంధ్రకే నేరినబేకాగళుదు. ఇంథ మూతుగళ బహు అసంభవవాదవుగళ. ప్రాంత రజనీయ ప్రారంభకే నే ఇబ్బు రాబ్బద ఆకయింద నితి, రితి ధర్మగళన్న తలెరదుదన్ను నోడిదరే ననగే ఆంధ్రురూ అంధావగ్గిల్లిద్ద హాగే కలెవుదు. ఈ విషయవల్లి ఆంధ్రురూ సత్త్వ నితియన్ను మరేతిరువరూ. ఇంథ దువర్మగళన్న అనుసరిసిదరే అవరిగే ముందే కుధవు దలెరయ లారదేంక నాను సంతోషం పడతూనే. నమగే ఆంధ్రరూ ఒంక హబ్బయూ సక బేకడ మత్తు నమ్మ ఒంక హబ్బయూ సక ఆంధ్రురగే నేరగలెచ్చిల్ల. ఇదే నమ్మ ముబ్బ ధ్యేయ. అదకారణ ఇన్నుముందాదరూ ఇదువరగే అనుసరిసిద తప్తు మార్గవన్ను బిట్ట ఒళ్ళి మార్గవన్ను బిడిదు అవర హేళ ప్రాంతకే కుభాకయగళన్న సవరేంక పడయలి.

“నమ్మ తాలూకాన విషయవారి ఒందరడ మూతుగళన్న హేళ బయనుత్తదే. నోడిద వర్షద మళయ అభావదింద ధలగళ క్కేనేరదేయిద్దరింద నమ్మ సర్కారవరూ రేమిషన్ కలెక్టురూవుదన్ను నోడిదరే ఒంక హబ్బరూ. 5 రింద రూ 100 వరగే రేమిషన్ బింది. ఈ రితియ రేమిషన్ నీంద యారిగే అనుకలవగువుదే తిథ యదు. అదరల్లి ఇంథ కద్దుకలెదల్లి గృహిణన్ నల్లి భలకేందాయవన్ను వనలూ మూడు హేళరేటిరువుదు బహు తప్తు. అదకారణ హణ వనలెగియన్ను నలూరూ తంగళ అవధి కలెడబేకేంక నాను సర్కారకే కేళకలెళ్ళవేను.

“నమ్మ సర్కారవరూ హేళ Loan float మూడువరేంక నాను కేళుత్తిదే. ఈ రితియ నమ్మ జిల్లయల్లి కేళబారదేంక నన్న అభిప్రాయ. ఏకంధరే సర్కార దవరూ నమగే హేళ యోజనీయన్ను వనూ మూడువుదిల్లవేంక ననగే ధరవనీయదే. అదకారణ అదన్ను నిలి సదీకా.

“ఈ నమ్మ మూతుగళంద నాను నన్న భావనన్ను ముగిసి కళుతుకలెళ్ళవేను.”

VII.—HALF-HOUR DEBATE ON TAKING OVER OF THE MADRAS ELECTRIC TRAMWAYS.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let us now take up the half-hour debate. 6 p.m. Two hon. Members want to take part in the debate. Hon. Ministers, Sri Sankara Reddi and Dr. Krishna Rao will reply to the debate. I have allowed ten minutes for the hon. the Leader of the Opposition, five minutes for Sri Kalyanasundaram, ten minutes for the Hon. Minister Dr. U. Krishna Rao and five minutes for Hon. Sri N. Sankara Reddi.”

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SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" Hon. Members from this side may also be allowed to take part in the debate."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This debate is only for half an hour. How can I divide the time among a large number of hon. Members."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, before I take up the subject of the debate, it pains me very much to bring to the notice of this House that just now we have heard that there has been a shooting in Tuticorin to-day in which three people were killed and possibly many more people are lying in the hospital. (Interruption.) I am not discussing the question but I am only referring to the fact that there was shooting there. I propose to give notice of an adjournment motion to-morrow and I am now just mentioning this fact in order that the Hon. Leader of the House may have sufficient notice and gather the material, so that later on it may not be said that this has been brought before the Government suddenly and that there are no materials before them. I do not want that such a defence should be put up."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Still we have to get information."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, there is time enough between now and to-morrow morning to get the materials from the Officers. In fact to-day the Government possess tremendous resources. They have conveniences to obtain information, they have got telephones and trunk telephones operating to-day. Therefore it should be possible for them to get the necessary materials."

" Now, Sir, I come to the question of the tramways. I must say the Government have entirely bungled over the whole affair. I would even go to the extent of saying that their bungling amounts to criminality because here is a case where the interests of nearly millions of people of the Madras City are involved. The tramways have always provided a cheap method of conveyance, far cheaper than the bus services. In a service like that where the company has been operating under a monopoly licence, a licence which is not open to other people, that monopoly concern has a certain responsibility to discharge towards the public of Madras City. The company when it gets a monopoly control has added responsibility as far as the public is concerned. But here is a monopoly company which suddenly came out with a decision to close the service and put the millions of people of Madras City into terrific hardship. What is that the Government has been doing in this respect? Has the Government discharged their responsibility towards the public? If the textile workers go on a strike, the Government have been coming out in season and out of season with the excuse that they are public utility services and therefore the workers shall not go on strike and stop production. Production is more important, they said. If in these public utility services the workers go on strike, they shoot the workers down, they lathi charge them and arrest them. All these things are common things

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as far as common people are concerned. But here is a management, a British management. We are told that after 15th August 1947 the British Government has quitted the country. But it appears as far as the management are concerned the management still continue to think that they are the rulers of the country and not the elected representatives and the Government created by the elected representatives of the country.

" The position in regard to this matter is this. On the 12th November 1952 the management wrote to the Hon. Minister for Labour and Industries that they wanted immediately to retrench some people and put forward certain proposals. On the 19th December 1952—I may be wrong with regard to dates—that management addressed a letter to the Hon. Chief Minister saying that unless the Government helped them to retrench a number of people, they would be compelled to immediately close down the show. Therefore, the Government had had clear four months' notice of the intentions of the management as early as 19th December 1952. The Hon. the Chief Minister had a letter from the management in which it had threatened that the tramway service would be closed down unless it was enabled to retrench people. Later on the Government referred the matter to the Industrial Tribunal which is constituted under the law of the land, under the law enacted by the elected representatives of the people of this country. Even before that Tribunal went into the whole question whether the demand of the management to retrench a certain number of workers under the circumstances, was justified and gave its award, this management in order to see that the Industrial Tribunal's award is nullified and in order to circumvent the law of the land, comes forward suddenly with the decision to close down. They took to all sorts of subterfuges. The people of this State are already conversant with the various subterfuges adopted by the management, how Mr. Brookes suddenly became a Receiver of the Debenture Holders from a Director of the Company. All these things we know. Therefore here is a company which thinks that the laws of the country are nothing, that the sovereignty of the people is nothing, that the advice of the Government of the country is nothing, that the advice of the Hon. the Chief Minister is nothing. As far as they are concerned they will have their own way. They are determined to retrench the workers and if the Government did not allow them to retrench the workers, to close down the factory. Sir, I am not here bothered about the inconvenience and hardship caused to the millions of the people in the City of Madras. I am concerned with the attitude of the management. What is the attitude adopted by the Government now towards the management? They have the Preventive Detention Act. We would be detained, hundreds of people in the State may be detained under that Act. On what grounds? If the Government or somebody in authority suspects that some one is about to act in a manner prejudicial to public service he can be detained. All these are there. And here is a management which not only has got the intention to stop public services, but actually stopped the

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public services. What is the action that the Government takes in this case? A simple prosecution under the Industrial Disputes Act. For this the gentleman is fined a magnificent sum of Rs. 500. Here is a man who flouts the entire law of the country, does not care for the inconvenience caused to the millions of people in the City of Madras, and that man is punished with a fine of Rs. 500. This is justice! Whereas if an ordinary worker disobeys the law, he is sent to jail. Even under the same Act he can be sent to jail. I can quote hundreds of instances. If workers disobeyed the law they are arrested. Bail is not granted to them. But in the case of the white British Manager, because he is white how could he be arrested, how could he be hurt? He should not be arrested. I ask why not the Government serve warrant on him and arrest him and send him to jail? This unfortunately is the position. What prevented the Government from having recourse to more drastic steps?

"Let us leave that alone. What we are most concerned with is the question: 'What steps have the Government taken in order to see that the Tram services is run?' Let us leave alone the question of the hardship caused to the two thousand workers. Let us leave the question of unemployment alone. Let us argue from the point of view of the inconvenience caused to the millions of people in the City of Madras. Of course, the Government have provided additional bus service. But we all know the congestion in the bus service. A number of buses are breaking down due to overcrowding. Government cannot cope with the overcrowding in buses. As a result thousands and thousands of people are suffering in the City of Madras for want of a cheap mode of conveyance. The Government cannot make conveyance by bus cheap. That being so, I ask what prevented the Government from taking over the management of the Tramway Company and running it themselves? They owe it as a responsibility to the public of Madras City. It is a most elementary duty of the Government to see to it that the residents of the metropolitan City of the State are provided with elementary conveniences necessary for carrying on their day-to-day activities. What is it that prevented the Government from taking over the management of the company? We need not get into the question of compensation to be paid to the company and all that, now. After all the Central Parliament very recently enacted a legislation known as the Industries Control Act. We know that it provides for the taking over of industries even without going into the question of compensation where the industry concerned threatened to close down. Here is a public utility concern of immense importance which has suddenly stopped functioning. In this case what prevented the Government from having recourse to some provision of the law or issuing an ordinance even? There is nothing preventing the Government from doing it. After doing that, if they had come before the legislature they would have had the sanction of the House for taking over the company, and enact necessary laws, for keeping the trams running. The excuse of the Government is that the Tramway Company may not probably pay. I would like to point out that the Tramway Company is paying in Bombay, in Calcutta,

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where the fares are far less than in Madras, where they have been declaring dividends after dividends year after year and where the wages paid to the workers are far higher than here, where the dearness allowance paid is also far higher than in Madras. They are flourishing there. It is not at all a fact that the Company here has been running at a loss.

"There is mismanagement by the Company and why should the workers and the people of Madras suffer on that account? If the Government really want to go into the whole question, let them appoint a committee, not a committee of officials. Let us have representatives also from the Trade Unions on the committee. Let the Trade Unions be given responsibility. To say that the Trade Unions have not taken up responsibility without actually giving them any responsibility does not mean anything. Let them be given responsibility of seeing to it that there are no losses and economies are effected. If responsibility is given, the Trade Unions will then come forward to take over that. Today, it is possible to run the Tramway without loss. It is the duty of the Government to take over and run the Tramway service and thus provide a cheap mode of conveyance for the people of the City of Madras."

6-10
p.m.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்த டிராம், நிர்வாகத்தைப் பற்றி நாமும், பொது மக்களும் நன்கு அறிவோம். பொதுவாக அதைப்பற்றி இரண்டு வகையான அபிப்பிராயம் இருந்து வருகின்றன. சர்க்காரின் தனிப்பட்ட அபிப்பிராயம், டிராம்வே தொழிலாளர்களின் அபிப்பிராயம், டிராம்வே நிர்வாகிகளின் அபிப்பிராயம், ஆகிய எல்லாவற்றையும் பற்றி எனக்கு முன் பேசிய தொழிற் று P. ராம மூர்த்தி அவர்கள் அழகாகச் சொன்னார். டிராம்வே தொழிலாளர்களின் யூனியனின் அபிப்பிராயம் பிரதிபலிக்கும்படியாகவும், தொழிற்சங்கக் கண்ணோட்டத்துடனும் அவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். தொழிற்சங்கத்தின் அபிப்பிராயத்தையோ, யோசனையோ டிராம்வே நிர்வாகிகள் ஏற்கத் தயாராக இல்லை. ஆனால் இன்றைய தினம் தொழிற் சங்கமே டிராம்வே நிர்வாகத்தை ஏற்று நடத்தத் தயாராக இருக்கிறது. டிராம்வே ஸர்விலை நிறுத்தியதினால் சுமார் 1,500 பேர்களுக்கு மேல் வேலை இழந்து சாப்பாட்டிற்குக் கூட வசதியில்லாமல் தவிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் குடும்பம் ரொம்பவும் தவிக்கிறது. அவர்கள் குடும்பங்கள் பட்டினி கிடந்து பரிதாபிப்பது ஒரு புறம் இருக்க, சென்னைப் பட்டினத்திலுள்ள நடுத்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும், தொழிலாளர்களும் மற்ற இதர மக்களும் ரொம்பவும் போக்குவரத்து வசதியின்றி தவிக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்கள் ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் மிகுதியான கட்டணம் கொடுத்து அரசாங்க பஸ்வரில் பிரயாணம் செய்ய வசதியற்றவர்கள். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இந்த டிராம் ஸர்விலை மறுபடியும் ஆரம்பிக்க துரிதமான நடவடிக்கையை எடுக்கவேண்டும். ஏதோ ஆலோசனை செய்து வருவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்களே, அதையும் துரிதப் படுத்தி சீக்கிரம் ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வந்தாகவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கையை எடுக்க ஒரு கமிட்டியைப் போட்டு, இந்த சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் சார்பில் பிரதிநிதிகளும், தொழிலாளர்கள் சார்பில் பிரதிநிதிகளும், சர்க்கார் சார்பில் பிரதிநிதிகளும், டிராம்வே நிர்வாகிகள் சார்பில் பிரதிநிதிகளும், சென்னைக் கார்ப்பரேஷன் சார்பில் பிரதிநிதிகளும் அடங்கிய ஒரு கமிட்டியை உடனடியாக அமைத்து அதற்குத் தக்கபடி யோசனை செய்து ஒரு முடிவு காண வசதி செய்தாகவேண்டும். தொழிலாளர்களே இதை எடுத்து நடத்தும் இல்லாமல், நடத்திக் கொடுக்கத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள். உறுதி கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பொது மக்களும் வரவேற்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே தொழிலாளர்களின்

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பிரச்சனையைத் தீர்க்கவும், பொது மக்களின் கஷ்டத்தைப் போக்கவும், சர்க்கார் இது விஷயத்தில் சீக்கிரம் ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை நான் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for having given me an opportunity to explain the difficulties under which we have been working for the last few days. Mr. Ramamurthi has given us categorically and perhaps correctly the history of the genesis and development of the differences between the Tramway Company and its workers. It is true that in November last the Company raised the question of retrenchment of some of its workers on the ground that it was working at a loss of nearly Rs. 30,000 a month, and that unless retrenchment was effected, the Tramway Company could not work for long. The matter had to be decided. Of course, the only solution the Government had then was to refer it to the Industrial Tribunal to whom was left the question of solving whether retrenchment was necessary, whether the Company was working at a loss and if it was working at a loss, whether retrenchment of people who had attained their 55th year and those who had put in 30 years' of service, was justified. While this was being investigated the Tramway Company put in a further petition before the Industrial Tribunal asking for the retrenchment of 300 workers and the Tribunal sanctioned the retrenchment of 130 people. It is true that while this industrial dispute was pending, while the award was in force, the company closed down the company and told the Government that it was incurring loss and could not work. The only solution left to us was to await the decision of the Tribunal before whom there was a requisition for retrenchment of the people. While this was being done, the company closed down. That was an offence under section 33, and a violation of the law. According to the law the maximum punishment that could be inflicted is imprisonment for one month and a fine of a thousand rupees. But the magistrate, whose decision we cannot question either here or elsewhere, thought it fit to punish him with a fine of Rs. 500. I can only tell Mr. Ramamurthi that Government were not afraid in prosecuting a white man; nor is it that they wanted to help a white man. It was just to prove to the world that we did not make such a difference, we prosecuted him and the end was justified and we tried to see whether he was justified in closing the company. Unfortunately, the decision of the Tribunal has been against the workers. The Tribunal decided that the Company was closed down due to loss. Therefore, it cannot be called a lock-out. Anyway I am not here to speak on that and Mr. Ramamurthi is not questioning that, I suppose. The concerned workers will file an appeal; I am told they are filing an appeal with the Appellate Tribunal against the award of the Industrial Tribunal. But as he says, it will take time.

“ What exactly are we going to do, I must say on this occasion. Mr. Ramamurthi painted a very gloomy picture of the queues and spoke about the inadequacy of the Government Bus Transport. I can straightaway tell him that I have personally visited these

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queues more than once and am going round the City practically every day and I can assure him that the queues are not as long as they are reported to be. I have myself stood in the queue and found that the longest queue was at Luz. I was able to get into the bus within 15 minutes. I can only say that the general public opinion is that the Government have tackled this very difficult situation fairly creditably and they are also happy that the rickety trams have not been seen for more than three months. Statistics have shown that there have been far fewer accidents these three months in the history of the Madras City. I can straightway say that I differ very much from Mr. Ramamurthi. If a vote is taken today in the City of Madras, I won't be surprised if the votes are in favour of non-continuance of the trams and for the continuance of the buses. I am fairly certain that I will win on that issue.

“ I tried my best and am still hopeful of an amicable settlement of the dispute. There is no doubt that the tram is a cheap method of travel, in the sense that 22 to 25 thousand people, I understand, were buying season tickets at Rs. 3-8-0, Rs. 5 and Rs. 7. We are also issuing season tickets, but they are costly. I do not deny it. The second fact is that more than 1,600 workers will be out of employment. It is true that the Government may be able to absorb 150 or 200 of them in their transport and absorb the rest of them, or at least a fraction of them, in other institutions. But I must say that more than a thousand people will be out of work. That is the only reason for Government trying their very best to negotiate an amicable settlement.

“ Now Mr. Ramamurthi suggested that we should take over the Tramway and we should run it. I can straightaway tell him that in 1951 there was a committee appointed by the previous Government consisting of the Chief Engineer of Electricity, the Transport Commissioner and the Transport Engineer, Bombay Electrical and Tramway Company. They made investigation into the conditions of the Madras Tramway and they came to the conclusion that even if it was given free it would not be advisable for this Government to take them over. When I was in the Corporation in 1948, attempts were made to take over this Tramway. But our Engineers gave us a report which was not very favourable. I can tell Mr. Ramamurthi that if to-day we are to take over the Tramway in its present conditions, we will have to pay Rs. 50 lakhs as the cost of the tramway and we will have to spend more than Rs. 8 lakhs to start them and we will have to spend Rs. 20 or 30 lakhs further renovating the outmoded trams and repairing the rickety. I am sure that the expenses that this Government will have to incur will be in the neighbourhood of Rs. 30-40 lakhs. We should see whether it is worthwhile spending so much money on a transport which all over the world is considered outmoded. In London, trams are going away. My friend said that in Bombay they are making a profit. I was in Bombay recently and I know it is not making a profit. In Bombay the B.E.S.T. is successfully tackling because the Tramway Electricity

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and Bus systems are run together by one organization and what that company loses in tramways, it gains in electricity. In Calcutta, we know the agitation going on now. The Tramways asked for more fare, they have doubled the fare of second-class. The public protested against this. If Calcutta Tramways which are supposed to be the best in the Far-East and the most efficient should run at a loss . . . ”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, I would like to inform the Hon. Minister that the Tramway Company in Calcutta has never made a statement that they are running at a loss. I would refer to the statement of the Chief Minister of Bengal wherein he had stated that a quarter anna increase is necessary for building up a fund for buying over the company 20 years after in 1976. This is a specific statement. The Tramway Company has never come forward to say that there was loss in Calcutta.”

6-20 p.m. *THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As I said, even in Calcutta when there was a suggestion to increase the fares, there had been a lot of agitation and protests. But the fact remains that the company there had a desire to increase the fares. Similarly we too may have some difficulties. Now the question is whether this Government can at this stage afford to spend about Rs. 40.0 lakhs on the Tramways. I cannot speak with authority, but I am fairly certain that my colleague the Finance Minister will not be able to spare that amount and we do not know whether we will be justified in spending such a large amount. I can only say this much that negotiations are now being carried on between the Corporation and the Tramways and we will have to await the result of these negotiations. I understand the Mayor has appointed a seven-man committee to go into the question and we can only hope that the negotiations will succeed. But if they do not, I can assure Mr. Ramamurthi that the interests of the cheap travelling public and interest of the 1,600 workers are uppermost in the minds of Government and we will do our best to see that they are not let down. At the same time I must say that financial considerations must weigh in these difficult days and we cannot fritter away Rs. 40.0 lakhs to go to the rescue of a concern which on all hands has been accepted as a losing concern. I can also tell Mr. Ramamurthi that the books of the company were produced before the labour leaders Mr. Mohan Kumaramangalam and Mr. Venkataraman and they were convinced that the company was a losing concern and they also agreed that retrenchment was absolutely necessary. But the difference was as to what exactly the number of workers that should be retrenched. Somebody was mentioning that it was 305 and somebody was mentioning that it was 514. But the fact remains that even the labour leaders had to agree that the present condition is not satisfactory and that the company cannot run without some retrenchment. If the labour leaders themselves will agree to that, I must say that nobody should suspect the correctness of the statement. I can only say that so far as we are concerned it is a financial responsibility.

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But I wish to say that we shall do our best to solve the problem as beneficially to the workers and to the citizens of Madras as possible. I am afraid Mr. Ramamurthi's suggestion that we should take over the company at all risks and without paying any compensation and without involving ourselves in any liability is a matter which may not be possible under the existing laws unless we create a new set of laws which will sanction such drastic measures. As I said, under the existing laws I do not think we have the power to do what Mr. Ramamurthi said. It is true we may take over the company as a public utility concern. But who is to bear the loss? There is no doubt there is loss and we have to bear the loss. When any concern takes over another concern, it takes it over with guaranteed losses and does Mr. Ramamurthi want us to take over the Tramways with all the commitments which require not only very careful consideration, but perhaps very serious consideration. I therefore feel that Mr. Ramamurthi would not be justified in accusing this Government of having neglected the interests of the workers and the citizens of Madras or being partial to the white man and not attending to the needs and requirements of labour.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The Hon. Minister for Industries and Labour referred to certain alleged statements made by certain labour leaders who are unfortunately not here. The fact of the matter as far as I know is that on the face of the books shown by the management it is a loss. But there are hundreds of ways of practising economies. There is lot of mismanagement and the workers' leaders have undertaken to carry out these economies provided they are entrusted with the responsibility and are trusted. The Government will not trust the workers. Therefore, to attribute this statement to the labour leaders who are not here is very unfair.”

*THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is really amusing to hear the charge that the Government were sleeping over the matter of the sudden stoppage of trams, the inconvenience caused to the workers because they were thrown out of employment and to the travelling public. I think the hon. Members must be aware that the management and the Receiver were all prosecuted and duly punished in a court of law.

“ Now, Sir, the suggestion is that the Government should have immediately stepped in and taken over the Tramways and run it. But the Government as long ago as 1951 set up an expert committee which examined all aspects and made some recommendations. The recommendations were that the present Tramways and its property cost very little, practically nothing and if anyone took it over it would be a very heavily losing concern. The fact is there that because the company was losing to a tune of Rs. 6.0 lakhs every year, they had to close it down. I think no Government would take over such an outmoded system of conveyance like the trams. But the company could have given time to the Government to make alternative arrangements at least. The

REMARKS.—During 1952-53 in addition to the regular programmed well works, 991 wells have been deepened in the district to meet the water demand which the district faced during last summer.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 468, asked by Sri N. Sivarami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th July 1953, page 112 supra.]

Chairman :

(a) Sri N. Ranga Reddi, Minister in charge of Rayalaseema Development

Ex-officio members :

Dr. R. Nagan Gowda, Minister for Agriculture.

Sri N. Sankara Reddi, Minister for Local Administration.

Sri D. Sanjeevayya, Minister for Co-operation.

Members :

Sri K. V. Vema Reddi, M.L.A. (Kadiri), President, District Board, Anantapur.

Sri Kallur Subba Rao, Hindupur.

Sri Kotrabasavana Goud, M.L.A., Kudligi.

Sri Y. Mahabaleswarappa, M.L.C., President, District Board, Bellary.

Sri V. Chidanandam, M.L.A., Badvel.

Sri P. Parthasarathy, Kodur.

Sri P. Thimma Reddi, M.L.A., Pileru.

Sri N. P. Chengalraya Nayudu, President, District Board, Chittoor.

Sri K. Venkata Setty, M.L.A., Dhone.

Sri B. V. Subba Reddi, President, District Board, Kurnool.

Sri H. Sitharama Reddy, Bellary.

Sri N. Sanjeeva Reddi, President, Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee, Madras.

Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao, Madras.

Sri T. N. Raghunatha Reddi, Thambalapalli, Madanapalle Taluk.

Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

Chief Engineer (Electricity).

Chief Engineer (Highways).

Registrar of Co-operative Societies.

Director of Agriculture.

Director of Industries and Commerce.

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Secretary :

The Development Commissioner.

(b) *Functions.*—The Board will consider the proposals initiated by the Development Commissioner or its members, or the Heads of Departments concerned and make its recommendations to the Government.

Jurisdiction.—The districts of Anantapur, Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Chittoor.

(c) A statement showing the decisions and resolutions of the Board after its reconstitution is appended.

APPENDIX.

Decisions and resolutions adopted by the Rayalaseema Development Board since its reconstitution after the general elections.

MEETING HELD ON 19TH JULY 1952.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Recommendation made by the Board.</i>
(1)	(2)
1 To recommend to Government for the immediate sanction and execution of Gandikota Project.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to include the Gandikota Project in the supplementary Five-Year Plan and sanction the scheme for immediate execution independent of the Krishna-Pennar Project.
2 To recommend to Government for the immediate sanction and execution of the Lower Sagileru Project in Cuddapah district.	The Board resolved to request the State Government to urge the Union Government for the inclusion of the Project in the State Five-Year Plan and sanction it for immediate execution in view of the need to prevent recurrence of famine in this area.
3 To recommend to Government of Madras to take steps for the inclusion of the high level canal of the Tungabhadra Project in the Five-Year Plan forthwith and to start the work as soon as the low level canal is completed.	The Board resolved to request the Government to strongly recommend to the Union Government for the inclusion of the scheme in the supplemental Five-Year Plan explaining the need for its immediate sanction and execution and how the area is proposed to be developed though not populated densely.
4 To consider the proposal for the formation of the following tanks in Cuddapah district— (1) A new tank for Savisettipalle, (2) a new tank for Ramapuram and (3) a new tank for Kammanavaripalle.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to expedite the sanction of the scheme. The Board resolved to request the Government to investigate the construction of a tank in Kalasapad firka in Cuddapah district.
5 Raising the weir of Racheruvu in Kalasapad firka in Badvel taluk.	The Board decided that detailed investigation should be made.
6 To recommend to Government to expedite the investigation and sanction of Chennarayaswamigudi Reservoir Project in Kadiri taluk of Anantapur district.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to expedite the sanction of the scheme for execution.
7 To expedite repairs to the tank of Reddanavaripalle in Kadiri taluk of Anantapur district.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to expedite the sanction of the scheme.
8 To request the Government to proceed with the execution of the Bhairavanthippa and Upper Pennar Projects expeditiously and to provide adequate allotments in the current year's budget for the purpose.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government that in respect of Bhairavanthippa Project a final agreement with the Mysore Government may be reached as expeditiously as possible and to provide an allotment of Rs. 10 lakhs in the current year's budget so that the work may not be kept in abeyance for want of funds when final agreement is reached with the Mysore Government.

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MEETING HELD ON 19TH JULY 1952—cont.

Subject.	Recommendation made by the Board.
(1)	(2)
9 To recommend to Government for the immediate sanction and execution of the following projects in the Cuddapah district—	
(a) Badanagadda or Pullampet Project and (b) Kanchalamma Project.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government for the immediate sanction and execution of the scheme.
10 To recommend to Government to expedite the investigation and sanction of the following project in Rajampet taluk in Cuddapah district—	
Mekalakunta Anicut	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to accelerate the detailed investigation and sanction of the scheme as expeditiously as possible.
11 To request the Government to expedite sanction for the starting of two demonstration farms in the Tungabhadra Project area and to locate one farm at Bairadevanahalli utilizing the project buildings now available.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to expedite sanction for the starting of two demonstration farms in the Tungabhadra Project area and out of them to locate one farm at Bairadevanahalli.
12 To recommend to Government to reconsider the sanction of the scheme for the installation of a diesel station in Kadiri in Anantapur district.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to reconsider the sanction of the scheme and take it up for execution immediately as it will develop the industries and increase the irrigation potentialities of the backward area.
13 To recommend to Government to expedite the sanction and execution of the scheme relating to the extension of supply from Pakala to Vayalpad.	The Board resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation that the scheme may be sanctioned for immediate execution.
14 To recommend to Government for the speedy construction of (1) 66 K.V. line from Cuddapah to Kodur and (2) also the extension of line from Proddatur to Jammalemadugu.	Recommended. The Board resolved to recommend to the Government to give highest priority for sanction and execution of the Cuddapah-Kodur extension.
15 To recommend to Government for the early investigation and sanction of the scheme for the extension of supply of power to Kampli firka in Bellary district.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to accelerate the sanction and immediate execution of the scheme.
16 To recommend to Government to retain the Glass Bangle and Beads Centre at Kalahasti in Chittoor district.	The Board resolved to request the Government to issue instructions to the Director of Industries and Commerce to retain the training centre at Kalahasti independent of the production unit at Gudur.
17 To consider the proposal for liberal allocation of the Central Road Fund balances for the development of communications in the Rayalaseema districts.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to select more works of important communications relating to provincial highways and district boards and to make more liberal allocations to the Rayalaseema districts in future allocations of the Central Road Fund.

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MEETING HELD ON 19TH JULY 1952—cont.

Subject.	Recommendation made by the Board.
(1)	(2)
18 To request the Government to sanction the lapsed grants to district boards under the Post-War Road Development Scheme.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to give additional grants to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs to the district board in the coming years by reducing the grant to other districts in the State. The Board also resolved to request the Government to reconsider the sanction for the special grant of Rs. 5 lakhs to Cuddapah District Board for the proper maintenance of the roads which are in a very bad condition in this area.
To recommend to Government to provide adequate funds, say Rs. 10 lakhs to each of the district boards in Rayalaseema and to show special consideration to Cuddapah District Board.	
19 Transfer of the Cuddapah-Balupalle road in Cuddapah district to Highways department for maintenance.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to transfer the Cuddapah-Balupalle road to Highways department as a special case as expeditiously as possible.
20 To recommend to Government to sanction three-fourths grant under Education to the colleges of Rayalaseema started by private bodies on all items of their ordinary and capital expenditure.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government that special consideration may be given in respect of financial aid to colleges and schools started by private bodies in the Rayalaseema districts.
21 To request the Government to recommend to the Adviser to Government for foreign studies to give special preference to the students in Rayalaseema area in awarding scholarships and to select more students for foreign studies.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government that in the matter of selecting candidates for higher studies abroad those belonging to Rayalaseema area may be given special preference in view of the educational backwardness of the area.
22 To recommend to Government to sanction educational concessions and other facilities for technical and industrial courses as those in the case of Harijana, in view of the backwardness of the area.	The Board resolved to request the Government to award scholarships to some poor and deserving candidates applying for technical and industrial courses from Rayalaseema irrespective of communities in view of the educational backwardness of the area.
23 To recommend to Government to reconsider the sanction of a block grant of rupees one crore (Rs. 50 lakhs by State Government and an equal sum as contribution by the Government of India) in view of the recent famine and the need to prevent recurrence of such conditions in future.	The Board resolved to reconsider the question of sanction of a block grant of rupees one crore (Rs. 50 lakhs by State Government and an equal sum as contribution by the Government of India) in view of the recent famine and the need to prevent recurrence of such conditions in future.
24 To consider the proposal to start a separate University for Rayalaseema districts provided the people of Rayalaseema deposit rupees ten lakhs.	The Board decided that the University may be requested to allot more seats for the study in the Arts Colleges in this area by providing shifts or more sections, if necessary.
25 To recommend to the Government for the early publication of the brochure on the activities of the Rayalaseema Development Board.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to issue orders for the early publication of the brochure.
26 To recommend to Government to apply for another 10,000 K.W. from the Jog Scheme for the rapid development of power in Rayalaseema.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to request the Mysore Government for the supply of another 10,000 K.W. of power from the Jog Scheme for the rapid development of power in this area.
27 Relaxation of economic standard of return in respect of electricity schemes in Rayalaseema.	In view of the backwardness of the Rayalaseema districts, the Board resolved to recommend to Government that electricity schemes which give a percentage of eight and above may be taken up in this area as a special case.

[15th July 1953]

MEETING HELD ON 8TH NOVEMBER 1952.

Subject.

Recommendation made by the Board.

(1)

(2)

1 To request the Government to apply and plead with the Government of India to make substantial grants for some years to enable the State Government to undertake and complete various major irrigation schemes already investigated and those pending investigation as an insurance against the recurrence of periodical famines in Rayalaseema and that the State Government may be pleased to fix priorities in respect of these schemes in such a manner as to afford relief to areas liable to famine as far as possible.

The Board resolved to request the Government to recommend to the Government of India to give half the cost of the major irrigation works as subsidy and half as loan for the speedy execution of the major irrigation works for giving protection to the famine affected areas.

2 To recommend to the State Government to undertake adequate relief measures necessitated by the worsening situation in Rayalaseema requesting the Government of India to make adequate and unconditional grants for undertaking works under Grow More Food Schemes without insistence on the return of expenditure involved.

The Board resolved to request the Government that Grow More Food Schemes in Rayalaseema should be sanctioned without insistence on return of expenditure involved.

3 To recommend to Government that in selection of relief works schemes already investigated or those pending investigation under Grow More Food Schemes be preferred to provide employment in all the affected areas.

The Board resolved to request the Government that, in selecting relief works in areas affected in the Rayalaseema districts, the Grow More Food Schemes already investigated or those pending investigation may be preferred to provide employment in all the affected areas.

4 To consider the proposal for preparing the ryots for the impending change and for rendering financial and other assistance to ryots in Tungabhadra Project area for conversion of dry lands for irrigation purposes.

The Board resolved that a comprehensive scheme combining all aspects for the speedy development of ayacut under the Tungabhadra Project may be prepared by a committee consisting of the Director of Agriculture, Registrar of Co-operative Societies and the Development Commissioner for the consideration of the Board.

5 Navigation of the K.C. Canal

The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the navigation of K.C. Canal may be restored and funds provided under the K.C. Canal Community Project.

6 To consider the proposal for the development of sericulture in Rayalaseema under the five-year plan.

The Board decided to await the revised scheme from the Director of Industries and Commerce.

7 To consider the proposal for the starting of textile and sugar mills under Post War Industrial Development Scheme.

The Board resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation that the textile industry may be taken up by Government and sponsored as a State concern in view of the lack of private enterprise.

8 To consider the proposal for the opening of a college for analysis of minerals and chemicals in Rayalaseema or to start a separate section in the Government College, Anantapur.

The Board resolved to request the Government to sanction the proposal of the Director of Industries and Commerce to introduce a diploma course in mining and metallurgy in Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary, for implementation during 1953-54 with provision for analytical study.

15th July 1953]

MEETING HELD ON 8TH NOVEMBER 1952—cont.

Subject.

Recommendation made by the Board.

(1)

(2)

9 Starting of an iron ore industry in Sandur.

The Board after discussion at length decided that the feasibility of using electric power instead of lignite for starting iron and steel plant should be examined in view of the article published in the supplement to the *Madras Mail*, dated 31st October 1951 regarding the existence of such methods in Mysore State. The Board also resolved that the sanction of mining leases may not be withheld but adequate safeguards should be taken to prevent speculation and also to take over the leases by Government whenever necessary for starting an iron and steel plant. However, it was considered that adequate transport facilities should be provided for the export of the ore which is said to have been heaped in large quantities near the railway stations for want of wagons.

10 To consider the proposal for the opening of a medical college whether at Tirupathi or at Madanapalle.

The Board decided to await private contribution for the starting of medical college in Rayalaseema districts.

11 To consider the proposal for the allotment of more funds to Rayalaseema for the execution of schemes.

The Board resolved to request the Government to allot more funds to Rayalaseema, if necessary by reallocation of funds provided for other areas, for the rapid development of power in Rayalaseema and to sanction the required amount in future for execution of schemes expeditiously.

12 To consider the proposal for the digging of wells on either side of irrigation channels for drinking purposes.

The Board resolved to request the Government that a special engineering staff may be appointed to conduct a preliminary survey of the area which will come under the benefit of the irrigation schemes before a general scheme can be drawn up to serve a number of villages with protected water supply.

13 To consider the proposal for the opening of a livestock farm at Nandyal in Kurnool district.

The Board resolved to recommend to Government the establishment of a livestock farm at Nandyal may be sanctioned for implementation at least during 1953-54 and that adequate funds may be provided for it under the K.C. Canal Community Project.

14 To consider the proposal for the construction of a causeway across Cheyyar at Nandalur in Cuddapah district.

The Board resolved to request the State Government to impress upon the Government of India the utility of the proposed bridge in improving the communications and marketing facilities of the area.

15 To consider the proposal for the constitution of a Committee by Government or by Rayalaseema Development Board to submit proposals for the opening of railway lines in Rayalaseema.

The Board resolved to request the Government to urge upon the Government of India to make a departure from their normal policy in respect of Rayalaseema and show special preference and if necessary cutting across the existing priorities for taking up the following new railway lines in this area :—

- (1) A line from Guntakal to Tumkur (via) Uravakonda.
- (2) A line from Hindupur to Chitaldrug (via) Madakasira.
- (3) A line between Hindupur to Chitaldrug (via) Chilamathur, Gorantla, Kadiri and Rayachoti.
- (4) A broad gauge line either from Vijayavada or Bapatla (via) Cuddapah, Rayachoti, Madanapalle and Kolar to Bangalore.
- (5) A line from Rayadurg to Chitaldrug.
- (6) A line from Kurnool to Yerraguntla (via) Nandyal.

[15th July 1953]

MEETING HELD ON 8TH NOVEMBER 1952—cont.

Subject. (1)	Recommendation made by the Board. (2)
16 Sanction of Lower Sagileru Project	The Board resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation that this scheme may be sanctioned immediately and that the work already started may be continued without a break in view of the famine-stricken area which the Project would serve.
17 Formation of a reservoir across the Chin-nakandaleru in Pullalacheruvu in Markapur taluk (Grow More Food Scheme).	The Board resolved to recommend to Government that this scheme may be sanctioned and taken up for execution as expeditiously as possible.
18 Permanent retention of research part of bio-chemists' section in Kodur.	Dropped. The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the erection of the Canning Factory at Kodur should be expedited.
19 Starting an Agricultural Research Station for developing special strains of seeds suitable to the varying soils and climates of Rayalaseema.	The Board resolved to request the Director of Agriculture to expedite the scheme of starting a research station for evolving special strains of oil seeds and also millets at Anantapur, claiming half grant from the Oil Seeds Cess Fund.
20. The Rayalaseema Development Board following* members of the Board be deputed to the Government of India to concert measures, permanent and short-time, to prevent recurrence of famine in Rayalaseema and present a memorandum on the basis of the resolutions already passed by the Rayalaseema Development Board.	decided that a Committee consisting of the meet the Expert Committee constituted by permanent and short-time, to prevent recurrence of famine in Rayalaseema and present a memorandum on the basis of the resolutions already passed by the Rayalaseema Development Board.

MEETING HELD ON 7TH MARCH 1953.

1 To recommend to the Union Government to constitute a Special High Power Committee and sanction at least Rs. 20 crores obtaining a loan, if necessary, from the World Bank as in the case of Damodar Valley Project for the speedy completion of the Tungabhadra Project and execution of High Level Canal.	The Rayalaseema Development Board resolved to request the State Government to recommend to the Union Government to constitute a Special High Power Committee and sanction at least Rs. 25 crores obtaining a loan if necessary from the World Bank as in the case of Damodar Valley Project for the speedy completion of the Tungabhadra Project and execution of the High Level Canal and the Tungabhadra Project Hydro-Electric Scheme.
2 To recommend to the Union Government to sanction a grant of Rs. 20 crores for the special development of Rayalaseema by taking up all major river projects like Gandikota and other projects and major projects like Chennarayanaswamigudi Project and others.	The Board resolved to request the State Government to recommend to the Union Government to sanction a grant of Rs. 20 crores for the special development of Rayalaseema by taking up all major river projects which have already been investigated and held up for want of finance as a long range permanent measure to prevent recurrence of famine in Rayalaseema.
3 To consider the proposal for the establishment of a Central Horticultural Research Station by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Kodur in Cuddapah district.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to reconsider and take immediate steps for the establishment of a Central Horticultural Research Station by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Kodur in Cuddapah district.
4 To consider the scheme prepared by the Director of Agriculture to take up soil conservation as famine relief measure in two places in Anantapur and Kadiri taluks of Anantapur district.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal to take up soil conservation as famine relief measure in Kadiri block in Kadiri taluk and Kuduru in Anantapur taluk.

* Sri P. Thimma Reddy.
Sri K. V. Vema Reddy.
Sri Y. Mahabaleswarappa.

Sri P. Parthasarathy.
Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao.

15th July 1953]

MEETING HELD ON 7TH MARCH 1953—cont.

Subject. (1)	Recommendation made by the Board. (2)
5 To request the Government to encourage agricultural education of the farmer class by opening schools for the sons of farmers as in the case of Bombay State offering one year course in the modern methods of agriculture.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the opening of at least one school for farmers on the lines of the Bombay Government schools for farmers in each district to begin with.
6 To consider the proposal of the Director of Agriculture for starting a pilot scheme for mechanized levelling and terracing in the Tungabhadra Project area.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal for starting a pilot scheme for mechanized levelling and terracing in the Tungabhadra Project area.
7 To consider the proposal for the granting of takkavi loans to ryots to enable them to pay the hire charges in advance for pumping sets.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal for the granting of takkavi loans to ryots to enable them to pay the hire charges in advance for pumping sets.
8 To consider the proposal for the granting of takkavi loans to ryots up to Rs. 120 to individual cultivators by District Agricultural Officers and Assistant Agricultural Engineers to enable the ryots to pay the hire charges on tractors and bull-dozers in advance.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal for the granting of takkavi loans to ryots up to Rs. 120 to individual cultivators by District Agricultural Officers and Assistant Agricultural Engineers to enable the ryots to pay the hire charges on tractors and bull-dozers in advance.
9 To consider the proposal for the development of ericulture in Rayalaseema under the Five-Year Plan.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the scheme proposed by the Director of Industries and Commerce may be sanctioned and implemented as early as possible.
10 To consider the proposal for the installation of a spinning plant at Bellary for the development of woollen cumbly industry.	The Board resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation that the scheme prepared by the Honorary Special Officer for Woollen Textile Industry for the installation of a spinning plant at Bellary for the development of woollen cumbly industry may be sanctioned for implementation at least during 1953-54.
11 To consider the representations of mine owners of Cuddapah district to Minister (Public Works) to reduce tax on minerals and to lift the ban on export of barytes to foreign countries, etc.	The Board resolved to request the State Government to recommend to Union Government— (i) to permit the free transport of barytes, iron ore, asbestos to foreign countries— (ii) to provide adequate wagon facilities for the transport of accumulated stocks of minerals; (iii) that the loop line given to Messrs. Tiffins Barytes, Limited, be extended up to the level-crossing and stacking facilities granted with provision for a weigh-bridge; (iv) that the road from Cuddapah to Pulivendla which is in a very bad condition should be upgraded.
12 To consider the proposal for the purchase of 100 hand-boring sets and 25 power drills for rural water-supply works in Rayalaseema.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal of the Director of Agriculture for the purchase of six Coimbatore type power boring sets, four percussion drills with complete equipment and 14 hand-boring sets in view of their essential and immediate need.
13 Afforestation and turf bunding of K.C. canal area.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the scheme prepared by the Director of Agriculture for the afforestation and turf bunding of K.C. canal area for implementation at an early date.

[15th July 1953]

MEETING HELD ON 7TH MARCH 1953—cont.

Subject.	Recommendation made by the Board.
(1)	(2)
14 Consideration of the Development Commissioner's note as to the measures which have to be taken immediately for the speedy and systematic development of lands under Tungabhadra Project.	The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the following proposals of the Development Commissioner for immediate execution and implementation for the speedy and systematic development of lands under Tungabhadra Project Area :— (i) The working finance required by the agriculturists may be disbursed to them as loans under the Land Improvement Loans Act by the Collector in consultation with the Special Officer, Special District Agricultural Officer and Public Works Department Officer concerned, obtaining an allotment of at least Rs. 30 lakhs per annum from the Government of India from the financial year of 1953-54 for a period of five years. (ii) A team of Special Agricultural Demonstrators should be appointed for carrying on propaganda regarding cropping pattern system of irrigation and mixed farming, etc. (iii) Ten demonstration farms should be started in the project area as recommended by the Director of Agriculture for demonstrating to the ryots the benefit of mixed farming, dry irrigation rotation of crops, etc. One of these ten demonstration farms may be a big central demonstration farm to be located at Bhairadevanahalli as already recommended in view of the facilities of good land and buildings in the Public Works Department colony readily available. (iv) An agricultural school for farmers should also be opened with advantage to teach mixed farming and cropping pattern to them at Bhairadevanahalli as an adjunct to the Demonstration Farm. (v) The pilot scheme for reclamation of dry lands and converting them into wet lands by a fleet of tractors already recommended may be sanctioned to assess the volume of work involved in converting dry lands into wet lands and the time taken and the cost thereof. (vi) Government of India may be addressed to sanction Rs. 3 crores for financing these schemes at Rs. 60 lakhs per year for a period of five years—half of it as loan and half as contribution under the Grow More Food for the purchase of tractors, propaganda and supply of fertilizers and chemical manures, etc., at concessional rates to the poor agriculturists under the Tungabhadra Project.

15th July 1953]

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 470, asked by Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th July 1953, page 113 supra.]

Statement showing the number of officiating Sub-Inspectors reverted due to want of vacancies and retrenchment during 1950-53.

Community.	Number of Sub-Inspectors.
Brahmans...	62
Non-Brahmans	245
Christians	21
Muslims	57
Backward Classes	32
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes	5

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 519, asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th July 1953, page 135 supra.]

(a) Gazetted members of the Nursing staff	9
Head nurses	8
Staff nurses	80
Pupil nurses	166
House-keepers	3

(b) the messing cost for each of them amounts to Rs. 42 per mensem irrespective of the category ;

(c) Sri K. A. Ninan is the contractor for the supply of food from 15th August 1951 ;

(d) the terms and conditions of the contract are as follows :—

(1) The contractor will be required to serve unadulterated food of the type of menu required. Faulty or unfit or unwholesome food will be rejected and supplemented by emergency purchase at the risk of the contractor. The Dean and Nursing Superintendent have the right to suggest alterations in the menu to suit local conditions, season, etc.

(2) The contractor should quote the rate per head he will charge for supplying the various diets cooked at the hospital with the servants available at the hospital, who are paid by the Government and served under the supervision of the contractor.

(3) The contractor will deposit a sum of Rs. 1,500 as security for the due and faithful performance by the contractor of his contract and will sign an agreement for fulfilment of his contract.

[15th July 1953]

(4) The contractor shall not at any time for any ground whatsoever during the period of contract of one year claim any revision or modification of the rate charged.

(5) Habitual supply of poor quality and quantity of food for three consecutive occasions will entail cancellation of the contract on a two months' notice.

(6) The contractor should also give two months' notice if he intends giving up his contract.

(7) The contractor shall make his own arrangements to collect the mess charges at the time of disbursement of pay for the nursing staff.

(8) The contractor shall be given the use of crockery and cutlery of the nurses' quarters and he shall pay for all losses by breakages, etc.

(9) In case the contractor fails, neglects or refuses to supply food of the quality and quantity required, he shall forfeit the deposit amount.

(10) The deposit shall be paid back to the contractor on completion of the contract after the year.

(11) The contractor shall be required to produce a certificate of solvency for property not less than Rs. 10,000.

(12) The decision of the Dean in all matters shall be final.

(13) Fuel for cooking must be supplied by the contractor.

(e) there was only one case of tuberculosis during the last two years; and

(f) no complaint of bad quality of food has been received from the inmates of the Nurses' Home. Hence the question of taking any action in the matter does not arise.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 520, asked by Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th July 1953, page 135 supra.]

The number of students who completed their course from the agricultural schools, colleges and research institutions during years 1947 to 1952 and the number absorbed in Government service is given below :—

I. Agricultural Training School, Orathanad (Tanjore district).

Year.	Number of students who have completed the course.	Number of candidates absorbed in Government service.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1948-49	12	2
1949-50	10	7
1950-51	8	Information not available.
1951-52	20	

15th July 1953]

II. Agricultural Colleges, Coimbatore and Bapatla.

Year.	Number of students who have completed the course.	Number of candidates absorbed in Government service.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1947	77	All except 78 B.Sc. (Ag.) graduates have been absorbed in Government service.
1948	165	
1949	194	
1950	164	
1951	164	
1952	135	
Total	899	

III. Horticultural Diploma Course.

Year.	Number of candidates who have completed the course.			Number of candidates who have been absorbed in Government service.
	Agricultural Upper Subordinates (Departmental candidates).	Candidates deputed by other States.	Botany graduates (private candidates).	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1948	11	1	4	The question of absorbing the candidates referred to in columns (2) and (3) does not arise. As regards the private candidates mentioned in column (4), two candidates of the 1948-batch and two of the 1949-batch have been absorbed.
1949	17	1	2	
1950	19		1	
1951	19	2	3	
1952	20	1		

IV. Research Institution.

There are facilities at the Agricultural Colleges, Coimbatore and Bapatla, for doing post-graduate research work for the M.Sc. Degree. The number of candidates who have undertaken the course and the number of such candidates absorbed in Government service are not readily available.

[15th July 1953]

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 522, asked by Sri Kunhi Muhammed Shafee at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 15th July 1953, page 136 supra.]

Statement showing the total number of retail ration shops now run by each of the producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative societies in Malabar district and the profit earned or loss suffered by each of those societies on account of running the retail shops after procurement and sale of local paddy were stopped by them (up to 31st March 1953).

Name of the producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative society.	Number of retail ration shops now run by each society.	Profit earned or loss sustained by each society on account of running the retail ration shops after stoppage of procurement up to 31st March 1953.					
		Profit.			Loss.		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
<i>Chirakkol taluk.</i>							
1 Cannanore	42	2,227	12	1	..	..	..
2 Chovva	20	2,095	12	0	..	..	..
3 Mowenchery	21	..	..	..	9,626	14	0
4 Payyanur	19	..	..	..	34,084	8	10
5 Mullakkodi	20	..	..	..	5,386	2	0
6 Peringome	9	..	..	..	14,972	8	1
7 Madai	40	..	..	..	20,636	10	10
8 Pappinisseri	15	..	..	..	7,623	0	6
9 Chapparapadavu	9	..	..	..	4,641	2	7
10 Chengalai	8	..	..	..	23,720	0	0
11 Taliparamba	21	..	..	..	15,200	0	0
12 Irrikkur	21	..	..	..	7,712	10	0
<i>Kottayam taluk.</i>							
13 Tellicherry	43	5,190	10	0	..	..	..
14 Kadirur	15	1,436	3	0	..	..	..
15 Chokli	19	..	..	..	2,614	0	0
16 Kuthuparamba	42	..	..	..	5,280	12	0
17 Mattannur	23	665	0	0	..	..	..
18 Irrity	16	..	..	..	5,000	0	0
19 Panoor	30	2,402	2	0	..	..	..
<i>Kurumbranad taluk.</i>							
20 Badagara	54	..	..	..	24,396	0	6
21 Mantharathur	17	2,924	1	0	..	..	..
22 Ayancherry	17	8,412	0	0	..	..	..
23 Purameri	32	6,147	7	11	..	..	..
24 Kakkattil	92	3,525	0	0	..	..	..
25 Menhaniam	29	..	..	..	4,098	11	0
26 Pantalayini	34	..	..	..	40,230	18	1
27 Arikulam	15	..	..	..	1,872	1	0

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Name of the producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative society.	Number of retail ration shops now run by each society.	Profit earned or loss sustained by each society on account of running the retail ration shops after stoppage of procurement up to 31st March 1953.					
		Profit.			Loss.		
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
(1)	(2)	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
<i>Kurumbranad taluk—cont.</i>							
28 Payyoli	35	..	..	..	14,940	7	0
29 Balusseri	24	..	..	..	29,649	6	3
30 Naduvannur	22	..	..	..	7,653	1	10
<i>Wynaad taluk.</i>							
31 Manantoddy	13	..	..	..	3,323	15	3
32 Tavinhai *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
33 Vellamunda *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
34 Panamaram *	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
35 Kaniampatta	2	2,531	12	5	..	..	..
36 Meenangadi	5	..	..	..	300	0	0
37 Vayithiri	10	5,175	1	0	..	..	..
38 Kalpetta	5	2,341	13	0	..	..	..
39 Meppadi	11	3,134	7	9	..	..	..
40 Sultan's Battery	3	89	1	3	..	..	..
<i>Kozhikode taluk.</i>							
41 Kozhikode town	54	66,540	7	0	..	..	..
42 Chevayur	18	..	..	..	11,946	9	0
43 Nallalam	21	3,629	8	0	..	..	..
44 Kunamangalam	28	..	..	..	52,778	5	0
45 Karannur	18	5,853	9	0	..	..	..
46 Chelannur Thamarassery.	16	..	..	..	243	15	6
47 Thazhecode	19	12,057	0	0	..	..	..
48 Pudupaddi	20	..	..	..	15,739	8	3
49 Nanminda	20	..	..	..	14,607	6	0
50 Kuduvally	18	..	..	..	9,756	12	3
51 Cheruppa	16	..	..	..	2,004	0	0
<i>Ernad taluk.</i>							
52 Manjeri	61	5,707	0	0	..	..	..
53 Thirurangadi	48	10,086	6	9	..	..	..
54 Kondotty	87	..	..	..	22,450	3	0
55 Vaniambalam	8	..	..	..	3,321	4	6
56 Kottakkal	45	..	..	..	20,339	9	1
57 Nilambur	24	..	..	..	5,006	0	0
58 Karuvarakundu	16	..	..	..	3,296	0	0
<i>Walluvanad taluk.</i>							
59 Perintalmanna	10	..	..	..	4,814	3	0
60 Anamadgad	4	..	..	..	4,910	12	0

* Societies relieved of distribution work.

[15th July 1953]

Name of the producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative society.	Number of retail ration shops now run by each society.	Profit earned or loss sustained by each society on account of running the retail ration shops after stoppage of procurement up to 31st March 1953.					
		Profit.			Loss.		
		(3)			(4)		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Walluvanad taluk—cont.							
61 Kolathur	9	..	..	7,300	0	0	
62 Vallapuzha	10	..	..	4,746	3	0	
63 Koppam	10	..	..	1,818	2	4	
64 Pattambi	6	..	..	12,179	6	0	
65 Angadipuram	7	980	15 9	..	..	..	
66 Makkaraparamba	12	..	..	2,921	0	9	
67 Talekode	8	102	6 0	..	..	..	
68 Melathur	9	..	..	4,178	9	4	
69 Shoranur	7	709	12 0	..	..	..	
70 Alanellur *	..	..	..	..	..	..	
71 Karimba	5	..	..	5,424	1	4	
72 Mannarghat	7	..	..	2,943	8	0	
73 Cherpulchery	6	83	7 0	..	..	..	
74 Mangalamkunnu	13	12,475	2 11	..	..	..	
75 Kadampazhipuram	4	1,613	2 6	..	..	..	
76 Ottapalam *	..	..	..	..	..	..	
77 Ananganadi	11	..	..	5,197	2	9	
78 Ampalapara	4	..	..	5,064	10	0	
79 Kulapully	0	..	..	6,310	0	0	
80 Vaniamkulam *	..	..	..	..	..	..	
81 Karimpuzha *	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Palghat taluk.							
82 Palghat town	42	4,908	15 6	..	..	..	
83 Parli	6	3,814	7 0	..	..	..	
84 Kongad	9	298	12 0	..	..	..	
85 Mundur	9	308	6 4	..	..	..	
86 Elapulli	9	303	4 11	..	..	..	
87 Polpulli	5	2,548	11 0	..	..	..	
88 Peruvemba	8	3,720	0 6	..	..	..	
89 Konjicode	6	752	6 0	..	..	..	
90 Kottayi	10	..	..	5,748	12	0	
91 Goyalmanam	11	2,033	10 0	..	..	..	
92 Alathur	12	1,075	11 0	..	..	..	
93 Vadakkanchery	10	2,142	12 9	..	..	..	
94 Kazhani	7	3,930	6 5	..	..	..	
95 Kannambra	9	6,027	11 0	..	..	..	
96 Kollengode	5	10,088	4 8	..	..	..	
97 Kizhakkethara	10	2,586	14 0	..	..	..	
98 Vadavannur	6	..	..	1,925	0	7	
99 Koduvayur	13	22,700	12 0	..	..	..	

* Societies relieved of distribution work.

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Name of the producers' cum-consumers' co-operative society.	Number of retail ration shops now run by each society.	Profit earned or loss sustained by each society on account of running the retail ration shops after stoppage of procurement up to 31st March 1953.					
		Profit.			Loss.		
		(3)			(4)		
		RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
<i>Ponnani taluk.</i>							
100 Ponnani	26	..	..	..	3,707	9	8
101 Trithala	29	..	..	..	12,546	0	11
102 Pallikkara	46	4,000	0	0	..	..	..
103 Chowghat	73	4,366	0	0	..	..	..
104 Nattika	61	30,418	2	4	..	..	..
105 Trikkandiyur	74	..	..	..	28,754	3	0
106 Kuttipuram	33	..	..	..	19,799	0	0
<i>Fort Cochin.</i>							
107 Cochin	13	12,025	3	0	..	..	..

NOTE.—Procurement of paddy was abolished in June 1952. The above figures are only unaudited figures and relate to the period from 1st July 1952 to 31st March 1953. Seventy out of 107 producers'-cum-consumers' co-operative societies worked at a loss during the co-operative year ended 30th June 1952 though procurement was actually abolished only in the middle of June 1952.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 16th July 1953.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Subotage on railway tracks in the State.

* 465 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ I formally put the question, Sir. The answers may be printed in the proceedings.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I have placed the answer on the table of the House, Sir.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how many cases of mischief and attempted mischief to the railway track within the jurisdiction of this State were reported to the State Government during the year 1952-53;

(b) the dates and places of occurrence of each case; and

(c) whether any investigation was made with regard to the motive for these acts?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) Fifty-nine cases were reported.

“(b) & (c) A statement^a is laid on the table of the House which gives also the result of the investigations made in each case. Details of the nature of the mischief are not given as it would not be in the public interest to do so.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ I would like to put a supplementary question, Sir. In the printed answer against item 39 it has been stated that the mischief on the railway track between Bobbili and Dokinavalasa at mile 258-7/11 was due to the mischief by Andhra State agitators. It has also been printed that the same has not yet been detected. I would like to know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether it was the ‘ Andhra agitators ’ or the mischief that had not been detected.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The identity of the persons concerned, Sir.”

^a Printed as Appendix I on pages 365-368 infra.

[16th July 1953]

The Rayalaseema Development Board.

* 468 Q.—

[Answered on 15th July 1953. Supplementary questions continued.]

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“ Of the 61 recommendations of this Board up to 7th March 1953, how many have been provided for in the current Budget as far as the recommendations falling within the purview of this Government are concerned? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ I would like to invite the attention of the hon. Member to the answer to question No. 575 which has been put down for to-day.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ In selecting the representatives of the people of Rayalaseema for constituting the Rayalaseema Development Board, may I know the reason why Mr. Nagi Reddi who defeated Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi had been omitted and Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi had been given a place in the Board? Does it mean that Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi who had been defeated in the general elections represents the people more fully than Mr. Nagi Reddi who defeated him? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ This question has nothing to do with the present question. Those people who were considered fit to represent the people of Rayalaseema were chosen as members of the Board.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ What is the criterion that the Government adopt to judge whether a person is fit to represent the people or not? Is it the opinion of the Government that a person who had been defeated in the elections and rejected by the people a fit person to represent the very people who threw him out? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ That is not at all the consideration that weighed with the Government, Sir.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ My question has not been answered straightaway, Sir. I want a definite answer from the Government as to why Mr. Nagi Reddi and other Communist M.L.As. had not been chosen as members of the Board and as to why Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi who was defeated in the elections was chosen in preference to Mr. Nagi Reddi.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ If the hon. Member were to peruse the list carefully he would find that besides Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi, there are very many members on the Board.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ The Hon. Minister can give a definite and clear-cut answer. He might say ‘ A separate question may be put ’ or ‘ I want notice, Sir ’ or some such thing, by way of reply. Instead, the Hon. Minister is giving evasive replies. I want a straight answer, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, the discussion is taking a political turn. Members who were nominated

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to the Board are chosen according to the best discretion of the Government from people who are interested in the districts, who are acquainted with the subjects concerned and who have a mature understanding in respect of all matters concerned.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I take it that the Government in these cases are dividing the responsibility between the defeated and the elected people, the elected people to represent the public in the Legislature and the defeated people to represent in other places? ” (Cheers from Opposition Benches.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ That is also quite a plausible justification in some cases. But in most cases it should not be inferred that only the persons who have been nominated are competent and the rest are declared incompetent. Only a certain number can be added after all.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ May I take it then that the Government mean by the word ‘ representative ’ only the ‘ representative of the Government ’ and not the ‘ representative of the people ’? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ ‘ Representative ’ means that nothing should be done to put in people who are ‘ unrepresentative ’.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ In view of the fact that the Rayalaseema Development Board has not done any useful work till now, will the Government consider the desirability of winding up the same? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ If that is the opinion of a person for whose opinions I have great respect, it shall be duly considered, Sir.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ On a point of order, Sir. The Hon. Chief Minister had insinuated the Communist Members, Sir. I shall explain how. He had just now told that people who had been nominated to the Board were chosen according to the best discretion of the Government from among those who are interested in the welfare of the districts and who are acquainted with the subjects concerned therein.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ And are of mature understanding.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Does it mean that the Communist M.L.As. who had been chosen as the representatives of the people and who had defeated Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi and others are not fit to be the representatives of the people and are they not acquainted with the subjects concerning Rayalaseema? I submit, Sir, that the Hon. Chief Minister had thus insinuated us. Therefore, Sir, I would request you, Mr. Speaker, to give your ruling on the same.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Ruling! On what point am I to give a ruling? "

9-40 a.m. THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I agree, Sir, every one has a right to make remarks but I have already anticipated Sri Venkateswarlu's point and said that those who have not been included should not understand it as a declaration having been made against them; it is only a certain number that could be included."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Sir, may I know if the selection is made on the recommendation of responsible Government officials or whether the Government are making the selections *suo motu*? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The recommendations of Government officials have not been called for in this particular case. The Minister in charge of this knows all the people."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am glad, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister has stated that people who are representatives of the people alone would be chosen. That being so, Sir, may I know whom Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi represents and if so, how was his representative character measured or judged? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I expect Sri Sanjeeva Reddi will be the Chief Minister of the new Andhra State."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sri Sanjeeva Reddi's going to be the Chief Minister of the Andhra State is not the concern of this Legislature. I would only like to know how Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi was representative of any section of the people in so far as this Development Board was concerned; we are not at all concerned with the machinations of the Congress Party concerning things that they may do later on."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Anyone with an impartial and just understanding of public affairs will take it that one who is expected universally to become the Chief Minister of the Andhra State is representative of the people and is fit to serve on this constructive Board."

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that Sri Sanjeeva Reddi has been elected to the Council of States by the Members of the Legislative Assembly to represent the whole Assembly in the Council of States? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Is it the policy of the Government to put in people in particular positions because they will become something in future and is it not their policy to look into the minds of the people and select such people as have been selected by the people? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is easier to understand actual elections than to understand the minds of the people."

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Libraries in Madras City.

* 473 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- (a) how many libraries there are in the City of Madras;
- (b) for how many the Government have given subsidies; and
- (c) the libraries not assisted by the Government so far and the reason for such non-assistance?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Eighty-five.

" (b) Seven libraries have been paid grants from State funds for 1952-53.

" (c) A statement^a furnishing the information is laid on the table of the House."

SRI A. RATHINAM :—" With reference to the answer placed on the table of the House yesterday in reply to my question, may I know, Sir, whether libraries Nos. 67 to 72 are run by Harijans and if so, will the Government consider the desirability of giving them subsidies? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" These libraries do not satisfy the condition prescribed for aid from State funds."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know, Sir, whether the libraries are expected to keep a definite number of books? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I would refer the hon. Member to the rules concerning libraries eligible for aid under the Madras Public Libraries Rules. I do not think there need be any definite number of books."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" May I know, Sir, whether the City Library authority is conducting any library, if not, why they are not maintaining any library even though they have Rs. 5 lakhs and odd at their disposal for conducting libraries? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Though in fact, this is a separate question, I would like to inform the House that the Madras Library authority has been anxious to start a central library for which they are in search of suitable accommodation and they have not yet succeeded in finding accommodation."

Acquisition of lands for cheri sites in certain villages of Tiruvallur taluk.

* 482 Q.—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the proposals for acquiring lands for cheri sites as mentioned below are pending with the Government, and if so, how long and for what reasons :—

- (a) Thirur,

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- (b) Kadambathur,
- (c) Venmanambudur,
- (d) Pudumavilangai, and
- (e) Krishnapuram

in Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Acquisition proposals in respect of Tirur, Kadambathur, Venmanambudur and Pudumavilangai have been completed, and the proposals in respect of Krishnapuram are under examination by the Collector.”

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—“ In view of the fact that acquisition of land sites for cheri is delayed for more than three years, will the Government fix a reasonable time for the concerned officers to dispose of pending cases and give directions to them to dispose of them within the time prescribed? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Every effort is made to expedite acquisition.”

Assignment of lands in Kanchikacherla village, Krishna district, for house-sites.

* 487 Q.—SRI V. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have issued orders that the S. Nos. 404/41 and 404/49 in Kanchikacherla village, Krishna district, be assigned for house-sites?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The Member is apparently referring to S. Nos. 504/A-1 and 504/A-9 of Kanchikacherla village. The Government have ordered that the plots in the occupation of encroachers in these survey numbers should be assigned to the encroachers after a layout of the plots is prepared.”

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—“ May I know the actual date on which the orders were passed and the dates on which the assignees were issued the pattas and if there is any delay, may I know the reasons therefor? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I do not understand the importance of the dates. Anyway, I want notice.”

House-sites for the Harijans of Rayanapadu village, Vijayavada taluk.

* 488 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government sanctioned three or four years back house-sites for the Harijans of Rayanapadu village in Vijayavada taluk;

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(b) if so, whether pattas were issued for the said lands; and

(c) if not, why?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) & (b) Yes.

“ (c) Does not arise.”

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—“ May I know, Sir, if, whether along with the house-sites, a well has also been sanctioned for providing drinking water to Harijans. If so, Sir, may I know whether the well has been dug; if not, why has so much delay taken place? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I request notice about the question.”

Sub-Court for Kasaragod.

* 489 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a proposal to open a Sub-Court at Kasaragod; and

(b) if so, why it has not been done?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ (a) & (b) Representations have been received to open a Sub-Court at Kasaragod. The Government have examined the matter carefully but consider that there is no case for the opening of a Sub-Court for the present.”

Management of the Koothali estate, Kurumbranad taluk.

* 503 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member in whose name the question stands is not in his place and so, the question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) what the total yearly income derived by Government from Koothali estate (Kurumbranad taluk, North Malabar) is; and

(b) what the total expenditure incurred by Government on managing the above estate is?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ (a) Rs. 37,763-9-4.

“ (b) Rs. 23,376-13-8.”

Recognition of the Constables' Association.

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

(a) whether the Government have withdrawn recognition of the Constables' Association;

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(b) if so, on what date and on what grounds;

(c) whether any notice of withdrawal of such recognition was served on any of the office-bearers of the Association; and

(d) whether the Association premises were raided on the morning of 8th January 1953 and property of the Association in any way damaged or destroyed or taken away?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) Yes, Sir. The reference is presumed to be to the City Constables Association.

“(b) The recognition of the Association was withdrawn on 8th January 1953, and a Press Note issued by Government the same day sets out in detail the reasons for this decision; the attention of the hon. Member is invited to that Press Note.

“(c) No, Sir. The conduct of the Executive Committee precluded any such notice.

“(d) The premises were entered into so as to effect the arrest of certain persons duly ordered to be detained under the Preventive Detention Act. As far as Government are aware, no property belonging to the Association was damaged or destroyed or taken away.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“May I know if it is not a fact that some of the records and some property were seized and taken away by the Government? Will the Government consider the question of restoring them to the Association? Will the Government also consider the question of granting recognition to the Association? When will they take up the question if it is not at present under their consideration?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member has put four questions together.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“I have already said that no property was damaged or destroyed or taken away. Some papers were taken in order to find out facts and regarding their return, if proper applications are made, they will be returned.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“When, Sir, papers and files are taken away from the office of a public organization . . . (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : ‘Public organization?’) It is a public organization in the sense that people belonging to the general public have started that organization. When papers are taken away from an Association of the public by the Police without a search warrant, is it not the duty of the Police to automatically return them?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“There are rules concerning the seizure and the return and every rule will be observed.”

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SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“I would like to know whether the Government have since granted recognition to the Association; if they have not, do they contemplate giving recognition?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The question has been repeated; it was put by the hon. Member Sri Kalyanasundaram.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“But my question was not answered, Sir, and it was whether, since the constables have been deprived of their venue of making representations, the Government will consider the question of granting recognition to the Association. That question has not been answered, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“If the conduct of the people concerned changes and sufficiently changes for recognition, the time will arrive then and the Government will consider it but not now.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“Sir, is it not the question of recognition of an organization a matter of collective bargaining? When a question of collective bargaining is involved in the matter of recognition of a trade union the one and only criterion is whether the organization is representative of the people whom it claims to represent and may I, therefore, know whether the Government have got any other considerations for according this recognition?” 9-50 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, the points and principles referred to by the hon. the Leader of the Opposition do not apply to service organizations and especially to a Police Service Organization.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“Sir, in the absence of an organization which can actually represent the body of constables how do the Government propose to find an avenue for the constables to represent their grievances?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, there are plenty of avenues for the representation of their grievances and, in fact, it is very easy to make and very difficult to overrule representations or even to deal with bad cases where men have to be dealt with under the disciplinary rules. There is no difficulty whatsoever for Government servants to make representations. As regards the question whether this particular body of officials require additional facilities for organizing and representing their grievances, I have no doubt that the policemen concerned will duly make their representations.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“Sir, may I know whether the City Constables Association did at any time apply for the restoration of recognition after it was withdrawn by the Government?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, the gentlemen who were dismissed have been writing letters but Government do not consider them to be representations from policemen who are in service.”

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, I can understand individual constables being able to make representations direct to Government in cases of personal grievances but where a grievance is common to all constables how do the Government expect them to make individual representations, and, if not so, what is the channel that the Government propose to open up for the constables to make collective representations? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I am quite convinced that they have every facility to make representations of the kind mentioned without the assistance of the gentlemen opposite.”

Representations from the Romperu Irrigation Development Committee.

* 508 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether any representation was made to the Government by the Romperu Irrigation Development Committee, Churala, for the authorization of the Romperu Lands Committee with the Sub-Collector, Ongole, as its Chairman—

(1) to examine each case of encroachment of the Romperu lands and decide upon as to which of the encroachers deserve to possess the lands; and

(2) to investigate into the possibilities of providing irrigation facilities to these lands;

and if so, what action was taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Yes, Sir, the matter is receiving attention.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ Sir, may I know what are the specific terms of reference made to the Romperu Committee appointed by the Government and whether the Government have received the report of this Committee? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Sir, the Government have not yet received the report. The terms are to go into the various questions pertaining to the Romperu drain lands. A Special Deputy Collector has also been appointed to gather the necessary data.”

The “ Madras Information.”

* 509 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state what are the aims and objects of Government in publishing “ Madras Information? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The aims and objects of the ‘ Madras Information ’ are to supply information on Government’s policies and activities in the various departments—

(1) to the public in this State,

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(2) to persons outside the State, and

(3) to officers and staff of the various State departments to enable them to appreciate and emulate the activities and results achieved in others.

For this purpose facts, figures and articles in the journal are allowed to be freely quoted and republished by anybody.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, is this publication intended to do propaganda for the views of the ruling party and, if not so, will the Government be pleased to give the views of the Opposition parties also in this publication? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ No propaganda is intended. Only a factual presentation of the policies and the activities of the Government is proposed to be given.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the language editions of the ‘ Madras Information ’ have been suspended and, if so, what are the reasons and, whether the same reasons would not reasonably apply to the English edition also? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, it was felt that there are a good number of English and language papers to give information on Government’s policies and activities in this State and that it was necessary to continue the English version only for consumption mainly outside the State and by the departments of the Government.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Are there not enough English papers giving details of the Madras Government’s activities for the benefit of other States? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes, Sir, there are some but it was felt that it was necessary to continue the English version of the ‘ Madras Information ’.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Sir, will the Hon. Minister in charge tell us how many pages of the ‘ Madras Information ’ are devoted for the publication of the photographs of the Hon. Ministers? ”
(Laughter.)

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, that is one of the considerations why the publication of these have been stopped and they will be cut down to the minimum.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, are we to understand that the publication of the English version is for consumption outside the State and not inside the State? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, for consumption inside the State there is ample publicity in the daily press.”

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Remission granted to ryots in West Godavari district.

* 521 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of loss of crops in West Godavari district due to the failure of monsoon and heavy floods during 1946–52; and

(b) the total of amount of remission granted to the ryots of that district during the same period?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) The total extent of loss of crops in the West Godavari district during the period 1946 to 1952 was 621,246 acres.

“(b) The total amount of remission granted during the same period was Rs. 44,47,372.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“Sir, have the Government ascertained the reasons for these incessant floods in this district and have they got any programme to put an end to these floods?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Sir, if the river Godavari is very angry, she is flooded.”

City constables detained under the Preventive Detention Act.

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

(a) the number of police constables in Madras City who were detained under the Preventive Detention Act;

(b) the number of police constable arrested on the 18th of January 1953 and how many constables were injured on that day; and

(c) the number of those who were taken to a police camp in St. Thomas Mount and detained for more than 24 hours without being produced before the Magistrate?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) Fifty-one.

“(b) Arrested, one hundred and forty-one and injured, sixteen.

“(c) None.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“Sir, is it a fact that such of those constables as were promised to be reinstated and who expressed regret have neither been taken back nor have the salaries for the period of suspension been paid to them?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, the representations made by the delinquents with regard to their regret have been duly considered from time to time but we cannot discuss the merits of those representations now.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“Sir, on a former occasion the Hon. the Chief Minister was good enough to promise that

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the question of reinstatement of these constables would be considered sympathetically. May I know, Sir, whether in pursuance of this statement, how many of these constables have been reinstated?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, the total number of people who have been dismissed is much less than the number of people who were arrested. Many of them have been reduced, suspended or otherwise punished and taken back into service. Some of them stand dismissed and their cases will be considered when their appeal comes up to Government.”

Grant for T.B. Sanatorium at Sengipatti, Tanjore district.

* 524 Q.—SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether representations have been made by the Tanjore District Board and the Collector of Tanjore as Chairman of the Board of Trustees for the T.B. Sanatorium at Sengipatti, for the sanction of the grant towards the maintenance of the ‘Sanatorium’; and if so, at what stage the matter stands? 10 a.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“A representation was received by Government only from the Chairman, Board of Trustees, Mahatma Gandhi Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tanjore, for a maintenance grant to the Sanatorium. He was informed that the question of giving a grant-in-aid from Government would be considered as a Part II scheme for 1954–55.”

SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR :—“May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the Government are paying contributions and grants for the various sanatoria situated in other districts of the State and denying any grant for the T.B. Sanatorium at Sengipatti in Tanjore district to which the District Board of Tanjore has contributed Rs. 10 lakhs and the public also has contributed Rs. 6 lakhs? Will the Government at least consider the question of payment of maintenance grant of Rs. 50,000 for the T.B. Sanatorium?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The Sanatorium was opened in December 1951. It must function at least for a year so that we may know what will be the deficit. It is only then that we can think of giving grant-in-aid.”

Supply of Tungabhadra water to the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal.

* 525 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government, (1) for taking permanent measures to ensure adequate and continuous supply of Tungabhadra water to the

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Kurnool-Cuddapah Canal, and (2) for replacing the old and damaged shutters of the anicut at Adinimayapalli across the river Pennar; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

“(b) A report has been called for from the Chief Engineer for Irrigation and it is awaited. The work of replacing the shutters of the anicut at Adinimayapalli has however been taken up and it is expected to be completed very soon.”

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that recently the local authorities have issued notices to all the owners of irrigable dry lands not to use K.C. Canal water for these lands even though these lands have been enjoying these facilities for many years past? With a view to save these ryots from the immense loss and distress which would otherwise be caused by the action of the local authorities, and with a view to promote food production, will the Hon. Minister take immediate action to restore irrigation facilities for these lands?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I do not know what the hon. Member is referring to. But I may tell him that there is an officer appointed for the purpose of localising the ayacut under the K.C. canal.”

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“May I know whether the K.C. canal is going to be remodelled as per the Khosla Committee's report to get sufficient supply of water to Cuddappah and Kurnool districts which will be more than what they are getting at present?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“The report has not yet been received.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“May I know from the Hon. Minister what steps have definitely been taken by the Government with regard to the remodelling of the K.C. Canal as per the recommendations of the Khosla Committee's report?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“The investigation is being done, Sir.”

Loss on account of accidents to Government buses.

* 526 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether there were any accidents to Government Transport buses during 1952 and if so, the causes for the same; and

(b) what the loss sustained by the Government on account of such accidents last year was?

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) A statement* furnishing the information is laid on the table of the House.

“(b) The Government sustained a loss of Rs. 9,210-9-0 due to accidents in 1952.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“May I know from the Hon. Minister whether the Government are paying anything to Government Transport servants who are involved in accidents, and if so how much money had been spent in 1952?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“There is an Accident Reserve Fund of Rs. 2 lakhs. If the hon. Member would like to know details of expenditure, I should like notice. A separate question may be put on the subject.”

Agricultural loans in Anantapur district.

* 527 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA (on behalf of Sri K. V. Vema Reddi) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether, out of the Government grant of twelve and a half lakhs of rupees towards the agricultural loans, allotted for Anantapur district for the relief of the famine-affected agriculturists, about nine lakhs of rupees lapsed to the Government for want of personnel for the distribution of loans before March 1953?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The amount surrendered by the Collector of Anantapur under loans under Land Improvement Loans and Agricultural Loans Acts is Rs. 9,55,000 and the sum surrendered under pumping installations is Rs. 50,000. The surrender was not due to want of special staff.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“The point involved in this question is this. Out of 12½ lakhs of rupees sanctioned by the Government to be disbursed to the peasants under ‘agricultural loans’, Rs. 9½ lakhs had been returned to the Government. May I know from the Hon. Minister, if this returning of the amount was not due to want of special staff for disbursement of loans, why was it that the Government got it back? Is it because the Government thought that loans to peasants should not be sanctioned or is it because the peasants have not applied for loans or is it because the Government thought that that money is being wasted?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The question and answer give a wrong impression. The hon. Member conveniently forgets that about Rs. 51 lakhs had been disbursed. Only a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs and odd was surrendered. Five tahsildars and 21 Revenue Inspectors were employed for this purpose. As we found money we were rushing to the rescue of peasants. The last allotment was made at the end of the year.”

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ May I know from the Hon. Minister whether it is a fact that the disbursing authorities are held responsible for the recovery of loans and therefore the disbursing authorities are niggardly, cautious and stingy with regard to the sanctioning of these loan applications? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I do not know what the state of affairs were in the Pudukottah Durbar; but, generally, the disbursing authorities are not held responsible.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ On a point of order, Sir, సభ్యులు ఇతర నియోజకవర్గపు విషయముల గురించి మాట్లాడనవచ్చును, ప్రతి తడవ రివిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు, సభ్యులు ఆ విధంగా ఇతర నియోజకవర్గముల గురించి మాట్లాడుటకు అధికారము లేనట్లు, సమాధానమిస్తున్నారు. సభ్యులకు తమ నియోజకవర్గములు తప్ప, ఇతర నియోజకవర్గముల గురించి మాట్లాడుటకు అధికారము లేదా అని అడుగుచున్నాను.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ The hon. Member Sri V. Gopalakrishnaiah states that the Hon. Revenue Minister said that every Member should speak from the point of view of his constituency.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah has wholly misunderstood the joke. The Hon. Revenue Minister's idea was not to confine hon. Members each to his own constituency. The Hon. Revenue Minister was tempted to make a joke because an allegation was made that disbursing officers were made personally responsible for loans. They are responsible as all public officials are responsible. There is no question of personal responsibility by way of underwriting a loan.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that as soon as Rs. 12½ lakhs was sent to the Collector of Anantapur district for disbursement as loans, the Collector returned Rs. 9½ lakhs almost within a week? Did the Government investigate into the whole question as to why the Collector returned the amount? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ As I said, the allotment made was in the region of about 61 lakhs of rupees. A sum of about Rs. 51 lakhs had already been spent. As the balance of the amount was allotted late, it could not be disbursed within the period allowed. The actual figures of disbursement will be a little bit more because the figures furnished in the answer to the question are only up to the end of February and not up to the end of March.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ In view of the fact that loans were not paid to hundreds of applicants for whom loans were sanctioned by the Government and were surrendered to the Government by the Collector, will the Government at least now consider the fact that the surrendering of the sanctioned amount by the Collector is responsible for the famine situation in Anantapur district and grant an extra quota to that district? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ All these questions are very useful. But I do hope that the net result will not be that the Collectors will begin to disburse amounts in order to please some people without really looking into the necessity of each case.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ The point I ask for is this. It is true that the Government had spent about Rs. 51 lakhs. The Collector at the time he asked for extra allotment which the Government sanctioned knew that there were serious famine conditions in the district. Within a week after sanction by the Government, the Collector returned a sum of about Rs. 9½ lakhs as could not be disbursed and consequently the peasants were not able to get loans which were due to them. I should say that due to the inadequate arrangements made by the Collector the people were not able to get loans. I should like to know from the Government whether it is a fact or not? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Loans cannot be distributed like hand-bills. The whole thing had to be enquired into.”

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—“ May I know, Sir, the date of the allotment and the time for disbursement and may I know whether the local representatives made a strong protest against the surrender of this amount and there was ample time even after that to disburse the sums within the limited time? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I was lost in the long question, Sir.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ May I know, Sir, why the Government considered it necessary to return the nine lakhs of rupees to the Collector in spite of the fact that the Collector has surrendered it? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The Government returned in order that the money should be disbursed and, as a matter of fact, some money was disbursed.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ From the statement just now placed on the floor of the House, I think the Hon. Minister has restricted the relief that is being given in the famine areas. May I request the Government not to further restrict the very small relief in those distress areas? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Assembly is particularly the guardian of the finances of the State and I do hope that no impression will be created by which the executive will be led to believe that they should not carry out the instructions as to the distribution of the loans in the same careful manner as they have been hitherto doing.”

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House rent allowance for the menial staff of Vijayavada Municipality.

* 528 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Vijayavada Municipality in its C.R. No. 1087, dated the 30th November 1951, granted interim relief of Rs. 15 per mensem to all its staff;

(b) whether the municipal council in the same resolution also granted a house rent allowance of Rs. 5 to all its menial staff;

(c) whether a communication, dated the 5th December 1951, was received from the Vijayavada Municipality requesting the Government to pass orders on the resolution in view of the fact that the municipality's financial position could afford to meet the extra expenditure; and

(d) whether orders were passed as requested and, if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) The Municipal Council requested the Government to sanction an interim relief of Rs. 15 to all municipal employees and to sanction house rent allowance to sweepers and scavengers also.

“(c) The Commissioner communicated a copy of the resolution of the Municipal Council on the subject and solicited the orders of Government.

“(d) The proposals of the Municipal Council were not approved, as they were not acceptable. The Government have since passed orders permitting all Municipal Councils to pay house rent allowance to their conservancy staff at Rs. 3 (three) per mensem provided the municipal councils can meet the expenditure from their own funds without any grant from Government.”

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—“Are the Government aware of the fact that though the Government have sanctioned a meagre amount of Rs. 3 as house rent allowance the workers have not been paid even that sum of Rs. 3; and if so, will the Government take immediate action and see that the workers are paid without any further delay?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“Permission has been given to all the Municipal Councils, who can afford to meet the expenditure, to pay the allowance.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“The Hon. Minister for Local Administration has stated that the Government have not accepted the resolution of the Municipal Council. If this is the way, I would like to know how this Government is going to respect the resolutions of Municipal Councils.”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“The grant of interim relief of Rs. 15 to all municipal employees was not accepted by the Government.”

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Strike by the workers of Vijayavada Municipality.

* 529 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that 1,200 workers of the Vijayavada Municipality struck work on 28th March 1953 on the refusal of the Government to grant house rent allowance to them; and if so, what action Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The Municipal Health Officer, Vijayavada, reported that the sanitary workers of the municipality went on strike on 28th March 1953. The Government have already permitted Municipal Councils in Government Order, dated 25th March 1953, to pay a house rent allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem to each of the sanitary workers of the municipality who have not been provided with quarters.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“May I know, Sir, the house rent allowance the Hon. Minister is getting and the percentage it bears to his salary and also the percentage which the house rent allowance of Rs. 3 paid to the sanitary workers bears to their salary? Does the Hon. Minister think that the municipal workers can secure houses at a rent of Rs. 3 per mensem?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The hon. Member may work out the percentage himself.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“My question has not been answered, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member can give notice of a separate question.”

Construction of houses for slum-dwellers.

* 530 Q.—SRI C. R. RAMASWAMY : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of house building co-operative societies engaged in building houses for slum-dwellers in the Madras City; and

(b) whether he would consider the appointment of a Special Deputy Registrar with a view to assisting these slum-dwellers in forming house building co-operative societies?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) There are no housing societies engaged in building houses for slum-dwellers in the Madras City.

“(b) It is not feasible to organize housing societies for the slum-dwellers as they have no assured repaying capacity to repay Government loans which are given for house construction.”

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Opening of a Police station at Ananthapuram in Gingee taluk.

* 531 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received recently any representation to open a Police station at Ananthapuram in Gingee taluk, South Arcot district?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Yes, Sir, and the matter is under consideration."

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN:—"In view of the fact that there are clashes frequently between the Congress and the Communists in Ananthapuram, will the Government be pleased to open a police station there immediately?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I do not know whether clashes mentioned by hon. Members are true or not. But the opening of the station will be done as early as possible."

Japanese method of cultivation in Malabar district.

* 532 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether certain villages in Malabar district have been selected for trying the Japanese method of rice cultivation; and if so, the names of those villages?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"The list* of villages selected in Malabar district is placed on the table of the House."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE:—"May I know, Sir, in how many among the selected villages the demonstration propaganda has commenced this year?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"I am sure, Sir, in all the villages."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Will the Hon. Minister explain to us the difference between the Japanese method and the Malabar method?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"We have printed pamphlets with illustrations and the hon. Member can get one."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Are the Government aware that the consensus of opinion at a meeting of the Malabar Food Advisory Council was that the Malabar method of paddy cultivation was far superior to the Japanese method and that the Japanese method should not be applied to Malabar?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Sir, the Japanese method of paddy cultivation has been modified to suit the conditions in Madras."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"May I know, Sir, how much is being spent on propagating the Japanese method of cultivation?"

* Printed as Appendix IV on pages 371-372 infra.

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"I want notice, Sir."

Remuneration to school teachers for census work.

* 533 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation or report to the effect that some elementary school teachers are not yet paid remuneration due to them for working as enumerating clerks, etc., in the work on the Census of 1951; and if so, what action was taken?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Representations were received by Government from some enumerators that they were not paid the remuneration due to them for writing up the National Registers of Citizens. They were sent to the Tahsildars or the Municipal Commissioners concerned, who were the Charge Superintendents at the Census and whose duty it was to count the number of entries in the registers made by each and to disburse the amounts due by way of remuneration. In order to speed up the disbursement of the remuneration, the Government prescribed a fortnightly progress report from the Charge Superintendents (i.e.), Tahsildars and Municipal Commissioners, and the Collectors were asked to review these reports and to see that the payments were completed without further delay. A sum of about Rs. 2.7 lakhs out of a total estimated expenditure of Rs. 3.28 lakhs has been disbursed up to the end of February 1953. Some disbursements have been made during March 1953 also. It is expected that the remaining amount will soon be disbursed."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"In the answer it is stated that fortnightly reports are being called for. The Hon. the Chief Minister stated that the answer given on the floor of the House was prepared in April. Have the Government received any report recently as to the fact of disbursement?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"These are very old questions and very old answers and they have not been revised."

Abolition of hospitals under rural development schemes.

* 534 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government are going to abolish hospitals under rural development schemes?

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

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Income on Government Bus Transport Service.

* 535 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total net income on Government Bus Transport Service in Madras for the year 1951-52;

(b) whether a statement showing the actual net profit for the year 1951-52 will be placed on the table of the House; and

(c) whether any bonus is paid to workers; and if so, how much per worker?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) A statement^a furnishing the information required is laid on the table of the House.

“(c) A bonus of Rs. 5 each per mensem is paid to the drivers of the State Transport Department who satisfy certain prescribed conditions.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“The statement shows that nearly Rs. 16 lakhs of profits is being made and the Hon. Minister informs us that only Rs. 5 has been paid as bonus to each worker. Can he oblige the workers by paying Rs. 15, Sir?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“I am glad that my friend has raised the question. The drivers and conductors of the Transport Service get a laundry allowance of Re. 1-8-0 per mensem for washing their uniforms. They are supplied with two uniforms. Technical workers, who do duty for not less than eight hours, are given a night duty allowance of 25 per cent of their pay. Payment of retirement benefits at rates higher than those granted to other Government servants is also admissible. There is also the payment of compassionate gratuity to the family of the deceased workers at rates higher than those given to the families of other Government servants. There is a proposal to grant a good conduct allowance of Rs. 4 to the conductors. In view of this the Government thought that the present system was advantageous.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“Cannot the Hon. Minister increase the uniform allowance of the Motor Transport workers to make them as attractive as the Hon. Minister for Transport is?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“I thank the hon. Member for the compliment he has paid to me. But with regard to the allowance, we have worked out and found that Re. 1-8-0 is sufficient for cleaning two uniforms per month.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“Is it not a fact that the Government have refused to accept the recommendations of the Venkatarajah Award in respect of the bus workers of this State?”

^a Printed as Appendix V on page 372 infra.

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“A separate question may be put, Sir.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—“Will the Government consider the revision of the bonus on the basis of the formula applied by the Industrial Tribunals, in particular the Appellate Tribunal.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“I want notice, Sir.”

Construction of bridges over the ferries at Perimba and Pazhayangadi in North Malabar.

* 536 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any proposal is under consideration by the Government to construct bridges over the ferries at Perimba and Pazhayangadi in North Malabar?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The work of constructing a bridge across the Perimba ferry has already been approved by the Government for execution. There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to construct a bridge across the Pazhayangadi ferry.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“What is the estimated cost of the Perimba ferry bridge, and will the Government be pleased to consider the construction of the Pazhayangadi ferry bridge as the people are put to much inconvenience for want of that bridge?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The estimate for the bridge which has been sanctioned is Rs. 5.23 lakhs. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1953-54.

“So far as the other bridge is concerned, the Chief Engineer (Highways) has suggested that there should be a realignment of the highway for the construction of the bridge, and the Government have accepted his suggestion. The Government of India have been addressed separately for getting their approval for the realignment. If that is approved, a bridge can be thought of.”

Powers of Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars.

* 537 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answers to question No. 429 given on 11th December 1952 whether the Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars have got any independent powers to pass orders; and if so, in what matters?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“A statement^a showing the independent powers of Headquarters

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 373-374 infra.

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Deputy Tahsildars in the districts in which such posts have been sanctioned by the Government, is placed on the table of the House."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—"The statement placed on the table shows nothing except the powers of supervision over the work of the overburdened staff. Will the Government put an end to this stupidity of expenditure over the supervisory staff?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member should not use unparliamentary words."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—"Will the Government see that the work is run smoothly and efficiently in the interests of people by increasing the clerical staff instead of the unnecessary supervisory staff?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"The work is run efficiently. I do not know on what grounds he says that the work is not run efficiently."

Amount advanced to wholesale co-operative society.

* 538 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the amount advanced by the Government to each wholesale co-operative society up to date; and

(b) whether audit has been done each year punctually?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) The Government have not advanced any loan to Co-operative Wholesale Stores.

" (b) The final audit of all the Co-operative Wholesale Stores for the Co-operative year ending 30th June is generally completed by the end of December every year. During 1949-50 and 1950-51, the audit of 23 out of 24 Co-operative Wholesale Stores was completed by the end of December of the respective year while the audit of the remaining one store was completed in January of the next year. As regards the audit for the Co-operative year 1951-52, the audit of 22 out of 24 stores was completed by December 1952. The final audit of the remaining two stores is pending completion and the delay is due to heavy transactions in the stores."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—"May I know the main defects pointed out by the audit staff during the course of its audit affecting the economic position of this State?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—"I am afraid I cannot answer this question off-hand."

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Murder cases in Walluvanad and Ernad taluks.

* 539 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of murder cases registered in Walluvanad and Ernad taluks of Malabar from January 1, 1952 to December 31, 1952;

(b) how many of them were undetected and whether it includes the murder of one Alippu of Veeramangalam amsom in Walluvanad taluk; and

(c) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the Veeramangalam murder case and what action the Government have taken on the same?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) Twenty-four murder cases were registered in the Walluvanad and Ernad taluks of Malabar district during the Calendar year 1952.

" (b) One of the 24 murder cases was treated as undetected, and that case relates to the alleged murder of Alippu of Veeramangalam.

" (c) A copy of a resolution passed at a public meeting at Cherplasserri alleging inaction on the part of the police in regard to the alleged murder of Alippu was received by the Government in August 1952. The Inspector-General's report in the matter shows that the case was treated as undetected, as sufficient evidence was not forthcoming to sustain a charge under Section 302, I.P.C., against the accused who was suspected in the case."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—"How many cases of murder were reported from Feroke in Ernad taluk? Are the Government aware of the fact, from the resolutions of public associations and from the Vigilance Committee, Feroke, that there is a strong suspicion about the alleged existence of an organized band of murderers in Feroke and, if so, will they take early action?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I am sorry I cannot answer with regard to Feroke, because I do not have the figures here. But I know that passing of resolutions in public meetings regarding murder cases is becoming more and more common."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—"On a point of order, Sir. This question relates to the port folio of the Minister for Law. So long as the Hon. Minister for Law is present, I think it is his duty and a matter of courtesy to the House that he gives the answer. If he is absent, it is all right if some other Minister gives the answer."

MR. SPEAKER :—"It is not our concern; it is a concern of the Cabinet. This is no point of order at all."

SRI C. V. R. RAO :—"Has the Hon. Minister for Finance specialised in murder matters?"

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SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—"Have the Government received any memorandum from the people of Feroke through the Hon. Minister for Law who toured the area to the effect that the Inspector of Police, Perintalmanna, is not serious about the enquiry?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I have already stated that a petition was received and that it was sent to the Inspector-General of Police. The matter was investigated not only by the Inspector but also under the supervision of the Deputy Superintendent of Police."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"There have been so many murder cases in Ernad and Walluvanad taluks. Especially in Feroke, the life and property of the innocent citizens are in danger. That is the general feeling among the people. Will the Government be pleased to make an enquiry and see that the culprits are booked?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The assumption of the hon. Member is wrong. Out of 24 cases, 23 have been detected and the criminals have been charged; only one case was undetected."

Selection for the training as Executive and Special Officers of Panchayats.

* 540 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have selected since 1950, candidates for undergoing training as Executive and Special Officers of Panchayats under District Panchayat Officers in various districts, the number of persons to whom training was so given since 1950 and the number of trainees who were appointed as Executive Officers or Special Officers of Panchayats up to 31st December 1952; and

(b) of the number of persons who were given training since 1950 in (a), the number of persons remaining on the waiting list on 31st December 1952 unprovided with jobs under heads (1) one year and below after training, and (2) above one year after training?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" (a) The Government as well as the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards selected candidates for appointment as Executive Officers and deputed them for training under District Panchayat Officers. The number of such persons trained in 1950, 1951 and 1952 is 146 and the number of the trainees appointed so far as Executive Officers is 63.

" (b) The number of trainees on the waiting list on 31st December 1952 after weeding out the names of those whom it would not be possible to appoint in the next two years, is as follows:—

For one year and less after training	...	11
For a period exceeding one year after training	...	19 "

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SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"While there are available trainees who have undergone the training, is it a fact that the Government have been allowing the appointment to the said posts of persons who have not undergone any training at all?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"The so-called training is only working under some District Panchayat Officer for fifteen days. But competent people should be selected as Executive Officers. I think whoever is competent is being selected by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"అయ్యో! కొందరిని జిల్లా పంచాయతీ అఫీసర్ల ద్వారా training కు పంపించి వారికి certificate లు ఇచ్చి list లో చేర్చినటువంటివారిని disqualify చేసి కొత్తవారికి, qualification లేనివారికి ఎందుకు ఇవ్వవలసి వస్తుందో విపరీతంగా?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"I have already 10-30 answered the question. Too many were trained for too few a.m. places and so good people were selected and some other people were omitted."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"While persons had been selected for training and later on did undergo training and get certificates, why were they kept in the waiting list while others who were not selected for, and who did not undergo training, were selected?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"No one is posted who is not trained. But some were omitted and some good people with higher qualifications and good personality were selected."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Will the Government consider the desirability of recruiting these candidates through the usual channel, namely, the Madras Public Service Commission which is above suspicion?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"The matter will be considered, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Question time is over and the rest of the questions will be printed in the official proceedings."

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

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member first come to my Chamber and discuss the matter. He can raise the point afterwards in the House."

Sales tax collections.

* 541 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state whether there has been any fall in sales tax collections in each district as a result of decontrol and the closure of Fair Price shops in the State; and, if so, to what extent?

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THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Yes. A statement^a showing the fall in sales tax collections in each district from the time of decontrol or closure of the fair price shops, as the case may be, till the end of February 1953, is placed on the table of the House. The fall in collections has been arrived at with reference to the figures relating to the year 1951-52."

Prohibition offences in Visakhapatnam district.

* 542 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state how many were arrested and convicted in the year 1952-53 for Prohibition offences in Visakhapatnam district?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER :—" The number of persons arrested in Visakhapatnam district in 1952-53 for offences under the Madras Prohibition Act was 6,562 and the number of persons convicted, 3,126."

Alleged mismanagement of the Siva temple at Vikramangalam, Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 543 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any complaint, dated 24th July 1952, from Sri A. R. Srinivasan, proprietor of Kalpana Photo Studio, Ariyalur, regarding the mismanagement of the Siva temple at Vikramangalam, Udayarpalayam taluk; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" (a) A petition, dated 24th July 1952, from one Sri A. R. Srinivasan was received by Government.

" (b) It was referred to the Deputy Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, Tanjore, who after making necessary enquiries, framed charges against Sri K. Sivagnana Moopanan, one of the trustees of the Sri Soleswara temple, Vikramangalam, mainly responsible for mismanagement and removed him from office. One other trustee who was in close collaboration with Moopanan tendered resignation of his trusteeship and has been replaced by a suitable person."

Proceedings against Kisan Sabha workers in Tanjore district.

* 544 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAJ: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how many proceedings under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were lodged in Tanjore district during the years 1952 and 1953 on the Kisan Sabha workers; and

^a Printed as Appendix VII on page 375 infra.

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(b) how many of them were dismissed, how many pending, and how many persons were bound over?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) & (b) During 1952, 39 cases under section 107, Criminal Procedure Code, were initiated. Out of these 19 cases ended in discharge. Action was dropped in 16 cases and 4 cases were pending. No one was bound over during that year.

" During 1953, three such cases were initiated, out of which two are pending. One person has been bound over."

Supply of costly medicines to the N.G.Os.

* 545 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any circular or orders or directions to the several Government Hospitals in the State, not to prescribe costly medicines to the N.G.Os. and their families; and

(b) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) Consequent on the orders of Government exempting the Non-Gazetted officers and their families from payment of diet charges and the entire cost of special and expensive drugs administered to them in Government Medical Institutions, instructions have been issued to the effect that Medical Officers should not prescribe expensive drugs, tonics, laxatives or other elegant and proprietary preparations for the use of Government servants and members of their families as a matter of course when drugs of equal therapeutic value are available in the Government Medical Institutions."

Restoration of the breached tank in Peddannavaripalli village, Kadiri taluk.

* 546 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scheme to restore the breached tank in Peddannavaripalli village of Kadiri taluk is included in the Budget for 1953-54 for execution; and

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of the scheme and the extent of acreage of land to be brought under cultivation?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) No. It is proposed to consider the question of sanction of the scheme under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme.

" (b) The scheme is estimated to cost about Rs. 3.80 lakhs for works or about Rs. 4.94 lakhs inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The scheme will enable the raising of one crop on an extent of 300 acres and two crops on an extent of 100 acres."

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Profit of the Kerala Soap Factory.

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

(a) what was the net profit of the Kerala Soap Factory in each of the last four years;

(b) how many workers were retrenched in the last four years; and

(c) in which year did the Government give a grant of Rs. 1,00,000 to Techno Chemicals, Limited, Kozhikode, which was competing with Government Soap Factory?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The net profit of the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, in each of the last four years is as follows :—

Year.	Net profits.
	RS.
1948-49	1,44,988
1949-50	78,895
1950-51	31,915
1951-52	53,074

“(b) Fifty-two workers were retrenched in the last four years.

“(c) The amount was sanctioned in 1949 but was disbursed on 29th April 1950.”

Gasson Police Benevolent Fund.

* 548 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total amount of Godson's Fund (collected from police constables) available with Government now;

(b) how much amount was spent during last year;

(c) whether the Government will place a copy of the rules governing the purposes and utility of the fund; and

(d) whether the Government have contributed anything to this fund?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) There is no fund for Police constables in the Police department known as ‘Godson's Fund’, but there is a fund called ‘Gasson Police Benevolent Fund’. This is a non-Government fund catering to the needs of the constabulary, etc., in the Police department. A total amount of Rs. 1,36,809-12-5 was collected for this fund up to 31st December 1952.

“(b) A sum of Rs. 9,982-8-0 was spent out of the Fund during 1952.

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“(c) A copy of the Rules governing the Gasson Police Benevolent Fund is placed on the table of the House.

“(d) Government have not made any contribution to this Fund.”

Travelling allowances of Revenue Inspectors and Managers of Estates.

* 549 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the criterion for fixation and payments of different kinds of Travelling Allowances, i.e., (1) Fixed Travelling Allowance for regular Firka Revenue Inspectors and Tahsildars; and (2) Madras Travelling Allowance for Special Revenue Inspectors for their Estate duties and Managers of Estates?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Fixed Travelling allowance is granted to officers who have a limited jurisdiction and who have to tour for a minimum number of days. Travelling allowance under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules is granted to officers who have an extensive area to tour and where no minimum touring is prescribed. Revenue Inspectors, Deputy Tahsildars and Tahsildars employed for Estate work are paid Fixed Travelling Allowance as those in the regular line, if their jurisdiction is a firka, a sub-taluk or a taluk respectively. They are, however, paid travelling allowance under Madras Travelling Allowance Rules for tours outside a firka, a sub-taluk or a taluk as the case may be subject to the condition that proportionate deduction should be made in the fixed travelling allowance for the number of days for which travelling allowance under Madras Travelling Allowance Rules is claimed.”

Collection of Profession tax from District Board teachers.

* 550 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have received recommendations from the District Boards of Cuddapah and Anantapur not to levy profession tax on District Board teachers; and if so, the decision taken by Government upon it?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“A representation on the subject has been received from the Anantapur District Board but not from Cuddapah District Board. The Anantapur District Board was informed that its proposal to exempt its elementary school teachers in non-panchayat areas would result in discrimination in favour of the teachers in non-panchayat areas vis-a-vis those employed in panchayat areas and would therefore be objectionable and that as the financial position of the District Board is not sound, it may reconsider the matter and cancel the exemption.”

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*Alleged misappropriation of funds of the Nilambur
P.C.C. Society.*

* 551 Q.—SRI R. KRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any information regarding the misappropriation of funds of the Nilambur Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Malabar district;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken regarding the same; and

(c) who are responsible for the misappropriation?

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

“(b) & (c) The matter is under investigation.”

*Alleged misappropriation of funds of the Nilambur
P.C.C. Society.*

* 552 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Rs. 60,000 were missing from the Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society at Nilambur, South Malabar; and

(b) whether the Government received any representation regarding the same; and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) No, Sir. But a sum of Rs. 58,993-10-7 is reported to be outstanding against the purchasing agents.

“(b) Yes, Sir. The matter is under examination.”

*Development Boards for Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam
districts.*

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

(a) whether any representations have been received by the Government for the appointment of a Development Board for Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts on the lines of Rayalseema Development Board; and

(b) if so, what the Government are contemplating in this respect?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answers to Starred Question No. 132 given on 25th November 1952, please see pages 523-524 of Volume V—No. 7 of the Madras Legislative Assembly Debates.”

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*Supply of water to the reservoir from the Kommamuru Canal
in Guntur.*

* 554 Q.—SRI N. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether he promised the Commissioner and the Chairman of Guntur Municipality that he would make arrangements to keep the Kommamuru Canal open till the end of April so that the water in the canal might be pumped into the reservoir; and

(b) whether the Hon. the Minister is aware that the Kommamuru Canal was closed on 15th March?

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

“(b) No. On the other hand, arrangements have been made to keep the Kommamuru Canal open till 10th April 1953.”

*Grant by the Central Government under the subsidized
Industrial Housing Scheme.*

* 555 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government had applied for a grant to the Government of India under the subsidized Industrial Housing Scheme; and

(b) if so, for how much?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Accidents in the Andhra Power-house, Vijayavada.

* 556 Q.—SRI P. SHYAM SUNDAR RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many accidents have occurred in the Andhra Power-house, Vijayavada, from 1950 to the end of 1953 February;

(b) how many have lost their lives in the said accidents and for what reasons;

(c) what action has been taken by the Government to help the families of the persons concerned; and

(d) whether the Government have taken any steps to prevent recurrence of such accidents?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) to (d) A statement giving the required information is laid on the table of the House.”

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Assignment of lands in Rudrapaka and Unikili of Kaikalur taluk.

* 557 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Harijans of Rudrapaka and Unikili of Kaikalur taluk, represented to Government last year regarding the assignment of the following resurvey numbers which have been in their possession for the last several years to the political sufferers:—

Rudrapaka.—R.S. Nos. 11, 33-1, 4-1, 12-1, 27 and 32-1 B;

Unikili.—R.S. Nos. 40-2, 67-1, 42, 64-2, 44-1, 44-2, 63, 58-1, 45-1, 55-1, 54-2, 57-2, 119-1, 112-2 and 124-2;

(b) if so, what action was taken by Government in this matter;

(c) whether pattas were issued to the political sufferers and if so, when and for how many;

(d) whether the Harijans were evicted from the lands and the lands handed over to the political sufferers; and

(e) for how many years the Harijans have been in possession of the lands; and whether the Government will place copies of the Adangal for resurvey numbers for the last six faslis on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) The lands were granted to 14 political sufferers. It is not known in how many of these cases pattas have been issued.

“(d) Occupations subsequent to 1st May 1948 or in excess of 5 acres were evicted and the land granted to political sufferers.

“(e) Most of these lands were being cultivated since fasli 1353. The Government do not consider that any useful purpose will be served by placing extracts of adangal for these re-survey numbers for the last six faslis on the table of the House.”

Travelling allowance bills of Police officers.

* 558 Q.—SRI M. DHARMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Police officers in Chingleput district will have to prepare their travelling allowance bills before 10th of every month; and

(b) whether the Government have specified or fixed any date within which the countersigning authority should countersign the travelling allowance bills?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) The procedure followed in regard to the submission of the Travelling Allowance Bills of the staff of Police Stations and Circles is as follows:—

In respect of journeys made in month by Inspectors and the Station staff, Travelling Allowance Bills for each category of officers and men are consolidated and forwarded to the District Police Office by the 5th of the succeeding month; and the Travelling Allowance Bills are checked, verified and passed by the District Superintendent of Police who is both the drawing officer and the controlling officer for the above staff.

“(b) The answer is in the negative.”

Representations from the Major Panchayat Boards regarding execution of works.

* 559 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been made to the Government by the Major Panchayat Boards about the delay and difficulty experienced by them in the preparation of estimates for the execution of works; and

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

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) The answer a to the question is placed on the table of the House.”

Alleged beating of a student by the Sub-Inspector of Police, Cuddapah.

* 560 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any report stating that the Sub-Inspector of Police, Cuddapah, has beaten a student Sri K. Venkatasubbiah to unconsciousness on 26th February 1953 at the Industrial and other exhibition held at Cuddapah;

(b) whether it is a fact that it is reported that an M.L.A. (Sri P. Venkatasubbiah), and the local senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies are witnesses to it;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Assistant Surgeon, Government Headquarters Hospital, Cuddapah, has issued a certificate for the wounds inflicted on the student;

(d) whether it is a fact that Sri P. Venkatasubbiah, M.L.A., met a member of this Cabinet (Hon. Minister for Education) when he visited Cuddapah on 2nd March 1953 and presented a memorandum on behalf of the students and requested the Government to take severe action against the concerned Sub-Inspector of Police; and

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(e) if so, whether any action has been taken against the Sub-Inspector of Police?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) to (e) Government have received information on an enquiry with reference to this question that the student referred to by the hon. Member has filed a complaint before Court and the matter is now *sub judice*.”

Local Fund dispensary at Bhavani.

* 561 Q.—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to take up the Local Fund dispensary at Bhavani; and

(b) whether the District Medical Officer has recommended to the Government the taking over of the hospital?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) & (b) Proposals for the provincialization of taluk headquarters medical institutions including the Local Fund hospital, Bhavani, were received from the Director of Medical Services. The Government have since decided that the proposal to take over a few taluk headquarters medical institutions during 1953–54 may be deferred.”

Extension of the Malampuzha irrigation to the right bank.

* 562 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government received any memorandum, dated 3rd March 1953, from Sri P. S. Nair on behalf of the people of Puthuppariyaram and Kavalpad amsams in Palghat taluk, South Malabar, requesting the Government for the extension of Malampuzha irrigation now confined to the left bank of the river, to amsams on the right bank also; and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“Yes; the Government have called for a report from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).”

Conference for improving the conditions of workers in beedi factories.

* 563 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether he held any conference with the proprietors, branch managers and workers of beedi factories either separately or jointly for improving the conditions of the workers after the last session of the Assembly; and

(b) if so, the results thereof?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) No, but conferences were held before the last sessions.

“(b) The subject is still under consideration.”

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Cyclone Relief Committee for the Tiruchirappalli district.

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

(a) whether any non-official relief committee was constituted by the Collector of Tiruchirappalli for the purpose of giving relief to the people affected by cyclone in the district;

(b) what is the total amount collected by the committee in cash and in kind;

(c) how many times the committee met; and

(d) whether the committee is still functioning or when it was wound up?

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

“(a) Yes.

“(b) The total amount collected by the Committee up to 15th March 1953 is Rs. 20,223–4–0. Nothing was collected in kind.

“(c) Only one meeting of the Committee was held.

“(d) The Committee is still functioning.”

Murder cases in Wynaad and Kozhikode taluks.

* 565 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have got complaints from Wynaad and Kozhikode taluks that many murder cases have not been properly detected by the police; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have taken any action against the officers concerned who are in charge of that area?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) Government have received petitions regarding four murder cases which are alleged to have occurred in Wynaad and Kozhikode taluks recently. In two out of the four cases, it was alleged that the police had failed to detect the cases.

“(b) In one of the two cases which the police are alleged to have failed in detecting, the Inspector-General of Police has reported that the allegation has no basis, and the second complaint has been transferred to the Inspector-General of Police for disposal. The question of taking action against any Police officers did not arise in connexion with the complaints.”

Shortage of sulphate of ammonia in the Sales Society, Tindivanam.

* 566 Q.—SRI M. VENUGOPALA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received from the public at Tindivanam complaining against the shortage of $7\frac{1}{2}$ tons of sulphate of ammonia entrusted for sale with the Sales Society, Tindivanam;

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(b) if so, what action has so far been taken on it; and

(c) if action has been taken, what is the stage at which the enquiry stands?

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

“(b) & (c) The matter is under examination.”

Bridge over Kadiangad river, North Malabar.

* 567 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the public of Perambra and its surrounding villages in North Malabar to construct a bridge over Kadiangad river on Kuttiady-Perambra road; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

*Alleged lathi charge by police at Virudunagar on
14th March 1953.*

* 568 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether there was a lathi charge on the people by the police on 14th March 1953 at Virudunagar in connexion with Meenambikai Motor Strike; if so, what were the reasons for the lathi charge?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“The strikers and their friends were physically obstructing those who were taking out buses. They were duly warned not to indulge in such illegal obstruction. They dispersed when they saw that the police were ready for action. There was no lathi charge.”

Exploitation of the iron ore in Salem district.

* 569 Q.—SRI M. P. SUBRAMANYAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether there is any proposal at present before the Government to exploit the iron ore in Salem district?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Yes, Sir. The economic feasibility of setting up an iron and steel plant utilizing Salem iron ores and lignite deposits of South Arcot district is under the consideration of the Government.”

Supply of power from Machkund Project.

* 570 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of energy that will be generated in Machkund and how much of its power will be distributed in the first stage and to which parts; and

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(b) whether the Government are proposing to give top priority to the economically backward districts of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam in the matter of supply of power in the first stage itself?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given on 25th November 1952 to the starred question No. 137. Execution of schemes for extension of electricity will depend on the availability of funds including local contributions forthcoming.”

Investigation about the death of one Puthiyapurayil Kannan of Chirakkal taluk.

* 571 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received in the first quarter of 1952 any representation from the residents of Malappattam village in Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, regarding the failure of the police to make satisfactory investigation into the death of one Puthiyapurayil Kannan, and if so, what action was taken?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“A petition was received in June 1952 from certain residents of Malappattam village in Chirakkal taluk, North Malabar, alleging that Puthiyapurayil Kannan had been murdered. The petition was transferred to the Inspector-General of Police, and elaborate enquiries were made by the police. They were however unable to obtain any clue as to the cause of the death. The case was therefore treated as undetectable.”

Election to the Vanapamula Panchayat, Gudivada taluk.

* 572 Q.—SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the election for the panchayat of Vanapamula, Gudivada taluk, Krishna district, was scheduled to take place on the 31st March 1953;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Government have stayed the conduct of elections by a telegraphic order, and if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Government received any representation to stay the elections, if so, who are the petitioners; and on what date it was received; and

(d) whether the Government will place a copy of it on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) The election to the panchayat was scheduled to take place on the 30th March 1953.

“(b) & (c) Yes. A representation was received on the 28th March 1953 from one Sri V. Narasiah on behalf of a section of the voters of the village of Vanapamula, to the effect that

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a large number of voters who were newly added to the electoral roll of the Legislative Assembly, due to revision of the roll in 1952, were not included in the electoral roll of the panchayat and that these voters would be deprived of the right of exercising their franchise if elections were held on the 30th March 1953. The Government had, therefore, issued orders by telegram staying the said elections.

“(d) A copy ^a of the petition is laid on the table of the House.”

*Vallamunda Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society,
Wynaad taluk.*

* 573 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state whether the Government have decided to liquidate Vallamunda Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society in Wynaad taluk, Malabar; and if so, why?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“No such decision has been taken.”

*Visit of Hon. Minister for Land Revenue to Tanur in
Ponnani taluk.*

* 574 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what Government business made the Revenue Minister visit Tanur, Ponnani taluk, Malabar, on 19th December 1952;

(b) what was the amount spent on police bandobast during the visit of the Hon. Minister in Malabar; and

(c) whether the place of visit of the Hon. Minister was under “144” during his visit, and if so, why?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) The Minister for Land Revenue visited Malabar district to keep himself in touch with the affairs of the State for the efficient discharge of his duties as Minister and the amount spent on police bandobast during the visit was Rs. 126.

“(c) An order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, promulgated by the Stationary Sub-Magistrate, Tirur, was in force at Tanur at that time. The order had been made in order to prevent a clash between two local parties.”

The Rayalaseema Development Board.

* 575 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when the Rayalaseema Development Board was constituted;

^a Printed as Appendix XI on page 381 infra.

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(b) what decisions of the Board have so far been implemented;

(c) how many times the Board met since the present members assumed office;

(d) what decisions have been made during the last four months;

(e) how many decisions have been implemented; and

(f) whether a Sub-Committee of the Board has been formed; if so, when and for what purpose?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) to (f) The answer ^a is placed on the table of the House.”

*Retrenchment in the Hindustan Ship Building Yard,
Visakhapatnam.*

* 576 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 813 workers of the Hindustan Ship Building Yard have been retrenched recently in Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

“(b) The Hindustan Shipyard, Limited, have reported that the workers are surplus to the present and even the future requirements of the Company.”

Gruel centres in Penukonda taluk.

* 577 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) under what class of famine affected area Penukonda taluk is classified;

(b) what is the amount surrendered by the Anantapur District Collector in the month of February;

(c) how many gruel centres were closed in February in Penukonda taluk; and

(d) why they were closed?

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

“(a) Penukonda taluk has been declared as Group B area.

“(b) A sum of Rs. 9,55,000 under Loans under Land Improvement Loans and Agriculturists' Loans Acts and a sum of Rs. 50,000 under Loans for pumping installations were surrendered in February 1953. No amount was surrendered by the Collector out of the allotment for famine relief.

“(c) Twenty-two gruel centres were closed in Penukonda taluk during February 1953.

^a Printed as Appendix XII on pages 382-390 infra.

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"(d) The gruel centres were closed on account of the improvement in the seasonal conditions at the time of closure."

Cost of living index for the working class.

* 578 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of living index for working class for the month of December 1952, the month of January 1953 and February 1953; and

(b) whether the Government have ascertained the probable causes for the sudden increase in the cost of living index?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) The cost of living index numbers for working classes in Madras City for the months of December 1952, January 1953 and February 1953 were 327, 327 and 351, respectively.

“(b) Yes, Sir. The Government are aware of the causes for the rise in the cost of living index. It is mainly due to the fixing of the price of rice in fair price shops, at about As. 12-6 whereas previously it was 10 annas. The price in February was fixed on a basis already fully explained on the floor of the House. As against this the price of wheat broken and issued at fair price shops was 10 annas to As. 10-6 only. This wheat is as easily cooked as rice and would be of much higher nutritional value and would have brought the index down and maintained it at the January level.”

Reports and Government Orders regarding irrigation projects.

* 579 Q.—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether copies of all reports relating to and Government Orders sanctioning irrigation project schemes are placed in the Legislature Library; and

(b) whether the Government have provided any other alternative source accessible to the Legislators to have the benefit of those reports and Government Orders?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) This is not being done.

“(b) The Madras Information, the State Administration Reports Parts I and II, and the Administration Reports of the Irrigation Department Parts II-A and B, copies of which are supplied to the Legislature Library give information about the Irrigation projects sanctioned, their cost, etc. If any Member requires further specific information about sanctioned schemes, he can obtain them from the Government or the Chief Engineers concerned.”

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Application of G.O. Ms. No. 2332, Public (Political), dated 1st October 1952, in Pudukkottai Division.

* 580 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether G.O. Ms. No. 2332, Public (Political), dated 1st October 1952, has been applied as per each department of the former Pudukkottai State (now Pudukkottai Division of Tiruchirappalli district); and

(b) if so, to what extent applied and with what results?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) G.O. Ms. No. 2332, Public (Political), dated 1st October 1952, is applicable only to such of the State employees who have been absorbed in the Madras Services and not to whole departments of the former Pudukkottai State as such. Employees of the Pudukkottai State who have not been absorbed in the Madras Services do not come under the purview of the said Government order.

“(b) This does not arise in view of the answer to clause (a) above.”

Report of the Delimitation Commission.

* 581 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have received the report of the Chandrasekara Ayyar Delimitation Commission; and if so, will the Government be pleased to place a copy of the report on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The Member presumably refers to the proposals of the Delimitation Commission, India, published on the 18th May 1953, in regard to the number of seats to be allotted to each of the States in the House of the People and the number of seats to be assigned to the Legislative Assemblies of the various States, and calling for objections or suggestions in regard to these proposals. These proposals have been received by the Government and a copy of the same is placed on the table of the House.”

Power-supply under the Pykara-Mettur Hydro-Electric Systems.

* 582 Q.—SRI P. S. NALLA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the number of consumer applications for power supply already sanctioned but not executed, under the Pykara and Mettur Hydro-Electric Systems?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“There are about 4,500 consumer applications in Pykara Electricity System and about 8,000 applications in Mettur Electricity System sanctioned but not executed so far.”

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UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.*Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies in Malabar.*

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

(a) whether there has been any case of defalcation, cheating, breach of trust or other acts involving criminal offence in any of the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies of Malabar;

(b) if so, the name of the society, the nature of the offence and the amounts involved;

(c) what steps the Government have taken with respect to each case, when and with what result;

(d) whether there are any cases pending, and if so, at what stage and when proceedings were initiated;

(e) whether the Government have any proposal to re-organize these societies to make them more efficient; and

(f) whether the Government have received any representation for the formation of a federation of these societies and if so, the action taken thereon?

A.—(a) to (d) A statement ^a containing the particulars required is appended.

(e) The answer is in the affirmative. In order to make these societies more efficient the Government have recently examined the proposal for the transfer of the administrative control over these societies in Malabar from the Collector of Malabar to the Co-operative Department and decided that the Collector should continue to be in charge of the administration of the societies in view of the fact that they continue to deal in the distribution of foodgrains.

(f) The question will be considered when proposals are received from the Collector of Malabar.

Number of houses constructed for Harijans.

50 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of houses constructed by the Government or with the aid of the Government and used to house the Harijans in the State district-war; and

(b) how many houses similarly constructed were for others and the approximate amount spent up till now?

^a Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 391-392 infra.

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

District.	Number of houses constructed.
1 Coimbatore	41
2 Madurai	6
3 Ramanathapuram	16
4 Madras City	203

No houses were constructed by the Government or with the Government aid for the use of the Harijans in other districts.

(b) Since the introduction in the year 1947 of the Urban Housing Scheme, 3,865 houses had been completed by the Housing Societies and 1,893 houses were under construction in different stages as on 30th November 1952. The amount of Government loan spent on the houses completed and those under construction is Rs. 333.37 lakhs.

The Public Works Department also constructs houses but the houses are constructed only for Government servants holding particular posts as a rule and not for private individuals of any caste or community.

Assignment of lands for agricultural purposes.

51 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many acres of the land were assigned to the Harijans for agricultural purposes district-war and year-war for the last five years; and

(b) how many house-sites were provided district-war and year-war for the past five years?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement ^a is laid on the table of the House.

Repayment of loans granted under the State Aid to Industries Act.

52 Q.—SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) what are the usual conditions, if any, for repaying the loans granted under the State Aid to Industries Act since 1947; and

(b) the progress of those industries in repaying the loans?

A.—(a) The more important conditions prescribed in connexion with the repayment of loans granted under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act, 1922 (Madras Act V of 1923), are furnished in the appended statement^b.

^a Printed as Appendix XIV on page 393 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XXVII on pages 421-423 infra.

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- (b) Necessary information has already been furnished in the printed answer to the unstarred question No. 38 put by Sri M. Narayana Kurup, M.L.A., on 2nd April 1953.

The Defence squads.

53 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of villages where defence squads were formed and are now functioning in the districts mentioned in answer to Starred question No. 268 on 24th March 1952 in the Assembly.

(b) the number of fire arms supplied to and retained by the defence squads and which were in their possession as on 31st December 1952; and

(c) the total amount of remuneration paid to officers and men in connexion with the organization, etc., of the defence squads in each of the districts referred to in (a) in the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53?

A.—(a) to (c) As the situation is still doubtful it is considered not desirable in the public interest to give the information asked for.

Filing of cases under the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act.

54 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of landholders concerned who have filed the particulars required of them according to the rules issued under sections 3 (4) and 7 of the Madras Estates Land (Reduction of Rent) Act;

(b) the number of landholders who have defaulted in furnishing the above particulars, and among them the number of those whose default is for one year and above; and

(c) the number of prosecutions launched against such defaulters?

A.—(a) to (c) A statement^a showing the particulars is placed on the table of the House.

Functions of the Food Production Committees.

55 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the exact functions of the Food Production Committees in the State;

(b) what is the work done so far by the Committee in the Visakhapatnam district in the year 1952-53;

^a Printed as Appendix XV on page 394 infra.

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(c) whether any of the resolutions of the Committee has been accepted by the Government; and

(d) if so, what they are?

A.—(a) Presumably the hon. Member means the District Food Production Committees. The functions of these Committees are—

(i) to hear representations of ryots seeking assistance for increasing production of foodgrains in their holdings;

(ii) to review the working of the various Grow More Food Schemes in the district and submit periodical reports to the Provincial Committee at the Ministerial level;

(iii) to make recommendations to the Provincial Committee on Grow More Food measures;

(b) During the year 1952-53 four meetings of the Committee were held. Eleven resolutions were passed by the Committee. All the resolutions were conveyed to the Board and Government for information and necessary action. On five resolutions out of these, action was taken by the Collector himself. These resolutions related to supply of labour to the Public Works Department, removal of glass and iron pieces from the urban compost, etc. In respect of the remaining six resolutions action of the Government was called for.

(c) Two out of the six resolutions referred to the Government were accepted by them.

(d) They are—

(i) While reviewing the progress of work under the Well Subsidy Scheme, Sri K. V. Ramesam pointed out that boring sets should be made easily available to the cultivators for sinking wells and that this help should be given irrespective of whether the applicant has or has not been granted a subsidy for well sinking.

(ii) He has also pointed out that there is some delay in the disposal of applications for electric connexion in Chodavaram area. If applications are disposed of speedily and electric connexions are granted for agricultural purposes, it will help the cultivators to pump water from wells and it will help production of more food. He desired that the appropriate authority should be addressed in the matter so as to ensure that applications from the ryots in Chodavaram area for electric connexions are speedily disposed of.

Amount allotted for the amelioration of the Backward Classes.

56 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the amount allotted districtwar for the amelioration of Backward Classes during the year 1951-52; and

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(b) the amount unspent for want of sufficient number of applicants in each district?

A.—(a) A sum of Rs. 11,00,000 was provided for the whole State. No allotment was made out of this sum in the order of districts.

(b) Does not arise. It may however be stated that out of the total budget provision of Rs. 11,00,000 set apart for the amelioration of Backward Classes for the year 1951-52, only about Rs. 30,000 was left unspent at the end of the year.

Handloom and Pitloom weavers in Malabar.

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

(a) whether the Government have statistics of the number of handloom and pitloom weavers in Malabar and if so, what they are;

(b) the number of handloom weavers who are working in handloom factories and handloom weavers who possess their own looms;

(c) how many handloom or pitloom weavers in Malabar have been benefited by the Ryan Scheme; and

(d) the nature of help so far rendered by the Government to relieve the distress among handloom weavers with special reference to Malabar?

A.—(a) & (b) The number of handlooms and pitlooms in Malabar district are given below:—

	Inside Co-operative fold.	Outside Co-operative fold.	Total.
Handlooms ..	117	28,356	28,473
Pitlooms ..	6,293	17,904	24,197
Total ..	6,410	46,260	52,670

After the introduction of Relief Scheme in Malabar district the number of handlooms working in the Co-operative fold is 7,833. The total number of weavers working the above looms are not available.

(c) 2,670.

(d) The following relief measures have been extended to the distressed weavers in Malabar district:

(1) Cash grant of Rs. 7,000 (sanctioned by Government) has been allotted to the various charitable institutions for disbursement to the distressed weavers.

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(2) A total sum of Rs. 6,399-15-0 has been allotted for weavers relief at some centres from out of the common good fund of the Producers'-cum-Consumers' Societies under the sanction accorded by the Collector.

(3) Special gruel centres for weavers have been opened in five big urban weaving centres in Malabar district; four more centres will be opened shortly.

(4) A sum of Rs. 16,065 has been distributed as interest-free loans towards the share capital for the new weavers admitted into the weavers' co-operative societies under the Relief Scheme.

(5) A sum of Rs. 1,75,875 has been provided for the societies working the Relief Scheme by District Co-operative Central Bank as working capital.

(6) The Government have ordered that yarn supplies may be made to the handloom factories in Malabar district direct from the mills at ex-mill rates provided that the consumption of each factory is at least two bales per month and that for other factories, supplies of yarn may be made direct from State nominees.

Taluk Headquarters Hospital, Perintalmanna.

58 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the present bed strength and the average number of daily attendance of both out-patients and in-patients in the Taluk Headquarters Hospital at Perintalmanna;

(b) the suggestions contained in the inspection report of the Deputy Surgeon-General when he visited the hospital in the year 1950; and

(c) what action the Government have taken to implement the suggestions for improving the conditions of the said hospital?

A.—(a) to (c) A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House

Number of Government servants involved in Andhra Province agitation.

59 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the number of State Government servants against whom disciplinary action was taken or is pending for abstaining from office work during the recent Andhra Province agitation in all the eleven Andhra districts?

A.—The question having been sent to all Collectors we have received nil reports from all the eleven concerned districts.

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Tobacco flue-curing barns.

60 Q.—SRI K. RANGA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) what is the number of numbered tobacco flue-curing barns in 1948, 1950 and 1952 in Nellore, Guntur, Krishna, West Godavari and East Godavari;

(b) what are the coal allotments made by the Central Government to Provincial Government in 1948, 1949, 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953;

(c) whether any permit fee was collected from 1951 April from Coal Consumers; and

(d) what is the purpose of collection of permit fee when the Central Government are collecting arrears as excise duty and coal is a centrally controlled commodity?

A.—(a)

Year.	Number of barns in				
	Nellore.	Guntur.	Krishna.	West. Godavari.	East. Godavari.
1950	213	11,893	2,407	Nil.	Nil.
1952	213	12,020	3,133	2,329	1,302

(b) Information for the year 1948 has not been given since the work relating to the official enumeration of barns was undertaken only in 1949.

Years.	Tonnage allotted.
	RS.
1949-50	1,00,000
1950-51	1,60,000
1951-52	1,65,000
1952-53	1,65,000

Actual figures for the year 1948-49 are not readily available.

(c) Yes.

(d) The permit fee is being collected to meet the expenditure incurred by the State Government on account of the staff employed in connexion with the distribution of coal.

Amount spent on Grow More Food Campaign in South Kanara.

61 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent on Grow More Food Campaign in South Kanara district from 1948 to 1952; and

(b) the increase in acreage of paddy crop as a result of the Campaign?

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A.—(a) & (b) The particulars are as follows :—

Year.	Gross expenditure in rupees.	Increases in acreage.
1948-49	3,67,195	21,383
1949-50	5,94,368	3,273
1950-51	7,28,670	12,060
1951-52	8,91,042	19,279

Health Centres in the State.

62 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many Health Centres are functioning in the State;

(b) whether the Government propose to open more centres in the State; and

(c) what is the amount spent for maintaining each of the existing Health Centres?

A.—(a) At present there are 23 primary centres in the non-firka areas and one in firka area.

(b) Further opening of these centres has been deferred in view of present financial stringency of the State.

(c) The normal annual expenditure for a centre is about Rs. 14,500.

Grant of takkavi loans in Tiruchirappalli district.

63 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount distributed among ryots in kind or in cash by way of takkavi loans talukwar in Tiruchirappalli district during the years 1950-53; and

(b) the amount repaid by or collected from the ryots?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a containing particulars of takkavi loans paid in kind or in cash in Tiruchirappalli district during the years 1950-51 to 1952-53 and the amounts recovered from the ryots during those years is annexed.

P.W.D. workshop for Andhra area.

64 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal with Government to build the main P.W.D. workshop for Andhra area on the southern side of the Krishna river at Vijayavada; and if so, what amount the Government have proposed to spend on it and when the work is going to begin;

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(b) whether the Government have received any representations from the P.W.D. Workers' Union, Vijayavada, giving their suggestions regarding the construction of the abovesaid workshop; and

(c) if so, what are those suggestions and what the Government propose to do in this respect?

A.—(a) No. There is however a proposal to build a new modernised workshop on the southern side of the Krishna river at Seethanagaram. The proposed workshop is intended to replace the existing ill-equipped workshop at Vijayavada and plans and estimates for the proposed workshops are under preparation. It is not possible now to indicate the expenditure involved in the proposal.

(b) Yes.

(c) The suggestion is that the new workshop may be constructed at Seethanagaram settlement side due to various facilities available there. The representation will be considered, while deciding the final location of the workshop.

The Gandikota Project.

65 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement giving full information about the acreage irrigated, the names of villages benefited in each taluk, the submerged area and the villages with names under the Gandikota Project and state whether it is proposed to be constructed as an independent project with the waters of the river Pennar only or as a combined scheme with the waters of the river Krishna also?

A.—The Gandikota Project was proposed to be executed in two stages. The first stage was to be independent of the Krishna-Pennar Project and in the second stage it was to be linked with the Krishna-Pennar Project through the Krishna-Pennar West Canal taking off from the Krishna reservoir. The project in its final stage was to bring under irrigation an extent of 100,000 acres wet and 50,000 acres dry in Cuddapah, Jammalamadugu, Proddatur and Kamalapuram taluks in Cuddapah district and would submerge 519.53 acres wet, 2,180.85 acres dry, 107.97 acres topes, 3,742.11 acres porambokes, etc., lands in Jammalamadugu taluk in Cuddapah district.

The villagewar particulars of the ayacut under the project can be known only after the scheme is sanctioned and the ayacut is localised.

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Admission in the Higher grade training schools in Cuddapah district.

66 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications for admission in each of the Higher grade training schools in Cuddapah district for the year 1952;

(b) the number actually admitted in each of the said schools respectively in the same year;

(c) the basis of selection for admission into the basic training school at Rayachoti for the year 1952; and

(d) the number of applicants from different taluks for admission into the basic training school at Rayachoti for the year 1952 and the number actually selected from each taluk?

A.—(a), (b) & (d) A statement ^a is laid on the table of the House.

(c) In respect of both senior and junior basic grades preference in selection was given to candidates coming from Proddatur and Rayachoti taluks which constitute the basic belt as well as to candidates belonging to the scheduled castes. In respect of junior basic grades the admission was made on the basis of merit, viz., by taking students who passed the VIII Standard Public Examination with or without English, with reference to the marks they had secured therein. Likewise due consideration was given to the marks secured by the students at the S.S.L.C. Public Examination for selection to the Senior Basic Grade. All other instructions issued by the Director of Public Instruction bearing on the selection of candidates for teachers training course were observed.

Number of latrines built for Harijans in Cuddapah district.

67 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the number of latrines so far built for Harijans by the Rural Welfare department in each taluk of Cuddapah district;

(b) what is the total amount of money spent on such latrines in that district;

(c) how many of them are actually being used and how many not used by the people for whom they were intended; and

(d) whether the Government have ascertained whether the latrines built at present are suited to the conditions and needs of the people?

A.—(a) The Rural Welfare Scheme has been implemented (1) in Proddatur, Chapad and Arkatavemula firkas of Proddatur taluk and (2) in Thallimanchipatnam firka of

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Jammalamadugu taluk. Sixteen latrines have been built in Proddatur taluk and two in Jammalamadugu for the use of the Harijans.

- (b) Rs. 6,005.
 (c) All the latrines are being used by the Harijans.
 (d) Yes. The types of latrines constructed are suited to the tastes of the local people, and here and there Wardha types of trench latrines are constructed to suit the needs of the school children. So far, no complaints have been received against the types of latrines.

Takkavi loans for the purchase of bulls.

68 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

- (a) whether takkavi loans for purchase of bulls are being issued in Kamalapuram and Pulivendla taluks in Cuddapah district;
 (b) whether it is a fact that some of the applications for such loans were rejected on the ground that the season has passed off;
 (c) the number of such applications received from the above taluks in the calendar year 1952; and
 (d) the number sanctioned, rejected and pending?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. In 1952 some applications were rejected on the ground that the cultivation season was over.

(c) The number of applications received during the calendar year 1952 is as follows:—

Kamalapuram taluk	520
Pulivendla taluk	1,794

(d)

	Number of applications.		
	Sanctioned.	Rejected.	Pending.
Kamalapuram	155	215	150
Pulivendla	475	1,036	283

Relief works in Pudukkottai division.

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

(b) the amount given as subsidy to wells in each of the three taluks of Pudukkottai division in Tiruchirappalli district each year since 1st January 1949;

(a) the amount given as subsidy to wells in each of the three taluks since 1st January 1949;

(c) the number of wells dug;

(d) the number not dug; and

(e) the amount of subsidy recovered if any for default?

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4.—(a) In view of the drought conditions since the merger, very large number of works were taken up in the Pudukkottai division and the Minor Irrigation, Public Works Department and Food Production programme intensified from year to year to provide employment for labour. A sum of Rs. 11,86,514 has been spent on the works during the period 1949–53. Separate figures for each taluk are not available.

(b) to (e) The particulars are given below:—

	Alangudi taluk.	Kolathur taluk.	Tirumayam taluk.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Amount given as subsidy for sinking of wells in each of the three taluks of Pudukkottai division since 1st January 1949.	Rs. 2,79,100	Rs. 2,95,900	Rs. 2,65,000
2 The number of wells dug	139	334	488
3 The number not dug	860	235	43
4 The amount of subsidy recovered, if any, for default.	Rs. 3,500	Rs. 2,321	Rs. 4,665

Harijan Welfare Scheme in Pudukkottai division.

70 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the amount spent in each of the three taluks in Pudukkottai division in Tiruchirappalli district under various heads of Harijan Welfare each year since 1st January 1949?

A.—No expenditure has been incurred in the Pudukkottai division on any Harijan Welfare Scheme during the period from 1st January 1949 to 31st March 1953.

Number of motor cycles, cars, etc., in the State.

71 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) how many motor cycles, cars, taxis, buses, lorries, private and public carriers and other power-driven vehicles there were in each district of this State in 1947; and

(b) how many new vehicles under each category were registered every year in each district from 1947 to 1952?

A.—(a) & (b) Two statements * showing the available particulars are annexed. The figures relating to the year 1952 are not readily available.

Admission into the Medical and Engineering Colleges.

72 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state how many students were admitted into the Government Medical Colleges and Engineering Colleges, in this year, district-war and community-war?

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A.—A statement^a containing the requisite particulars is placed on the table of the House.

Construction of wells in Darsi and Podili taluks.

73 Q.—SRI S. KASI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state what is the total number of wells under rural water-supply comprehensive scheme proposed to be constructed in Darsi and Podili taluks of Nellore district; and what is the total number of wells completed so far?

A.—The information is furnished in the statement below:—

Name of the taluk.	Number of works pending at the commencement of the Five-Year Programme in 1948-49.	Number of works completed out of these shown in column (2).	Number of works proposed under the Five-Year Programme.	Number completed out of those in column (4).	Total number of wells completed.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Podili	20	12	118	2	14
2 Darsi	12	8	107	9	17
Total ..	32	20	225	11	31

Famine relief works in Darsi and Podili taluks.

74 Q.—SRI S. KASI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total amount of money spent on famine works, roads, tank repairs, wells, etc., for Darsi and Podili taluks separately of Nellore district last year; and

(b) what is the total number of gruel centres run last year?

A.—(a) The total amount spent was as follows:—

Detailed head.	Amount spent last year.	
	In Podili taluk. RS.	In Darsi taluk. RS.
Roads	50,000	1,00,000
Minor irrigation tanks ..	12,260	43,434
Rural water-supply wells.	18,166	10,448
Gruel centres	16,175	20,244

(b) The total number of gruel centres run last year in Podili and Darsi taluks were 16 and 25 respectively.

^a Printed as Appendix XX on pages 402-403 infra.

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Stationing of Special Armed Police at strategic points in the State.

75 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether units of Special Armed Police as were stationed during war time at strategic points like electrical power stations, bridges, etc., are continued to be so stationed to this day, and if so, the names of the points at which they are so continued to be stationed now and the total number of officers and men assigned for duty now;

(b) the expenditure on the Special Armed Units stationed at points in (a) towards wages, allowances, contingencies, etc., for 1951-52 and 1952-53 up to 31st December 1952; and whether such expenditure is wholly or partly borne by the Union Government and if so borne, the amounts received from the said Government in 1951-52 and 1952-53 up to December 1952; and

(c) what are the duties assigned to the units?

A.—(a) to (c) The Government have declared certain installations of the Central and State Governments to be "Prohibited Places". These installations are being suitably guarded and the question of recovering a portion of the cost of such guarding from the Government of India is under consideration.

It is not in the public interest to give the details asked for in the question.

Stationing of Special Armed Police inside Mills in the State.

76 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) further to the stationing of Special Armed Police Units at the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills at Madras for the maintenance of Law and Order inside the mills, the names of other mills, factories and workshops at which Special Armed Police Units were so stationed at any time after June 1952 and the periods for which they were so stationed at each of the places;

(b) the number of officers and men stationed at the places and periods in (a) and the amounts spent by the State Government towards the wages, allowances, contingencies, etc., of the units of the Special Armed Police so stationed and for periods in (a); and

(c) of the amounts spent by the State Government in (b) how much amounts were respectively recovered from the managements of mills, factories and workshops concerned after June 1952?

A.—(a) No Company or Platoon of the Special Armed Police was stationed for maintenance of law and order inside mills, factories and workshops after June 1952 till date.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

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Hospitals constructed for military needs in the State.

77 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of hospitals constructed in this State during the II World War to serve the military needs of the Army and wounded personnel of the Allied Forces and the names of the places where they were located, the bed strength of each of the said hospitals;

(b) the number of hospitals in (a) and the names of the places of location in each case of such of the hospitals in (a) as were taken over by the State Government and converted into Civil Hospitals for general public use after the termination of the war and their bed strength now; and

(c) what is the total number of physicians, nurses, nursing and ambulance orderlies as were serving in the army but were discharged after the last war in the Madras Province under each category; and of these discharged persons, how many under each category were absorbed into the State Government Civil Medical Service and are continued as such to this day?

A.—No records are available for furnishing the particulars required in respect of military hospitals.

War service personnel in the State Engineering Service.

78 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Engineers, Overseers, Architects of building, Road construction, Mechanical and Electrical sections of the Army during the II World War who were discharged from the Army Service after the conclusion of the war and who belonged to the Madras Province; and

(b) of the number in (a) the number under each category who were absorbed into the State Civil, Electrical and Mechanical Engineering Service?

A.—(a) Information is not available with this Government.

(b) Persons who had rendered war service and had been discharged on the termination of the war, were appointed in the Engineering departments as shown below:—

Highways Department	...	...	43
Public Works Department	...	...	24
Boiler Department	...	...	1
Electricity Department	...	...	67

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Recognition of hostels in South Arcot district by the Director of Harijan Welfare.

79 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received during 1952-53 from South Arcot district for recognition of hostels by the Director of Harijan Welfare;

(b) the number of such hostels in that district recognized and their names; and

(c) if no hostel was recognized, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) Five applications.

(b) Two hostels—

(i) Sivashanmugam Harijan Boys' Hostel, Kallakurichi.

(ii) Nethaji Harijan Hostel, Cuddalore.

(c) The question does not arise.

Cultivation of paddy in the State.

80 Q.—SRI V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the average paddy yield in this State has either been gradually going down year after year or that there has been no steady increase in this crop yield on any large scale;

(b) whether any propaganda was done by the department for more intensive use of fertilizers and their methods of application to the paddy fields;

(c) whether any systematic experiments have been carried out by the Research Stations in this connexion and if so, for how long and with what results; and

(d) whether the department has done any experiments on the new technique of placement of fertilizers and the new cultural practices in paddy fields that have yielded spectacular results in Japan?

A.—(a) The average yield of paddy per acre for the last twenty years, i.e., 1930-31 to 1950-51 is given in Statement I^a placed on the table of the House. It will be seen therefrom that the acre yields of paddy have neither been static nor progressively deteriorating, but have shown variations within limits which are characteristic of agricultural production. Such variations are due largely to the seasonal factor.

(b) Yes. Propaganda is done by the Agricultural department for increased use of manures and their methods and dosages of application.

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- (c) Yes. A gist of the results of the experiments conducted for over twenty-two years and the manures recommended for paddy and dosage per acre are given in Statement II placed on the table of the House.
- (d) Experiments on the technique of placement of fertilizers are being conducted, by the Agricultural department. The results will be available only after the harvests. A statement showing the method of manuring in Japan and the average yield obtained is given in Statement IV placed on the table. The hon. Member is aware that a campaign for the adoption of what is called the Japanese method of rice culture with modifications to suit local conditions and experience has just been started. A copy of the leaflet—see Statement V—is placed on the table.

Cancellation of certificates of teachers in Malabar district.

81 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of teachers, students and pupil-teachers in Malabar district whose certificates were either cancelled, suspended or withheld during 1948 to 1951;

(b) how many of them have since been restored; and

(c) the reasons for not restoring the remaining certificates?

A.—(a) *Teachers*.—Total number of certificates which were either cancelled or suspended during 1948 to 1951 in Malabar district—332.

Students.—It is reported that three students in the National High School, Pattambi, were expelled for communistic activities during 1949 and were debarred for three years from 1949–50.

Pupil-teachers.—Number of certificates cancelled or suspended—One pupil-teacher was declared unfit to be a teacher.

(b) *Teachers*.—Number of certificates so far restored—240.

Students.—Of the 3 students, two were issued transfer certificate in 1952.

Pupil-teachers.—Number of certificates restored.—Nil.

(c) *Teachers*.—The remaining cases are under examination.

Students.—No application has been made on behalf of the remaining student for transfer certificate.

Pupil-teachers.—Nil.

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Expenditure on Harijan Uplift.

82 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the amount of expenditure incurred by the Government on account of Harijan Uplift in each district of the State from April 1940 to end of March 1952?

A.—A statement^a showing the expenditure incurred on account of Harijan Uplift in each district including Madras City, during the years 1950–51 and 1951–52, is appended. Particulars in respect of the earlier years are not readily available.

Takkavi loans.

83 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the amount of takkavi loans advanced by the Government in the various districts of the State separately from April 1940 to end of March 1952?

A.—The information is not readily available with the Government. The collection of the particulars for a series of years will involve a good deal of time and labour and the Government consider that it will not be commensurate with the purpose to be served.

Tank and Well-subsidy Schemes.

84 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the amount spent by the Government in each district of the State from April 1940 to end of March 1952 under Tank and Well-subsidy Schemes?

A.—The answer^b is placed on the table of the House.

Rice mills in the State.

85 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of rice mills in existence in the State districtwise, at the end of 1952?

A.—The following statement shows the total number of rice mills functioning in Madras State (districtwise) at the end of 1952:—

Serial number and district.	Number of rice mills.
1 Anantapur	60
2 Bellary	88
3 Chingleput	364
4 Chittoor	195
5 Coimbatore	303
6 Cuddapah	33

^a Printed as Appendix XXII on page 413 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XXIII on pages 414–416 infra.

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Serial number and district.	Number of rice mills.
7 East Godavari	494
8 Guntur	495
9 Krishna	466
10 Kurnool	24
11 Madras	4
12 Malabar	111
13 Madurai	385
14 Nellore	163
15 Nilgiris	—
16 North Arcot	525
17 Ramanathapuram	337
18 Salem	380
19 South Arcot	300
20 South Kanara	38
21 Srikakulam	81
22 Tanjore	1,067
23 Tiruchirappalli	513
24 Tirunelveli	421
25 Visakhapatnam	133
26 West Godavari	333
Total	7,406

Number of trees planted in the State.

86 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of trees planted in the State up to the end of 1952 in each year during the celebration of Vana Mahotsava since it was first inaugurated;

(b) the total number of trees so planted now in existence; and

(c) the total amount of money spent in connexion with Vana Mahotsava up to the end of 1952 since the inception of the celebration?

A.—(a) & (b) The number of trees planted during the Vana Mahotsava Celebrations and the number reported to be surviving are as follows:—

Year.	Number of trees planted.	Number of trees surviving.
1950	82 lakhs.	40 lakhs
1951	79 lakhs	36 lakhs
1952	Figures not yet available.	

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(c) During each of the years, 1950, 1951 and 1952 each Collector was given a lump sum grant of Rs. 1,000 for meeting the expenses connected with the Vana Mahotsava. In addition, Heads of Departments were instructed to address the Administrative Departments of the Government concerned as regards any expenditure that may be necessary to carry out the Tree Planting Programme. Certain Heads of Departments must have incurred some small expenditure on this account. Precise information about the expenditure incurred by Heads of Departments on account of Vana Mahotsava up to the end of 1952 is not available.

Working of the electrical and oil pumps.

87 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the number of electrical and oil pumps worked in the State districtwar at the end of 1952?

A.—The information is furnished below:—

Serial number and district.	Oil engines.	Electric motors.
1 South Visakhapatnam	207	33
2 North Visakhapatnam	102	91
3 East Godavari	526	20
4 West Godavari	13,470	4,706
5 Krishna	318	455
6 Guntur	794	130
7 Nellore	566	74
8 Kurnool	323	14
9 Cuddapah	371	114
10 Bellary	503	42
11 Anantapur	682	26
12 Chittoor	2,035	413
13 North Arcot	1,794	1,438
14 Chingleput	3,211	1,015
15 South Arcot	3,443	1,598
16 Tanjore	485	262
17 Tiruchirappalli	907	578
18 Madurai	568	812
19 Tirunelveli	500	468
20 Ramanathapuram	248	844
21 Salem	1,454	1,395
22 Coimbatore	1,846	7,253
23 Nilgiris	9	1
24 Malabar	437	57
25 South Kanara	156	54
Total	34,895	21,993

The above figures represent both private purchases and supplies made by the Agricultural department.

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Publication of the book "Five Years' Progress".

88 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of money spent towards the publication of the book "Five Years' Progress" made by the Congress Government; and

(b) the number of copies printed.

A.—(a) Rs. 4,79,431.

	Copies.	
(b) Tamil ..	330,000	
Telugu ..	285,000	
Malayalam ...	30,000	
Kannada ..	45,000	
Total ..	690,000	copies priced at 4 annas per copy.

(Note.—The publication did not deal with the progress made by the Congress Government as presumed in the question. It only sought to explain the progress Madras State had attained during the five years from 1946–1951.)

Industrial Housing Colony Schemes.

89 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Industrial Housing Colony Schemes submitted by the State of Madras to the Government of India for subsidy for 1952–53;

(b) whether the Government of Madras received any orders from the Government of India to issue instructions to employers in industrial undertakings in their places to form voluntary Labour Welfare Fund in places where they do not exist, to provide amenities to the industrial labourers;

(c) whether the Government of India gave any subsidy to the Government of Madras for housing schemes; and

(d) if so, the amount?

A.—(a) The Government of Madras recommended to the Government of India thirteen industrial housing schemes submitted by private employers in this State for grant of subsidy and loan during 1952–53.

(b) Yes.

(c) No subsidy has been given for any Government Schemes.

(d) Does not arise.

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Interest-free loans to weavers.

90 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of poor weavers who got loan free of interest in 1952–53 in the State;

(b) amount of money granted to them; and

(c) the number of Scheduled Castes and tribes weavers and the amount advanced to them?

A.—(a) During 1952–53, 5,008 weavers obtained interest-free loans.

(b) Total amount granted to these weavers is Rs. 1,21,360.

(c) There were 23 Harijan weavers in Tirunelveli district. The amount advanced to them was Rs. 575.

Field Labourers' Societies.

91 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Tenants' and Field Labourers' Societies in the State;

(b) the number of members;

(c) the amount advanced to them by the Government; and

(d) the extent of land leased out to those societies by the Government?

A.—(a) The number of Field Labourers' Societies otherwise known as Tenants' Societies in the State on 30th June 1952 were 389.

(b) On 20th June 1952 there were 32,834 members.

(c) The information has to be collected from 42 Deputy Registrars and the collection of the information is not worth the labour involved.

(d) 43,780 acres.

Allegations against the Manager, Harijan Hostel, Turaiyur.

92 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any representations from the inmates of the Harijan Hostel, Turaiyur, Tiruchirappalli district, complaining against the highhanded acts of the Manager and Warden of the Hostel starving the entire inmates without food on 23rd and 24th October 1952; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon and the results?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) After enquiry, the District Welfare Officer found nothing irregular on the part of the management.

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Unqualified Medical staff in Government Hospitals.

93 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of qualified and unqualified compounders, nurses, midwives and doctors employed in Government Hospitals and Dispensaries on districtwar basis; and

(b) how many of them are (i) Harijans and (ii) Christian converts on 31st December 1952?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.

Ameliorative measures for the Harijans.

94 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the various ameliorative measures undertaken by the Government for the Harijans and Harijan Christians up to date from the One-Crore Fund available for Harijan Uplift?

A.—The expenditure incurred on the various ameliorative measures undertaken by the Harijan Welfare Department was from One-Crore Fund originally set apart and from the State General Revenues. The One-Crore Fund originally set apart has since been fully spent. The ameliorative measures undertaken are mentioned in the Administration Report of the Harijan Welfare Department.

Educational uplift of the Harijans.

95 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the various Government Orders which are in force and which are intended for the educational uplift of the Harijans and Harijan Christians?

A.—The information is available in the Administration Report of the Harijan Welfare Department.

The Estates Tribunal at Visakhapatnam.

96 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the expenditure incurred on the establishment of the Estates Tribunal at Visakhapatnam; and

(b) the number of cases (i) received by, (ii) disposed of by and (iii) pending before the said Tribunal during the financial year 1951-52?

A.—(a) (i) Rs. 59,395-2-6.

(b) Number of cases received in 1951-52 ... 2,249
(ii) Number of cases disposed including those received in the previous years ... 1,115
(iii) Number of cases pending on 1st April 1952. 1,705

* Printed as Appendix XXIV on page 417 infra.

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Number of buses withdrawn from service in West Godavari.

97 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of buses withdrawn from service on each route in West Godavari as on 31st December 1952; and

(b) the reasons for such withdrawal?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement* is annexed.

Number of cases under the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act.

98 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state the number of cases filed in both the Civil and Criminal Courts in each district under the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act on 30th June 1952?

A.—The information is furnished in the statement below:—
Statement showing the number of cases filed up to 30th June 1952 in the Criminal and Civil Courts in each district under the Madras Temple Entry Authorization Act.

Name of the district.	Number of cases filed in the Criminal Court.	Number of cases filed in the Civil Court.
1 Nellore	..	1
2 South Kanara	..	3
3 Malabar	5	10
4 Tanjore	1	1
5 Srikakulam	1	..
Other districts	—	Nil.

Field Labour Co-operative Societies in West Godavari district.

99 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of (i) Field Labour Co-operative Societies, (ii) Credit Societies, (iii) Multipurpose Co-operative Societies and (iv) other societies in West Godavari district;

(b) how many of them are run by Harijans and Harijan Christians;

(c) the total extent of land cultivated by the Field Labour Co-operative Societies in 1952; and

(d) the total amount invested in each category as on 30th June 1952?

* Printed as Appendix XXV on pages 418-419 infra.

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A.—(a) The total number of different types of societies in the West Godavari district on 30th June 1952 were

(i) Field Labour Co-operative Societies ...	33
(ii) Credit Societies ...	555
(iii) Multipurpose Societies ...	71
(iv) Other types of societies ...	314

(b) Number of societies run by the Harijans and Harijan Christians were

(i) Field Labour Co-operative Societies ...	33
(ii) Credit Societies ...	55
(iii) Multipurpose Societies ...	2
(iv) Other societies ...	31

(c) 1,560 acres.

(d) The amount invested in each category on 30th June 1952 including borrowings from the Government and the Central Banks, and local deposits were as follows :—

	Societies intended for all classes including Harijans.	Societies intended for Harijans only.
	RS.	RS.
Field Labour Co-operative Societies.	71,031	71,031
Credit Societies	55,60,296	75,456
Multipurpose Societies	4,01,125	8,541
Other types	1,58,10,413	19,152

Number of Harijans in the Educational service.

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

(a) the number of Harijans working as (i) District Educational Officers, (ii) Divisional Inspectors of Schools and (iii) Senior and Junior Inspectors of Schools in each district; and

(b) the sub-castes to which they belong?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.

West Godavari District Rural Welfare Committee.

101 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state with reference to unstarred question No. 70 answered on 26th November 1952 in the Legislative Assembly—

(a) the names of the members on the West Godavari District Rural Welfare Committee; and

* Printed as Appendix XXVI on page 420 *infra*.

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(b) whether the vacancy caused by Sri M. Bapineedu, ex-M.L.A. has been filled up?

A.—(a) The following are the members of the District Rural Welfare Committee for West Godavari district :—

- 1 Collector (Chairman).
- 2 Revenue Divisional Officer (Vice Chairman).
- 3 Rural Welfare Officer (Rural Welfare Department) (Secretary).
- 4 Centre Khadi Officer in respect of Intensive Khadi areas.
- 5 President, District Board.
- 6 Sri M. Bapineedu, ex-M.L.A., West Godavari district.
- 7 Sri Ch. Anjaneyalu, Gopannapalem, via Eluru.
- 8 Sri M. Narayana Rao, Pedavegi P.O., via Eluru.
- 9 Sri Indukuri Satyanarayana Raju, Member, District Board, Kammarakottai.
- 10 Sri P. B. Rangachari, Secretary, Taluk Congress Committee; Member, Working Committee, District Congress Committee, West Godavari district.

(b) The question of reconstituting the District Rural Welfare Committees is engaging the attention of the Government.

West Godavari District Harijan Welfare Committee.

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

(a) the names of the members of the West Godavari District Harijan Welfare Committee; and

(b) the number of sittings of the committee from 1st January 1952 to 31st December 1952 and the resolutions passed at those sittings?

A.—(a) The following are the members of the West Godavari District Harijan Welfare Committee :—

- 1 Sri T. S. Kutumba Sastri, Secretary, Harijan Sevak Sangha.
- 2 Sri G. Venkanna, Narasapur.
- 3 Sri Kothapalli Chandrasekharaiah, representative of the District Charankurake Sangham.
- 4 Sri Alluri Satyanarayana.
- 5 Sri Namburi Srinivasa Rao, Organising Secretary, District Congress Committee, Eluru.
- 6 Sri Nakka Pedda Venkayya, Eluru.

(b) No meetings were held during the period from 1st January 1952 to 31st December 1952.

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Artisans in West Godavari district.

103 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state on a firka-war basis—

(a) the number of artisans selected in West Godavari district with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 37, Firka Development, dated 10th January 1950;

(b) the number of villages selected;

(c) the number of artisans selected for distribution of tools;

(d) the number of artisans approved for distribution of tools;

(e) the number of artisans to whom tools have been supplied; and

(f) the number of Harijans who got tools?

A.—The information is furnished below:—

Denduluru firka.	Kamavarapukota firka.	Dharamajigudem firka.
176	31	20
33	11	6
176	31	20
97	20	1
73	15	1
17	5	

Allowances to the members of the Legislature serving on certain committees.

104 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the rates of travelling allowances and other allowances admissible to the members of the Legislature on—

(i) The District Food Production Committee;

(ii) The District Prohibition Advisory Committee;

(iii) The District Irrigation Conference;

(iv) The District Rural Welfare Committees; and

(v) The District Harijan Welfare Committees for journeys connected with these committees?

A.—The committees referred to by the Member are ordinarily classified as second-class committees. Members of the Legislature who serve as members of Government committees which are not committees of the Legislature and are treated as second-class committees, are entitled to the following rates of travelling allowance:—

Railway fare for journeys—Single second-class fare plus daily allowance.

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Mileage for journeys—6 annas.

Daily allowance for halts—Rs. 6.

Number of unemployed persons registered in the Employment Exchanges.

105 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to furnish the figures for West Godavari district with reference to unstarred question No. 83 asked in the Assembly on 2nd December 1952?

A.—In 1952, 3,558 persons were registered of whom 432 were placed in employment. The corresponding figures for the past five years are 20,561 and 7,807.

Road works in West Godavari district.

106 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government in 1952 for the execution of road works to relieve unemployment among the agricultural labourers affected by adverse seasonal conditions in West Godavari district;

(b) what works are now under execution; and

(c) what is the amount spent so far?

A.—(a) West Godavari district was not affected by adverse seasonal conditions in 1952. No amount was therefore sanctioned in that year for the execution of road works to relieve unemployment among the agricultural labourers affected by adverse seasonal conditions in that district.

(b) & (c) No works are under execution now and no amount has been sanctioned for the purpose.

Rural Welfare works in the firkas in the West Godavari district.

107 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state the number of schools, hospitals, wells, length of metal roads the Rural Welfare Department has been able to bring into existence in each of the firkas in West Godavari district up to date?

A.—The information is furnished in the statement below:

Number and name of the firka.	Number of schools.	Number of hospitals.	Number of wells.	Length of metal roads which have been brought into existence in the selected firkas.
(1) Polavaram	(2) 19	(3) ..	(4) ..	(5) 12
	(Adult schools)			15 miles

Number and name of the <i>firkas</i> .	Number of schools.	Number of hospitals.	Number of maternity and child welfare centres.	Number of wells.	Length of metal roads which have been brought into existence in the selected <i>firkas</i> .
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
2 Dendulur	31 (Elementary schools 13 High „ 2 Basic training school 1 Adult schools 15).	2	3	13	7 miles 7 furlongs.
3 Dharmajigudem.	13 (High school 1 Adult schools 12).	2	1	3	5 miles 1 furlong.
4 Kamavara-pukotta.	7 (Adult schools).	2	1	4	4 miles 1 furlong.

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS RE:—

(1) FLOOD HAVOC IN MALABAR.

'That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to take urgent and necessary relief measures to alleviate distress wrought by the heavy floods and the havoc created in Malabar inasmuch as hundreds of huts and houses of Harijan and other poorer sections of the people have been washed away and the people are being forced to starve in streets in addition to the innumerable and irreparable loss of cattle, food and commercial crops.'

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, this is not an ordinary motion. My submission is that the flood has taken place on the 7th or so and thousands of houses have been washed away. As far as my information goes, some three or four people were dead and lakhs of rupees were lost. I myself have informed the Hon. the Chief Minister in a telegraphic message about the seriousness of the situation. Now, the point is this. Although the District Magistrate of Malabar has sanctioned a small amount as an aid to the poor Harijans and others to construct houses, I understand reliably that most of the landlords are utilizing this opportunity to evict the tenants and they are not allowing the construction of houses. If the Government had interfered in the matter in time, the situation would not have gone worse. So, my request is that the Hon. the Chief Minister in particular and the Cabinet, as a whole, should consider this matter most seriously and take necessary steps.”

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(2) POLICE FIRING IN TUTICORIN AND DALMIAPURAM.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Hon. Members Messrs. K. Aranganathan, S. Radhakrishnan, M. P. Subramaniam, P. Rengasami Reddiar, A. Govindaswami Nayagar, S. Deivasigamany and P. Ramamurthi have given notice of an adjournment motion which reads as follows :—

That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a matter of definite urgent public importance, namely, the Police firing on 15th July 1953 in a number of places in the State such as Tuticorin and Dalmiapuram, resulting in the death of nine innocent persons and serious injury to many.

" I wish to know from the Hon. the Chief Minister what he wants to say in the matter."

(*) THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ Sir, according to information received, there was firing in Tuticorin and Dalmiapuram and in no other place.

"As far as Tuticorin is concerned, the following information was obtained at about 5 p.m. yesterday from the Collector and the District Superintendent of Police, Tirunelveli, who were camping at Tuticorin:—

at Tuticorin :—

'In pursuance of Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam agitation, volunteers stopped a passenger train soon after starting from Tuticorin this morning at 6.25 a.m. four times from reaching Tuticorin-Melur station, two miles away, by the pulling the alarm communication chord. Thirty-five were arrested and the train moved. At Tuticorin-Melur station there was a crowd of over one thousand persons on either side of the railway line shouting slogans "Down with Nehru Government", etc., etc. About 500 persons squatted on the railway line and prevented the train from moving.

The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Tutigorin, who was on the spot advised them to disperse. He intimated the Sub-Collector who arrived at the spot immediately.

The Sub-Collector advised the Secretary, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, to advise his men to disperse and to allow the train to proceed. As the crowd still refused to move, they were warned and lathi charge was ordered. Then began pelting of stones at the police party and officials from either side.

Some were arrested and lathi charge was then stopped. The Collector arrived at this stage and the Secretary, Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, agreed before him to withdraw the squatters and asked that the persons arrested at the spot should be released. In order to facilitate the dispersal of the violent crowd this was agreed to and the arrested men were released. But the squatters did not give up and stated that they intended sitting there till 5-30 p.m. To clear the line another lathi charge was ordered. Stone pelting and throwing of bricks increased, injuring constables. As the crowd had become riotous and menacing and the police party and officers were likely to be overwhelmed from both sides, firing was ordered by the District Collector after due warning. Twenty-five rounds were fired. Three died on the spot and one at the hospital. Several others had been admitted to hospital. The crowd dispersed and the train arrived, though some continued to be thrown at it from behind the buildings on either side of the railway lines. Another batch of agitators stopped the train a few furlongs ahead and the railway head constable ordered firing and six rounds were fired. It is not known whether any was injured there. The train proceeded about two miles from Thiruvananthapuram station, a railway bridge was attempted to be put out of use by burning the sleepers. Telephone wires were cut near the bridge and the railway track was damaged. Spikes were inserted between rails.

Collector and the D.G. of Police are on the spot and the situation is effectively under control.

"Sir, subsequent to this information, information received at about 10 p.m. yesterday shows that there has been no further

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trouble and that the situation in the town is quiet and under control. Vigorous patrolling by the police is being conducted in the town.

"I may inform the hon. Members that early yesterday when I received information about the firing and the deaths, I was of opinion that an open enquiry should be held. An enquiry has been ordered to be held. The District Collector, Tirunelveli, was on the spot. Therefore, his evidence would be materially necessary and important. I have ordered that the District Magistrate of Madurai and the Principal Subordinate Judge of Tuticorin should sit together and hold an open enquiry."

"So far as Tiruchirappalli is concerned, the information is—

'A crowd attempted to stop the Ariyalur passenger proceeding towards Tiruchirappalli at about 2 p.m. at Dalmiapuram station, 23 miles from Tiruchirappalli.'

10-40 a.m. 'Earlier in the day, there were some attempts to deface the name board of the railway station and substitute the name of Kallakudi, but as no violence was involved, serious notice was not taken of this.'

"I am of opinion that this name-giving and name-changing is a silly affair.

'A batch of about six persons who had attempted to stop a morning train was, however, taken into custody.'

In the afternoon, however, the crowd had swelled to a large number and attempts at persuasion by the Subdivisional Magistrate who was present at the spot failed to have any effect. The crowd became violent and indulged in severe stone throwing. A lathi charge was ordered and the train was moved slowly to the south cabin but here the crowd again started obstructing the train and intensified stone throwing at the police party and on the train itself. A second lathi charge proved futile and as the situation was becoming uncontrollable and the police party were about to be overwhelmed, a number of them including the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Circle Inspector already having by now sustained injuries, fire was opened on the orders of the Magistrate.

As a result of the firing, the crowd dispersed on all sides. It is ascertained that two persons died and their bodies were removed at Lalgudi Station. In addition, 13 other injured were detained at Lalgudi and treated in the local hospital. Three others who were injured were treated in the Trichy hospital. The total number of casualties is ascertained to be 2 dead, 16 injured amongst non-officials. Amongst police officials, the Deputy Superintendent of Police, the Circle Inspector of Police and 10 constables sustained injuries.

The Collector and the District Superintendent of Police are on the spot.

"In this case also, I have ordered an enquiry by the Personal Assistant to the District Magistrate and the Principal Subordinate Judge of Tiruchirappalli. Both these enquiries will be open enquiries. Anybody is free to give such evidence as he wishes. As these will be open enquiries, the public may offer evidence before them. In respect of these incidents, the whole matter will be sifted and enquired into. It is unfortunate that these incidents have happened. I was not surprised at this, because I have been following the appeals appearing in the official organs of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam and Dravida Kazhagam. On reading those appeals and the language employed therein, it gave me no surprise at all that people would resort to such activities as stopping of trains and so on. What began as a token disobedience of laws had gradually become a determined attempt to stop trains and interfere with communications at all costs. All these apprehensions have come true. I am glad I have had an opportunity to get the facts

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as early as possible. I am also glad that we will have the report of the open enquiry very soon giving a true picture as to the circumstances which led to the firing. I only wish to add that if we argue this subject further without facts, it will prejudice the enquiry."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I wish to know whether the hon. Leader of the Opposition is prepared to withdraw his motion in view of the statement of the Hon. Chief Minister."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"Sir, I find it extremely difficult to express the gravity of the situation. The Hon. the Chief Minister has come forward to order a public enquiry. I personally feel that the nomination of officials for conducting this enquiry will not meet the ends of justice in the present case. I want to remind the Hon. the Chief Minister of one incident that took place in 1937 when he was Chief Minister. There was agitation in Chirala and there was police firing. At that time, the Chief Minister thought it necessary to order a public enquiry by a Judge of the High Court with whom were associated two non-officials. It is true that some of them refused to co-operate. Nonetheless, the very same Chief Minister thought it fair and necessary to associate non-officials with the enquiry at that time. I do not know how the circumstances have changed now. In this connexion I wish to state categorically, even though the Hon. the Chief Minister may feel offended, that we do not have any confidence whatsoever in the District Magistrate and the Personal Assistants to the District Magistrates."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"You don't have confidence even in judicial officers?"

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"Though they may be said to be judicial officers after the separation of the judiciary from the executive, they are only officers promoted from lower categories. I know what sort of judicial officers these people will be. If there is to be a proper enquiry, some non-officials have got to be associated with the enquiry. There are enough public men in this country. This is an incident in which the people's lives are involved. We should not treat their lives cheaply. The whole question has got to be discussed here."

MR. SPEAKER :—"May I know from the hon. the Leader of the Opposition whether he will be prepared to withdraw his motion if the Hon. the Chief Minister is prepared to appoint some non-officials?"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"I am grateful for the suggestion. Let us understand that this is not a mere question of accommodation in the matter of a debate in the House. Very large issues and interests are involved. Disorder is there. As I have already said, there was a continuous attempt in the last fortnight or so, and at any rate during the last week at rousing violence and hatred. Disturbances have broken out and the incidents have happened just as I had feared. Serious incidents

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have occurred in these two places. Fire had to be opened. If we assume that the enquiry by the two officers that I have mentioned in each case will not be just, it would mean immediate abdication of the functions of the Government including the judiciary. I submit that we must wait for the result of the enquiry which will be conducted immediately. Let us not make things difficult. Let not people begin to think that hereafter no policeman can act promptly, bravely and courageously, in an emergency like this. That would be creating a dangerous situation. We can very well wait for the results of the enquiry that is being conducted, on the spot. It is an open enquiry. People are entitled to give evidence before the enquiring officers. After the results are known, if any further action is considered necessary even on a suspicion, I would order on behalf of the Government a fuller enquiry. That is for the future. But at present, I submit that any action such as the one proposed would be prejudging the action of the police officials who are undergoing a great amount of risk and who are doing their work bravely, promptly, properly and courageously under difficult conditions."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" We are not now concerned with the views of the various parties. There will be difference of opinion between one party and another. We are now concerned with an entirely different matter. The Chief Minister has now come forward to defend the action of the police, saying that they are brave men and that they have done their duty under extremely difficult conditions. The point to be considered now is whether the concerned police officials were within their rights and bounds and whether the situation warranted such drastic action as shooting down people in this manner. We have to find out whether firing was actually necessary. After all, the lives of the people in this country cannot be treated cheaply."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I suppose the lives of the people in the train also! "

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" During the last 150 years' rule of the British, we are accustomed to such shooting. They were treating the lives of the people of this country very cheaply. We cannot allow that state of affairs to continue, or to be repeated again. Such incidents must be enquired into by an impartial committee with which non-officials must be associated. It is not correct for the Chief Minister to say that the Government will be abdicating their functions if non-officials were appointed to enquire into these incidents. In the past, even the Congress people had demanded public enquiries by non-officials. When the Jalianwala Bagh incidents took place, the Congress demanded an enquiry by non-officials. They did not want the enquiry to be conducted by the officials. Therefore, the advice of the Chief Minister cannot be accepted. In view of the seriousness of the incidents and in view of the fact that they have taken place only yesterday, they are matters of definite and urgent public importance and so we must discuss this subject."

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* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, may I 10-50
submit a few words? Let us not get excited and there is no use
referring to past incidents here and there. Hon. Members opposite
are perfectly ready to take over all the principles of the Congress
when it is convenient to them and to disregard them when it is not
convenient to them. (Ministerialist cheers.) The incident has
occurred and it requires careful consideration as to what steps we
should take in respect of an enquiry. The Government have, to
the best of their ability and impartiality, considered what are the
things that are required to be done at once and decided that evidence
should be taken immediately as to what happened before false
evidence comes in, before rumours spread about and people begin
to think of giving evidence truly or falsely according to their own
bias or imagination. Now immediate evidence should be recorded.
The considerations mentioned by the hon. Member opposite were
not out of my mind and that is why I associated with the District
Magistrate the neighbouring judicial officer who has nothing to do
with the administration of law and order. The Principal Subordi-
nate Judge has nothing to do with maintenance of law and order.
The judicial officers in both places have nothing to do with adminis-
tration of law and order. These two officers will sit and the enquiry
will be open. Let us get the report and when we read the report,
both the hon. Members opposite and the Government will be able
to see what ought to be done further in the light of the facts of
the case as disclosed in the report. But if beforehand, when
violence takes place and the men on the spot have under orders of
Magistrates taken certain steps according to law, we doubt the
correctness of their action and appoint a committee with non-
officials, so to say, I suppose it will be prejudging the action
of the people concerned who have done their best to meet
a situation. There may be wrongs on either side and we
are concerned with the honour and safety of people and justice.
I am concerned both about the safety of the people and
justice to the officials concerned. Let the Principal Subordi-
nate Judge of the place who has nothing to do with the
Executive Government and the District Magistrate sit together and
let us have a fair account of the matter. Then, I submit, it will
be open to hon. Members to say whether the Government should
take any further action. It will be open to hon. Members to discuss
the matter thoroughly as soon as the reports are received. I have
no objection to go into the whole position and to the House recon-
sidering the whole matter. But to-day, I do not think we should
have any discussion about the facts of the case. I give this assur-
ance. If, on a perusal of the report, there is a reasonable demand
for further steps to be taken by the Government, I shall be quite
willing to take such steps, because even the officials do not want to
get away with a closed-room judgment. We have ordered an open
enquiry. Let hon. Members remember that those who are sitting
on this side of the House one day may go to the other side and those
who sit over there to-day may come to this side one day. But the
Executive administration must be protected. They must not only
be given ordinary protection but must be encouraged to act justly."

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promptly and courageously. It is not always taking up the side of mob violence; it is no use taking sides with those who disturb order and who want to stop the train whatever may happen. I can understand their psychology. I have dealt with public movements and crowds. Hon. Members opposite can understand it if I explain it. Once a dangerous step is taken or a near-violent step is taken, we are bound to be dragged on to other steps and the men who are there are not Legislative Assembly Members. They want to achieve their object once they begin. As soon as an order is issued by their party newspapers that they must stop trains, they think naturally it is their duty not only to try to stop the trains but actually succeed and stop them. That is their psychology.

"Sir, let everything be enquired into and then we will consider the position. But to-day it is not proper, I am sorry to say, to condemn officers or the policemen concerned."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is the Leader of the Opposition withdrawing the Motion in view of the Chief Minister's statement?"

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I am pressing the Motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is some difficulty here. Yesterday, I admitted a motion and we have not discussed that. Suppose I take up this motion. Shall we still discuss the other? Or I shall make a suggestion. These two motions can be discussed together. If need be, I shall extend the time-limit to three hours. Normally I allow two hours but to-day we shall have three hours to discuss this. But this should not be taken as a precedent for the future."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, am I to understand that this motion will be considered along with the other together? From the point of view of mere accommodation of time and all that, it may be a good proposal. But surely the issues involved in the other motion are different."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There will be a single motion before the House. That is what I am suggesting to the House."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The issue involved in this motion is whether the firing was just or not. The matter involved in the other is one for free general discussion as to the educational programme of the Government and so on. To mix the two, I think, is not correct. We will not get a proper result in respect of either of them. So, I am sorry that it cannot be really a just arrangement although it may be a convenient arrangement."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether you are allowing a debate by ruling the adjournment motion to be in order or you are doing so as a matter of concession? I say this because when shooting took place in December last in Andhra areas, I remember, some motion came up here and it was not discussed. Anyway, I must congratulate the Government that their attitude now is much better than it was then. Now they have come forward

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with a judicial enquiry. All that I want to know is whether the adjournment motion is in order or whether this is merely a general debate."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"As I understood the suggestion, Sir, I think that we will be discussing both the motions and I have expressed my opinion from my own point of view. It is no matter of accommodation here. This motion will prejudice the enquiry. The other motion does not matter. We can discuss the general question of educational policy. But now an enquiry has been ordered and it has to be held. If we have a discussion, all kinds of statements will have to be made and will be made. It will not at all be good. We are going to get a report in the course of a few days and then the position may be considered. I hope hon. Members opposite will not press the motion in view of what I have said. The Speaker, I claim, must not allow this motion. There are two issues here. So far as the educational scheme goes, it is to be discussed and I am not going to reopen the decision connected with that motion. On this motion let us await the report. The two questions must be separately understood and the report. Not only this. The two incidents also must be separately judged. Separated from each other, the Tiruchirappalli incident and the Tuticorin incident."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This motion is connected with the other."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"They are connected with each other and in that way all human affairs are connected with one another. But the issues involved are slightly different. I strongly feel that any debate now, when an enquiry has been ordered, will not help but hinder the case. It may not be a court but the Government have taken the trouble of making it as a judicial enquiry as possible and the enquiry itself being made as soon and as effectively as possible. We should not prejudice evidence on either side. Let us look into all facts, and then it will be open to hon. Members to discuss the matter. But to-day, I submit, it is wrong to allow the adjournment motion."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, I certainly feel that these questions should be separate. Two independent questions should not be mixed up. I agree. But this is not an ordinary case."

MR. SPEAKER:—"My difficulty is this. There will be repetition of arguments and in two hours it is not possible to finish discussion on this motion. Yesterday, I allowed ten minutes for each Member but the time limit was exceeded."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"On the question of shooting, there will not be repetition of arguments used in another connexion, namely, discussion of the educational policy of the Government, except where somebody might say that this shooting was the result of that policy."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" I want to know how many Members are for the motion being taken up.

(Many hon. Members stood up in their places.)

I allow the motion. I shall fix a date in consultation with the Leader of the House and the Leaders of Parties.

11 a.m.

" We shall now take up the next item on the Agenda."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" Sir, what about the other adjournment motion of which I have given notice? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The ruling already given by me holds good for that motion also."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" It is a different matter, Sir, about the arrest of about 94 persons in some other place."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—" I have given notice of another adjournment motion, Sir. It is about the arrest of Sri Veeraswamy."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will look into all of them. We will now take up the next item. Mr. Thimma Reddi will now speak."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member come to my Chamber, I will hear him." (Laughter.)

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL. THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1952—cont.

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, ever since the declaration came from Delhi that the Andhras will have their State, I felt it will be better for me to talk less. That is the reason why though there was need for me to speak, though I found there was much on which I could have spoken, I refrained from speaking during the Budget debate. And now when the Bill is before us I thought there were our friends who could offer their valuable suggestions on the Bill and I felt I could stop with offering my thanks and appreciation to the Government here and at Delhi. But now I am forced to speak on this Bill for three reasons. The first is an incidental remark made by the Hon. the Chief Minister yesterday that the report of Mr. Misra is an award. The second is the fast undertaken by Sri Tetali Kanti Reddi in Bellary, a man of great reputation and a big Gandhite and who is on the last days of his life. He will be as great a man to the people of Bellary as Sri Potti Sriramulu is to Andhra. The third is the remarks made by my hon. Friend Sri Vinayakam.

" Sir, I take this occasion to say a few words about the Bill before the House. Rajaji is a very great administrator. He is one of the few great leaders of this country. We all feel that he alone could steer the Government. He has done many things to

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the satisfaction of all people during the past one and a half years. It was he that was able to form a stable Government in this State at a critical time. But then in the course of events this division of the State has come. We have all been feeling that he will be able to steer clear of all difficulties and troubles and that he will give the Andhras a good send-off. While opening the debate on the Bill, Rajaji said it will be a great occasion for the Andhras, as pleasurable as the day when this country got independence, when this country got rid of the slavery from the British Rule. I ask, is it really an occasion for pleasure? I submit to the House and to the Leader of the House that the Andhras are given a send-off with more pain than pleasure. There should have been no need for a debate on this Bill if it had been properly framed. This Bill contains clause after clause which creates suspicions. When common properties are divided between brothers why should there be any secrecy about it between the brothers? Why not all the Members of the House and the public know what are all the assets and liabilities, how are the properties to be divided and who are all the officers that are going to be apportioned to the different States? These things ought not to be kept secret. They should all be open affairs. As it is, everyone is under a suspicion and more so the Andhra public. Every hon. Member from Tamil Nad asks me whether the clauses and proposals in the Bill are to my satisfaction. I in turn ask them whether they are to their satisfaction. They express surprise at these provisions. I submit this is a Bill which should be seriously considered and fully examined and all should give their considered suggestions to Parliament to enable Parliament to take proper decisions and pass the Bill into an Act.

" Sir, Rajaji has been a great leader. I have been saying this very often. He incarnates the entire Government and the Cabinet in himself. I say this particularly for one reason. When there was a suggestion from the Andhra leaders that some non-officials should also be taken into the Committee formed to examine the partition problems, the suggestion was rejected. All kinds of suspicions arose then in the hearts of the people that it was going to be Rajaji's affair and so the decision also was going to be Rajaji's. It was said 'Ministers might be there on the Committee, officials might be there on the Committee. They are only there as Members of the Committee but the final verdict will be that of Rajaji.' That was the feeling of the people here and in Andhra also. Sir, Rajaji had been a great lawyer. Many seniors had been mentioning about his achievements as a lawyer. We all know him as a lawyer. But my conception of a big lawyer is this: To argue a case based on truth, where there is proper evidence, is there need for a big lawyer? Any ordinary lawyer will do to establish and win such a case. But a great lawyer is necessary only in bad cases. Lawyers have become great because they have won bad cases, because they have converted untruth into truth, and converted bad into good. That is how I feel great lawyers have come into existence. That is why I feel when properties and lives are involved, big lawyers are brought from other States. A big lawyer from Bombay was brought here to defend in a murder case. He

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tried to make out a case for the defence but failed. So also our big lawyers are taken to Bombay, Delhi and elsewhere, to defend bad cases. Should I take it that Rajaji is one such big lawyer?

"Sir, I take it that lawyers are people who try to get maximum justice. If Rajaji is really a great lawyer, then our interests, the interests of the Andhras should be safeguarded by Rajaji himself. I may tell the House, we are now concerned with the question of division of assets and liabilities. And Rajaji in himself constitutes the entire tribunal and the entire Committee, and everything. That being so, why should there be doubts, why should there be amendments moved by different parties? There are amendments moved even by our Tamil friends. I take it that Rajaji has carried through the whole affair as a big lawyer. Sir, we had been feeling that we were not treated properly, that the men in the services were not given full opportunities, that our areas requiring industrial development were not given good attention and so on. Yesterday the hon. Member Sri Adityan was saying that all the Chief Ministers of this State were Andhras up till now. He included Rajaji also as an Andhra. (Interruption.) If hon. Members Sri Vinayakam and Sri Adityan should differ in their views, they can settle accounts elsewhere. But he had been telling me all the Chief Ministers were Andhras. (Interruption.) If Rajaji is not now an Andhra, he is bound to become an Andhra in course of time."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, on a point of order. I want the hon. Member to know that my name is Vinayakam and not Adityan."

11-10 a.m. SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—"Sir, I did not refer to Sri Vinayakam as Sri Adityan. But I was saying that Sri Adityan was telling me that Rajaji also was an Andhra. If Sri Vinayakam is not able to understand what I was saying, I am not responsible for that. Other hon. Members have understood what I have been saying and they have not raised any objection. If Rajaji's own taluk, his birth place Hosur chooses to come to Andhra, he will not belong to Tamilnad, he will lose his citizenship of Tamilnad, but he will be an Andhra and he will be forced to become an Andhra."

"Sir, when the question was started, I thought Rajaji would be very fair and just. I think he is just and fair to the Tamils. But the provisions of this Bill and the experience of the Andhras show that they will not get the right verdict. For Andhras and Tamils to be good friends and good neighbours, this question of distribution and division of properties and other things should be dealt with fairly. Sir, I request Rajaji—it is not too late and the Andhra State is only in the process of making—to accept the amendments and make it a non-disputable debate so far as this House is concerned and let us recommend to the Parliament in Delhi to take the final decision on that basis."

"Sir, there are three things in this Bill on which, I feel, I should speak a little. They are about the boundaries, the officers and financial aspects. Sir, yesterday Rajaji while referring to

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Mr. Latchanna's adjournment motion said that the report of Justice Misra was an award. I take serious objection to it. Every Andhra takes serious objection to it and to the remark that he made that the agitation in Bellary is engineered and is run by the Krishak Lok Party. I submit that it is not the Krishak Lok Party, but it is the Congress, it is the Communists, it is the independent Communists and other Andhras who are interested there. So much so, I say that the agitation in Bellary has nothing to do with any one party; it is the agitation of the people there. It is the agitation of the people affected and insulted. People from places beyond Bellary, borders, long way from Bhadrachalam, Vijayavada, etc., are going to Bellary to participate in the agitation. As such I am sorry to have heard those remarks of Rajaji yesterday that the agitation is ours. It is not so. It is an agitation of the people."

"Sir when the life of Sri Kami Reddi is in danger it is said that it is no concern of this Government. It is the concern of the Government as much as it is in the case of yesterday's firing. It is going to lead to an incident like that. The life of Sri Potti Sriramulu was sacrificed and Sri Kami Reddi's holy efforts in Bellary may also end like that. I submit that the areas should be given to the particular State where the people prefer to remain, whether it is Andhra or Mysore."

"Sir, I ask the hon. Members to read the report of Justice Misra. Is it the report of a lawyer for a particular party or is it the report of a judge on an impartial reading of the situation there? Were the facts presented to him as a lawyer and as a party, Sir? Sri Jawaharlal Nehru of the Central Government has passed his final verdict. We cannot expect Sri Nehru to have gone through the entire report. It is difficult and impossible. For that matter any Minister, more so the Chief Minister, cannot look into all the papers that are placed on his table. So also Mr. Nehru has passed his final verdict. When justice is not properly done, is it wrong to represent? We are not arguing; we are not threatening; ours is not an agitation like any other agitation with serious consequences. We are only honestly and humbly submitting to Government here that the question must be re-examined for the creation of an Andhra Province with undisputed areas."

"Mr. Vinayakam has gained his point. When there was a longstanding report about the Andhra Province, when there were arguments and counter-arguments about the boundaries of this Andhra Province, the J.V.P. Report—wherein the name of Nehru himself is mentioned—closed the question. When that was so, the question has been brought forward for re-opening the subject with the agitation of Mr. Vinayakam. I am glad of this agitation in Tiruttani taluk. We have no objection to ceding of the Tamil villages or the six taluks or the entire district. We can be happy by ourselves. But let us represent to Sri Nehru or the Government to consider these things. Whatever motives were behind the agitation of Tiruttani, with whatever motives and whatever other

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interests, sane and insane, the agitation was carried on, Sri Vinayakam has got what he wanted for the Tamils and an enquiry has been promised on a question which was closed and on which final decision had been taken by many committees and many people including Sri Nehru himself. Cannot this question of Bellary also be re-opened? It must be re-opened with the support of all Members of this House. I am only pleading for a plebiscite and Misra report itself concedes that nothing short of a plebiscite will decide this question. Under these circumstances I submit that the question of Bellary must be re-opened for decision by a plebiscite. I wish the entire support of the House is there for that.

"Sir, it was stated in Mr. Wanchoo's report that the Andhras could remain in Madras for some time. Then it was Rajaji that ran up to Delhi and managed to see that the Andhras did not remain any longer in Madras after the final date and he gave certain remarks or readings of his own that otherwise there will be very serious consequences in Madras. All that is past history.

"Sir, I must say that in Bellary we went by default. There was nobody to speak on behalf of the Andhras. There were Karnatakas—Dr. Nagan Gouda is smiling. So, Sir, it is not a question of population or things like that for which Bellary and the firkas were conceded to Mysore. I hope Mr. Vinayakam will uphold the case of Bellary as much as his Tiruttani. Though we have two representatives in the Centre, one is an international trade unionist, so he cannot take any sides and the other is a philosopher and he also will not take sides. So much so, we lost Bellary. But this question has become a big problem for us. I request the Hon. the Chief Minister and the House to recommend to the Government at Delhi to re-examine this question. More than anything, the people of these areas should be given a full chance of a plebiscite to decide which way they wish to go. We wish all to live in peace and as good neighbours. Anybody anywhere should feel that he is the native of that area, that he is the citizen of that area and that he was born in that place. We cannot afford to raise the passions of the people. We cannot incite or compel people to do anything. That is somewhat criminal. I say I am not for those things. In Bellary a peaceful satyagraha was going on and lathi charge was ordered; innocent children were injured. If that Reserve Police could understand the language of the area, if they could understand Telugu, they would not have done it. Some Tamil and Malabar friends in the police were there. Somebody said, 'March, punish the people' and they immediately lathi-charged them and those people including innocent children were in the hospital for weeks and weeks as in-patients. They did not..."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has already taken 20 minutes."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—"Please excuse me, Sir. Two more sentences and I will finish.

11-20
a.m.

"Sir, in regard to the assets and liabilities I would like to say a few words. I want all my friends to pay their full attention to

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the two expressions 'book values' and 'depreciation' mentioned in the Bill. They are mischievous, deceiving and exploiting expressions and they cut at the roots of Andhra interests. Therefore the problem of assets and liabilities must be thoroughly examined. One word in regard to the crime branch of the Madras Government and I have done. Even at dead of night lorry loads of electrical goods had been carried away from Pakala sub-station to Madras and the next morning an order came that no goods should be transferred from one area to the other after the appointed day. What action has been taken by the Government against the officers responsible for this act? Sir, the officers are greatly annoyed. Fifty per cent of the agitation for the formation of a separate Andhra State is mainly due to the behaviour of the officers..."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, I am happy on this occasion to support the motion moved by the Hon. Chief Minister recommending the introduction of the Andhra State Bill in Parliament. Andhra Members of this House will be failing in their duty if on the eve of the formation of the Andhra State they do not offer their grateful thanks to the Andhra leaders who are no more, the foremost among them being Konda Venkatappayya Pantulu of Guntur, Nageswara Rao Pantulu, Mutnuri Krishna Rao and lastly Potti Sriramulu and who, along with many other leaders now living, worked hard for the formation of the Andhra State. It is not necessary for me now to go into the past history of the Andhra movement which has been going on for more than four decades now. All this time we have been agitating and anxiously waiting for the formation of a State of our own and whether we are satisfied fully or not with the State to be formed, we cannot but express our joy at this moment.

"So far as the Bill is concerned, it does not satisfy us to the extent to which we would like it to have. When the clauses are taken up for discussion, we will have enough time to point out to the Assembly in what respects this Bill is really defective from our point of view. One is the division of assets and liabilities and unless drastic changes are made in the clauses pertaining to assets and liabilities, great injustice will be done to the interests of Andhras.

"Then I would like to say a few words in regard to the boundary commission and the areas which have to be included in the Andhra State. We have been for a very long time anxious to form a State which is now known as Visala Andhra to be included in it not only the areas in the present State of Madras, but also the areas in Mysore, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. I believe, Sir, a time will come and it will come sooner than later when we will have Visala Andhra. But at present we shall be satisfied with what is given to us. Even then some injustice has been done in respect of a portion of Bellary taluk. The contention of the people of this particular area is that the census figures on which the Misra Award is mainly based, are not correct. The hon. Member Mr. Vinayakam also expressed the same opinion in regard to the census figures of Tiruttani taluk of Chittoor district, if what is

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reported in the newspapers is correct. I do not want to go into details now, but the time may come when the census figures can be proved to be not correct. Sir, even Mr. Misra said that his was a report and not an award. It was a report which was submitted to the Government of India and on that a decision had been taken by the Government of India. When a decision has been arrived at on a vital matter like this affecting lakhs of people and when it is felt that a wrong has been done, it is up to us to agitate and get the wrong rectified. After all, what is it that the people of three firkas of Bellary taluk are asking for? They are only saying that Mr. Misra's report is not based on correct census figures and that Mr. Misra has not given the people of those firkas any opportunity to prove that the census figures are not correct. They are not asking that the Government of India must revise their decision in any case and they are not fighting against their decision either. They only want that an opportunity should be given to them to decide the issue by a democratic method. In these days of parliamentary democracy, why should not a chance be given to the people to decide their own fate? It is not a small matter. It is a matter affecting the vital interests of a fairly large number of people. It will be in the interests of Government and of the people in the contiguous areas if this democratic method is adopted for all the disputed areas and a chance given to the people to decide the question for themselves. If we are asking for an Andhra State, it does not necessarily mean that all the Andhras in the border or adjoining areas should come over to the new State. It may not be possible and it is also not possible. Some Andhras may prefer to be in the residuary State and why should they not be given a chance? If to-day some Kanarese people also in the three firkas of Bellary taluk want to be with Andhras, why should they not be given a chance?

11-30
a.m.

"What is the criterion that should weigh with the Government in determining the wishes of the people? Surely the answer is only by way of a plebiscite, can they accurately judge public opinion. What did Mr. Misra himself say in his report? Has he not made a reference once or twice in his report, even though that pertains only to a particular area, that public opinion could be properly assessed only by means of a plebiscite. That is why I say the Government of India had erred and Justice Misra had erred in adjudging Bellary taluk to be for a purely Kanarese State. How can we say so before taking a plebiscite? In this connexion I wish to bring to the notice of the House the fast which had entered the 20th day to-day, of Sri Kami Reddi? What for is he fasting? It is because he clings to a certain principle and that principle after all is not anything strange. He says that the proper course that the Union Government has to adopt before deciding the future of Bellary is to hold a plebiscite. That has not been done. A judge had given his findings and the same had been accepted. When such is the case, is it wrong that some satyagrahis are fasting? What did that great satyagrahi, Sri Potti Sriramulu, do? For what did he die? What is it that Mahatma Gandhiji taught us?

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Of course, on an occasion, we say that we want to follow the non-violent method, the principal teaching of Mahatmaji. What did he say? Did he not say that we ought to achieve anything that we wanted only through non-violence? When such is the case, what is wrong if two satyagrahis are fasting in Bellary, when they are convinced that their course of action is a non-violent one? That is why I say it would be by far better if the Union Government were to hold a plebiscite in the near future to decide the future of some firkas of Bellary taluk. Incidentally I may also say that if they were to do so they would be correcting an error which many believe they had committed in having accepted the Misra award adjudging Bellary taluk to be out and out Kanarese.

"May I now just touch upon one aspect concerning the Tungabhadra Project? Ever since I entered the Council about thirty years ago, there have been two questions that I have been trying to bring to the attention of the Government. One of them related to the starting of the Tungabhadra Project. The other concerned the villages. I was one of those who always felt that the villages in the Madras State were being neglected and that the towns were developed at the expense of the villages. For the economic development of the Rayalaseema area the starting of the Tungabhadra Project was considered to be the only remedy. As long ago as 1901 an Irrigation Commission was appointed to consider the feasibility of utilizing the waters of the Tungabhadra for eradicating the famine in Rayalaseema. After full investigation the Government unfortunately came to the conclusion that the Tungabhadra Project would not be remunerative. The whole scheme was therefore deferred. The cry of the people of Rayalaseema was not taken due notice of by the then British Government. Ever since the scheme was deferred and up to the period when the Advisers' regime began to function, nothing was done in that direction. Thanks to the initiative of one of the Advisers, I mean Sir S. V. Ramamurthi, the Tungabhadra Project was taken up for execution. To-day, Sir, we find the Tungabhadra Project nearing completion. Whereas the earlier project was intended to benefit 16 to 17 lakh acres in the Ceded districts the present Tungabhadra Project is to irrigate only about three lakh acres in Kurnool and Bellary districts. The High Level canal has not yet been taken up. Only the completion of that canal would mean the bringing in of water-supply to Pulivendla taluk in Cuddapah district and Gooty and Tadpatri taluks in Anantapur district. Unless this High Level Canal Scheme is executed, there is no other permanent source of irrigation for these places. Of course the waters of the Pennar could be utilized. But it should not be forgotten that the Pennar has no adequate water-supply. Therefore, the only course left is to immediately complete the High Level Canal Scheme. I am sorry to find that for the present, there is provision only for the Low Level Canal Scheme which will irrigate about 3 lakh acres in Kurnool and Bellary. I would earnestly request the future Andhra Government to immediately sanction the execution of the High Level Canal Scheme and see to it that the Tungabhadra Project as it was first

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adumbrated by Colonel Macknezi is executed for with. Such a course alone would mean a permanent protection, though partly for the people of Rayalaseema, from the evil of famine.

“ Sir, it has become usual especially whenever the question of Linguistic States is discussed in this House to make an appeal to friends on both sides to remain calm and eschew bitter feelings and also at the same time give mutual assurances of goodwill and fair-play to all people concerned. So also I want to take this opportunity to give a similar assurance on behalf of myself to my friends who may not ultimately form part of the Andhra State. It may be that for some time, we have got to agitate for inclusion in the Andhra State, as our goal of Visala Andhra is to be realized, many Andhra areas in Mysore, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. Maybe at that time, some bitter feelings may be roused and unlawful action taken by miscreants. But I am sure that once Visala Andhra is realized, goodwill and tolerance will prevail among the neighbouring States and all things will come to a happy conclusion. Mr. Speaker, I have really been at a loss to understand the apprehension in the minds of some of my Tamil friends that were we to get the Andhra State their interests might be jeopardised. They want assurances. What are they for, I ask? After all we know these States had been carved out to suit the conveniences of the Britishers, who were ruling us in the past. The carving out of these States has been more or less a historical accident. After independence, what is it that we require? Is there anything wrong in people wishing to form themselves into a homogeneous unit by means of language, I mean, on linguistic basis? What does our Constitution say? Has it not only laid down that there ought to be one national language for the whole of India but given due consideration for mother tongue? When such is the case, is there anything wrong in our claiming to form ourselves into linguistic units, each with its own respective language? What does our Constitution say in this direction? Has it not laid down that within the States the language of the administration, in the universities and even in the legislatures in the States can be the regional language? Well, then, I ask what is wrong in forming linguistic States? Is it not better to teach our children in our own mother tongue and build up their character and make them useful citizens of the country?

11-40
a.m.

“ At the same time let us not forget that wherever we may be we are first and foremost citizens of the bigger unit, namely, the Indian Union. Do we not know that our own Constitution lays down enough safeguards for us to live amicably? Is there not a provision in our Constitution by which the Centre has the ultimate control over all the States in the Indian Union? When such is the case, what is there for the Tamilians who live in Andhra area or for the Andhras who live in the Tamil area to fear? As a matter of fact, some lakhs and lakhs of Andhras are now living in Tamil areas. I know many of them have got big interests there. When they are anxious to live in that area alone and are happy

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over there, why should they be displaced? For instance, I can cite several examples where Tamilians have settled in Andhra area and are living happily. In Cuddapah several Tamilians have settled down and they are living amicably with the Andhras there. Can't a Tamilian live happily in an Andhra area or a Telugu in a Tamil area? If, for instance, a Tamilian were to offer a rice bag to an Andhra at a low cost, will any Andhra refuse to buy the same because he is a Tamilian? No, he will not. So long as the transaction is in his favour, anyone would be prepared to accept the offer. For instance, how can I refuse the idli and sambar of the Tamilians, in the preparation of which they are experts?

“ Let me now come to the point. Where the people in a particular area express unanimously or almost unanimously a particular view, that view should be taken due notice of. For instance, take the case of Bellary. The Telugu-speaking people in Bellary have with one voice demanded that Bellary be included in the proposed Andhra State. So also Kannadigas are for Mysore. What did the Government of India do? How did they assess public opinion there? Did they hold any referendum or plebiscite? Compare this with what the Prime Minister had done with reference to Kashmir? What did he say? How is he going to assess the opinion of the people of Kashmir? The Prime Minister had declared very rightly that after Kashmir became quiet and free from Pakistan trouble, they would hold a plebiscite. If that is the declared policy of the Central Government, why should they shrink from doing so in Bellary? Why should they appoint a Judge to decide the issue? Can any man decide such an issue satisfactorily? That is why I say the Central Government had erred so far as Bellary was concerned. Therefore I plead with the Central Government to hold a plebiscite in Bellary to decide its future ultimately. The fundamental criterion of ascertaining the opinion of the people residing in a particular area before deciding the future of that area should not be lost sight of. That is why I say wherever boundary commissions are appointed to settle the claims of disputed areas, let clear-cut instructions be issued to them to assess public opinion by means of a plebiscite. For instance, take the case of Kolar in Mysore. The majority of people living in Kolar are Telugus. They have been living amicably there all these years. As I had observed previously these States were carved out in the process of history by the ruling Britishers for their own convenience. Of course, they said it was for their administrative convenience. Suppose you appoint a Boundary Commission to decide the future of Kolar. Simply because the majority of its inhabitants are Telugus, the Boundary Commission cannot at once decide that Kolar be included in the Andhra State. Let them hold a plebiscite and ascertain the opinion of the people in Kolar. Suppose due to their long association with Bangalore, the capital of Mysore, they express the view that they prefer remaining in Mysore itself; we can never go counter to that opinion. That is why I still repeat that the voice of the people should be first ascertained in all disputed border areas.

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[At this stage, the Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.]

11-50
a.m.

" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I make an appeal to my non-Andhra friends, the Tamils, Kannadigas and Malayalees that the choice should be left to the people concerned. So far as I am concerned, I have not lost hope that the people would like to have some association with us; though the people of Tiruttani may feel that Kurnool is far off yet the chances are there and there is a possibility of some of them, if not most of them, trying to be along with their friends near and around them and that is why I suggest that the question should be left to the people and they should do things with a full knowledge of the consequences of their choice. Propaganda there may be and just as in the conduct of elections money may be spent; there may be many difficulties. If the matter is decided by a Commission, heart-burning is likely to result but when once the people make their choice, there is no question of bitterness and nobody can be found fault with, neither the Government of this State nor of the union, for it is the choice of the people. So far as I am concerned, I would say that in all boundary questions, the final voice should be the verdict of the people and it should be settled by means of a plebiscite. Let us understand that we are living in days of democracy. In the matter of deciding the question on this footing, there is no likelihood of illfeeling between us or any possibility of an unfair deal. I had no difficulty to get on with the people of the South. There are fifty lakhs of Telugu-speaking people living comfortably and happily in the South and will any one expect the Andhras to be hard upon any Tamilians that may be residing in the Andhra State? That will not be but on the other hand, I am expecting a large percentage of labouring and other classes of people to come into the Andhra Desa for purposes of employment. I can assure you, Sir, that the Andhras at any rate are not going to be less generous than others; they could not be less generous than others; on the other hand, our feeling is that we are likely to be over-generous and naturally we suffer for it sometimes.

" Yesterday dealing with the three firkas of Bellary, one of the Members coming from the Kannada area of Bellary district said something which I did not then understand because he spoke in Kannada. Later on I found that he attributed a statement to me to the effect that at a public meeting at Bellary, I said that it would be a 'Kurukshetra' if some things were not done. I assure all Members here including that hon. Member that I never made such a statement. I never addressed a public meeting. A meeting in the drawing room of a private house was held over which I presided; invitations had been issued to the Members of the Legislature and a few leaders of Andhra Desa. I could never have said such a thing as attributed to me. Presumably there has been an error in the report of my speech. I appealed to the Government to revise their orders and particularly to the friends who had gathered there; I appealed that there should be no sort of violent action. My hon. Friend said that he found it mentioned in the papers. Sometimes it happens that prejudice influences the reporters and untrue report

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results. Unfortunately, I did not read these papers especially as they were Kannada papers. I would appeal to him not to put down this statement to me and I want him, the Government and every hon. Member in the House not to think that I made the statement. You know, Sir, that a harmless person like me could never have given expression to such a thing as the hon. Member mentioned? With this assurance, Mr. Deputy Speaker, I support the Bill."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House and while doing so, I want to express the sense of rejoicing not only of the Andhra people, not only of the Andhra Members of this House but of the entire democratic movement of this country over the happy victory that the Andhra people have secured. I am sorry to say that the debate over this motion has not been properly initiated by the Hon. the Chief Minister; in fact, when he was making the speech, I was struck with the dry nature of the speech and I felt he was making a sort of ritualistic speech and performing a sort of ritual that was imposed upon him: 'An Andhra State has got to be created; we cannot help it, however much I might have desired that no such linguistic State should be created and however much I might have wished that the formation of linguistic States should be relegated to the background and it should be given up once and for all; none the less I am compelled under the circumstances, under the impact of the people's movement, to initiate the motion.' That is how I felt the feeling was there. The background of that feeling was there and I found that the Chief Minister was not able to rejoice with the people of the Andhra area and that is why he said that the day the Andhra State came into existence would be the day of rejoicing for the people of the Andhra area and they will rejoice over it on a scale far vaster than on August 15th, 1947. It has got a great significance. Why was it, Sir, that the people of our country who had contributed tremendously in the struggle for freedom from foreign imperialism, should be feeling after all that their achieving the Andhra State is of far greater significance and of far greater importance and is a matter for far greater rejoicing than even the freedom from foreign imperialism? I would like the Hon. the Chief Minister to understand the significance of the statement that he made. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'Not less or perhaps the same,' was what I stated.) 'More than even on the 15th of August,' that is how it is reported. Even then, Sir, it is not less but it is on the same level. The rejoicing of the people of the Andhra area is to the same extent as on the fifteenth of August. Why should it be so, Sir? It is exactly there that I would like to ask the Hon. the Chief Minister who is holding an important position not only in this State but in the public affairs of this country, to revise his opinion and understand the significance of the growth of the people's movement. Had he understood it, the Hon. the Chief Minister would have told us while initiating the debate, what were the fundamental principles upon which the entire Bill was based. After all, there have been

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previous reports on this question; there was the J.V.P. Report, there was the Wanchoo Report and there was the Report of the Partition Committee and all these things were there and the Bill has been framed on the basis of certain principles.

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"This question has been dealt with in these various reports and the Hon. the Chief Minister has had also the opportunity—a tremendous amount of opportunity—to shape the Bill. The Government of Madras were consulted while framing the Bill. Therefore, if the Hon. the Chief Minister had only taken us into his confidence and told us the basic principles on which the various provisions in the Bill were framed, this discussion would have taken a different turn and it would have been much more helpful. It has therefore been left to us to guess and find out what those principles are and on that basis lay down certain fundamental principles as the criteria.

"I now come to the broader principles that are involved in this Bill. The fundamental principle that is involved is the principle of democracy. The Hon. the Chief Minister might to-day have revised his opinion. There was a time in 1942 when he issued a statement in the Press of India wherein he had referred to the way in which the leaders of the Soviet Union had solved the problems of a multi-national and multi-lingual State and upheld the example of the Soviet Union as one of the best ways, in fact, the only way of solving the problems of multi-national and multi-lingual States. This was in 1942. To-day the Chief Minister might have revised his opinions as he has done on so many other matters concerning the national movement. This question has been discussed from time immemorial not only by the Hon. the Chief Minister but by the entire national movement. As early as 1920, the national movement put before the people of this country a picture of the India that was to be. It was only on the basis of this picture that the people could be inspired to fight for freedom. We cannot inspire a people to fight against a foreign imperialism without placing before them a concrete picture of the kind of society that is to be evolved after freedom is achieved and a vision or a picture of the administrative apparatus that is going to be set up. Because the national movement understood this basic principle of mobilising the people of a country, they placed before the people a picture of the India of the future. What did they say then? The leaders of the national movement including Sri C. Rajagopalachari did not talk of the division or partition of the country. They had a different conception of these linguistic States. The exact words they used were the 'redistribution of States.' Now, let us not get away with the words that we are parting. There is no question of division or partition that is involved in this case. It is a case of redistribution of States and, as I said in the last session of this Assembly, the Indian National Congress took up the challenge of the British Government which appointed an all-white Simon Commission and it convened an All Party Conference under the presidentship of the father of the Prime Minister of India, the late Pandit Motilal Nehru. In that Conference there

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were members from various political parties. The late Sir Taj Bahadur Sapru, Mahomed Ali Jinnah, Subhas Chandra Bose and Sri M. S. Aney were all members of this Conference. This Conference appointed a special sub-committee to go into the question of drafting a Constitution for the future of this country. What has this Committee stated in Chapter IV of its report? They have pointed out that the existing distribution of States had no rational basis whatsoever. How did this distribution come about? They have pointed out that it was merely due to accident and the circumstances which attended the growth of British power in India during the early days of its expansion. There was no other rational basis whatever for the existence of the various States as they existed in 1947 and continue to exist even to-day.

(The Committee therefore pointed out that this irrational basis must be smashed and a new rational basis must be evolved on certain fundamental principles on which the States ought to be redistributed. They had also pointed out what those principles should be. The main consideration must necessarily be the wishes of the people and the linguistic unity of the area concerned. They had then pointed out the well recognised principles that rapid progress in education as well as in general culture and in most developments of life depended on language and that if a foreign language was the medium of instruction and also for conducting the affairs of the State, the growth of that country must necessarily be stunted. No democracy can exist where a foreign language is used for conducting the affairs of the State. In a democracy the people must be well informed and must be able to understand and follow public affairs in order to take an effective part in them. The question of linguistic States was therefore looked upon by the leaders of the national movement, in fact, by the entire national movement as a question fundamental to democracy for the people of this country. There will be no democracy if linguistic States are not there and the people are not allowed to receive instruction in their own language and are not allowed to participate in the affairs of the State. Without democracy there can be no real growth in the life of the people, there can be no real growth in the culture and language of the people and there can be no real economic upsurge leading to economic reconstruction. It was on the basis of these fundamental principles that the leaders of the national movement put before the people this picture of the India of the future.) As far as I can understand, the national movement was certainly not a disruptive movement. It did not stand for the disunity of the country; it did not stand for the division or partition of this country but stood for the unity of the country. The national movement's concept of unity was not merely an idealistic concept. It had a material basis also for people are united together only when their material interests are also united. People do not go together merely because of some spiritual things. The history of the world has proved it. (Interruption from the Treasury Bench: 'Karl Marx has proved it'.) For example, if Rajaji who talks in season and out of season (the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari:

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'Never out of season') is not able to convince the Andhra members of his own Congress Party, who have been with him for the last 30 years, of the value of spiritualism and therefore they should remain together, it is obvious that his talk of unity on the basis of spiritualism has not stood the test of time. It is material interests that unite people. It is because of the fact that the leaders of the national movement understood this fundamental principle that they said: 'Even while we stand for unity on the basis of democracy, let us give an opportunity for the people to grow and to manage their own affairs.' A unity that is cemented on the basis of a voluntary and willing accession of the various parts will be far more strong and will be steel-like in strength. This was the kind of unity that national leaders cherished at that time. That was so in 1928, 1929 and 1940 but in 1947, after August 15th, the entire situation has changed. This same picture cannot now be placed before the people. The question of viability of the various States must be taken into consideration and administrative convenience has also got to be considered. All these new excuses have now been trotted out in order to deny the rights of the people to have a Government administering the affairs in their own language. Is it to be supposed that the national movement did not take note of these things at that time? No, Sir. (The very same Committee took note of these things. What is the answer they gave? They took into consideration a third factor—though not of the same importance as administrative convenience—which would include geographical position, economic resources and the financial stability of the areas concerned. They further said that administrative convenience was often a matter of arrangement and must certainly bow down to the wishes of the people. On this subject the Nehru Committee also adopted a resolution on August 30, 1928 recommending the formation of Andhra, Aikya Kerala, Karnataka and Orissa Provinces immediately. That was the picture in 1928.)

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"In 1947, what was the picture? The fundamental concepts of the Congress organisation on ever so many questions had changed. In 1930, the Congress Party told the people that all the debts contracted by the British Government would be repudiated as soon as freedom was won because they were not contracted in the interests of India but were contracted for the purpose of keeping a foreign power in India. To-day no such repudiation has taken place. In fact we go out of the way to assure the British people that no such repudiation will take place. We go still further and say that they need not return something of the money that they had taken forcibly by way of accumulated sterling balances between 1940 and 1945. Similarly on the question of formation of linguistic States, the Congress leadership repudiates the fundamental principle which it had accepted in the course of the long national movement, and wants to go back. Everyone knows how many stumbling-blocks the Congress had put up even on the question of the formation of the Andhra State. The ruling party had been paying that they had no objection to the formation of the Andhra State and that in fact the J.V.P. Committee was appointed

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for the very purpose, and that even in the Constitution provision had been made for the formation of the Andhra State. We very well remember that the British Government had also no objection to the granting of freedom to this country. The British Government also said, 'Yes, you can have complete freedom provided there is complete unanimity and unity in the country.' Similarly taking a leaf out of the British Government, our Congress leadership also stated that provided there was complete unanimity—no voice should be raised by the parties concerned with regard to any dispute—there would be an Andhra State. In this way, for three or four long years, a separate State was denied to the Andhras. Unfortunately for the ruling party, the popular movement forced the Congress leadership to go forward with the formation of the Andhra State. It is because of the popular movement that a big breach has been made in the citadel of reaction. We congratulate the Andhra people not only on the victory that they have achieved for themselves but also on opening up one of the biggest breaches in the wall of reaction. As a matter of fact, the present Andhra State is not what the Andhras wanted. The Congress leadership has yet to accede to Visala Andhra resulting in the break-up of the feudal Hyderabad State. Still the victory achieved by the Andhras is a milestone in the march of the people towards freedom and democracy. We know, as a matter of fact, the announcement regarding the formation of the Andhra State had immediately set in motion vast forces not only in the Andhra areas but throughout the country—in Kerala for an Aikya Kerala State, in Maharashtra areas for a Maharashtra State, etc. The people have come to feel that the Nehru Government's obstruction can be broken and smashed to pieces. The Andhra people have shown us the way to break the Government to pieces and march forward. Such is the kind of confidence that the people of India have got. Even though the principle of linguistic States has not been fully accepted in this Bill, still the formation of the Andhra State contemplated here will be one of the biggest victories in the march of the people towards linguistic States. That is why, not only I rejoice, but the entire democratic movement and the country rejoice at the formation of the Andhra State on October 1st.)

"I now come to other questions. Let us analyse the principles underlying the Bill. I am sorry to say that certain fundamental principles which should go to make a democracy have not been embodied in the Bill. With regard to questions like division of assets and liabilities, the demarcation of boundaries, etc., why did not the Government of India lay down certain fundamental criteria which should govern all these things? On the questions of division of assets and liabilities and demarcation of boundaries, I would like to make an appeal to all to understand the existing situation and not to complicate the situation by making one people fight against another. After all, the present state of affairs has come about not as a result of the fault of the people of either Tamil Nadu or Andhra or Malabar or any other area. We have all been the common victims of exploitation of the British power which

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had created this state of affairs. Therefore, the future generation or the existing generation can certainly not be held responsible for the misdeeds committed by the British Government. All of us had been exploited. The Andhra people had been exploited. The Tamilnad people had been exploited. Therefore, let us understand this. If this country had been free long ago and had there been no British domination and had we all been allowed to grow as free men, the entire situation in the country would have been different. We would then have made greater progress industrially and economically than most of the other countries in the world. But because of stunted growth, of suppressed growth, we find ourselves in this extremely bad situation. Therefore, what is the picture that is there before us in the country? Our State is a bankrupt State. When I say 'bankrupt State', I do not mean that our State has no resources. I mean that the net cash balance of the State is a minus one. When the Andhra State is to be formed, it is certainly up to the people of Tamilnad and the rest of the State to see to it that proper assistance is given to the Andhra State so that it may start on a proper foundation. The Andhra people should look at the question not as a question of division between them and the Tamil people. Let us understand that we are all equally in a bad position. At the same time, let us adopt some method—some rough and ready method—by which justice can be done. Whatever assets and liabilities there are, let us divide them equally, equitably and justly. On that basis, let us look at the question of demarcation of boundaries also. I do not know why we should generate so much heat on that question. After all we can adopt some simple principles—principles of justice and democracy—on the basis of which the whole question can be solved. After all, it is certainly open to us, when the new State comes into existence, to demand a Boundary Commission. It is also necessary for us to lay down certain criteria by which that Boundary Commission can decide issues entrusted to it. After all, contiguity of area, common language, that is, the same language as the language of the State to which that particular area belongs, should be decided village by village and not talukwar so that maximum justice can be done. On that basis, it is certainly open to us to come to an understanding so that we need not carry on any quarrel. I may have an idea that a particular area must immediately come to Tamilnad. Another person may have an idea that that area must belong to the Andhra State.

[At this stage, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.]

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p.m. " Let us look at the question on the basis of certain fundamental democratic principles and then we will find the whole problem is solved. I would therefore like the hon. Members to rejoice on this occasion when it is a tremendous victory for the democratic movement. Let us not mar that occasion. Let us not mar the happiness and rejoicings of the people by continuing the dispute or by using harsh words against each other. Let us all join in the rejoicings of the entire people. That is the appeal I would like to make to both sides of the House.

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" Lastly, Sir, there is the responsibility of the Central Government. After all, even if the Andhra State is formed, we know that there are tremendous difficulties the new Andhra State will have to face. Economic regeneration, economic reconstruction or economic upsurge is certainly not going to be an easy affair. That is not going to be an easy affair even in Tamilnad. After all, both the Andhra State and the residuary Madras State are suffering under certain common disabilities, which are common not only to Andhra and Madras but to the entire country. We are suffering under certain constitutional provisions. We are suffering from the difficulties created by the Constitution under which the States have got absolutely very little power. The resources of the States are crippled and the bulk of the revenues of the State is being taken away by the Central Government which spends about 200 crores of rupees on a top-heavy military administration and on an equally top-heavy bureaucratic administration. Therefore, I say that the reconstruction of this country is going to be an extremely difficult affair. We look to the Andhra people also to help in the general democratic upsurge in the country and to fight to change this entire set-up so that the people of the various States will get sufficient resources in their hands in order to develop their States and to develop the country as a whole. That is the picture that is now standing before us. Therefore, I rejoice on this occasion. I have no qualms whatsoever, no feelings whatsoever, that the Andhra people are going to be separated from us, because in spite of this redistribution of States we were united together in the past. And what is it that united us in the past? It is not the fact that the Andhra people and the Tamil people were thrown up together in a common State. That is not the bond of unity. The bond of unity between them and the rest of the people of India was the fact that all of them were united together in the common struggle against the British Imperialism in this country. It was that bond that united us together—all the various democratic movements, the working classes of Andhra fighting for their demands alongside the working classes of Tamilnad, alongside the working classes of Bengal and in fact the whole of India. It was that which united the working classes and the democratic movement. Similarly, the Telengana peasants who were fighting for land have created a tremendous bond of unity among the peasantry of the whole of India. Let us not forget that. It is the common struggle of the people, the struggle for democracy, the struggle for land, the struggle for better existence and the common movements that are being thrown up by them. That is the real cementing force that has united the entire people. I have absolutely no doubt whatsoever that even on this question of linguistic States it was the democratic movement in Andhra which was able to smash all other reactionary slogans and win this freedom. That democratic movement will play a very notable part—indeed the foremost part—in uniting the democratic movements of this country. Therefore, there is no question of any division. There is no question of any partition and there is no question of any distribution. When I say all these, I must also point out how

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that the Andhra movement was able to achieve this victory. There have been many disruptive slogans. Claims with regard to particular cities, claims with regard to particular areas—all these things—were there. In spite of all this, the Andhra movement was able to achieve a tremendous victory. Why was it? It was because, I make bold to say, the ideology of the working classes was there and that ideology played the foremost part in the movement for freedom. That ideology was able to smash all other ideologies and unite the people and bring them together, because the internationalism was far superior to so many slogans of 'sloganistic politicians'. The internationalism of the working classes realized that the Andhra people and the Tamil people need not quarrel with each other. We need not quarrel over one particular city or over other things. We will base our claims on justice on the basis of certain fundamental principles, on the basis of the language of the people and on the basis of contiguity of territories. It was on this basis that the working classes, the Communist Party and the other democratic movements shared their demands and they were able to mobilize the entire people on the basis of that ideology which is completely divorced from sloganistic ideologies, which makes one people not to fight against other people and which recognizes the right of every people in the world. It was because that ideology prevailed in this entire agitation that the Andhra struggle for a separate State was able to succeed. I know that that ideology is strong in Andhra and I know that it will grow from day to day despite all the manoeuvres by the ruling cliques to keep themselves in power and despite all the dirty tricks that might be resorted to by them. I am sure the ideology of the working classes, the ideology of the democratic movement, will be able to mobilize more and more people, unite them together and will set an example to the people of the entire country. On that basis, it will unite not only the Andhra people but will play an important part in uniting the entire people of this country for fighting for real democracy and for smashing up all the reactionary forces in this country. Reactionary forces from vested interests and reactionary forces taking a communal garb—all these forces—will be smashed up by the ideology of the working classes and we will be able to build up a new and prosperous free India. I would, therefore, ask the members of this House to join me in rejoicing on this occasion and congratulate the Andhra people on this magnificent victory."

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

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

*SRI V. RAMA RAO:—"అధ్యక్షా! ఈ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లు చర్చించే విషయంలో అనేక విషయాలు చెప్పబడినవి. వాటిలో అధిక విషయాలు సరిగా చర్చించబడలేదని అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను. అస్తి, అప్పుల పంపకాల సందర్భములో సహజంగా అన్నదమ్ములు పంచుకొనేటప్పుడు, ఉన్న అస్తి, అప్పులు గూర్చి ఉభయాలకూ సమానంగా తెలిసిఉంటుంది. పంపకం చేసుకునే ముందు అస్తి, అప్పులు ఏమిటి, ఇట్లు వాటిట్లు ఏమిటి వాటి రెక్క స్పష్టంగా తెలుసుకుని వాటి విలువ సరిగా తెలుసు

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[Sri V. Rama Rao]

కొని, తరువాత పంపకాలు ప్రారంభిస్తారు. పంపకాలు ప్రారంభించి ఒకంటిదికలు జరిగే సందర్భంలో అన్నదమ్ములు వాటిలో భాగాలు కోరుకొన్నప్పుడుకాని, మరో సందర్భంలోగాని వాటి విలువనుబట్టి ఒకరికి ఒకరు అస్తి హక్కు తగ్గులనుబట్టి ముదరా ఇవ్వడం సహజంగా జరిగే పద్ధతి. ఈ బిల్లు మాకు ఇచ్చినప్పుడు దానికి సంబంధించిన data షెడ్యూలు ఈ రకంగా principles తో పెట్టారు. ఉన్న అశీస్థులలో తమిళ అశీస్థులు, ఆంధ్ర అశీస్థులు, మళయాళ అశీస్థులు, కన్నడ అశీస్థులు ఎంతమందిఉన్నారో, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ఎంతమంది కావలసివస్తుందో, ఈ సందర్భంలో ఇక్కడనుంచి ఎందరిని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి పంపవలసివస్తుందో ఈ విషయాలన్నిటినీగురించి స్పష్టంగా వివరాలు ఇచ్చిఉన్నట్లయితే కొంతవరకు ఉపయోగంగా ఉండేది. కొంతవరకు ఈ విషయాలలో సూక్ష్మ adjustments చేస్తే ఉభయాల మధ్యనున్న మధ్యస్థత ఉంటుంది. వారి కోరికలు వారి demands affect అవకుండా చూడాలి. ప్రయోజనాలను abstract గా పెట్టడంవల్ల వర్చించడానికి అవకాశం లేకుండా పోయింది. ఏ కొంత ఇద్దరితో విభజన జరగాలూ స్పష్టంగా లేకపోవడంవల్ల ఒప్పుకునే అవకాశం లేకుండా పోతోంది. Clause by clause చర్చ జరిగే సందర్భంలో ఈ విషయాలు స్పష్టంగా తెల్పుకోవలసి ఉంటుంది. మనం విడిపోనూఉన్నాం, మనలో మనం తగవులు పెట్టుకో కూడదని చెబుతున్నాం. వాస్తవమే. కాని విషయాలసాకల్యంగా తెలుసుకొనే అవకాశము లేనంతవరకు ఇదివరకున్న అనుమానాలనుబట్టి, ఒకరిమీద ఒకరికి అపోహలకు దారి తీసేవిధంగాఉంది. ఇప్పటికైనా ప్రభుత్వపక్షంవారు, ముఖ్యంగా ప్రధాన మంత్రిగారు క్లాజువారీ చర్చ జరిగే ముందు, వివరాలు స్పష్టమేస్తే, క్లాజులమీద చర్చ జరిగేందుకు చాలా తోడ్పడుతుంది. చర్చ సుమారుగానానా సాగి అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. విడిపోయే సందర్భంలో చిన్నచిన్న adjustments ల విషయంలో అవకాశం ఉంటుంది. ఆ విధమయిన data supply చేస్తారని ఆశిస్తూ ఈ బిల్లును విలంబపరుస్తున్నాను. మరొక విషయం ఏమిటంటే ఈ ఆంధ్రా బిల్లు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు ఒక అవకాశం కలిగి పోతోంది. ప్రభుత్వానికి ఈ బిల్లులోనే నేను అర్థంచేసుకున్నంతవరకు ఆంధ్రులకు వారి అభివృద్ధికి అడ్డు కలిగించే విషయాలు చాలా ఉన్నవి. ఇన్ని అవాంతరాలున్నప్పటికీకూడా. ఏ ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం అయితే అనేక అవాంతరాలు అభ్యంతరాలు అధికమించి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము సాధించుకోగలగలో ఆ ఆంధ్రులే అట్లాంటి అటంకాలనూ, అవాంతరాలనూ అధికమించి త్వరలో ముగిసి ఆంధ్రులతో విశాలాంధ్ర సాధించగలగలరని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. భవిష్య సంకల్పితో, నదీజల వనరుతో, వివిధ సంపదలతో తులనాగే విశాలాంధ్ర సాధించి ప్రభుత్వానికిగాంచి ముందుకు సాగిపోతారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రజాతి అభివృద్ధిని కోరుతూ ఉపన్యసించిన మిత్రులందరికీ అభినందనం చేస్తూ ముగిస్తున్నాను."

*SRI K. V. S. PADMANABHA RAJU:—"అధ్యక్షా! ప్రస్తుతం మన ముందున్న ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లుపై మాట్లాడుటకు నాకు అవకాశం ఇచ్చినందులకు సంతోషపడుచున్నాను. కాని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం వివిధమైన ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కొరకు కలెక్టున్నారో ఈ రోజు అట్టి రాష్ట్రము ప్రసాదించబడడములేదు. బిల్లు క్లాజు వారీగా చూస్తే, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకానికి చాలా అన్యాయము జరుగుతోందని స్పష్టమందరికి మనవిచేతున్నాను. చిరకాలమునుంచి ఆంధ్రులు, తమిళులు, మళయాళీలు, కన్నడిగులు సోదరభావముతో, కలిసి మిలిసి ఒకే గృహములో ఉన్న కుటుంబంలా ఉండి, ఈ విధంగా విడిపోతున్నప్పుడు, ఈ విధమైన బిల్లు తయారుచేసి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం ముందుపెట్టారంటే, చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయం. నేను ఒక్క విషయము మాత్రం చెప్పవలసియుంది. మదరాసు రాష్ట్రం, మదరాసు ఇంతవరకు అభివృద్ధికి

[Sri K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju] [16th July 1953]

వచ్చిందంటే దానికి కారకులు ఎవరయ్యా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రదేశంలో వసూలుచేసిన డబ్బువల్ల, ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం యొక్క సహాయమువల్ల అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజానీకం మీకు ఏమి ద్రోహంచేసింది ఈవిధంగా బిల్లులో అన్యాయముచేయుటకు అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇదివరలో ఆంధ్రులెందరో ప్రధాన మంత్రులుగా, ఆర్థిక మంత్రులుగా, రెవిన్యూ మంత్రులుగావుంటూ ఆంధ్ర, తమిళ భేదాభిప్రాయం లేకుండా జాతీయ దృక్పథంతో తమిళ ప్రదేశాన్ని ఆభివృద్ధిలోకి తీసుకొచ్చేసిన వారు ఏమి చేశారని అడిగారు. కాని ఈ రోజున ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విడిపోతూ ఉన్నప్పుడు ప్రధాన మంత్రిగా యున్నవారు తమిళులు. అయినే నాయకత్వం వహించి ఇటువంటి విభజన చేశారంటే, వారికి ఆంధ్రులు ఏమి ద్రోహం చేశారు? ఆంధ్రులు, మళయాళీలు, తమిళులు, కన్నడిగులు ఒకే గృహంలో ఉన్నట్టుగా ఉంటూ ఆంధ్రులు విడిపోతూఉన్నప్పుడు ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని దివాలాతీయించి పరిస్థితులలోపెట్టి, ఆర్థిక చిక్కులలో పడవేసే రాష్ట్రం ఇవ్వడం అంటే చాలావిచారించవలసిన విషయం. ఈ రోజు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఎవరివల్ల వచ్చిందనే విషయం చాలా ముఖ్యమైనది. గత 40 సంవత్సరాలనుంచి ఆంధ్రోపసమూహం కలలు కంటున్న ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం ఎవరు తీసుకువచ్చారంటే అమరజీవియైన పొట్టి శ్రీరాములుగారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి కాకుండా, యావద్భారత దేశంలో భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణానికి foundation stone వేసి ఆయన రక్తం ధారపోసి వెల్లిపోయారని భారతీయులందరూ గుర్తించవలసిన విషయము. ఇది ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం కోరే ఆంధ్రులందరూ సంతోషపడవలసిన విషయమని సగర్వంగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర విభజన జరిగినప్పుడే దేశంలో పరిపాలనా విధానం సౌష్ఠవంగా జరగగలదు. భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర విభజన జరగాలని ఆ రోజు జాతీయనాయకులు స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాట సమయంలో ఉద్ఘాటించి ఆ నాయకులే అధికారంలోకివచ్చేసరికి ఆ కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులే భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు కోరడం చాలా పొరపాటు, కోరమాడదని తెలుసున్నారు. ఇప్పుడు ఈ అసెంబ్లీలో ఆంధ్రా బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టినవారుకూడా అట్టి నాయకులలో ఒకరు ఆంధ్రులకు భాషా ప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రానికి వ్యతిరేకులైన ఒకరు ఈ బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టారేమిటా అని మొట్టమొదట నాకు అనుమానం వచ్చింది. వారు ఇటువంటి బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టినప్పుడు, అది తయారుచేసినప్పుడూ ఆంధ్రులు మాకు రాష్ట్రము అక్కర్లేదని వెల్లిపోతారేమోనని, అవసరమేకం వద్దారని భావిస్తున్నాను. రాష్ట్రంవద్దనలేము. ఎందుకంటే ఇంకా ఎన్నోళ్ళు బాధపడతాం మేము మంత్రి వర్గాన్ని కోరేదేమిటంటే ఇన్ని రోజులవరకూ సోదరభావముతో ఉండి ఇప్పుడు విడిపోతున్నప్పుడు మాకు ముచ్చి సోదరభావంతో. సూతనంగా స్థాపితమవుతున్న ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం సౌష్ఠవమయిన రాష్ట్రంగా తయారుచేయాలి కాని, ఈ విధంగా అన్యాయమైన బిల్లు తయారుచేసి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం దివాలా తీసే పద్ధతిలో ఈ బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెడుతున్నారు. మళయాళీలు, కన్నడిగులు వారి భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్రాలు కోరేవారే కాబట్టి, మాకు ఉండే కష్టాలు వారికి వుంటాయి కాబట్టి, అట్టి సభ్యులందరూ క్లాజువారి వర్సవచ్చినప్పుడు, సవరణలు తీసుకువచ్చి, సోదర భావముతో మాకు సహాయపడతారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టిన ప్రధాన మంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు సామాన్యులకారు. గవర్నరుగా, గవర్నరు-జనరలుగా వక్ష పాతములేని వ్యక్తిగాయండి ఇట్టి బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టారంటే విచారించవలసిన విషయం యావద్భారత ప్రజానీకానికికూడా integrity కి honesty కి వేరుపడినవ్యక్తి అయినను తండ్రిగా భావిస్తున్నాను. అట్టివారు ఆర్థికంగా బడ్జెటులో ఉద్యోగుల పంపిణీ విషయంలో తుంగభద్రా ప్రాజెక్టు విషయంలో న్యాయంచేస్తారని ఆశించాము. అది కూడా నమ్మకం లేకుండా ఉండే పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడ్డాయి తెన్నేటి విశ్వనాథంగారు,

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పి. రామమూర్తిగారు ఈ విషయాలు గుర్తించి ముప్పటింపారు. మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రం వరనే మా రాష్ట్రం కూడా స్థిరపడతులై ఏర్పడేలా చూడడని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను ఉదాహరణకు ఒక గృహంలో తండ్రి, తల్లి, ముగ్గురు కొడుకులూఉంటే, ఒక అబ్బాయి విడిపోయి కొత్త గృహంలో విడిగా కాపురం ఉండుటకు ప్రయత్నిస్తూంటే, కుటుంబములో వారు వాణ్ణి సంతోషంగా వంపాలి. కాని చిక్కులుపెట్టడం తగదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. దేశంలోనే కాకుండా ప్రపంచం అంతటా నాయకులుగా పరిగణించ చేస్తున్నాను. దేశంలోనే చేతులతో ఇటువంటి బిల్లు తయారుచేందంటే, ఎట్లా ఆర్థం చేసు బడుతున్న నాయకుని చేతులతో ఇటువంటి బిల్లు తయారుచేందంటే, ఎట్లా ఆర్థం చేసుకోవాలో తెలియడం లేదు. వారు బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టే ముందు సోదరభావముతో విడిపోవాలని మనస్ఫూర్తి మరచి పోవాలని మనవిచేశారు. వారియందు ఎవరికి వ్యతిరేక భావంలేదు. దాని మీద మూడోరోజు discussion జరుగుతోంది. సవరణలు ప్రవేశపెట్టి ముచ్చి సోదరభావముతో పంపిన తరువాతనే, మేము సోదరభావం చూపించా రని సంతోషించగలంగాని ఏదో ఇచ్చాం తీసుకోండయ్యా అంటే ఏం సంతోషిస్తాం! ఇంకా కొన్ని సంవత్సరాలు కలిసియున్నట్లయితే అసలే ఏమీ డబ్బులేదనే పరిస్థితి ఈ రెండు కోట్లు ముజరా ఎందుకు, ఒకకోటి వాలనే పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడుతుంది. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో ఆంధ్రులు ఏ విధమైన బాధపడుతున్నారో, వారి ఆత్మలు ఏ విధంగా బాధ పడుతున్నాయో అడిగినా ఈ House లో యుండే సోదర సభ్యులు వారి యందు సుహృద్భావంతో మా రాష్ట్రానికి ముచ్చి పంపి, ఈ రాష్ట్రంలోవారు, మా రాష్ట్రములో మేము తప్పనిసరిగా స్నేహసంబంధాలు కలిగియుంటాము. ఈ విధంగా బిల్లు ప్రవేశపెట్టడంలో నాకు ఆర్థం అయ్యే దృష్టికం ఒక్కటే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర స్థాపన కాకుండా కలతలు పెడుతూ ఉండడమే? మా రాష్ట్రంలో ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులు మేము సరిదిద్దుకుంటాము. మిగిలిన విషయాలు క్లాజువారి వర్సలో సోదరులంతా మాట్లాడ తారు సోదరభావంతో మా రాష్ట్రం విడదీసి సంతోషంగా వంతుని వనవి చేస్తున్నాను."

* SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, while 3-20
feeling happy over the formation of the Andhra State, I am also P.m.
sorry for the way in which it is proposed to be formed as envisaged in the Bill. The Andhra State Bill is the outcome of a heroic movement followed by sacrifices of a supreme nature. These sacrifices were necessitated by the stubborn attitude adopted by selfish people who did not want the State at all on the one hand and people who wanted the State in all perfection on the other hand. I do not hesitate to hold both these sections of the people responsible for the loss to the Andhra State of one of its patriots, namely, Sri Potti Sriramulu, to whom every Andhra should pay homage to-day. I know that nothing comes out of bemoaning at this juncture. I ask the leaders at the helm of affairs in all seriousness whether this is the kind of State for which the Andhras fought all these years. I also ask in all earnestness whether the Government of India have not followed the policy of the British Government against which they complained formerly. Have not the Government of India imposed conditions which are detrimental to us? The movement for linguistic States is not at all a selfish movement. The Indian National Congress itself accepted the principle of linguistic States and formed the Pradesh Congress Committees on the basis of that principle. Then, why did they not form the Andhra State all these years? I am afraid I have to suspect the bona fides of the Government of India and the leaders at

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the helm of affairs in this regard. We are compelled to give up our rights over the City of Madras in spite of the fact that the Tamil friends once gave up their rights over the City, in spite of the fact that the Dhar Commission suggested the constitution of the City into a Chief Commissioner's Province, in spite of the fact that Justice Wanchoo recommended that the City might be accepted as the temporary capital of the Andhra State and in spite of the fact that the Indian National Congress itself once accepted that the Andhras had a claim over the City by forming an Andhra District Congress Committee for Madras. Because all these reports seemed beneficial to Andhras, they were thrown into the waste paper basket. But what happened to the report of Justice Misra? Because that report seemed detrimental to the interests of Andhras, it was accepted immediately. From all these happenings I am at a loss to know how the Government of India will remove the suspicion of the Andhras about their bona fides in the formation of the Andhra State. Now we the Andhras are in darkness and gloom. I quite agree with the sentiment expressed by my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnam Raju, that it would be more appropriate to call this State the Andhra State meaning thereby that it is a dark State than to call it the Andhra State. Who is to blame for all these happenings? It is not for me to answer this question. I hope the people of Andhra will reply to the question when the appropriate occasion arises.

"Coming to the Bill, I submit that all the clauses are injurious to the interests of Andhras and Andhra State in all spheres of life. For example, there is no provision for the payment of adequate compensation for all the development schemes undertaken in the residuary State out of the finances of the composite State. It is provided in the Bill that the expenditure that may be incurred on the temporary capital before the appointed day should be borne by the Andhra State itself. I ask my hon. Friends here whether it is not just and proper to incur an expenditure of a few lakhs of rupees on the temporary capital out of the finances of the composite State, when we have allowed the construction of big buildings like this Legislative Assembly Chamber, the Legislators' Hostel and the Nurses' Quarters knowing full well that the Partition Committee met in 1950 and that the Andhra State would be formed sooner or later. After all, we are asking only for a few lakhs of rupees for constructing a temporary capital, and there is no provision in the Bill for the composite State to bear the expenditure.

"With regard to Services, I may submit that at the time of the formation of the Orissa State, choice was given to the Orissa Government to determine the strength of the services required for that State, whereas in this Bill the power to determine the strength and to allot the personnel is given to the President of India. There is no provision for even consulting the Andhra State Government. I feel that this is a grave injustice done to the Andhra Government. With regard to the educational interests of Andhras,

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sufficient safeguards are not provided. There are several provisions which are detrimental to the interests of Andhras. I hope the hon. Members of the House will consider all these aspects in a friendly manner.

"Finally, I request the hon. Members from the residuary Madras State to forget what all had happened in the past in this regard and to co-operate with us in our endeavour to form not only the Andhra State but also the Visala Andhra for which we have been hoping all these years."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"Hon. Speaker, Sir, I consider it a privilege to be able to intervene in this debate for a few minutes in my personal capacity and also in my capacity as a Member of the Government. As the Hon. Chief Minister said in his introductory speech, the day on which the Andhra State will be inaugurated will be considered by the Andhras as a day of rejoicing all round. I say so from a particular point of view. On 15th August 1947 we gained our political independence as a nation. I am one of those who believe that the implications of political independence could be worked out by the realignment of the States in India on a linguistic basis, not because the various language groups cannot get on together, but because the only rational and natural way in which the units of the Indian Union could be reorganized for the future is on the basis of language. Wherever there was a sufficiently large number of people speaking one language in a contiguous area, that area could be formed into a separate State compatible with efficiency and financial solvency. This is the very basis on which the future constitution of our country was envisaged during the long period of freedom struggle. Therefore Andhras and others who wanted linguistic States felt and still feel that the implications of Indian independence could not be worked out fully unless the States were reorganized on the basis of language, the fundamental principle, as we all know, being that in any country in the world the administration has to be carried on in the language of the people. Education should be given through the medium of the language of the people, and such a natural thing should obtain in a free country which is a union of many language units, big language units, big enough to form units of a sub-continent, if we may call it, of our country. In that sense, the Andhras will certainly feel that the formation of the Andhra State is only the logical fulfilment, if I may say so, of the implementation of political independence that has accrued to the country. They feel that this is the only way in which the proper destiny of language groups, particularly, south of the Vindhya, can be worked out and that the formation of the Andhra State is only the beginning of the formation of other linguistic States, including the State of Tamil Nad. From that point of view, I am sure that every hon. Member in this House, be he one who speaks Telugu, Tamil, Malayalam or Kannada, in his heart of hearts would welcome the formation of linguistic States. (Interruption.) I doubt that, Sir, if I may frankly express my opinion, I consider that before long the Government of India will take up this

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question as they have already promised, and that is the only way in which the boundaries of States could be fixed in South India on the basis of large language units. That does not at all imply that there ought to be or that there is any inherent disharmony or lack of fellow-feeling between these various peoples. We are all citizens of India and are proud to belong to our country. We all owe fealty to our country from first to last and when we speak of a linguistic State, we think of the proper way of implementing that political freedom and that citizenship in the interests of the people. This particularly becomes very relevant when every man in the country has a vote in the administration as well as the Legislature and we know from our experience in the Legislature, from the considerable inconvenience caused to many Members, that it is not possible for an indefinite period to carry on our administration or the proceedings in the Legislature in a language which does not belong to any one who lives in this country. Therefore, Sir, the day on which we are considering the Andhra State Bill which clearly places before us the date on which the Andhra State will be formed is a day of rejoicing for the Andhras, not only the Andhras but also those people who believe and think that the linguistic realignment of States is the right way of reorganizing our units in the Indian Union.

"In connection with the formation of the Andhra State, hon. Members have referred to the history of the movement. I shall not take up the time of the House in referring to the history of the movement in detail. But I should say one thing that those who were responsible for presenting the ideology of the Andhra movement and the demand for the formation of the Andhra State, were people who were very definite in their minds that the linguistic State was required so that they could carry on a democratic Government through the language and that it was intended to promote culture through the language and also to create a sense of cohesion and unity in working out the constructive programmes in the particular area. The demand was not made in any spirit of differences or incompatibility with the neighbours, which should be called injustice to the progenitors of this movement. I cannot but remember to-day two names. The name of Sri Desabhakta Konda Venkatapayya will be remembered by every Andhra when the Andhra State Bill is under consideration. The other name that will be remembered is that of Sri Potti Sriramulu who sacrificed himself in the genuine belief that through his sacrifice he was impressing upon the Government of India the need to create the Andhra State at the earliest opportunity as provided in the Constitution. There are other honoured names, but I shall not take up the time of the House in adding to the list. The ideology of the movement was based not on a spirit of disharmony, but it was started for the purposes that I have stated, so that they thought that the Andhra State would be among other linguistic States occupying a place in the Indian Union. To-day we are considering the proposition that the Andhra State Bill be taken up by the Parliament. We welcome this decision of the Government of India.

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Whatever may be the difficult problems that we have to face and solve and whatever may be the doubts and difficulties that we have, we welcome this measure. I am sure every Andhra, particularly, in this House will take up this task in a spirit of determination to see that we complete our business in a business-like manner and try to finish the discussions in time so that the Bill may be considered by the Parliament.

"Then, there are various questions that have been referred to. I do not wish to anticipate the discussions that may take place later when amendments to various clauses will be taken up. But, there is the overwhelming question of boundaries, the final boundaries of the State, which agitates people on all sides, the Kannadas, the Tamils and the Andhras, and particularly the Andhras in Bellary. I wish the whole thing were left to a Boundary Commission without any interim decisions and recommendations. But that has not been so. A report has been made by Mr. Justice Misra about Bellary, particularly, the three firkas under reference, and the Government of India have accepted it. I hope that in the light of public opinion, they will be able to reconsider their decision. But, that does not mean that we should encourage or carry on an unending strife which will lead to considerable difficulties. It is enough if we hope that the Government of India will be able to deal with the entire question of boundaries for which we ask for a Boundary Commission in an appropriate manner to take public opinion on all sides. The Boundary Commission must be properly constituted and only after this Commission has heard the views on all sides, any final decision must be arrived at. One thing is important. This question of boundaries should not be made a ground for acrimonious discussion or direct action movement which will lead to further complications and create a very unfavourable atmosphere for the progress which we have to make in regard to the formation of the Andhra State and the settlement of a number of important issues.

"Then there is the big question of the settlement on the division of assets and liabilities between the Andhra, Mysore and the Residuary Madras States. On a question like this wide divergence of opinion is inevitable among the members belonging to various parts, but a solution has to be found somehow or other. The recommendation of the Government of India seems to be based largely on Mr. Wanchoo's recommendations. After all it must be remembered that we have no liquid assets about which we can quarrel to-day. We have only a considerable amount of liability about the allocation of which we are so much worried and agitated. Many Andhras feel that they should receive a more favourable allotment of the liabilities. They feel that many of the institutions common to the whole State—almost all of them—are outside the Andhra State barring very few, and for these they have to spend money and start from scratch. Unfortunately, some of the regional institutions also happen to be in Bellary. I am quite sure that arrangements will be made as per the Schedule to the Act and by negotiations later with regard to facilities in these

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common institutions. Such assistance will be necessary and must be provided for as long a time as essential. The Andhras feel that they deserve a more favourable allocation in regard to debts. Because they feel that the income on the Irrigation Projects should have been taken into consideration. But the people of the Residuary State feel naturally that they also cannot bear disproportionately a heavy part of the Public Debt. In a matter like this, there ought to be a give and take policy and if possible an agreement at this stage. If anything is left out, it could be considered and decided at a later stage by the two States. In any case, there should not be any acrimony displayed in this regard. Because, ultimately we expect that the Government of India will have the last say in the matter. We can hope that the Government of India will take all these things into consideration when they consider how best to help the new State to enable it to stand on its own feet. In other words, they have naturally to consider these things when they take up the question of giving grants and subventions to the new State.

Finally, the Government of India in the draft Bill that they have sent to us seem to desire that adjustment should be made between the two States with regard to the allocation of personnel. I think the attitude of the Government of India should be welcome, as they have left this matter to be settled by the two States in consultation.

Before concluding, I wish to appeal to the hon. Members of this House in all quarters and in particular to my Andhra brethren as well as to my brethren from Tamil Nad to approach this problem in a spirit of give and take and not in any other spirit. I am quite sure that such spirit will prevail within a measurable time and within one week we will be able to finish the consideration of the clauses so that we can send the Bill back to Delhi in time. With these few words, I thank you, Sir, very much for this opportunity that you have given me to participate in this debate.

* SRI K. M. SEETHI :—“ Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the Muslim League party I have great pleasure in supporting this motion requesting the Government of India to introduce the Bill for the formation of the Andhra State in the Parliament. The fulfilment of the aspirations of millions of people inhabiting a contiguous territory on grounds of homogeneity of religion, culture, language, traditions and the feeling of belonging to one another should certainly be deemed to be in furtherance of the national aspirations of the people of this country. The principle of formation of linguistic States cannot be criticised or commented upon adversely at this late hour when the Nation is practically committed to the formation of such States consistent with the stability and unity of the whole country. As far as the prospective Andhra State is concerned, on behalf of the Muslim League, I feel it my duty to make a request. Whatever Government might come into existence in Andhra to guide the destinies of the people of that

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State, the interests of the minorities especially the Muslim minority in that State will be a sacred trust in their hands, situated as they are at present. Muslims in Andhra will be practically voiceless in the governance of the State inasmuch as there is not going to be even a single Muslim Member in the Legislative Assembly for the Andhra State, thanks to the highly defective and unsatisfactory electoral system which is now in vogue to elect legislators guiding the destinies of millions of the people of this sub-continent. It is my earnest desire and request to the Central Government that early steps may be taken to modify the unsatisfactory system of election which is now prevailing and which successfully deprives the minorities of their proper and effective representations in the Legislatures of the country. Unless and until some system like the system of proportional representation with single transferable vote is introduced or reservation for minorities through special electorates or otherwise is made, the minorities in the country cannot expect to have their voice effectively heard by the administration in the country. It is my earnest request to the Government that is coming into power in Andhra that the various needs and disabilities of the Muslim minority may be sympathetically and generously considered by them. The absence of Muslim representatives in the Legislature should not be allowed to be a reason for denying them justice to which they are legitimately entitled. With these few words, I heartily support this motion relating to the formation of the Andhra State on behalf of the Muslim League Legislature Party.”

(SRI T. PRAKASAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on this occasion. With great interest and anxiety, I have been following the general discussion on this Bill by so many hon. Members of this House. Mr. Ramamurthi, the Leader of the Opposition, made a thundering speech. I was hearing with rapt attention every word of his speech. Sir, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, the Chief Minister, has introduced this Bill here. What is this measure? Is this an Andhra Bill or is it a Mysore Bill or is it some other Bill, all conjointly introduced here for purposes of being introduced later in the Parliament? I cannot blame the Chief Minister, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, entirely as having been responsible for this measure. In my view, this is not an Andhra Bill. An Andhra Bill must be confined to Andhra interests. It is not confined to Andhra interests. It is alien to Andhra interests and contains provisions which we have not had opportunity to discuss with the other States concerned. I am hoping, Sir, not to say any harsh word about anybody while speaking on this Bill. But we are in a very delicate and difficult position to-day, difficult because, we are told that Madras City cannot be even the temporary capital of Andhra as was recommended by Mr. Justice Wanchoo. Now we have to commit ourselves to this Bill according to the directions of the Prime Minister of India, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, and we have so many troubles in the matter. Sir, this Bill could not have been called an Andhra Bill,

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" Then, Sir, coming to the question of unity of the Andhras, we have to be thankful for the unity achieved by all the twelve districts of Andhra on one matter, however much they might differ on other matters. In fact, if six of the twelve districts of Andhra territory should say ' we do not want this Bill because we have no interest in it and our interests have not been protected ', this Bill cannot be passed. So far as we, Andhras are concerned, the first question was whether we were united on the question of capital. We had grave apprehensions that we might not come to any common agreement. But somehow or other, we were able to get over the first hurdle, if not by a unanimous decision at least by a majority decision of the Members. That hurdle having been got over, we are now faced with the second hurdle, that is, this Bill. The Bill has been introduced but for whose benefit I am asking. Is it for the Andhras' benefit or is it for the benefit of others? Who asked for the inclusion of the Mysore State in this Bill? Who asked for the introduction of conditions with regard to the Mysore State? Now my friend, Mr. Rajagopalachariar, who introduced in this Bill read out only the first sentence in the first clause. What is that? That is, this Bill is for Andhras. He did not refer to what is written at the top of the Bill, those three or four lines. It says ' for the benefit of Andhras, for increasing the Mysore State area and for decreasing the territory of the Madras State and matters connected therewith.' I am inclined to tell my friend that he is innocent. He does not know anything about our conditions. If he were a party to this arrangement, he will be guilty of a very serious offence. I say so purposely because this is a Bill intended for the Andhras. Where is Mysore here? What is the claim put up by the Mysore State and how was the claim adjudicated upon?

4-p.m. " Sir, is this the way in which a Bill of this nature, of this magnitude should be conceived and should be introduced here? We may be ignorant people, we may be innocent people, we may have been in a helpless position and continue to be so even to-day. We have been in the helpless position not only now, for five years we have been in that position. We came into the Assembly in the hope of serving the people. Where are the people? They were left behind. Those supposed to be leading the country, those supposed to be governing the country, they left them behind. And we have been engaged for five long years in fighting for the benefit of the nation for the people at large. We have been fighting to get rid of the old administration, to get rid of the Ministers against whom people had complained and on whose behalf we formulated complaints. We could not get relief anywhere. We had been compelled to go to the country during the General Elections. It was the voters at the General Elections that dismissed those Ministers against whom there were charges. Therefore it is that I agree with the hon. Leader of the Opposition, Sri Ramamurthi, completely that it is the people that should count in the end if not to-day. To-day it may not be possible for the people to say that they count anywhere. They have been left

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alone and we are here considering whether this Bill is beneficial to the people in the Andhra area. Nobody could think how anybody could conceive it and say something of one district should go into Mysore State, or into the Andhra State or remain in the Residuary State of Madras. Nobody can account for this. When I was in some distant place, I heard that some Deputy Minister of the Government of India made a statement on the floor of the Parliament ' We will decide to-morrow finally about Bellary '. That to-morrow came in the form of Chief Justice of Hyderabad, Mr. Misra coming down here to record his verdict. It is called an award. It is not an award. As a matter of fact it was an opinion recorded by Mr. Justice Misra on behalf of the Government of India, if you can call it so. Beyond that it cannot be called an award as had been already pointed out by some hon. Friends on the floor of this House. Mr. Justice Misra said what? I have been one of the living persons who happened to go to him and put in a memorandum also and state exactly the position of Bellary. Many things were talked about. I have no inclination to contradict them or do any such thing. The only plea which we can record at present is to request Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister, here to treat Bellary on an equal footing with all the other places for which they have proposed to give an amendment for the setting up of a Boundary Commission. I do not know what the amendment of the Government proposes to do with regard to this Boundary Commission. There can be only one Boundary Commission for the whole of disputed areas. Well, Sir, as I have pointed out to you at the outset this is not a Bill for the benefit of the Andhras because what is it that the Prime Minister Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said on the floor of the Parliament some time ago? He said all the Telugu-speaking areas must be brought into one State. All the Telugu-speaking areas, he stated, must be brought into one State excluding Madras. Leave aside Madras now for the time being. Some fellows have been saying we have lost Madras. We have not lost Madras. (Laughter.) We can never lose Madras. We do not admit that we are parting company with our Tamil friends also. How can we part company with Tamil friends? It is not a matter of one day. To-day there are admittedly 35 to 40 lakhs of Andhras in the Tamil area. So long as these people are there and so long as we are continued to be called Andhras, we cannot be separated. And therefore they, the Tamils cannot also be separated. They say they are separated. We are separating to-day for the purpose of administration, to avoid exploitation which has been going on at the cost and sacrifice of those unfortunate Andhras for a very long time. Beyond that there can be no separation so far as we are concerned. We are bound to continue like this especially when there are hon. Members who are giving their daughters in marriage to the people of Coimbatore and other places. The relationship continues. Therefore never mind whether you are Tamil or Andhra. The relationships are there and they are continuing. So it is wrong to say that we are separating. Therefore you should not sympathise with us. We have not lost anything. There is

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nothing for you to sympathise with us. But there is one thing. In this exploitation how have the Andhra people been treated? What is their position with regard to assets and liabilities? What is their position with regard to distribution of the Services and all other matters? All these have to come in now. These are the points that we have to consider well and decide upon dispassionately.

"As I said, all the Telugu-speaking areas must be brought into the Andhra State. I pointed this out even while Mr. Wanchoo was going into the matter. I gave him schedules of the areas which we are claiming as parts of the Andhra State. All these things were received by him well. He was an accommodating gentleman to all of us. He gave answers to all of us, but finally he said: 'Well, Mr. Prakasam, how do you expect me to go into all these questions relating to matters which should be decided only by a Boundary Commission?' I had to agree straightway that it would not be possible for him to go into the question of the Boundary Commission at that enquiry itself and waited for the introduction of the principle in the Bill. Simultaneously we were also anxious to get it decided. We had had bitter experiences over this matter in the past. Therefore I was anxious personally not to do anything which would delay or interrupt the formation of the Andhra State as conceived by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru.

4-10 p.m. "We demanded that the Andhra State should not be formed by merely including all these twelve districts over which there was no dispute according to them at that time. The scope of reference of Pandit Nehru was that all the Telugu-speaking areas should be included and I want those areas. Mr. Vinayakam was very eloquent over Tiruttani and Chittoor. Let us go together—and we will go—to other areas also which are supposed to be in dispute: Not only Chittoor, but North Arcot, Salem, Hosur and Mr. Rajaji also. (Laughter.) In Hosur, there are three high schools and those are Telugu schools. There are elementary schools also. Most of them, almost all of them are Telugu schools and the people are Telugus. Rajaji is also a Telugu man. (Laughter.) So, Hosur, Krishnagiri, etc., are Telugu areas. So far as North Arcot, Gudiyattam, Wandiwash and other places are concerned, all of them are Telugu. No doubt, it is the misfortune of the Andhras to say that 'this is our area'. 'Only this area must be defined to be an Andhra area.' It is not so. I will be able to show before any Boundary Commission that comes, taking the maps, how they were all Telugu and how they were changed later according to conditions and circumstances. Therefore, we should not say—Mr. Vinayakam should not think and be eloquent in saying that he will prove this and that—so much only is Andhra area. Let us wait for that time and show to what extent the Telugu-speaking people are spread over the country.

"Now, Sir, . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"You take me or Hosur?"

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SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Hosur and you also. (Laughter.) Well, Sir, in Tiruvallur taluk in Chingleput district, people had some hopes when Sri Jawaharlal Nehru announced that the Andhra State would be formed and they thought that the Telugu-speaking people could all be brought into one area. They held conferences. Unfortunately for them, they invited me and I also attended. It was to their misfortune, I should say, that I attended. Because I was an advocate of their position and I supported them. Do you know what happened? At Uttukottai(?) there is a high school. There a Telugu-speaking man was the headmaster. He was suspended or removed or perhaps dismissed; I do not know what happened to him afterwards. Much repression was carried on on that account with a view to frighten the people living there who were anxious to come into the newly-formed Andhra State. Such things happened and I referred to these repressions in my memorandum to Mr. Wanchoo also. (Interruption.) Take North Arcot. Mr. Vinayakam says that six taluks of this district have been taken away. (Interruption.) Yes, Mr. Narasimham, his (Chief Minister's) son filed a memorandum before Mr. Justice Wanchoo also. (Laughter.) I wanted to know whether the Boundary Commission which you are pleading for will go into the question of Bellary also.

"Sir, about Bellary, I would like to say a few words. Bellary is a place known to me for a very long time. The earliest of the elections to the Council of Madras took place long ago, nearly 36 years ago. In those days all the twelve districts constituted one constituency and there was one seat. One gentleman, Kolachalam Venkata Rao was the candidate in Bellary and he was a friend of mine. I was a young man at that time. There was a friend of mine who stood as a candidate from Kakinada. Peculiarly situated as I was, I was supporting Kolachalam Venkata Rao. I had to go round the twelve districts, including Bellary. I went to Bellary. Did I find any of these gentlemen who were claiming Bellary? I was practising as a lawyer in Madras and I was appearing in the courts in Bellary also. That experience enabled me to understand the position of Bellary. There is no question of denying facts—facts are being denied in these days. Almost when I say it is black, my friend gets up in opposition and says it is white. (Interruption.) Sir, let us take the revenue accounts of Bellary district for the last 100 years which will show in what language the administration of that district was carried on." 4-20 p.m.

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"One hundred years' injustice has been done."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Sir, this is what the Hon. Dr. Nagan Gouda says, a colleague of the Hon. Chief Minister. That is the kind of colleague he has in his Cabinet. (Interruption.) Englishmen were good when they came here. But we changed them and made them bad people. After we sent them away, we took their place and have proved worse and that is the whole situation! The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari should not be angry with me. I am not referring to-day to the anecdotes in this struggle during the last 30 years or so. We are confining ourselves to

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matters connected with the formation of the Andhra State. I submitted to Mr. Wanchoo that a Boundary Commission should decide the boundaries and only then it would be possible to bring all the Telugu-speaking areas together according to the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. We reconciled ourselves to the present position as otherwise this Bill would not be passed immediately.

"Then, Sir, what was the financial position of the joint State before the partition and what is the financial position now? Without taking any of our friends or the Leader into details, I can say that over Rs. 62.0 crores have been spent by this Government during the last few years. Can it be imagined? All the moneys have been spent. Mr. Wanchoo also asked me, 'Well, Mr. Prakasam, you now claim so many crores, but they have no money'. I told him, Sir 'Whether they can give us money or not, is this the way in which we should be treated? The creditor must be duly respected by the debtor. Look at the way in which the Tamilians are contending that we should have no place in Madras even for a temporary period.' Mr. Wanchoo said, 'Then they had money, now there is no money. What do you propose?' I did not make any further proposal. I must say on this occasion in this Assembly that it has become a fancy for the Prime Minister to appoint Chief Justices for these works. The work of a Chief Justice is different. Chief Justice Misra was here for a short time and finished his work. Chief Justice Wanchoo stayed here at leisure and examined the whole problem and he tried to do some justice. But, even his recommendation that the temporary capital should be in Madras for a period of two or three years was not accepted. I do not know what happened there (Delhi). Anything may be said and done. It so happened that the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari has got to his credit the highest honour of prevailing upon Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru that in Madras there would be no peace at all if Andhras were allowed to have their temporary capital in Madras City. If that is so, it is not fair. If that is not so, I must withdraw. There can be no question of my withdrawing, because such an extreme step could not have been taken by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru but for the Hon. Chief Minister's influence. According to the reports, the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari was stated to have said, 'I will resign if you allow Andhras to remain in Madras.' What offence did we commit to you or to any of our Tamil friends? We suffered for at least five years at the hands of all those who were in charge of the Government. We did suffer and we did not do any violent act ourselves and to say that Andhra people would not allow peace to be maintained in Madras is not fair and proper. It was the least justifiable act on the part of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to have done so, and I am not a man to go and try to persuade again Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru promising him this and that. No such thing would be done. We obeyed. My conception of a capital for the Andhra State was that some day or other the Andhra State must have a capital of its own apart from Madras. Madras, of course,

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I claim to be a joint City,—a joint City according to the Dhar Committee recommendations. Their finding was 'Whoever might have been the originators of Madras City, subsequently Tamils and Andhras lived together and developed the City and so we must hold that this is a joint City and it must be a Chief Commissioner's State'. That was how the Dhar Commission recommended. However, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru as Prime Minister could not be expected to remember all the details that were going on from year to year and he forgot all about this. With regard to Madras, when he came here I made a representation to him in an interview which I had with him and until now he has not declared that Madras City is a Tamil City. It is a Residuary Madras State. That is the position in which we are. It is a Residuary Madras State consisting of Tamils, Andhras, Gujarathis, Malayalees and others. All these people constitute the Residuary Madras State, and that is not to be taken into account in the formation of the Andhra State. So we have conveniently left it off for the time being. Mr. Speaker, Sir, one of the newspapers in this City had the goodness or rather the audacity to say that Bellary provoked the Tiruttani incidents and I do not know how it was possible for this newspaper man to connect the two. I submit, Sir, that the Bellary position is not appreciated by anyone in the Centre. During the absence of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru, Moulana Abul Kalam Azad, who was asked to act for him, pounced upon the Bellary people and said that the question had been decided finally and once for all and that nobody could re-open that question now and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru just repeated the statement after he came back. I wish to submit that he and the other Ministers of the Centre should remember that although one is the Prime Minister and the others are Ministers, they are all servants of the people and it is the people of the country that have placed them in positions of responsibility and power. It is in fact written in the Constitution itself that it is the people who are the real rulers of the country and not the Prime Minister or the other Ministers. I conceived that idea even fifteen years ago when I was his lieutenant. Whenever I met the people, I told them: 'I am your servant and I have come to serve you all' and I submit to the House and to the Government that it is in that way that we should understand the position. I feel that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru should not be treating this question of Bellary in the manner he has done. Professor Ranga went to New Delhi all the way and he took another friend, Sri Ganappa, with him in the hope that he would be able to convince him and there he tried to negotiate with him. If I have understood him, I can say how we should approach him and that is if we approach him at all we should approach him through Sri C. Rajagopalachariar.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Sri Prakasam will kindly withdraw the last remark. It is wrong and a wrong interpretation is possible and, therefore, please do not do that."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—"If it pleases my friend, I shall withdraw."

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"As Chief Minister, you have to hold the scales even and, therefore, it is that everyone of the Members of the House who was speaking on the motion addressed his remarks to the Chief Minister appealing to him and I have also submitted and surrendered myself to everything that is going on and I am also making the same appeal along with them to you." (Cheers.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"That is your old habit."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"If I go wrong I withdraw at once unconditionally and unhesitatingly, but if I am not in the wrong, I would press it and I am now so happy to press my viewpoints through you so far as Bellary is concerned. Regarding this, Mr. Speaker, Sir, one English civilian who was serving in Bellary, after reading about the controversy, wrote in the *Mail* and wrote to me also to fight out the Bellary question. He is the person who, I recognize, was Mr. Jenkins who was a District Judge in that place. He said that that town of Bellary is a Telugu town. This is not a matter which can be lightly brushed aside. After all, Sir, I wish to ask: 'What is the offence that they have committed?' They have committed offences which you have committed and I committed, offences which Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru committed and which Abul Kalam Azad committed, by observing Satyagraha and doing all kinds of things. Even in those days, Sir, Sri Rajagopalachari was a shrewd man. Those were the days when the *Swarajya* paper was started and during those days we met in the top storey of No. 40, Broadway and Messrs. Suryanarayana, Rajagopalachari and E. V. Ramaswami Naicker were talking about disobeying orders under section 144 and, at that time, Pappu Sitaramaiah was the Magistrate and there was a competition between Sri Ramaswami Naicker and Sri Rajagopalachari as to who should go first. Sri Naicker said that he would go and Sri C. Rajagopalachari said that he should go first and did start first. Whatever, therefore, may be the position at present of the Prime Minister of India and of the Deputy Prime Minister of the Union, they should not forget their past, namely, that they plighted themselves as the servants of the people and it is as the servants of the people that they have got into office. I suggest to the Chief Minister that he uses his good offices in connexion with the Bellary question and I wish there should be no controversy over this question on the part of our Kannadiga friends. So many things have happened in the past and we have been adjusting ourselves to the questions that arose from time to time. We can do similarly with reference to this question also. About the question of Chittoor, I shall make a promise to Sri Vinayakam that I shall be present when the Boundary Commission comes and takes evidence. I do not wish to enter into details as to how I understand the whole thing and how I felt that the whole map should be re-written in those areas. I had been to so many areas in the Chingleput and North Arcot districts, to Wandiwash, Arkonam and other places and there were all Telugu-speaking people there. What is to happen to them

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under the scheme of the boundary question? I shall reserve my observations on that point till we come up to the amendments pertaining to that question.

"With regard to assets and liabilities which form matters for the Schedule to the Bill, I have all regard for those who imagined that this could be drafted like this and presented to Parliament in the form in which it has appeared. I wonder how it could be done with regard to the question of assets and liabilities.

"A hot controversy had been going on over these matters but I did not wish to interrupt because I thought that when we are going out of this State and forming a new State, as it were, we need not be disturbed much on account of this. It is only for the new State when it is formed to take the responsibility. 4-40 p.m.

"My Friends have already referred to some of the clauses of this Bill which was drafted here, introduced here and then to be passed on to the President of the Indian Republic for orders or approval. This is hardly fair to the new State for whose benefit this Bill was drafted. This is not the way in which any Bill should be introduced or piloted even in Parliament. Of course, we are only at the commencement of this business. After this general discussion various amendments will be coming and in considering them a just and proper view should be taken by those who were opposed to the Andhra interests up till now.

"Well, Sir, I was anxious about the burden that was thrown upon us regarding the selection of the Capital and I have told you what had happened. How are we going to proceed with the other items that remain to be carried out? My friends, who are not in agreement with us and who are always suspecting that we would be unjust—even representatives in this Assembly—have been saying in season and out of season and also to my very face when I was presiding over them that we have divided the whole thing amongst ourselves. We form one wing of the whole of this Assembly. We belong to what is called the Praja-Socialist Party. The Praja-Socialist Party was anxious that they should not stand out and should do their best to help in the formation of the new State. Let there be no misunderstanding either outside or inside in our country in regard to the attitude of some of us, when we were opposing this measure. Sir, this is not the measure which the late Sri Potti Srimulu wanted to have. In unmistakable terms Sri Potti Srimulu stated that so far as Madras City is concerned it must be considered as a joint City and must be made into a Chief Commissioner's Province. Because the Andhra leaders were quarrelling among themselves over this matter without coming to any decision that unfortunate man—I should call him a fortunate man who could lay down his life for the freedom of the country—died. He came here to Madras and owned a house in Madras City. He formulated his demand and insisted on it. When Sri Jawaharlal Nehru heard that he died, he also felt very sorry and he then said that the Andhra State must be carved out. This is how Sri Jawaharlal Nehru came to this conclusion. So far as Sri Potti Srimulu

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was concerned, he was a man of the Madras City and he formulated the demand that the Andhra State should be formed including the Madras City. I do not wish to raise any objection even on this score because it is a matter that has got to be settled later on. Let us first look to this business of the formation of the new State. It would tax the energies of not one man but of many persons and would tax even the energy of Mahatma Gandhi should he be here now. Whatever place be the Capital, though we have put it on the banks of the Tungabhadra instead of on the banks of the Pennar or the Krishna or the Godavari, it must be taken as accepted.

“The next question is ‘How are we to get on with regard to the remaining items?’ I have said this publicly in other places and I am also saying it here that so far as we of the Praja-Socialist Party are concerned, when the Congress Party leader, Sri Sanjeeva Reddi approached us—or we met together—in regard to the formation of the new State, we said that there must be a basis of agreement between us both. I was a Congressman at one time and I came out of that Party. The Socialists approached us and the so-called merger, the Praja-Socialist Party, was effected. Soon after the merger troubles started in our own party here. So far as the Praja-Socialists were concerned, they proposed that they would work together with the Congress on the basis of a minimum programme and if the Congress accepted it there could be a coalition between the Praja-Socialists and the Congress. This was made known to Sri Sanjeeva Reddi. He took his own time, consulted his friends and then wrote to us saying that this proposal was acceptable. We also agreed to work with them on this basis. I can assure all those friends who are imagining that we have divided the Chief Minister's office and other offices and jobs amongst ourselves that nothing of that sort has happened and what I have now stated is our relative position with regard to the Congress. We had not entered into any commitments regarding the formation of the Government. Such a stage was not reached and even if such a stage had been reached all of you would have known what had happened.

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“I have been a student of the British Constitution all my life. I have studied so many constitutions. My opinion is that the British Constitution is the best in the world. My idea is that we should proceed on that basis. With regard to the proposed coalition of the Praja-Socialist Party and the Congress Party, I wish to say that nothing has been done by any of us. My conception of the Andhra State is that it should be modelled on the British Constitution. What is the British model? Our Constitution has been framed on the model of the British Constitution. The old Government of India Act framed by the British Government has been copied wholesale in our Constitution. According to the British standards, we should have unity amongst ourselves. In the past we had committed wrongs against one another. Now we should forget all those things and we should come together and make every effort to form one unit as it were. We have succeeded in bringing together various

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parties. The Congress Party was cut off from us. The K.L. Party members have become associate members of the Congress Party. We, the Praja-Socialist Party members gave a minimum programme as the basis for a coalition with the Congress Party and the latter had accepted them. To that extent we were very glad. We should all work together, think together and act together for the same purpose in the future. What we have undertaken is a very serious responsibility. It is a very great responsibility to form a Government. It is not easy. It is not enough if one should say, ‘I will give so many places in the Cabinet to this Party, so many places to the other group and so on’. That is not the British method or model of governing the country. The British method is a very sacred method. All must unite and elect a leader and that leader must be in a position to form the Government. That is not an easy job for any of us. We must strain every nerve during the next few days and weeks to forge a united front. No step prejudicial to the formation of our State should be taken by us. That is how I am feeling in the matter and that is why I am seeking the help of you. All of you must help us. Now as we are going away, many of you may wish God-speed to us and wish well of us. What are we going to do in the new State? Are we going to drown ourselves in the Krishna or the Godavari or the Tungabhadra rivers? (Laughter.) We have got to develop our State, develop our industries, etc. The Capital question has been rightly or wrongly settled. Supposing we had not settled that question, the whole formation of the Andhra State would have come to an impasse. I have no doubt about that. I have had experience of the Rayalaseema friends in the past who went to Delhi and gave in writing that they did not want a State.

“Mr. Ramamurthi was complimenting the Andhras on achieving their cherished desire. I was glad that he mentioned it. I also wish to compliment our people on the way in which they struggled hard and survived the onslaughts—not from one side but from so many sides. I am also glad that they are prepared to take any steps that we are prepared to indicate in a proper and reasonable manner. Sir, the formation of the State is not a mere matter of jobs. It is a matter of grave responsibility. How can we get on with this Bill with all its schedules, etc.? If Mr. Rajagopalachari had undertaken as an arbitrator to decide things to save us from all this wretchedness and said, ‘I will give you so many crores of rupees . . .’, we would have been satisfied, absolutely satisfied. Instead of doing that, we are asked to work out arithmetic, geometry and all sorts of things and finally arrive at zero. I thank you, Sir.”

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION—cont.

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—“Sir, on a point of order, I wish to know what has happened to the adjournment motion?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have discussed it with the Leader of the Opposition and the motion will be taken up on Monday.”

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SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ I want to speak a few words about the adjournment motion . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The adjournment motion is not now before the House for discussion.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Not only the Leader of the Opposition has given an adjournment motion but I have also given an adjournment motion and I have got a right to be heard whether that adjournment motion is to be taken up now or not. The Leader of the Opposition has no right to consent on our behalf.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member can go through the rules on the subject. It is entirely for the Chair to decide when a motion should be taken up.

“ The Hon. Minister Sri N. Sankara Reddi will now speak.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ With due respect to Mr. Speaker, it is such an urgent matter that it should be discussed to-day. People have sacrificed their lives for a cause and it is but just and right that persons who are dying should at least have the satisfaction of knowing that there are persons who will espouse their cause.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have already said that the motion will be taken up on Monday. The Hon. Minister Sri Sankara Reddi will now speak.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL—cont.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—cont.

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Sir, I rise to speak on this occasion with mixed feelings of pleasure and pain—pleasure because the long-cherished separate State for Andhras is to be had now, though it may be under difficult conditions, and pain because the longstanding joint family of Madras is to be disintegrated into two or three States. Our beloved leader Mr. Prakasam has asked why Mysore is brought into the picture now. True, if our Kanarese brethren had chosen to remain either in the residuary Madras State or in the Andhra State till a separate Kannada State is formed, I think Mysore would not have come into the picture at all and many big problems would not have had to be dealt with immediately. For example, the completion of a big national interest like the Tungabhadra Project may be delayed by Mysore coming into the picture immediately. I am a firm believer in the reorganization of States. But in the matter of the reorganization of the States, though ‘ language ’ may be a chief factor, other administrative conveniences also should be taken into consideration. I really feel that all the areas to be served by the Tungabhadra Project should be allotted to one State. That would have been better and the benefit to be derived will be greater. But, however, it is not the

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case. Regarding the present agitation about the three firkas of Bellary, I was one of the Ministers on behalf of the Andhras to go and give some evidence. Mr. Justice Misra wanted to go to all the villages to ascertain the will of the people there but unfortunately the democratic forces displayed such demonstrations that it was impossible for him to go to the villages and he was to be led only by figures, figures which may at times be misleading too. Whatever it may be, Sir, I know the feelings of the people in those three firkas. I think not only the Andhras but some Kannadigas also would like to be with us in the Andhra State because their commercial interests are interlinked with Andhra. That is the real fact and that is why the agitation is being kept up. I feel, Sir, that when a Boundary Commission is appointed to go into the question, it will not be difficult for the Central Government to take notice of these facts and to reopen this topic again. Now, Sir, as our leader Mr. Prakasam has said, Andhra is a very big area. No other area has so many neighbours like the Telugu area. We have Orissa, then Madhya Pradesh (Hindi-speaking area), Maharashtra, Kannada and Tamil areas. So many neighbours are around us. That is the difficulty. We have therefore too many ‘ border problems ’. I would now like to clear some misgivings or doubts and suspicions. I think that in a big family with a number of members, however, justly the manager of the family wants to administer it, there will be some grumbling. There cannot be perfect justice and some members will have to undergo some trouble. If we go into the previous history of Madras during diarchical times Andhras were the Chief Ministers perhaps. Even in 1937 Mr. C. Rajagopalachari who has claimed to be an Andhra and who belongs to Hosur was the Chief Minister. Even after 1942 some of the Chief Ministers of Madras were Telugu people and people of Telugu origin who came from the Tamil area, as Sri Prakasam was the Chief Minister for a year and others succeeded. So if any injustice or wrong has been done, I think it was not out of any intention but because the administrators could not help it perhaps. It may be due to so many other factors also. It may be that the Andhras, to start with, were too proud to serve under the British Government. Perhaps they joined a little later and were probably lagging behind. There is some deficiency in the services so far as the Andhras are concerned. How could that deficiency be made good in a year or two? Our leader Mr. Prakasam was the Chief Minister of this State for about a year. Unfortunately he could not continue. If he had continued, some justice could have been done. Whatever it may be, now we have got an opportunity to shape our own future hereafter and to demonstrate our powers of building the nation. Now, Sir, if I rise to talk on this occasion I do so because I want to thank all our leaders and the Andhra legislators who fixed Kurnool as the Andhra capital. I as one coming from Kurnool thought it was my duty to thank all Andhra legislators. But even after a decision by a majority, agitation is still being carried on by a section of our members against that decision. I think that if there is no finality, if we are not going to respect the decision taken by a majority and if this agitation is

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carried on without an end, democracy cannot function properly. I would therefore request my friends who had given notice of amendments for changing the capital, to withdraw them with due respect to the decision already taken and with due respect to democratic principles. After all, Kurnool is not such a bad place as described by some newspapers and some parties. It has got all facilities to develop immediately. There are also some big buildings which could be temporarily used for our Secretariat and other offices. Land in Kurnool is cheap. There are plenty of building materials which can be utilized for developing that place. Buildings for accommodating the clerks or superintendents and other officers can be had, I think, for the cost of land elsewhere in Andhra. When Sriakulam was separated from Visakhapatnam and the new headquarters for that district was formed, the cost of acquisition of land alone was about Rs. 58 lakhs. Now the Government of India are giving to the Andhra State only Rs. 40,00,000 as a loan for building the capital, however, temporary it may be. Bearing all these considerations in mind, I feel that the Andhra Members will support the decision taken about the capital and that they will not in any way give cause for anxiety. If they withdraw the amendments given notice of in this regard immediately, arrangements to be made will be started soon. Or else, doubts may be entertained, any arrangements to be made may be postponed and we may not be able to start the Andhra State on the 1st October as we all wish. (Interruption.) It is not my decision; it is the decision of the majority. I say it is bad to think of revising the decision and it is also too late. With these words, I resume my seat."

5-10
P.m.

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS—cont.

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—"On a point of order, Sir, டால்மியாபுரத்தில் பலபேர் சுட்டுக்கொல்லப்பட்டிருப்பதனால், இது மிகவும் அவசரமாக, உடனடியாக விவாதிக்கப்படவேண்டிய விஷயம். ஆகையால், இதை நாளைய தினமாவது விவாதத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"கனம் அங்கத்தினர் அஸெம்பிளி விதிகளைப் படித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். விதிகள் என்ன சொல்லுகிறதென்றால்

"If the Speaker is of opinion that the matter proposed to be discussed is in order he shall read the statement to the House and ask whether the member has the leave of the House. If objection is taken, the Speaker shall request those members who support the motion to rise in their places, and if twenty-two or more members rise accordingly, the Speaker shall intimate that the member has the leave of the House and that the motion will be taken up at 4 p.m. the same day, or if the Speaker in consultation with the Leader of the House and the member of Government concerned so directs, at the conclusion of business of the day or on any other day."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—"At the conclusion of business of the day என்று விதிகள் இருப்பதால், இன்றைக்கு மாலை 6 மணிக்காவது இதை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். இல்லாவிட்டால், நாளைக்காவது கட்டாயம் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"நான் Leader of the Opposition ஐயும் கலந்த பேசவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கும் பதில் சொல்லவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. அவர்களையும் கலந்த பிறகு தான் முடிவு சொல்லமுடியும்."

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III.—GOVERNMENT BILL—cont.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—cont.

* **THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—**"Sir, at the outset let me thank hon. Members for having helped to go through this debate so far in the manner in which we have done successfully, without any acerbity or incident. In particular I am very grateful to my old colleague Sri Prakasam for having sweetened the atmosphere in the manner in which he did, which is possible only for a veteran like him. What will help a man to do such a thing is not talent, accumulation of information or intelligence but what is achieved by long service and veteran leadership. He may have gone here and there into a little bit or what might appear to be irrelevant or not very much to the point. But they are very relevant psychologically and very important to produce the necessary goodwill which is the best of all assets. He and other Members were referring to assets of a different kind. We are not going to live on such kind of assets. Whether we get a few rupees more or a few rupees less will make little difference in the long run. What we want is friendly co-operation in every effort which an important State Government are bound to make from time to time. Nothing can be a greater asset to the residuary State as it is called than a friendly Andhra State with a proper Government and a good Chief Minister in charge of it. Nothing can be a greater asset to the Andhra State than a good neighbour, the residuary Madras State with a good Government in charge of it. I entirely agree with what Sri Prakasam indicated that much dependence need not be placed upon the distant Government at Delhi, if only we depended on one another and realized the need for helping one another in a proper way instead of finding causes for misunderstanding whenever possible and misrepresenting whenever it is tolerated. I am extremely grateful to Sri T. Prakasam for making his speech a remarkably short one and for having helped to sweeten the atmosphere at a most critical moment in the history of South India. We have gone through so many debates. But nothing can be said to be so important as this when we have to start a new State and start it in a proper manner. That is the reason why I have taken a few minutes over what might be deemed to be mutual admiration of old friends, old not only according to the age of friendship but also according to absolute terms of years passed by each one of us. We are both old friends and the House will forgive my indulging in what I feel deserves to be uttered on this occasion in respect of how he finished the debate."

"Dealing with the merits of the matter, he dwelt a long time upon the Bellary question. I repeat what I said earlier in the course of the debate that I did try to keep Bellary out of the Chief Justice business. I did try that it might remain over like any other boundary and that the boundary commissions that are necessarily to be appointed could cover this also. But I did not succeed and so the Chief Justice of Hyderabad came. I am sorry I used the word 'award' in a loose way. Many Members referred to it. What I meant was that he had given his opinion. It might be called an opinion or a report. That report has been accepted by the

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Government of India and this Bill has been drafted on that basis. That is the reason why I called it an award. But the technical name given to it makes no difference. If I pronounce as an award what is not an award, it will not become an award; if I do not pronounce as an award what is an award, it will not cease to be an award. I was referring to the circumstances connected in a loose manner; I used the term in a lay manner. If a report is favourable to the people, they give it a good name, and if it is unfavourable, they give it a bad name.

(The Hon. Dr. Nagan Gouda was seen nodding his head in approval.)

"My Kannadiga Colleague thinks that he has gained a point. I want him to learn from Mr. Prakasam how to give battle and how to receive battle. The name that we give to a particular thing does not make much difference.

"I told the House the other day that the Government had given notice of an amendment about the appointment of a boundary commission. I am sorry I committed a mistake. Let not hon. Members disbelieve me when I say that I have been taking very little interest in the details of this Bill. I thought it was a Government amendment. When I asked my Colleague whether we had given notice of the amendment—I used the word 'we'—he replied 5-20 'yes'. Therefore I said that the Government had given notice of P.M. the amendment. It is a Member on the Ministerial Bench that has given notice of that amendment. But since I said it on the floor of the House, I have now, on behalf of the Government, given notice of that as a Government amendment—rather I have converted that amendment into a Government motion, because there is nothing gained or lost in this matter. Let the House express its opinion in regard to this matter. But I am unable—and I am sorry for it—to accept Sri Prakasam's suggestion as a whole. He wants to include the term 'Bellary' in that amendment. For the sake of propriety, I have not put it down there. I am acting as a Member of a Government and the Government at the Centre have framed a certain Bill. My previous attempts did not succeed. So, I do not exactly do quite the opposite of what they have done. I have given notice of an amendment on behalf of the Government which would cover, if necessary, Bellary, but I am not specifically mentioning Bellary. I do hope—and I am sorry I cannot go further—I should be allowed to get that amendment through, if necessary, unanimously, and it will be a great thing if such an amendment is accepted unanimously without any difference. (Interruption) Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah, take my advice; do not interrupt me.

"Then, with regard to what the hon. Member Sri Prakasam said about the long title as it is called, as he himself observed, I had not read that long title and he acquitted me of any complicity in framing that long title. But let me explain to him that not even the Government of India have committed any grievous offence in that respect. This long title is in terms of the Article of the Constitution under which such Bills can be brought forward

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and under which such Bills are referred to this House for opinion, views and the like. This is exactly a reproduction of the terms of the Article of the Constitution, referring to this matter, wherein it is stated that when there is any proposal to increase any area, to form a State or to diminish any area, such and such a procedure should be followed. And that is the procedure the Government of India have followed. That is the only reason why they have put in the long title and it has no more consequences than that. The short title is quite all right as the first clause gives the short title, and the nature of the Bill is explained in the various provisions of the Bill. Therefore, there will be no difficulty about understanding the long title.

"The point chiefly taken by various Members of the House in the debate dealt with clauses to which we will come later on. I shall deal only with the general matters that were discussed, in replying to the debate on this occasion. Everyone vied with the previous speakers in claiming that this was a great victory for democratic forces. That is a bit the language of mere agitators, and not the language of legislators, not the language of a Government, not the language of an Opposition to Government, who are a very important link in the Government machinery itself. What they call 'victory for democratic forces' is probably propaganda stuff, as if the Communist Party alone represents democratic forces in the country, and those people want to show that they have won. If that is the meaning, I must repudiate that claim. I hope the hon. Member Sri Prakasam and many others on this side will also repudiate that claim."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"The people think so. The Communists have never said so."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"As an axiom of Euclid, it is stated that people are the Communist Party . . ."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"People against the Government and hence the people's victory."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The word 'people' as something against the Government or against the Government that is actually in charge of the administration is a peculiar technical phrase employed by the Communist Party."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"But that is what happens."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Ordinary, the word 'people' in the language of politics or in the language of literature means the people which we all know and the meaning of which we can understand by a reference to the standard English dictionary. But in Communist literature, the people's voice and people's choice of representatives means not those who follow Rajagopalachari but those who oppose Rajagopalachari! (Thumping on the table.) This clapping is a very narrow understanding of what I have said. (Laughter.) The clapping is entirely due to want of knowledge of the exact meaning of the language I have

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used. The people is a particular technical word of art, as we call it, a term of art in Communist literature. I repudiate that claim of democracy. 'United Democratic Front' is a very tall phrase. Are there no other democrats in this House? That is the implication of one calling oneself 'United Democratic Front.' Therefore, I say, if it is claimed really that the achievement of this Bill is the result of the special efforts or the predominant efforts of either the Communist Party or of those who are in the United Democratic Front to-day, I consider it a wrong claim, and on behalf of all the rest, I say that it is a very wrong claim and it is all arrogance and political exploitation and nothing less than that. It is the trick of exploitation in politics. Just because they are now in the Opposition, they can rise and say that this is a great victory because to their minds it is a victory . . ."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Anyway the Government can never have that claim. Anyone else can have that claim except the Government, the Congress Party."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I never said that. Why do you suffer from this inferiority complex? " (Laughter.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I want only to explain."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I was proceeding to say that before some of the gentlemen in the Communist Party were even mature enough to consider these matters, this problem and this claim had been raised by people in the Andhra area and the agitation was carried on from father to son and all through consistently. The various things that were pointed out on the opposite side by some of the speakers were quite enough to show that this achievement of the separation of the Andhra State is the result of a long agitation by the people as a whole and the people of Andhra as a whole, and of not any particular people as against any particular Government. Those who are now in Government were not in Government when this agitation was going on and so, it was not as if these people were against it or those people were for it. So, let us forget that claim."

" The next point is this. I am just explaining what is in the mind of the hon. Member Sri Nagi Reddi, which he is not able to put forward, probably because he thinks it is not proper for him to do so. But it would not be improper if I say that and if I explain it. What he seems really to suggest is that Sri Jawaharlal Nehru was against it in his heart of hearts, that Rajaji was against it in his heart of hearts, and that they (the Communists) had wrung it from them."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Right, exactly so."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Don't you see that I have understood you rightly? (Laughter.) If only the hon. Members will wait, they will find that they and I do not differ in the understanding of the position. It is only when we try to

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suppress facts that we differ. But when we talk frankly, there will be no difference and no difficulty in understanding each other. I shall try to follow that path. Let me explain the position. Again I want patient hearing. Let us not run away with ideas misunderstanding one another. I was believing, I am believing and I shall continue to believe—until I am persuaded to an opposite conviction by proper persuasion, and not by clapping or voting or shouting—that language is not and cannot be the only basis for a division of States inside the Union of India. (Interruption.) That is right; 5-30 p.m. you still have not wrung it out. I say I was and am of the opinion that this is not the only thing that should guide us. At a time when we are dealing with certain issues in a particular context and opinions are expressed either by individuals or by committees or even by large bodies of people, inside the Congress itself, it would be quite wrong to understand those opinions without the context to which those opinions appertain. Every opinion expressed by an individual or a Committee or a Party has to be understood, as in a Law Court when we deal with the question of a document or interpret a document and when any opinion is arrived at, we should see in what context, political, economic or other, it is arrived at. When we are dealing with the question of linguistic States after Independence—not the independence achieved according to the original Congress objective, viz., independence inside the Empire—but total and complete independence, we are in an entirely different context. Let it not be my claim, statement or creed. What does the Congress itself state? Reference was made to the Congress Committee resolutions. References were made to the opinions expressed on behalf of the Congress and by great Congressmen and great Congress leaders. Let us understand the nature of those resolutions and in terms of the history of the Congress itself. Sri Prakasam described the speech of Sri Ramamurthi as 'thundering.' Yes, in his thundering speech, Sri Ramamurthi referred to the Nehru Report. Most people, especially the young men here may imagine that it refers to Sri Jawaharlal Nehru. It is not so. It refers to Sri Motilal Nehru. Sri Ramamurthi correctly said that this report was made in 1928. He read that report, but as he was reading, he stopped in the middle. I noticed that. (Even in 1928, in that resolution itself reference had been made to all the other considerations that should be taken into account and predominant factors had been given in that report not to language, but to the wishes of the people.) That was the context at that time when people were against the total foreign alien rule when the wishes of the people were ignored. What did the Congress say about that report? I think that Nehru report as it is called was made by Messrs. Motilal Nehru and Sapru. When it came up before the Congress Working Committee—I think Mr. Viswanatham may be able to help me—I think we said that we neither accepted nor rejected that report. That is the famous history of that report when Gandhiji invented the term of 'neither accepting nor rejecting.' It was not in connection with the language question, but was connected with the communal question in which Muslims and Hindus were concerned. That was the report. What was the

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Congress do afterwards? What is the present context? I am not referring to the J.V.P. report and other reports. They were all reports. Most of the Members may know what the All India Congress Committee said in Hyderabad with reference to the formation of the Andhra State. They proceeded to say—

‘While affirming this policy, the Congress would draw special attention to the other factors which must be taken into consideration in any reorganization of the present States of India such as the unity of India, national security, defence, financial considerations and economic progress not only of the whole Nation, but of each State.’

“Hon. friends who go only by slogans fail to understand me when I say that the linguistic problem and the cry for linguistic States are not the only things to be taken into consideration, but there are other things that also will have to be taken into consideration. They understand it to be a battle cry. That is not. I want all things to be taken into account. Take for instance the Tungabhadra Project. What are we at now? The merits of the particular clause need not disturb our argument just now. The point is that the Tungabhadra Project and the management of the Project headworks later on will be far more important than mere linguistic considerations. We will have a number of things like that, and in the course of our progress we ourselves will feel that they are far more important than mere linguistic considerations. For example, there are the lines of communications, centres of railway and other communications, the economic resources of various States, how they pass through and under what line of communication they pass through, what sort of trade is followed, the export of the various articles, to what extent there are macadamized roads, what is the position with regard to the rivers, etc. All these matters will have to be carefully considered. What is it that we are dividing now? Trade and commerce will have to pass through many language and economic regions. So, the rivers will pass through many States. People will be getting into quarrel. Therefore it is I say that in the modern context, the people have advanced and the progress is also far too rapid. To-day there is a different line of trade. Railways have been laid, there are telegraph lines and you have irrigation sources. In the very old days, a river divided two countries, and was a fine boundary. In those days there were no bridges. Nowadays, bridges are constructed over rivers not only for carts and bullocks and men, but also for trains and even goods waggons. Consequent on this, the rivers, instead of being the border of two countries, have become centres of trade and commerce. The rivers now help agricultural production and also navigation. Both sides are now able to cultivate a greater acreage of land. Electrical pumps are used, big dams and reservoirs are constructed to augment the irrigation sources. Is it enough that we divide only on the basis of languages? The most important transactions of each State will then have necessarily to become inter-State affairs. What should and could be done in one of the departments of the Government will have to be done on an inter-State level. Unfortunately, politics, that is to say, politics in a different sense and certain political considerations have been brought to play. Take the Communist Party now. I understand

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the Communist creed and Communist doctrine at least to some extent. They should certainly have stood against this proposal to divide only according to languages, because they stand for material progress, they stand by Karl Marx and not by the old-fashioned ideas. For them, it is material progress that is important. Is language material? My friend Mr. Ramamurthi was eloquent this morning about materialism as against the foolish spiritualism. I say language is all-spiritualism. There is no materiality in it. What is materialism? We have trade, commerce, irrigation, rupees, annas and pies, machinery, gunny bags, cartloads of stuffs and so on. Instead of dividing according to them, the proposal is to divide according to language. What is the mystery behind the Communists' favouring this proposal? It may be asked why are the Communists supporting this proposal which is against their own cause, their own doctrine. I say it is because of expediency.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“No, you have not understood our doctrine correctly.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I understand your doctrines to some extent. I said that if it was asked why the Communists are taking up the present attitude that they hold, I said that it was because of expediency. I say expediency guides their policy and doctrine. Let me talk frankly about it. (Inter-ruption.) Don't interrupt me and make me get more excited than I am ordinarily used to. I proceed to say that in Andhra if the Communist party had not taken up their present attitude and had not fallen in line with others in demanding the division of the State on the basis of language, they would have lost their ground. I say they would have completely lost their ground. That is why, intelligent and shrewd politicians that they are, they swallowed the linguistic cry. Otherwise, what is the explanation for their present attitude which is against the tendency of their own doctrines?”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“We advocated linguistic States as far back as 1986.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“That only means you understood your defects long ago and that without such an attitude you could not retain your ground there. (Laughter.) But the fact remains that for the sake of expediency you are advocating a wrong cause.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—“On a point of order, Sir, I am sorry the Hon. Chief Minister is slowly getting himself into”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“...an anti-Communist tirade?” (Laughter.)

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—“I am sorry the Hon. Chief Minister who introduced the Bill is slowly putting forward arguments to oppose this Bill.”

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5-40
P.M.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I am very glad to find that there was no point of order in the first place (laughter), and that it was only a warning to me. My Friend Mr. Prakasam and I are old people and commit such mistakes. He began by saying that the Andhra Bill was no good, was not right and the long title was wrong. But was he opposing the Bill? (Laughter.) So also, I am moving the Bill and I want it to be passed. I want, however, to say that I have not changed my opinion. I want to show that my opinion is not inconsistent with the Bill being passed. My opinion was expressed in Hyderabad very clearly when this principle of partition was accepted there. I said that this was not the only idea to be kept in mind and that we must have all the ideas together. I shall explain it again so that even my opponents may understand it. What is the importance of language, of the unity of language? I am fond of my own language and, therefore, I respect other people's language also. There is no doubt about it. But let us understand the importance and the boundary of that importance of language. The importance is this. The education of children is intimately associated with the language. When you divide a State not in accordance with language, you undergo a risk of an autocratic Government impeding the education of the boys or creating hurdles to the education of boys and girls. I quite agree. Therefore, we should provide very clearly for all educational facilities being given to those who live in border areas, where necessarily people speak different languages. We must provide such facilities most carefully and completely not only in the border areas but even in internal places if there are a sufficient number of people speaking different languages. For instance, in Bombay there are places like Matunga and Dadar where the whole lines are inhabited by Tamil and Malayalam-speaking people. There are schools providing instruction in these languages and the Government of Bombay are giving grants to them. Similarly, in all modern States for the sake of education of children, this safeguard should be provided on account of the difficulty arising out of non-language division. Then again, I am not unaware of the fact that legislative proceedings would be more easy if language was only one. That we have seen with our own eyes. People who speak different language find sometimes difficulty—I am not referring to those who obstinately and unnecessarily and as part of their political programme refuse to speak in a language which they know and which the other side knows. I am referring to genuine cases where men cannot understand one another. I know that this difficulty is there. But what are we doing in world assemblies? There are the United Nations assemblies where many languages are spoken and where very much more grave problems are considered. They consider more important problems. Do they not deal with all such difficulties? Similarly, a language need not necessarily stand in the way of cutting across other important considerations to be taken into account. I am not saying anything against the formation of the Andhra State. I am only saying that my view is not wrong and that my view is not inconsistent with the Bill before the House. Let us come to modern conditions. We are not beginning the world after the

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creation straight off. We are not for the first time forming ourselves into Governments and States. The country is very old. Many Governments have governed this country. Many things have taken place in this country. Civilisation has progressed. Therefore, we are not beginning at the beginning but we are beginning very much in the middle. In the middle, what is the position? To-day even the most upright judge, even the most well-informed and upright judge when he takes the paper and pencil and draws out a map of the linguistic States will not be able to form linguistic States except to this extent. He can put down a nucleus or a centre and say this is Tamil, this is Telugu and this is Kannada. He can put down a black centre for each State but the circle around that centre will cut the circle around the other centre. (Throughout India, you will find that language has grown and trade and commerce have grown in such a way that you cannot have boundaries which would satisfy the demands of linguistic division.) At every point, you will have a border where for long distances from the border, more or less both the languages will be spoken. Sometimes even three languages will be spoken as at Bangalore. Therefore, it is impossible to divide States like that. It is necessary that in the Legislature both languages should be spoken. More necessarily in educational institutions, both languages will have to be provided as media of instruction. We cannot get away with the belief that pure and unadulterated linguistic division is possible. A mere creed does not bring about reality, even after thousands of years have passed. In the old days States were not divided according to language. Before the British—I am not referring to the bad British period but to a very good period prior to the British—States were not formed on linguistic basis. They were formed on the strength of their armies and some areas were clubbed with other areas on this basis. So that, from time immemorial, people have got mixed up. So, let us not try now to do what is not possible. You will go wrong if you try to do even a right thing at a wrong moment. At each moment, we must do what is right at that particular moment.

“ Now, Sir, I come to the point raised by my friend, Mr. Vinayakam and Mr. Nagan Gouda, about border areas. Mr. Nagan Gouda says, ‘ these are border areas and they are bound to be like that. ’ He was very much agitated and impatient when he found that nobody referred to the fact that in 1950 when this partition question was being considered, not by the present Government but by many others, there was no reference made to the claim of Kannadigas to Bellary. Prior to that, there was a committee of the Congress, Mr. Kelkar's Committee, and no mention was made about their claims to Bellary taluk nor about several other taluks. Sir, in those days, people did not realise the actuality of the situation. It is only when we are getting a thing that children as well as grown-up people begin to quarrel about particular things. While it is merely a matter of discussion and talk, they make mistakes. Now the goal is reached and land hunger has seized our people's minds. Let us not go into an acrimonious

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discussion over that. A boundary commission is bound to be appointed and it will look into the whole question. But even then, let me warn my friends, a wrong decision may be given. Until a decision is given, we accept everything and after a decision is given we cannot go on decrying the tribunal's authority or its wisdom or its competence. That is very wrong. We must in human affairs accept the decision of the tribunals which we appoint, whether right or wrong. There must be a conclusion to matters. Otherwise, we shall be wasting public money and public energy for nothing at all. Even if we divide, problems arise in a way. Every extra line creates new problems. We must, therefore, accept the decisions arrived at by the boundary commission when it is appointed.

“ Sir, I must take hon. Members into my confidence on a slightly legalistic matter. When we suggested to the Government of India that the boundary commission should be referred to in this Bill itself, they pointed out that if a boundary commission was appointed, as it is bound to be appointed, its conclusions, when accepted, would have to form the subject-matter of the statute itself. According to the Constitution, when the recommendations of the boundary commission are accepted and put into execution, we will have to have a Bill just like this afresh. It has simply to be made into law just as this Bill is going to be made into law. Therefore, in any case, we have to introduce a Bill when the boundary commission is appointed and when it submits its report. As for the authority to appoint the boundary commission, the authority is with the Government and it is not lost. It is not to be provided in this Bill. It is not necessary to have a statute to appoint a boundary commission. So, the Government of India argued rightly when they said that it need not be referred to here. That is the legal position. Our proposal to have boundary commission is not necessary and is not right technically. Even lawyers would not approve of it because a Bill should not include anything that is not necessary. Therefore, they were in the right. But our only point to introduce it in the Bill was to satisfy public doubts and to clear the doubts of the people. Their advice was that we might make clear in our speeches during the debate on the Bill the reason why this was not included in the Bill. We have now gone a step further. We have proposed an amendment which may be accepted and sent to the Government of India. Let them deal with it. That is the position with regard to the boundary commission.

“ With regard to the claim that this Bill once and for all decides that the linguistic division of States has been accepted and that therefore it is a triumph for that creed, I want to enter a caveat. The Government of India are appointing or rather have appointed a committee for the purpose of going into the method of redistribution of the States. They will decide the matter taking into account not only linguistic considerations and the wishes of the people but also all the other considerations to which the All-India Congress Committee's Resolution in Hyderabad refers and to which I referred just now in this debate.

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“ The hon. Member, Sri Thimma Reddi—I think he is here—said this morning something or other which struck me as a point which I should touch upon. He referred to me in connection with some matter. He said I am the incarnate of the Cabinet and the entire Government and things like that; that I ride the Cabinet and there is no difference of opinion in the Cabinet as if that were a defect. I wish to point out to hon. Members that when anybody is in charge of the Government as Chief Minister—whatever name you give him, Premier, Chief Minister or Prime Minister—it is not a fault that he commands the full and entire confidence of his Cabinet. On the contrary, it is a merit, it is a qualification, it is a necessary qualification. If a man does not command that confidence, he does not deserve to be in that position. I therefore take Mr. Thimma Reddi's accusation, if he intended it, as a compliment and as a justification for the position that I occupy. May the new Andhra State get such a Chief Minister who may command the confidence of the Cabinet, be the incarnate of the Cabinet, so to say. I can tell you even now one or two names of gentlemen who can do that, who can command that confidence. But I do not wish to do that now. Every State will be strong and be stronger for that reason. Therefore, let us not imagine that differences of opinion arising alone give the hallmark of democracy. Extreme, thorough-going confidence is the hallmark of democracy and good democracy. If therefore we choose our men properly, you may not see any differences at all. That is the reason why we say that it is a good democratic arrangement. I claim therefore that for the very reason that Mr. Thimma Reddi pointed out, the present Government is a good Government and a well-formed Government. I do not claim that I do command that degree of confidence which Mr. Thimma Reddi said I commanded. If I did, I say, it is a very good thing. But there is considerable scope for difference of opinion. Only we do not show it to the public. I think that is also a good sign in democracy. We can understand that with reference to the bullock-cart. Two bullocks have to pull together in order to pull the cart. Even though they may pull in different directions for the time being when yoked together they must pull together in the same direction. Otherwise the cart-driver knows what to do with the cart and with the bullocks. Therefore it is not really a matter of accusation or a matter for apology on our part. I have often heard statements to the effect that we did not differ and therefore we have no strong-minded men in the Cabinet and so on. It is entirely wrong. When you look at a picture and if the picture is well made, you see it well. If it is not well made it will tremble and it will not properly coalesce. I have not seen many pictures. But I tell you from my knowledge of science. When a Cabinet acts properly and well and justly and upon good basis, always acts thoughtfully and deals with the matters in a considered way, then you do not see differences because all differences will have been resolved before a decision is reached.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Docile Cabinet.”

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* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Well, I will answer the charge of docility. A well-governed family looks very docile. But where there are quarrels with brother, father and son, going on, do you think it is a good family? No, it is not. Mere indocility does not make democracy. What appears docile to outsiders is unity in real fact. Moreover docility is not an offence. We are bound to be docile. It is not our desire to be violent and to be indocile. We should be docile. I also wish that in the Andhra State all people will be docile and accept the Government of the country and then the Government and the State will be strong where they will say : ‘Hullo, this Chief Minister has become a tyrant and everybody is docile.’ When that is said, I know my neighbour is strong, and that the Andhra State has a strong Government and that it is doing very well.”

“ Sir, with these words I commend the motion for the unanimous acceptance of this House.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That this House recommends that the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be introduced in Parliament.’ ”

The motion was put and carried unanimously.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The House will now adjourn and meet again at 9-30 a.m. tomorrow.”

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 465 asked by Sri M. Kalyanasundaram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 233 supra.]

Statement showing cases of mischief and attempted mischief on Railway tracks in Madras State.

Serial number. (1)	Date of occurrence. (2)	Place of occurrence (3)	Opinion of the police. (4)
	1952.		
1	2nd January ..	Between Chittoor and Ramapuram at mile 26/11-12.	Found to have been done by cow-boys to get a steel key flattened quickly. It was neither a case of sabotage nor mischief. Action dropped.
2	12th January.	Between Diguvarmita and Gidalur at mile 366/9.	Suspected to be the mischief of students who frequent the place in the evenings. This is not suspected to be a case of sabotage.
3	23rd January.	Between Anantapur and Zangalapalli at mile 46.	Not a case of sabotage, but one of mischief. Undetected.
4	5th February.	Between Maniyachi and Illavelanga Railway Stations at mile T. 383/3-4.	Undetected.
5	10th February (night).	Between Cumbum and Somadevipalli at mile 383/12-13.	Not a case of sabotage, but one of theft. Undetected.
6	24th February.	Between Gudivada and Moturu at mile 540/10-11.	Suspected to be the mischief of boys grazing cattle nearby. Action dropped as no evidence was available.
7 & 8	24th March	Between Pambankoil shandy and Kadayanallur Railway Stations at miles Q. 397/16-17 and Q. 397/17-18.	Undetected.
9	25th March ..	Between Kuruchedu and Gundlakamma at mile 481/16-17.	An act of mischief committed by one Dudekula Farzed of Nagireddipalli. He was convicted and sentenced to three months rigorous imprisonment by Assistant Sessions Judge, Narasaraopet in S.C. No. 19, dated 31st July 1952.
10	24th April ..	Between the up outer and distant signals of Panruti Station (Metre Gauge), mile V.T. 113/21-22.	Undetected.
11	26th April ..	Between Pambankoil shandy and Kadayanallur Railway Stations at mile Q. 397/15-16.	Do.
12	14th April ..	Between Zampani and Tenali Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 249/3-9.	Mischief and not sabotage.
13	14th May ..	Between Uppalura and Targoppala Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 525/18-17.	Under investigation.
14	19th May ..	Between Dharmavaram and Nagasamudram Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 64/17, 19.	Not a case of sabotage.

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Serial number.	Date of occurrence.	Place of occurrence.	Opinion of the police.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	1952.		
15	2nd June ..	Between Pambankoil shandy and Kadayannallur Railway Stations at mile 397/16-17.	Undetected.
16	7th June ..	Between Tirupparankundram and Pasumalai Railway Stations at mile Q. 311/2-3.	Do.
17	8th June ..	Between Diguvaletta and Giddalur Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 366/10-11.	Suspected to be the mischief of cowboys or students who frequent the locality. Undetected.
18	17th June ..	Between Guntakal and Nancherla Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 279/11-12.	This is considered to be a case of neglect on the part of the gangman who having removed the fishplates for oiling forgot to fix them up. Not a case of sabotage. Reported as mistake of fact.
19	11th July ..	Between Hampapatnam and Mariammanahalli Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 13/15-16.	Case of mischief by children of labourers and not a case of sabotage.
20	26th July ..	Between Tiruvelangadu and Kadambattur Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 34/11.	Mischief by cowboys.
21	16th August ..	Between Patakottacheruvu and Gooty Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 261/18-19.	Reported to be a case of mischief by cattle boys.
22	19th August ..	Between Sangam Jagarlamudi and Vejendla Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 252/4-6.	Undetected.
23	23rd August ..	Between Talamanchi and Alluru road stations. (Broad Gauge), mile 118/14-18.	Mischief played by some of the school-going children.
24	24th August ..	Between Tummanamgutta and Battalapuram stations (Metre Gauge), mile 71/6.	Undetected.
25	30th August ..	Between Guntur and Nambur stations (Metre Gauge), mile 497/22-21.	No sabotage suspected.
26	31st August ..	Between Peddakurapadu and Sattenapalle Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 514/6-7.	Reported to be a case of mischief by urchins, but no clue.
27	25th September.	Between Dindigul Junction and Tammarapadi Stations (Metre Gauge), mile Q. 267/4-5.	Under investigation.
28	3rd October ..	Between Vejendla and Sangam Jagarlamudi Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 254.	Reported to be a case of mischief by cowboys. Undetected.
29	8th October ..	Between Pungudi and Pudur Stations (Metre Gauge), mile Q. 214/11-12.	Under investigation.
30	9th October ..	Between Betamcherla and Buganapalle Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 302/4-6.	Mischief of a lunatic. No sabotage.
31	17th October.	Between Silaman and Madura East Stations (Metre Gauge), mile J. 313/14-13.	Under investigation.
32	19th October.	Between Hagari Bommanahalli and Hampapatnam Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 21/5-4.	Mischief of cowboys. No sabotage suspected.

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Serial number.	Date of occurrence.	Place of occurrence.	Opinion of the police.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	1952.		
33	30th October.	Between Nancherla and Guntakal at mile 280/3-4.	Suspected to be a case of mischief with a view to get the keyman into trouble. Not a case of sabotage.
34	5th November.	Between Keeranur and Narthamalai Railway stations, mile 231-56	Case pending trial.
35	24th November	Between Chettipalayam and Podanur Junction Stations (Metre Gauge), mile, L 365/12-13	Under investigation.
36	1st December.	Between Peddakurapadu and Sripuram Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 510/9-8.	This is not a case of sabotage.
37	12th December.	Between Narasaraopet and Satalur Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 466/11-12.	Mischief by a mob in connexion with the agitation for the formation of an Andhra State.
38	13th December.	Between outer and Home signals of Masulipatnam Station (Metre Gauge), mile 561/13-14.	Under investigation.
39	19th December.	Between Bobbili and Dokinavalasa at mile 258/7-11.	Mischief by Andhra State agitators. Undetected.
40	20th December.	Between Podanur Junction and Chettipalayam Stations (Metre Gauge) mile L. 365/18.	Under investigation.
41	24th December.	Between Vayalpad and Madanapalle Road Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 93/13-12.	Mischief of the temporary gangmen who were employed for monsoon patrol but were subsequently thrown out of employment, with a view to force the administration to re-introduce monsoon patrol.
	1953.		
42	1st January ..	Between Pettai and Melakalur at mile 410/11-12.	Under investigation.
43	9th January ..	Between Chittoor and Ramapuram Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 27/1-2.	Suspected to be the mischief of a ticketless traveller who was detained at Ramapuram from an earlier train. Undetected.
44	12th January.	Between Kavuteram and Gudlavallur Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 546/17-18.	Under investigation.
45	15th January.	Between Chettipalayam and Podanur Junction Stations (Metre Gauge), mile L. 366/21.	Do.
46	16th January.	Between Madras Beach and Rayapuram Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 0/8.	Do.
47	20th January.	Between Tenali and Duggirala Stations (Broad Gauge), mile 247/15-16.	Do.
48	25th January.	Between Podanur Junction and Chettipalayam Stations (Metre Gauge), mile 366/14.	Do.
49	27th January.	Masulipatnam Station (Metre Gauge), mile 561/13-14.	Do.
50	31st January.	Between Lovedale and Fernhill Stations (Metre Gauge), mile H. 26/11-12.	Do.

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Serial number.	Date of occurrence.	Place of occurrence.	Opinion of the police.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	1953.		
51	9th February.	Between St. Thomas Mount and Guindy at mile 9/7 and 10.	Under investigation.
52	14th February.	Between Gomangalam and Pollachi Stations (Metre Gauge), mile L. 339/1.	Do.
53	22nd February.	Between Kulipalayam and Yiruppur Stations (Broad Gauge), mile B. 271/7-8.	Do.
54	24th February.	Between Gomangalam and Pollachi Junction Stations (Metre Gauge), mile L. 342/15-16.	Do.
55	28th February.	Between Pallikere and Kottikulam at mile 513/16-17.	Do.
56	2nd March ..	Between Manaparai and Chettiyapatti Stations (Metre Gauge), mile Q. 237/6-8.	Do.
57	3rd March ..	Between Oddanchatram and Chattrapatti Stations (Metre Gauge), mile L. 294/4-5.	Investigation disclosed that this was a case of mischief by a cowboy, aged about 10 years.
58	6th March ..	Between Elangakurichi and Chettivapatti Stations (Metre Gauge), mile Q. 239/6-7.	Under investigation.
59	12th March ..	Between Kumaramangalam and Thondaimanallur Railway Stations at mile 222/1-2.	Do.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 473 asked by Sri A. Rathinam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 237 supra.]

Name of libraries in the City of Madras which have not received aid from State fund.

Reason of non-payment of grant.

(1)	(2)
1 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Thiruvottiyur High Road, New Washermanpet.	
2 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Palmyrah Depot, Rayapuram.	
3 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Old Slaughter-house Road, Rayapuram.	
4 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Cemetery Road, Washermanpet.	
5 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Nainiappa Naicken Street, Korukkupet.	
6 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Angappa Naicken Street, Georgetown.	
7 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Muker Nallamuthu Street, Georgetown.	
8 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Pidariar Koil Street, Georgetown.	
9 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Thatha Muthiappan Street, Georgetown.	

Applications for aid for these libraries were not made.

[16th July 1953]

Names of libraries in the City of Madras which have not received aid from State funds.	Reason for non-payment of grant.
(1)	(2)
10 Corporation Reading Room and Library, 161, Govindappa Naicken Street, Georgetown.	
11 Corporation Reading Room and Library, 1, Nambuliyeer Street, Kondithope.	
12 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Annappillai Street, Georgetown.	
13 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Wall Tax Road, Madras.	
14 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Vyasarpady, Madras-12.	
15 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Strahans Road, Madras.	
16 Corporation Reading Room and Library, No. 3, C. S. Koil Street, Madras-7.	
17 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Kosapet, Madras-12.	
18 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Purasawalkam, Madras-7.	
19 Corporation Reading Room and Library, K. M. High Road, Madras-7.	
20 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Lawder's gate Road, Kilpauk.	
21 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Vepery High Road, Periamet.	
22 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Arunachala Naicken Street, Chintadripet.	
23 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Harris Road, Pudupet.	
24 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Vengu Pillai Street, Egmore.	
25 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Chetpet.	
26 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Thousand Lights.	
27 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Jain Badhraha Street, Puran Bagh.	
28 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Vallabha Agraharam, Triplicane.	
29 Corporation Reading Room and Library, 55, Bells Road, Chepauk.	
30 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Venkatarangam Pillai Street, Triplicane.	
31 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Venkatachala Mudali Street, Mirsahipet.	
32 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Leonard Street, Royapetta.	
33 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Veeraperumal Street, Mylapore.	
34 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Kutcheri Road, Mylapore.	
35 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Marina Beach.	
36 Corporation Reading Room and Library, 10, Venkatachala Mudali Street, Park Town, Madras.	
37 Corporation Reading Room and Library, S. T. Koil Street, Washermanpet.	
38 Corporation Reading Room and Library, G. N. Chetty Road, Thyagarayanagar.	
39 Corporation Reading Room and Library, B. N. Park, Puliathope.	
40 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Madhavaram High Road.	
41 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Konnur High Road.	
42 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Sembium.	
43 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Nammalwarpet, Madras-12.	
44 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Arcot Road, Puliur.	
45 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Jones Road, Saidapet.	
46 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Eswaran Koil Street, West Mambalam.	
47 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Velacheri, Guindy.	
48 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Muthialpet, Georgetown.	
49 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Kilpauk Garden Road, Kilpauk.	
50 Corporation Reading Room and Library, St. Xavier Street, Kasimode.	
51 Corporation Reading Room and Library, New Model Lines, Egmore.	
52 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Goya Tope, Madras-2.	
53 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Cemetery Road, Washermanpet.	
54 Corporation Reading Room and Library, V. G. Korukkupet.	
55 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Tondiarpet, Madras-13.	
56 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Edapalayam.	
57 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Vellala Teynampet.	
58 Corporation Reading Room and Library, S. M. Street, Otteri.	

Applications for aid for these libraries were not made.

[16th July 1953]

Names of libraries in the City of Madras which has not received aid from State funds.

(1)

Reason for non-payment of grant.

(2)

- 59 Corporation Reading Room and Library, M.M. Street, Ayunavaram.
 60 Corporation Reading Room and Library, S. P. Lane, Madras-7.
 61 Corporation Reading Room and Library, Old Mutton Stall, Nungambakkam.
 62 Corporation Reading Room and Library, B. N. Street, Monegar Choultry Road.
 63 Corporation Reading Room and Library, P. F. Road, Perambur.
 64 Corporation Reading Room and Library, San Thome High Road, Mylapore.
 65 Theosophical Society Library, Triplicane.
 66 Theagaraya Saraswatha Nikethanam Free Reading Room and Library, Washermanpet.
 67 K. Thiruvengada Nadar's Free Reading Room and Library, Royapuram.
 68 Sri Pannir Selvam Free Library, Moolakothalam.
 69 Valluvar Podumarai Kazhagam, Washermanpet.
 70 The Madras Youths Club, Pulianthope High Road, Madras.
 71 Indian Progressive Society Reading Room and Library, Perambur.
 72 The Varadarajapuram Seerthirutha Gramasangam Library, Madras.

Applications for aid for these libraries were not made.

These libraries do not satisfy the conditions prescribed for aid from State funds.

This library could not be given any grant, in view of the decision of Government not to admit newly opened libraries for aid on account of the present financial stringency.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 526 asked by Sri G. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 247 supra.]

Statement showing the total number of accidents during 1952 in which Government Transport buses were involved and the causes that led to the accidents.

1. Number of accidents during the year 1952 in which Government Transport buses were involved.—

Minor accidents	..	..	..	480
Serious accidents	..	..	..	10
Fatal accidents	..	..	..	4
Total				494

2. The causes that led to the accidents were—

(a) Faults attributable to Government Transport employees.

Bad overtaking	..	..	..	16
Rash driving	..	..	..	184
Mechanical defect	..	..	..	2
Total				202

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(b) Faults not attributable to Government Transport employees.

Third parties fault	..	..	..	169
Accidental	..	..	..	123
				292

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 532 asked by Sri Kunhi Muhamed Shafee at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 252 supra.]

LIST OF VILLAGES SELECTED IN MALABAR DISTRICT FOR PROPAGANDA ON THE DEMONSTRATION OF THE JAPANESE METHOD OF RICE CULTIVATION.

I. Palghat taluk—Palghat sub-circle.

- | | |
|-------------------|----------------|
| 1 Elapulli. | 6 Akathethara. |
| 2 Pudusseri. | 7 Kongad. |
| 3 Tenari. | 8 Kinavellur. |
| 4 Kadukkamkunnam. | 9 Edathara. |
| 5 Yakkara. | |

II. Palghat taluk—Alathur sub-circle.

- | | |
|-----------------|-------------------|
| 1 Erimayur. | 6 Koyalamanuam. |
| 2 Vadakancheri. | 7 Koduvayur. |
| 3 Mangalam. | 8 Muthalamada. |
| 4 Puthiyangam. | 9 Vattekkad. |
| 5 Kavasseri. | 10 Kizhakencheri. |

III. Walluvanad taluk.

- | | |
|-------------------------|-------------------|
| 1 Perintalmanna. | 11 Paral. |
| 2 Kakooth. | 12 Kalladikole. |
| 3 Cherukara. | 13 Arakurissi. |
| 4 Pulamanthol. | 14 Thiruvagapura. |
| 5 Cherpulasseri. | 15 Maranthur. |
| 6 Nellore. | 16 Ariyoor. |
| 7 Chalavara. | 17 Verode. |
| 8 Vallapuzha. | 18 Kothakurissi. |
| 9 Netti Mangalam. | 19 Trikkittiri. |
| 10 Pattambi Pallipuram. | 20 Karalamanna. |

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Name of the district.

Independent powers of Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars.

(1)

(2)

- 12 Krishna—cont pounds, co-operative societies, pensions, patta transfers, 7 and 8-A currants, applications for pointing out boundaries, prevention of cruelty to animals, daily prizes and weekly season reports.
- (ii) Azmoish both general and remission in one or two firkas as selected by the Revenue Divisional Officer. Deputy Tahsildar, Vijayavada, has been empowered to pass final orders on B. Memos. relating to encroachments on unobjectionable assessed and unassessed waste and to exercise powers under B.S.O. No. 26 (iii), i.e., issue of notice under section 7 of Act III of 1905.

- 13 Chingleput Can pass orders on the following subjects:—
Buildings, except estimates for repairs, Price returns—Revenue records and registration, Karnam's equipment report, Local Board, Hindu Religious Endowments Board, Assignment of land, Encroachments—unobjectionable cases not involving levy of penalty, Relinquishment, House-site assignment, Town-Planning, Transfer of registry, 8-A. Register and Subdivision (but subdivision should be sanctioned by the Tahsildar), F. Line measurement, Vital statistics, Cattle disease, Fisheries, Educational concessions, gun licence, Archaeology, Mining and quarrying forests and trees, Income-tax, small savings scheme, kerosene rationing, permits for rice and paddy, Treasury rain gauge; Record.

- 14 Madurai Passes order on No. 6 (water-cess cases) and transfer of registry.

- 15 Nellore Independent powers to pass orders on transfer of registry copy applications, B. Memos. No. 6 accounts, darkhasts and relinquishments.

- 16 Guntur Pass final orders in transfer of registry cases, attends to Sub-Treasury work, routine correspondence and checking of personal, periodical and other special registers.

- 17 Coimbatore The Assistant Tahsildar will be in immediate charge of the office. He will be in charge of the Sub-Treasury during the absence of the Tahsildar instead of the Sub-Magistrate. He will attend to all routine work including the checking of personal and special registers. He will pass orders on all cases of transfer of registry. B. Memo. cases not requiring inspection outside the radius of five miles, 2-c Nos. 5 and 6 accounts, forest offence reports, mining and quarrying, panchayat courts, revenue records and registration—Survey, house sites, Land Revenue and darkhast. In addition, he will attend to the inspection of encroachments and other routine inspection within a radius of five miles. He must put up to the Tahsildar any paper which he considers important enough to require the Tahsildar's orders.

It must however be understood that the new officer is only an Assistant to the Tahsildar who will have full powers to direct which papers he should see himself and at what stages and who will continue to exercise general supervision over the office, and be responsible for the efficiency of the taluk administration including collection work.

- 18 West Godavari The Headquarters Deputy Tahsildars in the Taluk Offices are authorized to pass orders independently on the following subjects:—

- (1) Burma Evacuees, (2) Encroachments, (3) Fisheries, (4) Forests, (5) Hindu Religious Endowments Board, (6) inams, (7) Local Boards, (8) Patta Transfers, (9) quarries and mines, (10) Copy applications and (11) Miscellaneous.

As regards the encroachments the Headquarters Deputy Tahsildar will pass orders on all the unobjectionable cases. So far

as the sub-treasury is concerned, he will be double-lock officer. The Tahsildar will, however, attend to the double-lock work periodically when he is at headquarters and otherwise not engaged and invariably at intervals not exceeding two months. But the Tahsildar is ultimately responsible for the sub-treasury work. The Deputy Tahsildar will also azmoish the villages allotted to him by the Tahsildar.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 541 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 260 supra.]

Districtwar particulars regarding fall in sales tax collections as a result of decontrol and the closure of Fair Price Shops in the State.

District.	Fall in sales tax collections.
(1)	(2)
	RS.
Srikakulam	1,17,145
Visakhapatnam	2,15,541
East Godavari	91,112
West Godavari	2,22,205
Krishna	1,32,928
Guntur	3,00,080
Nellore	1,55,508
South Madras	1,11,480
North Madras	98,272
Chingleput	87,300
Bellary	20,000
Chittoor	25,000
Cuddapah	65,000
Kurnool	15,000
Anantapur	(No perceptible fall.)
Tiruchirappalli	1,45,490
Tanjore	2,90,000
South Arcot	1,18,700
Madurai, North	59,903
Madurai, South	1,73,995
Ramanathapuram	3,06,000
Tirunelveli, East	72,000
Tirunelveli, West	65,000
South Kanara	3,68,000
Salem	1,74,470
North Arcot	5,58,022
Malabar, North	45,077
Malabar, South	1,05,500
Coimbatore, North	1,88,133
Coimbatore, South	1,40,580
Total	45,49,351

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In 1945 and subsequent years 25 per cent of the collections will be set aside for investment to increase the capital of the Fund, 10 per cent will be retained by the Central Committee, for discretionary grants and the remaining 65 per cent allotted to districts. To this 65 per cent, will be added the interest receipts from investments.

8. *Conditions of grant.*—Grants may be made in all cases where Government grants are inadmissible or utterly inadequate to relieve the distress. Grants will be admissible only to officers, men and ministerial staff, or their families, who subscribe without default. It is not proposed to lay down hard and fast rules prescribing the conditions for a grant; the District and Central Committees will have full discretion to deal with each case entirely on its merits.

9. *Procedure of payment of grants.*—An officer, clerk, or man or his family, who has subscribed to the Fund without default may apply to the District Superintendent of Police, of the district in which he is, or has been working for relief from this Fund, giving a full and complete account of his distress. On receipt of such an application the District Superintendent of Police, will order such verification as he considers necessary of the statements in the petition. The petition with the record of this verification will be circulated among the District Committee members who will record their opinion as to whether they recommend the grant and if so, the amount they suggest. The District Superintendent of Police, if the Committee recommend the grant, will forward the application and connected papers to the Central Committee. The Central Committee will pass the final orders on the application. It will naturally be guided by the opinion of the District Committee. Where there is a difference of opinion among the members of the Central or District Committees the majority opinion will be accepted as that of the Committee. In making recommendations for grants District Committees will bear in mind the amount available for grants in their district.

10. *Family.*—For the purpose of the Fund members of a "family" will consist of "wife", "children", "father", "mother", and true brothers and sisters if under 14 years of age.

11. *Accounts.*—The accounts of the Fund will be maintained by the Honorary Secretary. An annual statement of accounts will be communicated to districts at the beginning of each year by the Honorary Secretary, together with a report on the working of the Fund.

12. *Subscribers' meetings.*—A meeting of the subscribers of each district will be held at least annually at each District Police Office after the receipt of the annual report and accounts from the Honorary Secretary. The subscribers will then make any suggestions they have in mind for the better working of the Fund, which will be communicated to the Central Committee by the District Superintendent of Police. The meeting will also elect a new District Committee for the year.

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13. *Central Committee meetings.*—There will be quarterly meetings of the Central Committee at the Chief Office, at which any reports from districts will be considered. A copy of the minutes of these meetings will be sent to each district.

14. *Alterations to rules.*—These rules may be varied at any time in the light of experience of the working of the Fund provided that a three-fourths majority of the District Committees desire such a change.

I REGISTER OF SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE GASSON POLICE BENEVOLENT FUND.

Rank, number and name.	Particulars of subscriptions.					
	1944.	1945.	1946.	1947.	1948.	1949.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.				
Police Constable No 123 Raghavan.	0 12 0	0 8 0	..	..	..	..
Head Constable No. 257 Khanan.	1 4 0	0 10 0	..	..	..	..

NOTE.—(1) It will be seen that the same register can be used for a number of years.

(2) As regards realization of subscriptions from the staff, it is suggested that the total amount of the subscriptions due from officers and men in each year be collected at the District Police Office by obtaining a cheque for this amount from the Treasury and making pencil entries in the Station Acquittance Rolls to denote the deductions. This will obviate the necessity of making cash collections in the stations and will reduce the clerical work to the minimum.

II THE GASSON POLICE BENEVOLENT FUND.

Undertaking by subscriber.

I have read and understood the rules of the Gasson Police Benevolent Fund and desire to be a subscriber to it. I agree to the deduction from my pay annually of the subscriptions mentioned in the rules.

Station _____ Signature _____
Dated _____ Designation _____

III Statement of collections towards the Gasson Police Benevolent Fund made in _____ district for (year) _____

Number	Amount of subscriptions
Constables.	
Head constables.	
Sub-Inspectors.	
Inspectors.	
Deputy Superintendents of Police.	
Indian Police Officers.	
Any others (category to be specified).	

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APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 570 asked by Sri P. Shyam Sundar Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 265 supra.]

Year.	Number of accidents in Vijaya-vada Power House.	Number of cases of death.	Reasons for the fatal accidents.	Action taken to help their families.	Steps taken to prevent recurrence.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1950	2	1	Accidentally drowned in low level pond at Power House while cleaning spray nozzles.	An amount of Rs. 1,200 has been paid to his family as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.	A float is arranged in the pond to avoid recurrence.
1951	1	Nil.			
1952	1	1	Inadvertently got up and accidentally contacted with 33 KV lightning arresters.	An amount of Rs. 1,800 has been paid to his family as compensation under the Workmen's Compensation Act.	Safety Scaffolds being employed to instruct the workers to avoid touching live parts.
Up to February 1953.	1	Nil.			

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 559 asked by Sri K. V. Vema Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 267 supra.]

(a) Yes. Certain major panchayats represented to the Government in the matter.

(b) In 1949, the Government approved a scheme for the appointment of one overseer for each Deputy Panchayat Officer's range to assist the panchayats in that range in the preparation of estimates and execution of works relating to panchayats. To start with, the scheme was put into operation in twelve selected Deputy Panchayat Officers' ranges in the districts of West Godavari, East Godavari, Guntur, Krishna, Nellore, Tiruchirappalli and Tanjore. On the report of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards that the scheme has been working satisfactorily, Government have instructed him to appoint for each district one common supervisor for the purposes of all the panchayats in that district except in the case of the Nilgiris. The supervisor to be appointed for the Coimbatore district will also attend to the works relating to the Nilgiris district. With the appointment of common supervisors, the posts of overseers sanctioned for the selected Deputy Panchayat Officers' ranges will be abolished. The supervisor will prepare plans and estimates for panchayat works and he will also accord technical sanction to the estimates.

[16th July 1953]

APPENDIX XT.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 572 asked by Sri K. Rajagopala Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 271-272 supra.]

Petition from Sri V. Narasiah, Vanapamula village, Guduvada taluk, Krishna district, to the Minister for Local Administration, dated the 28th March 1953.

[Representation made on behalf of a section of the voters of the village of Vanapamula, Guduvada taluk, Krishna district.]

Our village is a minor panchayat. A final list of the voters on the electoral roll was published in the village and in the office of the Electoral Registration Officer without including a large number of voters included in the supplemental list supplied by the Taluk office. When we drew the attention of the Panchayat Officer to this, he replied that it was an omission by mistake and that he is helpless in the matter as the date was already fixed for elections to be held on the 30th March 1953 and that he has no power to stop the election or alter the date or include this list and allow the voters concerned thereby to vote at the said election.

I am one of the voters covered by the supplemental list and I am authorized by the other voters to make this representation on their behalf also. A copy of the final list published in the village and in the office of the Electoral Registration Officer on the basis of which elections are going to be held on the 30th March 1953 and supplemental list not included in it and not published in the village and in the office of the Electoral Registration Officer are herewith filed for perusal.

Under the circumstances set out above, it is prayed that the Government may be pleased to issue telegraphic instruction to the Deputy Panchayat Officer, Kaikalur, Krishna district, and the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, Northern Range, Vijayavada, not to proceed with the election of minor panchayat of the village of Vanapamula, Guduvada taluk, Krishna district, fixed for the 30th March 1953, without including the voters covered by the supplemental list of voters in the list to be allowed for the said election and without allowing the voters covered by the supplemental list to vote at the said elections.

Otherwise, the petitioner along with the voters in the supplemental list will be deprived of their legitimate franchise and thereby will be put to irreparable loss. Hence urgent orders are necessary.

[16th July 1953]

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 575 asked by Sri C. V. K. Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 273 supra.]

(a) The Rayalaseema Development Board was constituted on 1st December 1949.

(b) A statement showing the decisions of the Board so far implemented with relevant details is appended (Annexure I).

(c) The Rayalaseema Development Board met thrice, after its reconstitution in May 1952.

(d) A statement showing the decisions of the Board at its meetings held on 8th November 1952 and 7th March 1953 is appended (Annexure II).

(e) Of the recommendations of the Rayalaseema Development Board given in Annexure II, only one has been finally accepted so far. The action taken on the recommendations is indicated in column (2) of the statement in Annexure II.

(f) Yes Sir, it was formed to meet the Expert Committee constituted by the Government of India to concert measures, permanent and short time, to prevent recurrence of famine in Rayalaseema and to present a memorandum on the basis of the resolutions already passed by the Rayalaseema Development Board.

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ANNEXURE I
Statement showing the recommendations made by the Rayalaseema Development Board since its constitution and implemented by the Government.

Serial number and recommendation of the Rayalaseema Development Board.	Orders of Government.
(1) 1 The Board recommended to Government that the Tungabhadra Project as it was conceived (dry scheme) should be executed. 2 The Board recommended to Government to sanction and take up the execution of the following irrigation schemes:— (i) Upper Pennar Project. (ii) Upper Pennar Project. (iii) Upper Pennar Project.	(2) The Government accepted the recommendation of the Board and dropped the change-over to all wet. The Government have sanctioned the project and they are now under execution.
3 The Board recommended the sanction of the scheme relating to the construction of a permanent aqueduct across the Swarnamukhi river in Kalahasti Taluk in Chittoor District. 4 The Board recommended to request the Government to issue suitable instructions to the Chief Engineer for the alignment of the low level canal of the Tungabhadra Project beyond 173rd mile and initiate land acquisition proceedings.	The Government sanctioned the estimate of Rs. 6,47,065 inclusive of direct and indirect charges for the construction of an aqueduct across the Swarnamukhi river. The Government sanctioned special staff to proceed with the work.
5 The Board recommended the proposal of the Director of Agriculture that 50 per cent of the cost of seedlings for the purpose of planting coconut palms on the sides of roads and on the main bunds in the wet land areas in Rayalaseema districts may be borne by Government for encouraging growth of coconut trees. 6 The Board recommended to Government the sanction of the Hydro-Electric scheme connected with the Tungabhadra Project.	Government have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 19,975 and Rs. 2,496-14-0 respectively towards the purchase of coconut seedlings for supply to ryots at half the price and for the packing and transport charges of coconut seedlings. Government have sanctioned the scheme which will serve the four districts of Bellary, Cuddappah, Anantapur and Kurnool except the southern taluqs of Hindupur, Kadiri, Pennakonda and Madakasira in Anantapur district.
7 The Board also requested Government to sanction the schemes relating to the installation of thermal stations at (i) Tadipatri, (ii) Nandyal, and (iii) Madanapalle.	Government have sanctioned the schemes and items (i) and (ii) have been implemented and item (iii) is in progress.

Serial number and recommendation of the Rayalaseema Development Board,--cont.

(1)

8 The Board recommended to Government the sanction of the scheme proposed by the Director of Fisheries on the control of Dracontiasis.

9 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction a subsidy of Rs. 2,000 to the Kosi Weavers' Co-operative Society in the Bellary district.

10 The Board resolved to request the Government to sanction the payment of Rs. 4,000 to the Pannur Leather Workers' Co-operative Society in Chittoor district.

11 The Board resolved to recommend to Government the proposal of the Rayalaseema Co-operative Societies for waiving the registration fees in respect of co-operative housing societies in Rayalaseema for a period of three years.

12 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to introduce the scheme of village co-operation in the districts of Bellary and Kurnool in the first instance to intensive road production and in this area.

13 The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the administration of the mining rules may be continued in the Industries Department.

14 The Board resolved to request the Government to sanction the construction of a bridge across the Pennar near Chennai and sanction it as expeditiously as possible.

Orders of Government,--cont.

(2)

The Government have approved the proposal to rear stock and distribute cyclospiral fishes to control Dracontiasis (Guinea worm disease) and sanctioned a non-recurring and recurring expenditure of Rs. 500 and Rs. 4,000 respectively.

The Government have sanctioned the payment of a subsidy of Rs. 1,250 to the Kosi Weavers' Co-operative Society in the Bellary district towards the cost of the frame looms already purchased.

Government sanctioned the proposal.

The Government have accepted the proposal and issued orders waiving the registration fees for a period of three years.

The Government directed that the scheme of intensive cultivation through village co-operation be extended to that portion of the Kurnool district which has been classified as an intensive cultivation area.

The Government have passed orders transferring the administration of mineral concession rules and rules relating to mines from the Board of Revenue to the Industries Department.

Government have sanctioned the establishment of the existing cessway at Chennai at an estimated cost of Rs. 50,000 from the allocation of the Central Road Funds.

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15 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to open one additional training school for men in Chittoor district.

16 The Board resolved to recommend to Government that in the matter of selecting candidates for higher studies abroad those belonging to Rayalaseema may be given special preference in view of the educational backwardness of the area.

17 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to make liberal provision of funds for the development of cottage industries in this area.

18 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to issue orders for the early publication of the brochure on the activities of the Rayalaseema Development Board.

19 The Board resolved to request the Government that a Special Engineering staff may be appointed to conduct a preliminary survey of the area which will come under the benefit of the irrigation schemes before a general scheme can be drawn up to serve a number of villages with protected water-supply.

20 The Board recommended the starting and maintenance of a tractor workshop at Bellary.

Government approved the recommendation of the Rayalaseema Development Board for the opening of an additional training school for men in Chittoor district during 1953.

Government have communicated the resolution of the Board to the concerned departments for information and guidance while selecting candidates for higher studies abroad.

Government have sanctioned loans not exceeding Rs. 100 to each of the artisans in order to alleviate the suffering of village artisans in the famine affected areas of Rayalaseema and to rehabilitate them.

The Government have sanctioned the publication by the Director of Information and Publicity of 1,000 copies of an illustrated brochure on the activities of the Rayalaseema Development Board in the first instance.

Government have sanctioned the employment of a supervisor, for a period of one year from the date of appointment for conducting the preliminary survey of the area, served by the irrigation canals.

The Government accepted the recommendation and have sanctioned the scheme.

Decisions of the Rayalaseema Development Board at its meetings held on 8th November 1962 and 7th March 1963—cont.

ANNEXURE II.

Serial number and recommendation.

(1)

Meeting held on 8th November 1962—

- 1 The Board resolved to request the Government to recommend to the Government of India to give half the cost of the major irrigation works as subsidy and half as loan for the speedy execution of the major irrigation works for giving protection to the famine-affected areas.
- 2 The Board resolved to request the Government that Grow More Food schemes in Rayalaseema should be sanctioned without insistence on return of expenditure involved.
- 3 The Board resolved to request the Government that in selecting relief works in the areas affected in the Rayalaseema districts the Grow More Food schemes already investigated or those pending investigation may be preferred to provide employment in all the affected areas.
- 4 The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the navigation of the K.C. Canal may be restored and funds provided under the K.C. Canal Community Project.
- 5 The Board resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation that the paints industry may be taken up by Government and sponsored as a State concern in view of the lack of private enterprise.
- 6 The Board resolved to request the Government to sanction the proposal of the Director of Industries and Commerce to introduce a diploma course in mining and metallurgy in the Rayalaseema Polytechnic, Bellary, for implementation during 1953-54 with provision for analytical study.
- 7 The Board decided that the feasibility of using electric power instead of lignite for starting Iron and Steel plant should be examined in view of the article published in the supplement to "Madras Mail", dated 31st October 1962 regarding the existence of such methods in Mysore State. The Board resolved that the sanction of mining leases may not be withheld but adequate safeguards should be taken to prevent speculation and also to take over the leases by Government whenever necessary for starting Iron and Steel plant.
- 8 The Board decided to await private contribution for the starting of Medical College either at Tirupathi or at Madanapalle in Chittoor district. As no private contribution was forthcoming from the public in view of the draught conditions, the Government was requested to start a Medical College in Rayalaseema districts.

Action taken on the recommendation.

(2)

- The matter is under the consideration of the Government.
- Do.
- The Government have informed the Board that the principle of giving preference to Grow More Food works in the matter of selecting relief works is being kept in view already.
- Government have informed that no funds can be set apart for the restoration of the K.C. Canal from the Community Project Funds.
- The Government have dropped the proposal in view of the prevailing financial stringency.
- Government have since informed the Board that the question of providing funds for the course is under correspondence with the Government of India.
- The Government of India have advised that under the existing conditions the most favourable site at which a steel plant can be set up is either in Madhya Pradesh or in Orissa and that no final decision has however yet been reached regarding the actual site of the plant and that the proposal for the establishment of a steel plant at Sandur will be taken into account in arriving at a final decision in the matter.
- Government have since dropped the proposal.

[16th July 1963]

- 9 The Board resolved to request the Government to allot more funds to Rayalaseema, if necessary, by reallocation of funds provided for other areas, for the rapid development of power in Rayalaseema and to sanction the required amount in future for the execution of schemes expeditiously.
- 10 The Board resolved to request the Government that a Special Engineering staff may be appointed to conduct a preliminary survey of the area which will come under the benefit of the irrigation schemes before a general scheme can be drawn up to serve a number of villages with protected water-supply.
- 11 The Board resolved to recommend for sanction of the Government the establishment of a livestock farm at Nandyal for implementation at least during 1953-54 and that adequate funds may be provided for it under the K.C. Canal Community Project.
- 12 The Board resolved to request the State Government to impress upon the Government of India the utility of the proposed bridge across the Chettyar at Nandalur in Cuddapah district in improving the communications and marketing facilities of the area.
- 13 The Board resolved to request the Government to urge upon the Government of India to make a departure from their normal policy in respect of Rayalaseema and show special preference and if necessary cut across the existing priorities for taking up the following new Railway lines in this area:—
 - (i) A line from Guntakal to Chitaldrug via Uravakonda.
 - (ii) A line from Hindupur to Chitaldrug via Madakasira.
 - (iii) A line between Hindupur and Cuddapah via Chilamathur, Gorantla, Kadiri and Rayachoti.
 - (iv) A broad-gauge line either from Vijayavada or Bapatla via Cuddapah, Rayachoti, Madanapalle and Kolar to Bangalore.
 - (v) A line from Rayachoti to Chitaldrug.
 - (vi) A line from Kurnool to Yerraguntla via Nandyal.
- 14 The Board resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation that the Lower Sagileru Project may be sanctioned immediately and that the work already started may be continued without break in view of the famine-stricken areas which the project would serve.
- 15 The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the scheme relating to the formation of a reservoir across the Chinna-kandaleru in Pullalacheruvu in Markapur taluk (Grow More Food Scheme) may be sanctioned and taken up for execution as expeditiously as possible.
- 16 The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the erection of a canning factory at Kodur should be expedited.

Government have regretted their inability to accept the recommendation made by the Rayalaseema Development Board.

Government have accepted the proposal and have sanctioned the employment of a supervisor for a period of one year from the date of appointment for the purpose.

The Government have informed that the provision of a livestock farm at each Project area is not contemplated in the draft outline prepared by the Community Project Administration, New Delhi.

The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

The proposals have been deferred by the Government.

The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Do.

Government have accorded sanction to the purchase of a new 12 K.W. electric generator for the fruit-canning factory at Kodur. Government have also since issued orders retaining the research part of the Bio-Chemists, section attached to the Canning Factory in Kodur at Kodur itself.

[16th July 1953]

Serial number and recommendation.

(1)

Meeting held on 8th November 1952—cont.

- 17 The Board resolved to request the Director of Agriculture to expedite the scheme of starting a research station for evolving special strains of oil seeds and also millets at Anantapur, claiming half-grant from the Oil Seeds Cess Funds.

Meeting held on 7th March 1953—

- 18 The Rayalaseema Development Board resolved to request the State Government to recommend to the Union Government to constitute a Special High Power Committee and sanction at least Rs. 25 crores obtaining a loan, if necessary, from the World Bank as in the case of the Damodar Valley Project for the speedy completion of the Tungabhadra Project and execution of the High Level Canal and the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.
- 19 The Board also resolved to request the State Government to recommend to the Union Government to sanction a grant of Rs. 20 crores for the special development of Rayalaseema by taking up all major river projects which have already been investigated and held up for want of finance as a long-range permanent measure to prevent recurrence of famine in Rayalaseema.
- 20 The Board resolved to request the Government to reconsider and take immediate steps for the establishment of a Central Horticultural Research Station by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research at Kodur in Cuddapah district.
- 21 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal to take up soil conservation as famine-relief measure in Kadiri block in Kadiri taluk and Kuderu in Anantapur taluk.
- 22 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the opening of at least one school for farmers on the lines of the Bombay Government schools for farmers in each district to begin with.
- 23 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal for starting a pilot scheme for mechanised levelling and terracing in the Tunsabhadra Project area.
- 24 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal for the granting of takkavi loans to ryots to enable them to pay the hire charges in advance for pumping sets.
- 25 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal for the granting of takkavi loans to the ryots up to Rs. 120 to individual cultivators by District Agricultural Officers and Assistant Agricultural Engineers to enable the ryots to pay the hire charges on tractors and bulldozers in advance.
- 26 The Board resolved to recommend to Government that the scheme proposed by the Director of Industries and Commerce for the development of Eniciculture in Rayalaseema under the five-year plan may be sanctioned and implemented as early as possible.
- 27 The Board resolved to reiterate its previous recommendation that the scheme prepared by the Honorary Special Officer for Woollen Textile Industry for the installation of a spinning plant at Bellary for the development of woollen curmby industry may be sanctioned for implementation during 1953-54.
- 28 The Board resolved to request the State Government—
 (i) to recommend to the Union Government, to permit the free transport of barytes, iron ore, Asbestos to foreign countries ;
 (ii) to provide adequate wagon facilities for the transport of accumulated stock of minerals ;
 (iii) that the looping given to Messrs. Tiffins Barytes, Limited, be extended up to the level-crossing and stacking facilities granted with provision for a weigh-bridge ; and
 (iv) that the road from Cuddapah to Pulivendla which is in a very bad condition should be upgraded .
- 29 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the proposal of the Director of Agriculture for the purchase of six Coimbatore type power boring sets, four percussion drills with complete equipment and 14 hand-boring sets in view of their essential and immediate need.
- 30 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the scheme prepared by the Director of Agriculture for the afforestation and turf bunding of the K.C. Canal area or implementation at an early date.

Action taken on the recommendation.

(2)

The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

Do.

[16th July 1953]

Meeting held on 7th March 1953—cont.

31 The Board resolved to recommend to Government to sanction the following proposals of the Development Commissioner for immediate execution and implementation for the speedy and systematic development of lands under the Tungabhadra Project area—

- (i) The working finances required by the agriculturists may be disbursed to them as loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act by the Collector in consultation with the Special Officer, Special District Agricultural Officer and Public Works Department Officer concerned obtaining an allotment of at least Rs. 30 lakhs per annum from the Government of India from the financial year 1953-54 for a period of five years.
- (ii) A team of special agricultural demonstrators should be appointed for carrying on propaganda regarding cropping pattern system of irrigation and mixed farming, etc.
- (iii) Ten demonstration farms should be started in the Project area as recommended by the Director of Agriculture for demonstrating to the ryots the benefit of mixed farming, dry irrigation, rotation of crops, etc. One of these ten demonstration farms may be a big central demonstration farm to be located at Bhairadevanahalli as already recommended in view of the facilities of good land and buildings in the Public Works Department colony readily available.
- (iv) An Agricultural school for farmers should also be opened with advantage to teach mixed farming and cropping pattern to them at Bhairadevanahalli as an adjunct to the Demonstration farm.
- (v) The pilot scheme for reclamation of dry lands and converting them into wet lands by a fleet of tractors already recommended may be sanctioned to assess the volume of work involved in converting dry lands into wet lands and the time taken and the cost thereof.
- (vi) The Government of India may be addressed to sanction Rs. 3 crores for financing these schemes at Rs. 60 lakhs per year for a period of five years—half of it as loan and half as contribution under the Grow More Food for the purchase of tractors, propaganda and supply of fertilizers and chemical manures, etc., at concessional rates to the poor agriculturists under Tungabhadra Project.

The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

APPENDIX AIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 49 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 276 supra.]

Statement showing the names of the societies, the nature of offences, etc.

16th July 1953]

Serial number and name of the society.	Nature of offence.	Amount involved.	Action taken.	Date of initiation of proceedings.	Whether pending or disposed of.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Tavinhel.	Criminal breach of trust by ex-Secretary.	RS. A. P. 14,930 14 7	Criminal prosecution launched.	Not known	Disposed of	Ex-Secretary sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for fifteen months.
2 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Manantoddy.	Misappropriation by ex-Secretary.	8,349 6 3	Do.	26th December 1951.	Pending before the Additional First-class Magistrate, Tellicherry.	..
3 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Meenangadi.	Misappropriation by Beard of Directors, President and Secretary.	74,077 12 2	..	Do.	Pending before the Special First-class Magistrate, Kyanthi.	..
4 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Meppadi.	Heavy shortages in stock and theft of cash by ex-R.S. Manager.	9,100 0 0 (theft amount).	Enquiry under section 38 of Madras Co-operative Societies Act in respect of shortages and in respect of theft; the ex-R.S. Manager was charged.	Do.	Do.	..
5 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Ayancherry.	Robbed of Secretary	13,651 0 0	Criminal prosecution launched.	Do.	Disposed of	Ended in acquittal.

16th July 1953]

Serial number and name of the society.	Nature of offence.	Amount involved.	Action taken.	Date of initiation of proceedings.	Whether pending or disposed of.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
6 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Payyoli.	Misappropriation and forger.	Rs. 38 4 10	Referred to the Police.	26th December 1951.	Pending	..
7 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Kakkattil.	Misappropriation by lorry driver.	70 6 6	A complaint has been filed with police. The result of investigation is awaited.	Do.	Do.	..
8 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Iritty.	Misappropriation by Secretary.	64,000 0 0	..	Do.	Pending before the Additional First-class Magistrate, Tellicherry.	Rs. 44,000 recovered so far.
9 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Palikkara.	Do.	27,390 0 0	Criminal prosecution launched.	Do.	Do.	Amounts fully recovered.
10 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Pattambi.	Do.	32,322 10 0	Police investigation launched.	Do.	Do.	Do.
11 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Parli.	Do.	49,758 14 3	Criminal prosecution launched.	5th March 1952.	Disposed of	Acquitted.
12 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Cochin Fort.	Misappropriation by ex-Secretary and an employee of the society.	19,225 11 0	Do.	Not known	Do.	Ended in acquittal. Rs. 9,000 have been recovered.
13 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Cheruppa.	Misappropriation by cashier.	5,442 0 0	Police investigation launched.	..	Pending	..
14 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Mundur.	Criminal breach of trust	458 0	..	..	Disposed of	Ended in acquittal.
15 Producers-cum-Consumers Society, Ponnani.	Misappropriation by a clerk.	3,000 0 0	Criminal prosecution launched.	..	Do.	Do.

[16th July 1953]

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 51 asked by Sri A. Rathinam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 277 supra.]

Statement showing the extents of land assigned to the Harijans for agricultural purposes districtwise and number of house-sites provided districtwise during the years 1947 to 1952.

District.	1947-48.			1948-49.			1949-50.			1950-51.			1951-52.		
	Extents of land assigned.	Number of house-sites allotted.	Extents of land assigned.	Number of house-sites allotted.	Extents of land assigned.	Number of house-sites allotted.	Extents of land assigned.	Number of house-sites allotted.	Extents of land assigned.	Number of house-sites allotted.	Extents of land assigned.	Number of house-sites allotted.	Extents of land assigned.	Number of house-sites allotted.	Extents of land assigned.
1 Srikulam	..	..	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Visakhapatnam	..	68	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..
3 East Godavari	..	88	Nil.	..	67	Nil.	..	116	..	116	..	84	..	84	..
4 West Godavari	..	294	Nil.	184	182	Nil.	..	466	..	466	..	520	..	520	..
5 Krishna	..	70	Nil.	..	16	Nil.	..	216	..	216	..	463	..	463	..
6 Guntur	..	104	Nil.	77	74	Nil.	..	144	..	144	..	1,076	..	1,076	..
7 Nellore	..	..	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	221	..	221	..	360	..	360	..
8 Chittoor	..	2	Nil.	..	11	Nil.	..	2	..	2	..	145	..	145	..
9 Cuddapah	..	43	Nil.	..	28	Nil.	..	181	..	181	..	174	..	174	..
10 Kurnool	..	40	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	134	..	134	..
11 Bellary	..	160	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	198	..	198	..
12 Anantapur	..	44	Nil.	31	25	Nil.	..	349	..	349	..	247	..	247	..
13 Madras	..	..	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14 Chingleput	..	21	Nil.	..	156	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	346	..	346	..
15 North Arcot	..	53	Nil.	178	108	Nil.	..	21	..	21	..	63	..	63	..
16 South Arcot	..	3	Nil.	31	10	Nil.	..	52-98	..	52-98	..	274	..	274	..
17 Tanjore	..	52	Nil.	20	21	Nil.	..	16	..	16	..	13,350	..	13,350	..
18 Tiruchirappalli	..	20	Nil.	57	38	Nil.	..	31	..	31	..	13	..	13	..
19 Madurai	..	13	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Ramnathapuram	..	31	Nil.	68	19	Nil.	..	121	..	121	..	49	..	49	..
21 Tirunelveli	..	38	Nil.	..	7	Nil.	..	128	..	128	..	478	..	478	..
22 Coimbatore	..	4	Nil.	44	5	Nil.	..	82	..	82	..	205	..	205	..
23 Salem	..	..	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	188	..	188	..
24 Malabar	..	..	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	55	..	55	..
25 South Kanara	..	..	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	79	..	79	..	49	..	49	..
26 The Nilgiris	..	..	Nil.	..	..	Nil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	..	1,248	..	801	768	..	..	7,499	..	7,499	..	18,471	..	18,471	..

NOTE.—The ban on the assignment of cultivable lands was removed in the middle of 1950 only.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 54 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 278 supra.]

APPENDIX XV.

District.	Number of land-holders who filed particulars under rule 1 of the rules framed under sections 3 (4) and 7 of the Rent Reduction Act.	Number of land-holders who defaulted in furnishing the particulars.	Number of land-holders whose default is for one year and above.	Number of prosecutions launched against the defaulters.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Visakhapatnam	3,702	2,572	2,568	..	..
Srikakulam	1,175	2,697	178	..	..
West Godavari	178	331	..	..	..
East Godavari	341	12	12	..	..
Krishna	241	25	25	..	..
Guntur	150	178	126	..	..
Kurnool	89	..	..	..	..
Bellary	25	..	..	..	..
Anantapur	11	5	..	..	..
Cuddapah	214	..	..	..	..
Chittoor	709	362	293	..	..
Nellore	238	151	151	..	..
Chingleput	514	10	5	..	..
Madras	6	..	..	..	..
North Arcot	163	..	..	..	..
South Arcot	28	..	..	..	..
Tanjore	1,365	5,537	3,517	..	..
Tiruchirappalli	389	10	10	..	..
Madurai	3	7	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram	1,707	333	328	..	..
Tirunelveli	292	22	22	..	..
Coimbatore	13	2	2	..	..
Salem	326	211	211	..	..

[16th July 1953]

All these landholders except three have since furnished the accounts.

These figures exclude Tenali taluk in which all the landholders have defaulted for more than one year.

Four villages in this district under the Rent Reduction Act are covered by stay orders.

The landholders have not furnished particulars for fasils 1357 and 1358. No collections made with reference to rule 1 (2).

16th July 1953]

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 58 asked by Sri Kunhi Muhamed Shafee at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 281 supra.]

(a) The present bed-strength and the daily average attendance of patients treated in the Government Hospital, Perintalmanna, are as follows:—

Bed-strength—22.

The average daily attendance during the last three years—

	In-patients.	Out-patients.
1950	31	101
1951	27	142
1952	41	211

(b) The following suggestions were made by the Deputy Surgeon-General when he visited the hospital in 1950:—

- (1) Repair of roof and floor.
- (2) Changing the partition in the delivery room.
- (3) Putting up fence for the compound.
- (4) Asbestos ceiling for the operation room.
- (5) Provision of a microscope.
- (6) Appointment of an additional nurse and compounder.

(c) Except the provision of a microscope, the other suggestions contained in the inspection report have not been implemented so far.

The hospital was under the management of the district board till November 1952 and the district board with its limited resources could not implement the suggestions. The hospital has recently been taken over by Government. The question of repairs to the building has been taken up by the Director of Medical Services for consideration. The Director of Medical Services has reported that proposals for increasing the bed-strength and the employment of additional staff will be submitted to Government in due course for consideration as a Part II Scheme for 1954-55.

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APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 63 asked by Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 283 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars of payments and recoveries made during 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 under takkavi loans.

Payments.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Tiruchirappalli	1,13,530	1,01,490	81,850
Lalgudi	2,15,390	1,13,020	1,02,480
Musiri	1,52,350	1,12,800	1,00,520
Perambalur	68,960	42,510	29,530
Udayarpalayam	52,310	47,280	20,790
Karur	99,245	75,560	57,940
Kulittalai	1,22,390	1,07,570	72,580
Alangudi	2,27,260	1,48,170	92,740
Tirumayam	2,19,900	2,97,930	55,940
Kulathur	1,56,500	2,17,470	89,460
Total	14,27,835	12,63,800	7,09,830

Receipts.

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Tiruchirappalli	43,722 0 6	1,01,477 15 0	37,106 1 9
Lalgudi	21,922 8 0	1,22,829 9 11	1,20,278 8 0
Musiri	60,862 11 0	1,37,206 13 2	42,493 5 0
Perambalur	13,741 3 2	26,687 5 6	25,706 7 8
Udayarpalayam	16,009 4 0	46,483 0 2	34,573 14 0
Karur	10,373 13 2	61,629 5 8	31,903 1 6
Kulittalai	48,495 14 10	82,580 5 2	91,574 6 7
Alangudi	11,144 8 7	5,606 5 0	3,603 3 1
Tirumayam	3,138 8 9	5,320 11 11	11,037 0 0
Kulathur	6,162 13 5	9,432 14 5	1,587 12 0
Total	2,35,573 5 5	6,01,254 12 1	3,99,863 11 7

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APPENDIX XVIII.

[Vide answer to clauses (a), (b) and (d) of unstarred question No. 66 asked by Sri N. Sivarami Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 285 supra.]

(i) *The number of applications and the number selected.*

	Number applied.		Number selected.	
	Elementary or Junior Basic.	Secondary or Senior Basic.	Elementary or Junior Basic.	Secondary or Senior Basic.
1 U. M. Training School, Cuddapah ..	189	79	50	50
2 Government Basic Training School, Rayachoti.	216	119	50	53
3 Government Secondary and Training School for Women, Cuddapah.	32	..	43*	..

* This includes fourteen candidates from the Nellore district who were admitted because sufficient number of candidates from Cuddapah district had not applied for admission into the school.

(ii) *Talukwar particulars in respect of applications and selection in respect of Government Basic Training School, Rayachoti.*

	Junior Basic.		Senior Basic.	
	Applied.	Selected.	Applied.	Selected.
1 Rayachoti	73	19	14	11
2 Rajampet	18	3	24	5
3 Sidhout	18	5	9	3
4 Badvel	14	4	10	4
5 Proddatur	19	3	13	4
6 Proddatur	13	4	10	4
6 Jammalamadugu	33	4	18	2
7 Pulivendla	28	8	15	14
8 Cuddapah	..	..	..	..

APPENDIX XIX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 71 asked by Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 287 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Number of vehicles in use at the end of 31st March 1947 in each district of the State.

District.	Motor cycles.	Cabs.	Buses.	Lorries.	Cars and others.
Visakhapatnam, North	31	..	111	169	184
Visakhapatnam, South	108	14	238	258	823
East Godavari	130	1	138	105	305
West Godavari	61	3	178	62	247
Krishna	26	24	174	234	271
Guntur	41	..	169	325	100
Nellore	21	..	136	126	380

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District.	Motor cycles.	Cabs.	Buses.	Lorries.	Cars and others.
Cuddapah	12	..	62	85	44
Anantapur	12	..	61	175	82
Bellary	20	10	117	170	185
Kurnool	19	..	78	44	66
Chittoor	30	9	143	122	120
Chingleput	68	..	240	106	43
North Arcot	49	7	302	216	395
South Arcot	21	2	99	113	207
Tanjore	34	8	204	53	338
Tiruchirappalli	155	22	107	169	651
Salem	208	77	167	195	313
Madurai, North	105	..	223	195	473
Madurai, South	5	..	141	90	21
Ramanathapuram	16	8	122	40	85
Tirunelveli	73	8	293	106	332
Coimbatore	409	29	388	462	1,904
The Nilgiris	194	70	358	758	1,320
South Kanara	75	18	166	281	355
Malabar	107	10	245	754	1,015
Madras	793	202	407	1,028	5,713
Total	2,823	522	5,057	6,341	15,972

STATEMENT II.

Number of motor vehicles newly registered and re-registered during 1947, 1948, 1949, 1950 and 1951 in each district of the State.

District.	Motor cycles.	Cabs.	Buses.	Lorries.	Cars and others.
1947					
Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	..
North Visakhapatnam	4	..	..	15	14
South Visakhapatnam	17	..	40	76	44
East Godavari	50	..	42	61	30
West Godavari	13	..	42	28	15
Krishna	10	9	24	126	35
Guntur	30	1	42	208	55
Nellore	8	..	25	110	27
Cuddapah	..	..	33	84	8
Anantapur	4	..	21	53	19
Bellary	7	..	21	46	30
Kurnool	5	..	16	38	11
Chittoor	14	..	35	68	13
Chingleput	36	..	32	90	42
North Arcot	17	2	74	140	56
South Arcot	6	..	25	74	17
Tanjore	5	..	28	19	86

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District.	Motor cycles.	Cabs.	Buses.	Lorries.	Cars and others.
1947—cont.					
Tiruchirappalli	39	..	28	97	90
Salem	68	8	56	161	80
Madurai, North	39	..	68	122	100
Madurai, South	2	..	8	68	7
Ramanathapuram	9	..	19	31	66
Tirunelveli	41	2	59	54	76
Coimbatore	161	..	127	192	214
Nilgiris	22	2	16	34	101
South Kanara	22	2	25	32	50
Malabar	51	..	..	175	259
Madras	513	..	42	735	1,541
Total	1,133	26	948	2,937	3,030

1948

Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam, North	11	..	16	18	55
Visakhapatnam, South	16	..	10	24	75
East Godavari	42	..	48	17	42
West Godavari	10	..	55	39	17
Krishna	15	6	54	82	79
Guntur	18	3	60	96	74
Nellore	5	..	31	4	21
Cuddapah	3	..	29	30	17
Anantapur	6	..	12	29	19
Bellary	23	..	24	38	50
Kurnool	6	..	22	18	21
Chittoor	13	3	24	33	32
Chingleput	10	..	42	31	19
North Arcot	14	..	50	21	35
South Arcot	6	13	34	28	14
Tanjore	6	..	4	31	48
Tiruchirappalli	20	..	17	45	154
Salem	42	..	19	48	61
Madurai, North	17	2	13	32	178
Madurai, South	2	..	2	12	12
Ramanathapuram	4	..	17	24	70
Tirunelveli	36	137	15	31	10
Coimbatore	62	..	24	114	273
Nilgiris	30	1	3	25	162
South Kanara	19	2	15	23	122
Malabar	32	..	15	82	217
Madras	343	..	169	379	2,714
Total	811	167	824	1,354	4,501

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District.	Motor cycles.	Cabs.	Buses.	Lorries.	Cars and others.
1949					
Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam, North ..	18	5	12	29	62
Visakhapatnam, South ..	17	..	34	32	39
East Godavari	41	..	49	69	52
West Godavari	11	..	55	26	25
Krishna	20	4	112	104	71
Guntur	28	3	83	93	62
Nellore	3	..	31	11	17
Cuddapah	7	..	27	47	9
Anantapur	5	..	16	28	18
Bellary	42	..	14	29	130
Kurnool	1	1	28	27	10
Chittoor	11	..	33	37	22
Chingleput	4	..	23	13	35
North Arcot	14	..	36	14	32
South Arcot	3	30	11	22	3
Tanjore	8	..	11	20	47
Tiruchirappalli	18	..	40	45	151
Salem	48	3	59	36	70
Madurai, North	9	4	87	31	146
Madurai, South	3	12	4	16	2
Ramanathapuram	3	..	22	15	43
Tirunelveli	33	..	58	51	118
Coimbatore	55	..	29	132	241
Nilgiris	33	4	4	68	122
South Kanara	14	4	13	52	112
Malabar	27	..	21	46	245
Madras	219	..	6	224	1,839
Total	728	70	920	1,320	3,732

1950

Srikakulam	22	..	47	44	33
Visakhapatnam North ..	7	..	16	25	34
Visakhapatnam, South ..					
East Godavari	41	..	20	29	40
West Godavari	6	1	33	25	27
Krishna	23	..	66	67	50
Guntur	30	..	56	75	69
Nellore	..	..	46	31	17
Cuddapah	1	..	20	35	15
Anantapur	17	..	19	38	22
Bellary	25	..	32	54	45
Kurnool	3	1	27	38	20
Chittoor	8	..	28	30	12
Chingleput	2	..	32	13	9
North Arcot	24	..	56	27	30

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District.	Motor cycles.	Cabs.	Buses.	Lorries.	Cars and others.
1950—cont.					
South Arcot	3	..	10	9	25
Tanjore	2	..	18	16	49
Tiruchirappalli	24	..	77	83	160
Salem	43	1	59	45	91
Madurai, North	24	3	109	46	94
Madurai, South	3	..	17	21	1
Ramanathapuram	2	..	24	12	50
Tirunelveli	15	..	57	51	117
Coimbatore	94	2	61	86	344
Nilgiris	20	4	7	43	96
South Kanara	10	1	19	67	98
Malabar	34	..	28	51	243
Madras	333	..	9	264	1,511
Total	816	13	993	1,315	3,300

1951

Srikakulam	..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam, North ..	19	..	18	28	25
Visakhapatnam, South ..	13	..	3	38	45
East Godavari	38	..	11	32	72
West Godavari	6	..	27	25	58
Krishna	30	2	29	51	135
Guntur	41	..	40	61	119
Nellore	3	..	23	28	33
Cuddapah	2	..	19	40	14
Anantapur	11	..	34	37	35
Bellary	11	..	24	57	101
Kurnool	9	1	21	23	27
Chittoor	6	..	30	24	46
Chingleput	8	..	10	9	24
North Arcot	8	22	53	24	9
South Arcot	3	..	11	19	44
Tanjore	11	..	33	7	76
Tiruchirappalli	16	2	42	35	297
Salem	36	..	62	31	172
Madurai, North	22	1	103	28	174
Madurai, South	3	..	36	3	76
Ramanathapuram	7	..	24	15	78
Tirunelveli	22	..	46	29	137
Coimbatore	94	..	60	186	589
Nilgiris	17	1	4	26	134
South Kanara	11	..	29	62	156
Malabar	19	1	50	84	390
Madras	304	..	45	397	2,141
Total	750	30	887	1,199	5,207

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APPENDIX XX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 72 asked by Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 288 supra.]

I. Engineering Colleges.

(i) Number of students admitted in 1952-53 from various communities—

(1) Brahmans	160
(2) Non-Brahman Hindus (not included in the categories of Backward Classes)	53
(3) Muslims	7
(4) Christians	25
(5) Scheduled Castes	33
(6) Backward Classes (other than Scheduled Castes)	100

(ii) Number of students admitted from various districts—

Guntur	14
Krishna	22
West Godavari	21
Srikakulam	1
Nellore	8
East Godavari	20
Visakhapatnam	11
Cuddapah	11
Chittoor	9
Anantapur	8
Kurnool	6
Bellary	10
Chingleput	6
North Arcot	15
Tiruchirappalli	17
Tanjore	21
Madras	54
South Arcot	4
Tirunelveli	24
Madurai	12
Salem	8
The Nilgiris	8
Coimbatore	18
Ramanathapuram	3
Malabar	25
South Kanara	16

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II. Medical Colleges.

(i) Number of students admitted in 1952-53 from various communities :—

Brahmans and Non-Brahman Hindus (other than those included in the categories of the Backward Classes)	160 *
Muslims	6
Christians	19
Scheduled Castes	83
Backward Classes (other than Scheduled Castes)	100

* No separate figures for the two categories under this head are available, since the relevant column underwent a revision in 1952-53.

(ii) Number of students admitted in 1952-53 from various districts :—

Guntur	14
Krishna	15
West Godavari	12
Srikakulam	4
Nellore	13
East Godavari	16
Visakhapatnam	4
Cuddapah	5
Chittoor	11
Anantapur	5
Kurnool	8
Bellary	10
Chingleput	7
North Arcot	15
Tiruchirappalli	9
Tanjore	12
Madras	49
South Arcot	9
Tirunelveli	9
Madurai	14
Salem	7
The Nilgiris	17
Coimbatore	13
Ramanathapuram	18
Malabar	19
South Kanara	

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APPENDIX XXI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 80 asked by Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, pages 291-292 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Clause (a)—

The average yield per acre of paddy for the years from 1930-31 to 1950-51.

	LB.		LB.
1930-31 Irrigated	1,679	1941-42 Irrigated	1,722
Unirrigated	1,170	Unirrigated	1,266
1931-32 Irrigated	1,722	1942-43 Irrigated	1,573
Unirrigated	1,154	Unirrigated	1,181
1932-33 Irrigated	1,737	1943-44 Irrigated	1,590
Unirrigated	1,147	Unirrigated	1,193
1933-34 Irrigated	1,666	1944-45 Irrigated	1,631
Unirrigated	1,144	Unirrigated	1,153
1934-35 Irrigated	1,664	1945-46 Irrigated	1,441
Unirrigated	1,103	Unirrigated	1,196
1935-36 Irrigated	1,706	1946-47 Irrigated	1,569
Unirrigated	1,113	Unirrigated	1,204
1936-37 Irrigated	1,738	1947-48 Irrigated	1,466
Unirrigated	1,217	Unirrigated	1,076
1937-38 Irrigated	1,705	1948-49 Irrigated	1,431
Unirrigated	1,220	Unirrigated	1,154
1938-39 Irrigated	1,504	1949-50 Irrigated	1,332
Unirrigated	1,033	Unirrigated	1,064
1939-40 Irrigated	1,603	1950-51 Irrigated	1,379
Unirrigated	1,187	1st crop	1,353
1940-41 Irrigated	1,717	2nd crop	1,268
Unirrigated	1,181	3rd crop	

STATEMENT II.

Clause (c)—

A. A gist of the results achieved from the experiments conducted at the Agricultural Research Stations.

Systematic experiments on manuring with up-to-date layout and statistical reduction have been conducted in the Agricultural Research Stations in the past and the following is the gist of the results :—

1. Application of green manure from 2,000 to 8,000 lb. recorded increases varying from 8 to 42 per cent.

2. Comparing green leaf with ammonium sulphate on 30 lb. nitrogen basis it was found that both are more or less equally efficacious, though there are slight differences ;

3. Super phosphate in combination with green leaf was more efficacious than when applied singly ;

4. Higher dose of nitrogen up to 120 lb. nitrogen level were tried in several Research Stations with three levels of phosphoric acid also. The results showed that the response in different seasons was different, but, in the main, the trend was that nitrogen up to 45 lb. in most of the cases secures 20 to 25 per cent increased yield.

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The research so far conducted lead to the following general recommendations :—

(a) Green manure up to 6,000-8,000 lb. plus super phosphate up to 100-150 lb. may be placed in the soil before planting.

(b) With a small dressing of leaf manure ammonium sulphate 20-30 lb. plus super phosphate 100-150 lb. per acre may be issued.

(c) Compost and cattle manure are better used on garden lands.

(d) Ammonium sulphate may be applied three to four weeks after transplantation.

B. The manures recommended and dosages per acre for paddy.

Name of Research station typical of the tract.	Dosage.
	Purely nitrogenous manures.
Maruteru	Green manure 4,000 to 5,000 lb. or groundnut-cake 875 lb. or ammonium sulphate 100 lb.
Samalkot	Green manure 6,000 lb. or ammonium sulphate 150 lb.
Anakapalle	Green manure 6,000 to 8,000 lb.
Aduthurai	Ammonium sulphate 150 lb. or green manure 4,000 lb.
Coimbatore	Ammonium sulphate 150 lb. or groundnut cake 425 lb. or green manure 6,000 lb.
Pattambi	Ammonium sulphate 150 lb. or groundnut-cake 425 lb. or green manure 5,000 lb.

Combination of organic and inorganic nitrogen.

Maruteru	Green leaf 2,000 lb. plus ammonium sulphate 100 lb.
Pattambi	1. Castor cake 700 lb. plus ammonium sulphate 75 lb. 2. Green leaf 4,000 lb. plus ammonium sulphate 75 lb. 3. Groundnut-cake 425 lb. plus ammonium sulphate 75 lb.

Combination of nitrogen and phosphatic manures.

Samalkot	1. Green manure 5,000 lb. plus super phosphate 170 lb. 2. Ammonium sulphate 150 lb. plus super phosphate 170 lb. 3. Green manure 2,250 lb. plus super phosphate 170 lb. plus ammonium sulphate 75 lb.
Maruteru	1. Green leaf 2,000 lb. plus ammonium sulphate 160 lb. plus super phosphate 180 lb. 2. Groundnut-cake 650 lb. plus flour phosphate to supply 48 lb. of P ₂ O ₅

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Name of Research
Station typical
of the tract.

Dosage.

Purely nitrogenous manures.

Aduthurai	1. Ammonium sulphate 100 lb. plus super phosphate 75 lb.
	2. Green leaf 2,000 lb. plus super phosphate 112 lb.
Coimbatore	Green leaf 5,000 lb. plus super phosphate 112 lb.
Pattambi	Green leaf 5,000 lb. plus super phosphate 112 lb.

STATEMENT III.

Clause (c) --

The maximum and minimum yields of paddy obtained from the treatments referred to in Statement II.

I. Green manure experiment.

Agricultural Research Station.	Doses of green manure applied (lb. per acre).	Yield in lb. per acre.		
		Without green manure (control).	With green manure minimum.	Maximum.
Maruteru	2,000—4,000	1,500	1,725	2,055
Samalkota	4,500—6,750	3,000	3,810	..
		2,000	..	2,700
Anakapalle	3,000—8,000	2,300	2,576	..
		1,800	2,178	..
		1,800	2,592	2,718
Coimbatore	4,500—6,000	2,400	2,736	2,808
Pattambi	4,000—8,000	1,500	..	1,725
		1,600	..	2,256
		1,800	..	2,286
		1,300	..	1,846

II. Comparison of yields with green manure and ammonium sulphate.

Agricultural Research Station.	Yield per acre in lb.			Dosage of nitrogen.
	No manure (control).	Green manure.	Ammonium sulphate.	
Samalkot	3,000	3,275	3,360	RS.
Maruteru (2nd crop) ..	1,500	2,010	1,920	30
Aduthurai	2,500	3,725	3,125	22
Coimbatore	3,300	3,760	4,191	30
Pattambi (1st crop) ..	1,300	1,850	1,846	30
Do 2nd crop) ..	1,700	2,260	2,280	30

III. Super-phosphate in combination with green manure.

Agricultural Research Station.	Acre yield in lb.				Levels of	
	No manure (control).	Green man- ure.	Super alone.	Green man- ure plus super.	Nitrogen.	Phosphoric acid.
					LB.	LB.
Samalkot (2nd crop) ..	1,900	..	..	2,489	30	30
Maruteru	1,500	1,605	..	1,900	12	32
Aduthurai (1st crop) ..	2,500	..	..	..	30	30
Do. (2nd crop) ..	1,700	..	1,785	..	30	30
	2,100	2,625	2,300	2,625	12	30
Coimbatore	2,100	2,470	2,520	2,940	20	30

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IV. Higher doses of nitrogen up to 120 lb. with three levels of phosphoric acid.

Agricultural Research Station.	Nitrogen lb. per acre (as ammonium sulphate).					Remarks.
	0 lb.	30 lb.	60 lb.	90 lb.	120 lb.	
	Acre yield in lb. per acre.					
Coimbatore I crop (average for two years).	2,741 100.0	3,005 109.6	3,236 118.1	3,210 117.1	3,186 116.2	There is proportionate increase up to 60 lb. after which due to rank growth and consequent unsettling the yield is affected.
Pattambi I crop (average for two years).	2,040 100.0	2,149 105.3	2,255 110.5	2,320 113.7	2,355 115.4	
II crop (average for two years).	3,138 100.0	3,236 103.1	3,248 103.5	3,344 106.6	3,406 108.5	
Maruteru I crop (average for two years).	2,227 100.0	2,234 100.3	2,203 98.9	1,998 89.7	1,632 73.3	The rapid fall in yield as nitrogen increases is due to premature logging consequent on rank growth.
II crop (average for two years).	2,357 100.0	2,512 106.6	2,586 109.7	2,624 111.3	2,559 108.6	The increase in yield is not commensurate with increase in nitrogen.
Aduthurai Kuruvai crop.	2,794 100.0	3,230 115.9	3,422 122.1	3,750 134.2	3,771 135.0	The increase is directly proportional to increase in dose of nitrogen.
Samba crop	4,138 100.0	4,343 104.9	4,300 104.0	3,978 96.1	3,760 90.9	As nitrogen dose is increased beyond 30 lb. there is a fall in yield.

Agricultural Research Station.	P ₂ O ₅ lb per acre.			Remarks.
	0	30	60	
Coimbatore I crop (average for two years).	2,962 100.0	3,109 105.0	3,145 106.2	There is a fair response up to 30 lb. phosphoric acid.
Pattambi I crop (average for two years).	2,213 100.0	2,212 100.0	2,232 100.9	
II crop (average for two years).	3,265 100.0	3,225 98.8	3,333 102.1	The increase in yield is not commensurate with increase in phosphoric acid.
Maruteru I crop (average for two years).	1,995 100.0	2,119 106.2	2,091 105.0	The differences in yield are erratic.
II crop (average for two years).	2,513 100.0	2,526 100.5	2,565 102.1	The increases are not commensurate with increase in dose of phosphoric acid.
Aduthurai Kuruvai (average for two years).	3,340 100.0	3,406 102.0	3,434 102.8	The increases in yield are not commensurate with increased dose of phosphoric acid.
Samba (average for two years).	4,105 100.0	4,077 99.3	4,130 100.1	

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V. With a small quantity of green leaf as basal (preliminary) dressing, ammonium sulphate, 20 to 30 lb. gives good yields.

(Ammonium sulphate as basal dressing of leaf.)

Agricultural Research Station.	Doses per acre in lb.		N. applied per acre in lb.		Total.	Yield per acre in lb.		Increase in per cent.
	Green leaf.	Ammonium sulphate.	Green leaf.	Ammonium sulphate.		No manure (control.)	Manured.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
Maruteru ..	2,000	80	12	16	28	1,500	2,140	0
	2,000	160	12	32	44	1,500	2,160	44
	2,000	240	12	48	60	1,500	2,340	56
Coimbatore ..	2,000	100	12	20	32	3,000	3,300	10
	2,000	200	12	40	52	3,000	3,510	17
	2,000	400	12	80	92	3,000	3,930	31

STATEMENT IV.

Clause (c)—

Japanese method of manuring and the average yield obtained.

Manuring of paddy in Japan.—Green manure of *Astragalus* species (soya bean variety) is sown in the field. Soya beans are also used as green manure and applied three weeks before transplanting.

If no green manure crop is grown, green leaf up to the quantity available is cut from the nearby forests and applied to fields. Lime (to help green to decompose in certain areas) at 700 lb. per acre is also applied.

Over the green manure applications, the following artificial fertilisers are applied :—

Ammonium sulphate to supply 58 to 135 lb. of nitrogen per acre, i.e., 290 to 675 lb. of ammonium sulphate.

Phosphoric acid to supply 35 to 90 lb.—200 lb. to 500 lb. of super.

Potash to supply 50 to 100 lb. per acre as potassium sulphate or chloride. This is done only on some farms.

Other materials which are used as food for the plant are used as given below :—

- (i) Barn yard manure (cattle manure).
- (ii) Compost, tank silt.
- (iii) Night-soil (human excrement).
- (iv) Green manure.
- (v) Ammonium sulphate.
- (vi) Calcium cyanide.
- (vii) Soya bean oil-cake.
- (viii) Fishmeal.

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- (ix) Rice bran.
- (x) Rape seed meal.
- (xi) Superphosphate.
- (xii) Wood ashes.
- (xiii) Potassium sulphate.
- (xiv) Potassium chloride.

All the manures except green manure are applied in dry condition and as soon as the mixing is over, water is let in and puddled.

Yields.—No information is available giving details about yields of different types of manuring in Japan. The average yields of paddy per acre for five-year periods, i.e., 1936–40 when there was supply of artificials and 1941–45 when due to war the supply of artificials was restricted are given below :—

1936–40	..	Paddy	3,370 lb.	} (74.8 bushels or 45 lb. each.)
1941–45	..	Do.	3,030 lb.	

STATEMENT V.

Leaflet on the Japanese Method of Rice Cultivation as modified to suit conditions in the Madras State.

I. In the Japanese method of growing paddy stress is laid on—

- (A) Raising robust seedlings in thinly sown seed beds,
- (B) proper manuring, and
- (C) adequate after-care of the crop.

II. *Raising of seedlings.*—(1) *Methods in vogue.*—In the Madras State there are three methods of preparation of seed-beds, (i) dry, (ii) moist and (iii) wet. For every acre of the planted area the area of seed bed should be 7 to 8 cents.

Dry nurseries are raised in areas like the West Coast where there is adequate rain during the sowing season.

The moist seed-beds are common for the first crop in the delta districts where the time of availability of irrigation water for transplanting is uncertain, for under this method the growth of seedlings can be adjusted.

Wet seed-beds are raised in places where there is assured supply of water for all operations.

(2) *Preparation of seed-bed*—(a) *Dry and moist seed-beds.*—(i) Select a suitable area for seed-bed and plough repeatedly. Apply about 20 cart-loads of farm-yard manure per acre and plough until a fine filth is obtained.

(ii) Form beds of convenient size 4 to 5 feet wide and about 3" above the level of the ground. A space of one foot wide is left between the beds to facilitate weeding and watering.

(b) *Wet seed-bed.*—(i) Repeatedly plough the selected area with the summer showers. Apply 6 to 8 cart-loads of green leaves or 15 to 20 cart-loads of farm-yard manure per acre about ten days before the time of sowing.

(ii) Level and form beds of convenient size with channels at regular intervals for irrigation and draining the area.

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III. *Seed selection*.—(a) The Madras Agricultural Department has evolved 172 improved strains to suit the different tracts and seasons in over 80 per cent of the paddy area in the State. Every ryot should aim at developing his seed requirements in a specially selected part of his field. If he has no stock of improved seeds suited for the particular season and area, he should obtain the seeds from the local Agricultural Demonstrator or approved seed farm grower.

(b) Heavier seeds have been found to give better result in the case of the short-duration varieties only. Separate the heavier seeds by immersing the seeds in salt water solution prepared by dissolving half a Madras measure of salt in a gallon (6 kerosene oil bottles) of water. This quantity of solution would be sufficient to treat 20 lb. of seeds required for sowing in an acre. For medium and long-duration varieties, separate merely the chaff by immersing the seeds in water.

(c) In areas where foot rot is prevalent the seed should be washed with water, air-dried and treated with Agrosan G. or Coresan powder. Two tolas of the powder will be sufficient for treating 20 lb. of seed.

NOTE.—Agrosan and Coresan are highly poisonous and should be handled carefully and treated seeds should not be used for any other purpose. Wash the treated seeds to remove the chemicals and air-dry.

IV. *Sowing*.—(a) Sow at the rate of one viss (3 lb.) of paddy seeds for every cent of seed-bed. This quantity may be reduced in the case of the finer varieties and increased for coarser varieties. Thicker sowing results in weak seedlings.

(b) In a separate portion of the seed-bed sow *Sesbania speciosa* for planting in the margins of the paddy field as explained in greater detail later under "Self-sufficiency in green manures." About $\frac{1}{4}$ lb. of *Sesbania* seed may be sown in one cent of land for producing enough seedlings to produce 4,000 to 6,000 lb. of green manure.

(c) *Sowing in dry nursery*.—(1) Before sowing, smoothen the surface and cover the seed-bed with a thin layer of ash.

(2) If there is no rain within three days after sowing, sprinkle water carefully.

(d) *Sowing in wet seed-beds*.—(1) The selected seeds should be sprouted by soaking the seeds in water. For this purpose, the seeds are put in a gunny bag and immersed in water for 12 to 24 hours. The water is drained and the bag kept in a dark place covered with straw and weights are placed over it. After 24 hours the grains begin to sprout.

(2) Irrigate the seed-bed and drain the water at the time of sowing leaving only about half an inch of water over the bed.

(3) Drain off the water a day after sowing and regulate the subsequent watering according to weather conditions.

(e) *Care of seedlings*.—(1) The seedlings should remain on the land for 20–25 days in the case of the short-duration varieties and 30–35 days in the case of medium or long-duration varieties. Normally the seed-bed duration is reckoned at one week for every month in the life of the crop from sowing to harvest, e.g., for a five months' duration crop the age of the seedlings should be five weeks at the time of transplanting.

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(2) Remove all weeds carefully from the seed-bed.

(3) Water regularly if there are no rains.

(4) If the seedlings have not grown well, apply 1 lb. of ammonium sulphate for every cent to push up the growth.

V. *Manuring of paddy*.—(a) To secure high yields, the paddy field should be properly manured.

(b) Best results are obtained by applying organic manures (green manures farm-yard manure or composts) and inorganic fertilizers (nitrogenous fertilizers, like ammonium sulphate, phosphatic fertilizers like super-phosphates, bone ash, bone-meal), etc.

(c) The optimum dose of organic manures per acre in 4 to 6 cart-loads of green manure or 10 to 15 cart-loads of farm-yard manure or composts.

(d) Nitrogenous fertilizers induce vegetative growth and phosphatic fertilizers promote yield of grain.

(e) The optimum dose of ammonium sulphate is 150 lb. per acre. In areas where blast is endemic not more than 100 lb. should be applied unless a blast resistant variety is grown.

(f) Reduce the dose of ammonium sulphate if there is premature lodging.

(g) The optimum dose of phosphatic fertilizers is 150 lb. of super-phosphate or bone-meal. Increase this if there is excessive leafy growth.

(h) The dosage of organic and inorganic manures may be increased or reduced on the basis of the response of crop. Always regulate the dosage to suit local conditions and past experience of your field.

VI. *Self-sufficiency in green manure*.—(a) Hardly 20 per cent of the paddy area in the State is manured with five cart-loads of organic manure for want of adequate supplies.

(b) Among organic manure it is easy to step-up production of only green manures.

(c) To obtain four to six cart-loads of green leaves per acre, green manure may be raised *in situ*.

(d) Where the soils are light, sow 30 lb. of koringi (wild indigo) about seven days before the harvest of paddy. Pulses like green or blackgram can be sown along with 15 to 20 lb. of koringi per acre.

(e) For medium and heavy soils where irrigation can be had in June or July and transplantation goes on till September, a green manure crop of daincha sunhemp, pillipesara or *Sesbania speciosa* may be raised in the field by sowing 20 to 30 lb. of seeds after receipt of irrigation water.

NOTE.—Heavy soils should not be ploughed if no green manure or other crop is raised as such ploughing depresses the yield of paddy.

(f) Every ryot should aim at producing his requirements of green manure on the spot by raising *Clyrcidia maculata* on the bigger field bunds and by utilizing the margins of the field for growing *Sesbania speciosa*. One line of *Sesbania* planted 2 inches apart along with the paddy seedlings in the field will grow up to 10 feet in three to four months without affecting the paddy crop. By the time paddy is harvested four to six cart-loads of green manure can be got which can be either applied to the paddy crop that follows immediately or dried and stocked without composting and applied when necessary.

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(g) The ryot should leave a few plants of sesbania for seed production. Each plant will produce up to 4 oz. of seeds and therefore a few plants will be enough to make a ryot self-sufficient in sesbania seeds.

VII. *Preparing the field.*—(1) After the receipt of irrigation water, plough the land well.

(2) Apply green manure uniformly at 4 to 6,000 lb. per acre and plough it in at least a week before transplanting paddy.

(3) Where green leaf is not available, apply cattle manure at ten cart-loads per acre.

(4) Trim the bunds and fill cracks to prevent leakage of water.

(5) In areas deficient in phosphates, give a final ploughing with very little water in the field. Apply super-phosphate at 150 lb. per acre by placing it in the furrow and cover it with a levelling board.

VIII. *Transplantation.*—The number of plants per hole and the spacing will vary with variety, duration of crop, the season of planting and the fertility of the field. Proper spacing may vary from 4 inches to 9 inches. In the early varieties, closer spacing and planting of seedlings up to five per hole can be adopted. In the case of the long-duration varieties, fewer seedlings per hole with wider spacing produce best results. Optimum spacing for each field should be determined by the cultivator himself from his experience. Planting regularly in rows will help inter-culture and weeding.

IX. *After-care.*—(1) Fifteen days after planting, drain the field.

(2) Apply 150 lb. of ammonium sulphate immediately before the first weeding.

(3) Remove the weeds and loosen the soil around the plants with the hand or feet to the extent possible.

(4) Irrigate the field thereafter at suitable intervals depending upon the season.

(5) In the case of the second crop apply 150 lb. of ammonium sulphate before first weeding and 75 lb. a fortnight later.

(6) Stop all field operations about two weeks before flowering.

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APPENDIX XXII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 82 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 293 infra.]

Statement showing the expenditure incurred on account of Harijan Uplift in each district during the years 1950-51 and 1951-52.

Serial number and district.	1950-51.		1951-52.	
	RS.		RS.	
1 Visakhapatnam	85,156		64,266	
2 East Godavari	6,48,376		6,37,446	
3 West Godavari	4,18,358		2,15,764	
4 Krishna	4,62,906		5,16,529	
5 Guntur	2,81,847		5,74,966	
6 Nellore	4,18,750		4,75,035	
7 Cuddapah	1,49,223		1,47,610	
8 Anantapur	1,24,728		1,44,752	
9 Bellary	1,85,315		2,86,181	
10 Kurnool	1,33,863		1,67,228	
11 Chingleput	4,56,180		84,904	
12 Chittoor	1,42,141		1,20,020	
13 North Arcot	6,74,958		6,79,654	
14 South Arcot	8,17,017		8,83,892	
15 Tanjore	3,78,958		11,47,905	
16 Tiruchirappalli	5,74,125		5,22,836	
17 Madurai	8,09,969		11,95,645	
18 Ramanathapuram	1,52,275		2,13,850	
19 Tirunelveli	1,43,969		1,98,035	
20 Coimbatore	61,076		1,27,168	
21 The Nilgiris	60,794		91,803	
22 Salem	1,54,849		84,643	
23 South Kanara	1,84,562		2,16,080	
24 Malabar	3,36,382		3,29,123	
25 Srikakulam	58,802		49,760	
26 Madras City	6,26,004		6,01,363	

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APPENDIX XXIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 84 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 293 supra.]

Statements showing the amounts spent under the Well-subsidy Schemes and the Tank Improvement Schemes are furnished in Annexures I and II. The Well-subsidy Scheme was first introduced in this State in 1944 and the Tank Improvement Scheme has been in operation since 1949-50.

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ANNEXURE I.

Amount spent under the various Well-subsidy Schemes.

District.	Wells scheme, 1944.		Accelerated scheme, 1946.		Ceded Districts Modified Scheme, 1946.		New Well-subsidy Scheme, 1947-48.	New Well-subsidy Scheme, 1948-49.	New Well-subsidy Scheme, 1949-50.	New Well-subsidy Scheme, 1950-51.	New Well-subsidy Scheme, 1951-52.
	Old wells. (2)	New wells. (3)	New wells. (4)	Old wells. (5)	New wells. (6)	Old wells. (7)					
(1)	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Srikakulam	..	..	2,65,750	0	0	..	1,05,000	4,03,300	3,88,500	1,48,500	71,000
Visakhapatnam	..	..	1,93,450	0	0	..	4,29,000	3,95,000	3,61,000	1,26,500	2,00,000
East Godavari	..	..	450	0	0	..	1,51,200	2,38,250	2,19,750	1,24,750	..
West Godavari	..	..	1,26,980	0	0	..	82,800	1,00,000	1,85,000	83,000	..
Krishna	..	..	1,87,198	0	0	..	5,76,800	3,65,750	4,50,000	1,74,750	..
Guntur	..	..	7,71,258	0	0	..	6,30,475	7,00,000	5,17,500	1,92,000	..
Nellore	..	..	2,23,085	0	0	..	6,12,350	7,72,050	6,20,750	2,15,000	..
Cuddapah	..	..	1,16,717	0	0	..	5,17,600	6,13,000	5,49,350	2,07,750	..
Kurnool	..	..	77,370	0	0	1,800	6,40,720	5,97,800	4,22,500	2,10,000	1,99,500
Bellary	..	..	2,57,963	0	0	33,570	3,41,950	2,97,500	2,49,600	1,41,500	..
Anantapur	..	..	17,90,700	0	0	26,237	7,02,410	6,51,200	5,42,950	2,07,750	..
Chittoor	..	..	28,74,753	0	0	90,980	10,15,490	14,00,250	10,65,500	6,65,750	6,25,000
Chingleput	..	..	32,04,910	0	0	..	9,12,865	14,75,000	11,50,000	5,46,300	6,83,700
North Arcot	..	..	11,14,650	0	0	..	3,17,870	5,00,000	11,17,650	5,45,000	8,87,500
South Arcot	..	..	3,76,837	8	0	..	10,33,350	12,74,850	10,74,450	5,75,000	1,02,500
Tanjore	..	..	10,36,705	0	0	..	23,310	23,310	50,000	33,000	65,000
Tiruchirappalli	..	..	7,64,700	0	0	..	18,96,000	13,60,900	10,22,000	5,08,000	..
Coimbatore	..	..	7,65,250	0	0	..	9,38,700	8,00,000	7,50,000	3,05,000	..
Madurai	..	..	13,42,945	0	0	..	8,17,370	8,75,000	7,70,000	5,25,000	3,65,000
Ramanathapuram	..	..	11,83,944	0	0	..	18,63,408	13,58,000	10,16,000	6,66,750	2,71,000
Salem	..	..	10,73,283	8	0	..	13,24,500	14,56,655	11,29,330	5,07,800	..
Tirunelveli	..	..	8,435	0	0	..	11,13,080	9,05,800	9,49,250	6,34,850	3,00,000
South Kanara	..	..	38,322	0	0	..	42,530	14,200	19,855	15,600	..
Mysore	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,59,099	1,11,871	78,015	28,500	..
Total	98,500	..	1,76,05,146	0	0	1,52,587	1,62,33,767	1,66,89,686	1,46,98,950	73,88,050	37,70,200
				Old tanks	..		2,05,255	2,09,315	1,15,400	..	..
				New tanks	..		1,01,399	1,40,025	90,600	..	..

Break-up particulars not available.

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ANNEXURE II.

Statement showing the amounts spent under the Tank Improvement Schemes from 1949-50 to 1951-52 in Madras State.

District.	Amount spent during 1949-50 under the Tank Improvement Scheme.		Amount spent during 1950-51 under the Tank Improvement Scheme.		Amount spent during 1951-52 under the Tank Improvement Scheme.	
	By the Superintending Engineer, Food Production.	By the Chief Engineer, Irrigation.	By the Superintending Engineer, Food Production.	By the Chief Engineer, Irrigation.	By the Superintending Engineer, Food Production.	By the Chief Engineer, Irrigation.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1 Srikakulam ..	..	..	3,14,350	22,605	2,70,486	37,904
2 Visakhapatnam ..	64,324	..	12,10,921	44,928	2,80,006	28,070
3 East Godavri ..	1,08,187	..	4,61,377	83,705	4,21,872	18,520
4 West Godavari ..	..	..	1,15,018	26,439	2,80,167	77,183
5 Krishna ..	..	..	7,30,051	..	5,75,589	..
6 Guntur ..	..	10,025	50,412	14,682	1,00,646	2,287
7 Nellore ..	2,17,618	39,502	14,36,905	1,09,586	13,30,364	11,770
8 Kurnool ..	..	..	24,375	30,824	83,049	58,534
9 Cuddapah ..	..	..	32,297	20,537	89,957	18,118
10 Chittoor ..	9,124	765	5,79,784	40,650	7,13,595	35,270
11 North Arcot ..	29,100	..	3,21,500	..	2,68,187	920
12 South Arcot ..	10,053	33,021	1,13,961	2,30,996	1,47,243	1,49,463
13 Tanjore ..	..	..	35,601	..	1,65,406	..
14 Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	42,161	..	1,68,707	..
15 Madurai ..	68,087	..	2,91,235	5,100	3,05,373	10,955
16 Tirunelveli ..	29,803	..	3,13,907	1,05,545	2,49,763	1,51,061
17 Ramanatha-puram ..	1,60,895	..	14,15,011	..	12,50,734	..
18 Salem ..	..	..	45,000	12,171	78,047	..
19 Chingleput ..	29,100	93,707	3,26,315	4,27,840	2,71,857	4,11,02
20 South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	20,004	..
21 Coimbatore ..	..	39,624	..	28,248	..	33,36
22 Anantapur ..	..	..	..	82,195	..	73,07
23 Bellary ..	..	..	..	64,202	..	42,75
24 Excavation of a channel in Kalahasti taluk.	..	..	..	..	28,000	..
Total ..	7,26,291	2,16,644	78,60,181	13,50,302	70,49,042	11,60,27

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APPENDIX XXIV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 93 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 298 supra.]

Districts.	Medical Officers.				Compounders.				Nurses.				Maternity Assistants.											
	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.	Others.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.	Others.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.	Others.	Qualified.	Unqualified.	Total.									
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
Anantapur	17		17		4	13	17		17		2	15	12		12		2	10	7		7		4	3
Bellary	33		33		2	33	22		23		3	19	46		46		1	45	13		13		2	11
Cuddapah	12		12		2	10	11		11		3	8	20		20		14	6	6		6		5	5
Chingleput	28		28		3	25	19		19		2	17	27		27		2	25	7		7		2	2
Chittoor	13		13		1	11	16		16		2	14	24		24		8	16	6		6		4	12
Coimbatore	47		47		11	36	55		55		5	48	43		43		25	18	19		19		5	11
East Godavari	40		40		4	28	23		31		6	22	33		33		23	10	15		15		8	7
Guntur	32		32		2	19	17		17		3	14	36		36		23	11	8		8		6	11
Krishna	21		21		4	17	14		17		3	39	67		67		12	67	11		11		7	7
Madurai	34		34			34	39		39		3	11	24		24		6	31	11		11		7	7
Nellore	17		17			17	17		17		3	17	31		31		12	31	11		11		7	7
Nilgiris	18		18		2	16	20		20		2	18	18		18		6	12	11		11		3	8
Ramanathapuram	18		18		5	17	22		22		1	20	31		31		14	17	9		9		4	5
Salem	21		21			17	22		22		1	19	31		31		14	31	9		9		3	6
South Kanara	17		17			17	21		21		3	18	33		33		1	32	9		9		2	10
Tamil Nadu	19		19		34	34	36		36		1	35	74		74		11	64	19		19		13	12
Tanjore	34		34		6	49	57		57		10	47	106		106		9	62	12		12		2	22
West Godavari	20		20		8	15	26		26		4	14	18		18		22	11	14		14		7	7
North Arcot	24		24		1	13	16		16		2	16	36		36		18	17	8		8		4	2
South Arcot	23		23		10	14	16		16		16	59	115		115		22	22	10		10		1	10
Kannur	14		14		4	45	59		59		12	82	402		402		64	114	24		24		3	23
Malappuram	13		13		1	13	38		38		3	42	68		68		68	337	4		4		1	1
Tamil Nadu	38		38			38	42		42		42	68	68		68		68	68	24		24		1	23
Tamil Nadu	38		38			38	42		42		42	68	68		68		68	68	24		24		1	23
Total	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794	794

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APPENDIX XXV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 97 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 299 supra.]

Statement showing the number of buses withdrawn from service on each route in West Godavari district as on 31st December 1952.

Serial number and name of route.	Number of buses withdrawn from service in West Godavari district as on 31st December 1952.	Reasons for such withdrawal.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Jeelugumilli-Polavaram.	2	The permit of one bus was cancelled as the permit holder surrendered the permit as unremunerative. The permit of the second bus was cancelled by the Regional Transport Authority, West Godavari, on 24th October 1952.
2 Bhimadole R.S.-Dwarakatirumala.	1	The permit of the bus was cancelled as the permit holder surrendered the permit.
3 Eluru-Kamavara-pukota.	1	The renewal of permit of one bus was refused by the Regional Transport Authority on 8th April 1952.
4 Koderu-Bhimavaram.	4	The permit of one bus was cancelled by the Regional Transport Authority on 24th October 1952 and three buses were stopped for renewal of fitness certificate.
5 Kovvur-Polavaram via Gutala.	3	Stopped for renewal of fitness certificate.
6 Kovvur-Jeelugumilli.	2	Do.
7 Eluru-Kovvur via Gopalapuram.	1	Do.
8 Eluru-Aswarao-peta	2	Do.
9 Nidadavole-Eluru.	1	Do.

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Serial number and name of route.	Number of buses withdrawn from service in West Godavari district as on 31st December 1952.	Reasons for such withdrawal.
(1)	(2)	(3)
10 Eluru-Tanuku.	3	Stopped for renewal of fitness certificate.
11 Narasapur-Juvvalapalem.	1	Do.
12 Koderu-Narasapur.	2	Do.
13 Tadepalligudem-Sidhantam.	1	Do.
14 Sidhantam-Mogaltur.	1	Do.
15 Sidhantam-Bhimavaram.	2	Do.
16 Eluru-Dwarakatirumala.	1	Do.
17 Nidadavole-Narasapur.	4	Two buses were stopped for renewal of fitness certificate and two were seized by the financier for non-payment of premium instalment amount.
18 Tanuku-Tadepalligudem.	1	Stopped for renewal of fitness certificate.
19 Kovvur-Polavaram via Koyyalagudem.	1	Do.

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APPENDIX XXVI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 100 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, page 300 supra.]

Name of the Educational district.	Divisional Inspectors.	District Educational Officers.	Deputy Inspectors of Schools and School Assistants.	Junior Deputy Inspectors.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Srikakulam ..	..	..	..	..
Visakhapatnam ..	..	..	..	..
East Godavari ..	..	..	..	..
West Godavari ..	..	..	..	..
East Krishna ..	..	..	1 (Mala)	1 (Adi-Andhra).
West Krishna ..	..	..	1 (Adi-Andhra)*	..
North Guntur ..	..	..	..	..
South Guntur ..	..	..	2 (Mala)	..
Nellore ..	..	..	..	..
Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..
Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..
Bellary ..	..	..	..	..
Anantapur ..	..	..	..	..
Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..
Madras ..	..	..	..	..
Chingleput ..	..	..	1 (Adi-Dravida) (Valluva)	1 (Adi-Dravida) (Hindu)
South Arcot ..	..	..	..	3 (Adi-Dravida) (Hindu)
North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli East ..	..	..	..	..
Tirunelveli West ..	..	..	..	1 Pariyan.
Tanjore East ..	..	..	..	..
Tanjore West ..	..	..	..	..
Madurai ..	..	..	..	..
Ramanathapuram ..	..	..	..	..
Salem ..	..	..	..	..
Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	1 Parayan.
Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..
The Nilgiris ..	..	1 (Kudubi)	..	..
South Malabar ..	..	..	..	..
Central Malabar ..	..	..	..	..
North Malabar ..	..	..	..	..
South Kanara ..	..	..	1 (Mundala)	..

* A permanent Deputy Inspector of Schools on other duty as Headmaster.
 Note.—(1) There are two other Officers in the Madras Educational Service, belonging to Harijan Community (Adi-Andhra and Adi-Dravida) in the cadre of District Educational Officers, who are now officiating in other posts.

(2) Two candidates, belong to the Adi-Dravida Community selected by the Madras Public Service Commission, in June 1952, to the category of District Educational Officers, and Lecturers in Training Colleges, are now under-going administrative training.

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APPENDIX XXVII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 52 asked by Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 16th July 1953, pages 277-278 supra.]

ANNEXURE.

(1) In any case in which a loan has been applied for under this Act the applicant, and at any time during the currency of a loan that has been granted under it, the grantee, shall be bound—

(a) to comply with any general or special order of the Provincial Government relative to the inspection of the premises, buildings, or plant or stock in hand of the industrial business or enterprise;

(b) to permit the inspection of all accounts relative to the industrial business or enterprise;

(c) to furnish full returns of all products manufactured or sold both as regards description and quantity;

(d) to maintain such special accounts or to furnish such statement as the Provincial Government may from time to time require;

(e) to submit the accounts of the industrial business or enterprise to such audit as the Provincial Government may prescribe—vide section 11 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

Control of business assigned.—In any case in which a loan or loans is or are granted under this Act amounting to two lakhs of rupees or upwards, the Provincial Government shall, and in any other case may be, by the appointment of Government directors or otherwise, take power to ensure such control over the conduct of the business or enterprise as shall suffice in their opinion to safeguard their interests.

(2) *Repayment of loans.*—Every loan granted under this Act shall be made repayable by instalments within such period from the date of actual advance of the loan, or when the loan is advanced in instalments from the date of payment of the last instalment, as may be fixed by the order granting the loan.

The period fixed as aforesaid shall not exceed twenty years unless the Provincial Government shall, by general or by special order, extend the same—section 12 of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

(3) No recipient of State aid shall pay any dividend or distribute or take any profits in excess of such percentage rate upon the amount of the capital of the industrial business or enterprise as the Provincial Government may fix from time to time until the conditions on which the State aid has been granted are fulfilled. The balance of the profits, after setting aside proper amounts for depreciation or obsolescence of plant and buildings, and for the

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payment of interest on debentures of loans, shall be carried to a reserve fund to be utilized in such manners as the Provincial Government may approve—vide section 17 of the Act.

(4) All moneys payable under this Act including any interest chargeable thereon and cost if any, incurred, if not paid when due may be recovered from the person aided and his surety, if any, under the law for the time being in force as they were arrears of land revenue.

When any sum due as aforesaid is paid by the surety or is recovered from him or out of his property under sub-section (1) the Collector shall, on the application of the surety, so far as possible recover the same from the person aided and pay the same to the surety—vide section 18 of the Act.

(5) The interest charged on the loans advanced under the Act shall not be less than one-half per cent above the rate at which the Madras Government have last borrowed for the Provincial Loan Account—vide rule 3 of the rules framed under section 19 (b) (7) of the Act.

(6) Every loan or subsidy shall be applied to the purposes for which it is granted. If, at any time, it shall be proved to the satisfaction of the Provincial Government that the loan or subsidy or any part of it has been misapplied, the whole unpaid balance of the loan or subsidy with interest and costs, if any, shall become immediately payable and shall be recovered in the manner laid down in sub-section (1) of section 18—vide rule 14-A of the rules framed under section 19 (b) (2) of the Act.

(7) The recipient of any State Aid under the Act shall be bound to permit the Director of Industries, or any person deputed by him general or special order in writing or any other person authorized in this behalf by the Provincial Government, to inspect the premises, buildings, plant, stock in hand and accounts of the industrial business or enterprise in respect of which the Aid has been granted and to grant facilities for all or any of these purposes—vide rule 15 of the rules framed under section 19 (8) of the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

(8) The recipient of any State aid shall maintain in good and substantial repair the premises, buildings, machinery, plant and all other properties mortgaged to the Provincial Government as security for the loan. He shall, unless exempted by the Provincial Government insure the mortgaged properties against loss or damage by fire and shall duly and punctually pay the premia payable in respect thereof as and when they become due and payable. In the event of failure to carry out any repairs or to effect the insurance or pay the premia when due, the Director of Industries may himself do so or cause them to be done and incur the expenditure necessary therefor. The expenditure so incurred shall be recovered in accordance with the provision of sub-section (1) of section 18 of the Act—vide rule 15-A (1) of the rules framed under the Madras State Aid to Industries Act.

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(9) The accounts of any industrial business or enterprise in respect of which State aid has been granted shall be examined and audited at least once in every year by an auditor approved by the Provincial Government and it shall be the duty of such auditor to outline the method on which the books of the particular industrial business or enterprise are kept in the manner outlined by the Auditor, the Provincial Government, may, at the cost of such industrial business or enterprise and for such period as they may consider necessary appoint an auditor, accountant or other officer for the preparation of such books—vide rule 16 or rules framed under section 19 (b) (9) of the Act.

(10) A return shall be made once in every year certified by such auditor and the return shall show—

(1) a full and complete statement of the assets and liabilities of the business,

(2) a valuation of the assets as prescribed by rule 11 above; and

(3) a working or manufacturing account showing—

(a) the outturn of the industrial business or enterprise with the cost per unit of such outturn; and

(b) the profit or the loss on the marketing of the products produced—vide rule 17 of the rules framed under the Act.

(11) Loans shall be payable by fixed annual instalments in discharge of both principal and interest. The date of the payment of each annual instalment shall be fixed so as to coincide with the time of making out a balance sheet. Subject to the above conditions the Provincial Government shall have discretion to fix the date of payment of the first instalment: Provided that such instalment shall not be payable at an earlier date than one full year from the date of disbursement of the loan or of the last instalment of the loan—vide rule 19 of the rules framed under section 19 (b) (13) of the Act.

(12) On every instalment of interest or of principal and the interest which is not paid on the date fixed for payment a penalty at the rate of 10 per cent per annum until the 1st day of January 1938 and at the rate of 7½ per cent per annum after that date shall be levied from the said date provided that the authority granting the loan may in cases in which he finds sufficient reason for doing so remit such penalties in whole, or in part, subject to the payment of interim interest during moratorium period—vide rule 22 of the rules framed under the Act.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 17th July 1953.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Improvement of the Malnad villages in South Kanara district.

* 583 Q.—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have examined the recommendations made by the South Kanara Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee constituted by the Government in 1948 to suggest ways and means of improving the Malnad villages of the district;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to implement those recommendations; and

(c) if no steps have been taken, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) & (c) Twenty-three items are set out in a statement placed on the table of the House.”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—“Sir, in the printed statement placed on the table of the House, it is stated in item 15 that the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Collector of South Kanara have been requested to give wide publicity regarding the concession for free removal of green leaves from the reserved forests from the special coupes reserved for the purpose. But recently, Government have passed an order prohibiting people from entering the Reserved Forests with sickles. Are the Government aware that without the sickles it is not possible to remove green leaves and in view of this will the Government be pleased to cancel that order?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, the Forest Officers will try to do their best to prevent cutting down of trees and infringement of normal rules, at the same time giving effect to the permission for removing green leaves. I am personally quite sure that sickles are not necessary for the removal of green leaves. A lighter weapon would be enough.”

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—“Is it a fact that the Central Government officials recently made a proposal for the improvement of agricultural lands in Malnad, provided the Provincial Government came forward with a nominal grant and that this government could not agree to the proposal?”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I would like the hon. Member to put a separate question. I will look into it carefully, Sir."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether they are special sickles or ordinary sickles could be used for cutting green leaves."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The meaning of the word 'sickle' in the English language is slightly confusing. I would rather use the term that is used in my own district, i.e., 'matchu-katti,' which is bad, but 'aruval' would be good."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"Are the Government aware that there is a lot of illicit cutting of trees in Wynaad—I don't know whether Wynaad is included in Malnad—and will the Government please conduct an enquiry?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The Government are quite aware of a good number of illegal practices arising out of poverty and arising out of concern of the Government to conserve forests. An enquiry will not help us. What is wanted is administration and public opinion."

SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"In item 2 of the printed statement, it is stated that a Special Officer was appointed for the preparation of a plan for the development of cottage industries in the Malnad area. May I know when the officer was appointed and whether he has submitted any plan to Government?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The answer was prepared sometime ago and at that time it was ascertained that a Special Officer was appointed temporarily for one year. I am not at present in a position to answer the question just now put."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"May I inform the Chief Minister that the cutting I referred to was not by poor people, but by powerful capitalist interests?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, very probably the capitalist interests are organising the poor people for the purpose."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—"Are the Government prepared to grant permission to the poor people who want to construct houses in the Government special coupes?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Yes, Sir, permission will be granted in selected places."

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—"Will the Government fix at least the size of the sickles to be used by the people for removing leaves in reserved forests, instead of banning all kinds of sickles?"

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Nothing much depends on the length and breadth of the weapon; it depends on many other factors. It is not possible to lay down rules in this respect. We have to give discretion to the local officials."

Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee.

* 584 Q.—SRI K. VENKATARAMANA GOWDA: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state— 9-40 a.m.

(a) whether a Committee called "The Forest Grievances Enquiry Committee" was constituted by order of the Government, dated 10th April 1950, to investigate the problems relating to the Malnad areas and to suggest measures required to solve them;

(b) if so, whether the Government will be pleased to publish the report, if any, submitted by the Committee; and

(c) what action the Government propose to take on the recommendations contained therein?

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

" (b) The report is voluminous and the Government have taken steps thereon and do not consider it necessary to print it.

" (c) Please refer to my answer to clauses (b) and (c) of the Starred Assembly Question No. 583."

SRI K. VENKATARAMANA GOWDA:—"In view of the criticism that the economic potential of Malnad has not been adequately tapped and that because of the remoteness of the seat of administration, Malnad does not receive the attention of Government in respect of ordinary amenities in spite of the fact that it is a surplus tract in the matter of public revenue and expenditure, will the Government consider the desirability of constituting a Malnad Development Board to give special attention to the backward conditions existing in the Malnad area?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Government will consider the matter very carefully and sympathetically also, Sir."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Will the report of the Forest Committee be placed on the table of this House for the perusal of hon. Members?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I said that the report is very voluminous. I wonder how it can be placed on the table of the House, either manuscript or typescript. I will see what can be done. Hon. Members will have every facility to go through it."

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Grants to Harijan hostels.

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

(a) the total number of additional grants given to Harijan hostels in (a) Andhra area, (b) Madras City and (c) the Residuary State; and

(b) the total amount spent under each category during the year 1952-53?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—

“(a) (i) Andhra area (including Bellary district) ..	278
(ii) Madras City	69
(iii) Residuary State (excluding Madras City) ..	228
	RS.
(b) Andhra area (including Bellary district) ..	41,700
Madras City	10,350
Residuary area	34,350”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO:—“ Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell us whether the figures relate to last year.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Yes, Sir, the figures furnished are for 1952-53.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—“ May I know whether it is a fact that the Government have decided not to sanction additional grants to the Harijan Hostels and if so what are the reasons? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ There is no sufficient provision to increase the grants, Sir.”

Recognition of Harijan hostels.

* 586 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the total number of Harijan hostels newly recognized in (a) Rayalaseema, (b) Circars and (c) Residuary State, and the total number of grants given to such hostels?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—

	Number of hostels.	Number of grants.
“(a) Rayalaseema ..	12	186
(b) Circars ..	18	126
(c) Residuary State ..	17	243”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—“ On a point of order, Sir, the Residuary State has not yet come into existence. How can the Hon. Minister give figures for the ‘Residuary State’? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ I may modify it by saying ‘Districts that would come into the Residuary State’.”

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SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—“ May I know whether the Government would recognise the new hostels in Rayalaseema and give them grants? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ According to the financial possibilities, the backward areas will be given priority, Sir.”

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—“ May I know, Sir, the number of hostels organised and recognised for the College students in different areas? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

SRI A. RATHINAM:—“ May I know from the Hon. Minister how many Harijan hostels are not recognised so far and will the Government come forward to recognise such hostels this year? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ As many as possible will be recognised according to the availability of funds, Sir.”

SRI S. VEMIAH:—“ May I know, Sir, the reasons for non-recognition of Muthukur and Buchi hostels run by the Harijan young men? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ I require notice regarding the particular hostels referred to, Sir.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—“ అనేక హరిజన హాస్టల్స్ మీద దుర్వినియోగం చేశారు రిపోర్టులు వచ్చినవికదా వాటి మీద ప్రభుత్వం నాలు ఏమి చర్య తీసుకున్నాడు? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Wherever a complaint is received, it is immediately enquired into and action taken to set it right.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—“ Are these Harijan hostels meant for backward classes also and if so, what is the percentage fixed for backward class students? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ There is no percentage fixed. For actual figures, I require notice, Sir.”

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI:—“ Sir, the Government have given a warning to the hostels that they would not be given additional grants. As the hostels have taken new students as early as June and as the warning came too late and some of the smaller hostels which have taken a large number of students will be put to suffering because of this Government Order, will the Government consider such cases and see that some additional grants are given in hard cases like these? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Instructions were issued very early this year, Sir.”

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SRI P. G. MANICKAM :—“ ஸார், கடந்த சில வருஷங்களாக கோயம்பத்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு என்று கையாண்டு வந்த முறை இப்பொழுது கையாளப்படவில்லை. அதைப் பற்றி கவர்ன்மெண்டுக்கு தெரிவித்திருக்கிறோம். ஆகையால் ஜனத்தொகையை அனுசரித்து கோயம்பத்தூர் ஹரிஜன ஹாஸ்டலுக்கு தனியாக கிராண்டு கொடுக்க அரசாங்கம் முன் வருவார்களா என்று கேட்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ நீங்கள் இதைப் பற்றி தனியாக ஒரு கேள்வி போட்டுக் கேளுங்கள்.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Sir, may I know whether backward class students are admitted anywhere in the Harijan hostels? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, they are admitted in many hostels.”

Leprosy Sanatorium for Madras.

9-50 a.m. * 587 Q.—**SRI S. VEMIAH**: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of a Leprosy Sanatorium in Madras has been completed;

(b) the number of leprosy patients in the State on 28th February 1953; and

(c) the number of beds in the Leprosy Sanatoria in the State on 28th February 1953?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) The Government are not constructing any leprosy sanatorium in the Madras City. There is no such proposal now under consideration.

“ (b) No detailed survey has yet been conducted to determine the incidence of leprosy in the various districts of the State. No information is therefore available regarding the number of leprosy patients in the State (on a given date).

“ (c) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of increasing the number of beds from 15 and 8 in the Leprosy Sanatoria in Krishna and Chittoor districts respectively as the present bed strength is inadequate? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ They are private institutions, Sir.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Do the Government offer any attraction to leper patients to receive treatment periodically in the hospitals? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Yes, Sir. There are several clinics all over the State where out-patient treatment is given to leprosy patients.”

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 545 infra.

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SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ In the printed answer placed on the table of the House, 2 sanatoria are shown in Malabar. In view of the fact that the leprosy Poor Home, Kozhikode, is situated in the adjacent compound of the Mission Leprosy Sanatorium, Chevayur and in view of the fact that the doctors and the experts concerned of the latter sanatorium are looking after the patients of the former, i.e., the Leprosy Poor Home, Kozhikode, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to take these facts into consideration and see that the Leprosy Poor Home, Kozhikode is merged with the Mission Leprosy Sanatorium, Chevayur as thereby some amount can be saved? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ It is a fairly long question, Sir, and I have not been able to understand what exactly the hon. Member wants to know.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“ May I know, Sir, the districts where leprosy is commonly predominant and what action has been taken so far and how far it is successful? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There are districts where the incidence of leprosy is high and there are certain places where leprosy is endemic. In a district like South Arcot where there is plenty of leprosy, the Hind Kusht Nivaran Sangha has started a special scheme for the control of this disease and a number of clinics as also one sanatorium have been opened.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Is it a fact that the grant to the Leprosy Sanatorium, Chevayur, is stopped when the patients there are in an advanced stage and that a large number of patients have been turned out of the sanatorium and have become a nuisance to the town? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Grants are given to institutions where open cases are given treatment.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ In view of the fact that a large number of lepers are infesting the streets of Madras City and also bus stands, will the Government consider the desirability of opening a leper clinic in Madras City and give them treatment for making them sterile? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The Corporation of Madras are running two clinics and they are also thinking of opening a sanatorium. The question of making leprosy patients sterile will have to be given consideration.”

Government aid to Tuberculosis Sanatoria.

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

(a) how many Tuberculosis Sanatoria there are in the State and where they are located; and

(b) the nature of Government aid that was granted or is being granted to each one of them?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) & (b) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“The Public Health Report for 1951 shows that the incidence of Tuberculosis in 1951 has increased from 1,67,496 to 1,71,234 and out of the total increase of 3,738 Malabar has contributed 3,144, it being the worst affected area. May I know why proper facilities have not been provided in Malabar and why no provision at all has been made in the 1953-54 budget when a lump sum contribution of Rs. 2,17,000 has been promised for Periyaram Sanatorium?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Malabar is over-populated and it is a district which is the most deficit district in regard to food in the whole State and that may be one of the reasons for the wide prevalence of tuberculosis. With regard to the special question raised by the hon. Member, he may please put a separate question.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“In spite of the fact that there are a large number of beds available in the sanatorium at Tambaram, many patients are clustering near the sanatorium for admission and in view of the fact that most of them get their admission cards after they are dead due to this dangerous disease, will the Government consider the desirability of sanctioning more beds in the sanatorium at Tambaram?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Sir, the Tambaram Sanatorium is probably the biggest sanatorium in this country and the number of beds is being increased from time to time.”

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are opening a sanatorium at Pyapali in Kurnool district?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The people themselves must collect sufficient funds for putting up a sanatorium and then apply for Government grant as the people in other districts have been doing.”

SRI M. PALANIANDI:—“May I know, Sir, whether the patients are getting admission cards after their death, and if so whether the Government will increase the bed strength in the existing tuberculosis sanatorium?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“It is true, Sir, there are about 2,000 patients in the waiting list for admission in the Tambaram sanatorium. As I have already said, the number of beds there is being increased from time to time. It is about 500 now.”

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“With reference to the remark of the Hon. Minister that Malabar is over-populated, may I know whether his attention is drawn to the fact that Malayalees are solving the question by spreading out throughout the country in all walks of life and are thus relieving the congestion in Malabar?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“That is one way. I hope they would not emigrate to the new Andhra State?”

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM:—“May I know, Sir, why the sanatorium at Tiruchirappalli with a bed-strength of 160 is given only Rs. 5,000 while the sanatorium at Perundurai with a bed-strength of 242 is given Rs. 40,000 per annum?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“Perundurai Sanatorium was started earlier and it has a larger bed strength. This grant-in-aid is given on the basis of the net cost.”

DR. K. B. MENON:—“Is the answer given by the Hon. Minister about Malabar sufficient reason for the neglect of Malabar?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“No, Sir, it has not been neglected. One sanatorium is coming up there and the Government have sanctioned a large grant for it.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“What preventive steps are being taken other than curative?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The Five-Year Plan, Sir.”
(Laughter.)

Tuberculosis Sanatoria in the State.

* 589 Q.—SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

- how many Tuberculosis Sanatoria there are in our State;
- how many there are in Andhra; and
- how many beds are provided in each of the sections?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) to (c) A statement* is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO:—“ప్రభుత్వం ఇచ్చిన రక్కలనుబట్టి మూర్తీ ఆంధ్రేశ్వర ప్రాంతంలోకంటే ఆంధ్రలో తక్కువగా ఈ సానిటోరియం అన్నీ ప్రజలు ఉన్నట్లు స్పష్టమవుతున్నది. కాబట్టి ఆంధ్రలో ఇంకేమైనా ప్రాంత ప్రభుత్వం ఈ సానిటోరియం అన్నీ ప్రజలను సాపేక్షమవుతున్నట్లు ఉన్నాయా అంటే ఎక్కడెక్కడ? ఎన్నో?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The Andhra people are making attempts to collect amounts and start sanatoria. Recently when I was in Eluru I found a large amount had been collected for the purpose of starting a tuberculosis sanatorium there.”

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a.m

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—" May I know, Sir, whether a request has been made by a private organization at Visakhapatnam for seeking financial aid from the Government for the starting of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Visakhapatnam? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The request will be given due consideration."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—" Sir, about Rs. 1 lakh and odd are being given as grant for the two sanatoria in Andhra districts but only Rs. 45,000 for the different sanatoria in Tamil Nad; so far as the Tanjore sanatorium is concerned, not even a single pie has been given as grant. Will the Government consider the desirability of giving some grant to the Tanjore sanatorium at least now? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" With regard to the Tanjore sanatorium I had already answered the question yesterday. The sanatorium must work for a year, its accounts should be audited, we must know what deficit there is—all these things have to be ascertained. Then only we can fix the grant-in-aid to be given to it."

Tour of the Famine Commissioner in Salem district.

* 590 Q.—SRI M. P. SUBRAMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Famine Commissioner has at any time toured the Salem district during the year 1952-53; and

(b) if so, the report submitted by him to the Government and the action taken thereon?

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

" (a) The Famine Commissioner toured Salem district once in May 1952 and again in November 1952.

" (b) With reference to the impressions formed by him during his tour in May 1952, the Famine Commissioner issued instructions to the Collector in regard to the maintenance of an attendance register, supply of uniform quantity of gruel in all the centres, substitution of wheat for rice and horsegram in lieu of greengram and maintenance of discipline and order in the distribution of gruel. He also suggested to the Collector the sinking of wells in Mecheri village of Omalur taluk and in certain villages of Sankari sub-taluk and the taking up of minor irrigation and rural water-supply works in Tiruchengode taluk. After his tour in November 1952 the Famine Commissioner issued instructions to the Collector regarding the continuance of gruel centres and arrangements to be made to engage the three categories of persons attending the gruel centres in useful activities and the recipe of the gruel to be supplied. He also instructed the Collector to take up irrigation works in the first instance. Where there was no irrigation works the Collector was asked to

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propose a road work. The Famine Commissioner also suggested the taking up of the Mettur left bank canal at a cost of Rs. 2 lakhs if there were no rains in the next fortnight. In pursuance of the Famine Commissioner's suggestions irrigation works were taken up and pushed through wherever there was urgent need for them. This answer may apply to the next question 591 also, Sir."

Tour of the Famine Commissioner in Salem district.

* 591 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the parts visited by the Famine Commissioner in Salem district in 1952-53; and

(b) the recommendations made by him after his tour in that district?

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

" (a) The Famine Commissioner visited Harur, Krishnagiri, Dharmapuri, Omalur and Tiruchengode taluks in May 1952, and in November 1952, he visited certain parts of the district.

" (b) The attention of the Hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 590 by Sri M. P. Subramanyam, M.L.A."

SRI M. PALANIANDI:—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Union Minister, Mr. Krishnamachari, toured only those places where the local union Congressmen invited him and that too at midnight and that he did not visit the famine areas? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" This question concerns the Famine Commissioner. What has that to do with Mr. Krishnamachari? "

SRI K. V. RAMASWAMY:—" May I know, Sir, whether the Famine Commissioner visited the other taluks of the district? "

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

" I am afraid some other hon. Member may ask me whether the Famine Commissioner visited some hamlets in the district, Sir."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—" Will the Hon. Minister enlighten us whether famine follows or precedes the Famine Commissioner? "

MR. SPEAKER:—" What has that to do with the present question? "

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—" Are the Government aware of the fact that the reports sent by the Sub-Collector of Penukonda and the Collector differed from one another and if so what did the Famine Commissioner say in his report? "

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

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SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—"At least will the Hon. Minister tour my constituency, Sir? The Famine Commissioner, whenever he visits a district, does not go to the interior to verify facts."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This has nothing to do with the present question. A separate question may be put."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"In view of the fact that famine is prevalent for the past four or five years in Salem, will the Government consider the desirability of declaring Salem as a famine area at least now?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Salem has ceased to be a famine area. I do not know why the hon. Member wants to drag Salem into the famine area."

SRI N. SIVARAJ:—"ஸார், திருச்செங்கோடு தாலுகாவில் எடுக்கப் பட்ட கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகளைத் திறப்பதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு உத்தேசம் இருக்கிறதா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Yes, if it is necessary it will be done."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Out of his own experience, one of the M.L.As. has now complained that Famine Commissioner, whenever he visits a famine district, does not go to the interior of the district, where famine is prevalent in an acute form, to verify the facts of the case. I would like to know whether the Famine Commissioner did or did not do so in Salem district also?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Whenever he visits a district, he visits all places which are supposed to be famine-stricken."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU:—"Sir, the Famine Commissioner after his tour of the famine areas in the State has recommended certain steps to be taken to relieve the distress. May I know, Sir, how many of those recommendations have been implemented?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"To the largest extent possible, Sir."

Investigation into the death of Changarath Unnimaya Amma of Ponnani taluk.

* 592 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government are aware of the suicide committed by Changarath Unnimaya Amma of Mala amsam, Ponnani taluk, with her two children, and that police inquest has recorded starvation as the cause for suicide?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Reports received in this case show that the woman, wife of a Madras tea-shop keeper, became widowed and for some time lived with her

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brother in Ponnani taluk who was also poor and that she committed suicide being tired of a life of poverty and dependance. The inquest verdict was suicide as she had none to support her and her children after her husband's death."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"As the incident referred to happened in my constituency, will the Government please conduct an enquiry whether the head constable did blackmail the brother of the deceased."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, it was because the hon. Member brought this to my attention, I made very special enquiries in the matter. I think the allegation of blackmail is not correct."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Is it not a fact that for the past one year economic distress, poverty and unemployment are on the increase in Malabar resulting in starvation deaths often and may I know whether the Government are taking any steps to prevent such occurrences?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"How does this arise out of the present question? This question refers to a specific case of death. The hon. Member may put a separate question."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know whether the Government have taken steps to take care of the two children of the deceased?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, it is quite possible for each hon. Member to pick up cases of this sort from his own constituency. If Government were to accept the suggestion of the hon. Member who has just now put the last supplementary question, it would amount to Government running big orphanages everywhere. The question of taking care of the children of the deceased must be first the concern of the dependants, and the people in the neighbourhood must first show their compassion and if that of course fails, Government will have to attend to it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I infer from the facts given by the Hon. Chief Minister that this is the first time the Government have conceded the fact of a starvation death in this Assembly. Apart from the sympathy that the neighbours may show, will the Government take particular care of such orphaned children?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, the word 'starvation' has been figuring a great deal in opposition literature. The position is this. Starvation may arise on account of poverty of particular persons or families, but starvation that arises out of the agricultural or supply position in the country is quite a different matter. Here the question concerns poverty and economic dependance. It is totally different from starvation death, as it is generally understood in the columns of newspapers with reference to

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famine conditions. Here is a case where poverty has resulted in suicide. Undoubtedly our country is full of such poor people."

10-10 a.m. SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Have any other deaths due to starvation have been brought to the notice of the Government; and may I know the concrete steps the Government are going to take to remedy the situation?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Not only from Malabar but from all over the country opposition papers have collected the maximum number of starvation deaths and I have been able to enquire into them and I have found out that they are all cases of accident or otherwise and not the symptom of a general condition of things. As regards the district of Malabar, the economic condition of Malabar is well known and the economic condition of Salem is well known and so also of the district of North Arcot; each district has its own economic condition and as regards all these, the Government as my hon. Colleague suggested, with the help of the Five-Year Plan, are doing their best to improve the economic condition of the country."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Whatever be the reason for the death in this case, it has been accepted that it is due to poverty. Are the Government aware, Sir, that of late the poverty of the people in the country is increasing and hence the number of deaths due to poverty are also increasing and such things as are brought to the notice of the Government in this regard have a basis of poverty behind them and therefore, Sir, will the Government at least now take into consideration the existence of famine conditions, the rising of prices, and unemployment which are plunging the country into more and more of poverty and will they in the action that they take give due consideration to this feature in our economic condition?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Poverty is one of the most important weapons in the armoury of certain parties (Sri T. Nagi Reddy: Then let it be removed) and I think whenever the rains come and distress is likely to be reduced that party is extremely dissatisfied and fidgety and as a result of the rains, I think, we will not hear next year of this and we shall have time to consider the general question."

Opening of a Government Hospital at Turaiyur.

* 593 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any representation from the public of Turaiyur regarding the construction and opening of a Government Hospital there; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

" (b) Does not arise."

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

* 594 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the number of producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies in Malabar district which had worked at a loss in the co-operative year ending 30th June 1952; and

(b) the total amount of interest collected or due from them from 1st July 1952 to 31st December 1952 for the stocks supplied to them under the State Trading Scheme?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—" (a) Seventy producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies in Malabar district worked at a loss during the co-operative year ended 30th June 1952; and

" (b) Out of the 70 societies referred to in clause (a) above, eight societies were not given any foodgrains on credit under the State Trading Scheme during the period from 1st July 1952 to 31st December 1952, as their financial position was weak. The total amount of interest due from 23 societies on the stocks supplied to them during the period worked out to Rs. 1,11,396-1-0. In respect of the remaining 39 societies, the interest due from them till 30th September 1952 is Rs. 1,44,817-1-4 and the interest due for the quarter ending 31st December 1952 is being worked out. The total collection of interest in respect of these societies for the period ending 31st December 1952 is Rs. 73,137-2-4."

SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have called for a report from the producers-cum-consumers co-operative societies concerned about the reason for the loss?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"I do not think we have called for it, Sir."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Out of a number of 107 societies, all of them were running at a profit before the year mentioned; but now 70 of them, a huge majority have suffered losses and the Hon. the Minister even now says that he has not called for any report as yet. May I know, Sir, why he did not do so and whether he will institute immediate enquiries regarding the cause of these losses? Will he take steps also to remedy the causes?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"I will certainly give consideration to the suggestion made by the hon. Member."

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SRI C. H. KANARAN:—"The North Malabar Federation of Co-operative Societies has submitted a memorandum to the Government stating that due to the interest that they have to pay, to the loss of weight in the transport of grains, they have had to run into losses and they requested the Government to remedy the situation. They had also asked for a refund of the heavy interest that had been collected from them. May I know, Sir, whether the Government will consider the memorandum sympathetically?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"I may tell the hon. Member that I am not aware of any such representation."

SRI K. KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that many of these societies have suffered losses due to their having been compelled by the Supply Department to keep reserve stocks of grain for a number of months and they had to pay a large amount by way of interest to the Government on this account and that the loss has been incurred by them on account of these reasons?"

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"No, Sir, no such compulsion has been made by the Government. In fact, the societies were given full discretion and the option whether to run the shops or not."

Voting by show of hands in Panchayat Board Elections.

* 595 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been made to the Government against the open voting system in Panchayat Board Elections; and

(b) if so, the steps taken?

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

" (b) After careful consideration Government have decided to adhere to their previous decision to hold elections to class II panchayats by the simple method of voting by show of hands which is least expensive and best suited for such panchayats."

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any reports regarding murders and quarrels among the villagers during the course of the elections?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Only a few complaints were received but no murders have taken place."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that due to this system of election there had been widespread fraud and corruption among the officers and even the votes were deliberately bought by public auction and owing to these things the people are feeling that the Government have been responsible for creating dissension among the villagers?"

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"I am unable to answer such a vague question. However, I may tell the House that almost all the panchayats have been re-constituted and elections are almost over and very smoothly also."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Is the Hon. Minister aware that in a case which went up to the High Court, the opinion has been given that a cheap method of secret voting should be adopted in order to obviate disturbances in the village economy and will the Government devise a secret method of cheap voting?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"The High Court has approved our system but they have opined in the manner suggested by the hon. Member."

SRI V. RAMA RAO:—"In major panchayats, the Government have recently introduced tick-marking system of voting which is tantamount to open balloting and therefore, will the Government consider reverting to the old system of secret ballot?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"We are now experimenting upon a new system so that the people can make a marking instead of putting the paper in boxes which system requires a number of boxes."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI:—"Are the Government aware, Sir, that owing to this system of voting by show of hands, great injustice is done to the voters and the villagers are divided into parties, and also some officers count and put down the votes to the account of people in whom they are interested instead of counting them in favour of the people to whom the votes are actually cast?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Complaints have been received in a few places and some people have also gone to courts and after the decisions of Courts are known, necessary action will be taken against the officers who had misbehaved."

SRI P. SYAMASUNDARA RAO:—"Class II పంచాయతీలకు ఎన్నికలను జరిపేటప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వం వారు అనుమించే మార్కు వేసే విధానంపై, వందల కొద్ది గ్రామాల్లో పేషంట్ల ఆసలు మార్కు చేయడం ద్వారానే వట్టి వాళ్లు పేషంట్ల వేయబడ్డాయి. అందువల్ల ఓట్లు తిరస్కరించడం ద్వారా సోయాయి కనుక ఈ మార్కు విధానం తీసేసే రహస్య వోటింగు వ్యవస్థ ఎన్నికలను జరపడము ప్రభుత్వం వారు ప్రాప్తిగా అనుసరిస్తారా?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"The present system also is defective; a number of ballot papers have been put on the boxes or beside the boxes and there may be cases where people may not have marked and they might have put the paper in the boxes."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY:—"Sir, May I know whether the prestige of the Government has increased by this?"

10-20 a.m.

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, in view of the large number of hands going up, may I suggest that this sort of agitation will not explain the results of the elections one way or the other. The Government can only do its utmost to co-ordinate cheapness with secrecy, non-intimidation and correct elections. It is a very difficult matter and the whole of the scheme is only an experiment. Let us try this but when a party has lost heavily they need not worry about it and try to explain it away. It may not always indicate general opinion." (Laughter.)

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR:—"Sir, is there any scope in the open voting scheme to verify the results announced by the Polling Officer?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, in the open voting system the counting is done openly. The candidates and their agents will be there and it can be verified."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, may I know in how many places elections have been held and from how many places complaints have been received and what is the nature of the complaints?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, elections have been held in almost all the places excepting a few. I cannot give their number but they are very few."

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"Sir, in view of the importance of the question, I request you to allow a half hour debate on this."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We can have a half hour debate this evening."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, a half hour debate will not do. We want a complete enquiry by a Committee." (Laughter.)

Report of the Labour Officer on the closure of K. V. Kannan Cigar Factory, Cannanore.

* 596 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to place on the table of the House the reports if any of the Labour Officer of Malabar on the closure of K. V. Kannan Cigar Factory, Cannanore and on the conciliation talks conducted by the Labour Officer on the same?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The conciliation report^a is placed on the table of the House. Other reports of the Labour Officers are confidential."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Sir, is it a fact that the Labour Officers have been instructed to submit two reports, one for public consumption and another for action to be taken by the Government, and, if so, which of the two reports is made public?"

^a Printed as Appendix V on pages 547-548 infra.

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, the report that is placed before the House is the one that is published."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, may I know whether the report that is submitted to the Government is different from the report that is given to the Members here?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"As I have already said, Sir, it cannot be revealed in public interest."

Strike by Malabar Elementary school teachers.

* 597 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have been given notice or otherwise know that the Malabar Elementary school teachers are intending to strike work consequent upon the Government's intransigent attitude; and

(b) what the Government propose to do to avert the strike?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) It has been brought to the notice of Government that a section of the aided elementary school teachers of Malabar propose to strike work if their demands are not met.

" (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the reply of the Chief Minister to the Budget debate on grants for Education in the Assembly on the 23rd March 1953. Action is being taken in the light of the assurances given by the Chief Minister."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Sir, in view of the fact that the Hon. the Minister for Education and the Hon. the Chief Minister requested on the floor of the House the Members of the Legislature to co-operate with the Government to see that the tension was brought down and accordingly the Members of the Legislature belonging to all parties including Members of Parliament convened a conference of the teachers and a Committee of Conciliation was organized and the teachers were requested not to go on a strike till this Committee met and approached the Government to settle the matter, will the Government be pleased to co-operate with this Committee in solving this matter?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, the Government are contemplating a scheme of direct payment to the teachers and also for the deduction at source of the Provident Fund subscriptions. Details are being worked out."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"And I may also add that the proposals will be sent to the teachers' union for their comments."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Sir, is it a fact that the present educational policy of the Government is designed to increase the

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work load of the teachers and decrease their salary while the intended strike was for an increase in salary and a decrease in the work load?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, as I have already said, the question of revision of salaries is under consideration."

Appointment of retrenched ex-civil supplies clerks.

* 598 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of retrenched ex-civil supplies clerks who appeared for the Special Competitive Examination held by the Madras Public Service Commission, 1952;

(b) the number of persons who secured minimum pass marks in the said examination;

(c) whether any or all of the candidates who have secured pass marks have been appointed in Government service;

(d) if so, how many; and

(e) whether it is a fact that all the candidates who have secured minimum pass marks were not appointed, contrary to the Government Order, on the ground that they have not secured about 45 per cent of marks?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (a) The number of Civil Supplies clerks who appeared for the examination in question was eight hundred and fifty-seven.

" (b) Seven hundred and ninety-seven.

" (c) & (d) Four hundred and twenty-five candidates have so far been selected for appointment from among those who obtained the minimum qualifying marks.

" (e) No, Sir. Candidates who obtained a minimum of 30 per cent of the total number of marks have been included by the Madras Public Service Commission in the list prepared on the results of the examinations held in February and June 1952. From this list candidates are being allotted as and when their turn for selection is reached for allotment with due regard to the reservation rule."

Construction of a syphon across Vadavar.

* 599 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of a syphon across Vadavar and the excavation of Vadavar left side channel were taken up in the year 1951-52 under intensive cultivation scheme in the South Arcot Division;

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(b) whether the works have since been postponed;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) what is the estimated cost of these works; and

(e) when the Government propose to complete the works?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) The excavation of Vadavar left side channel alone was taken up in the year 1951-52.

" (b) Yes.

" (c) The postponement was due to some modifications in the original proposal.

" (d) The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1,35,600 which includes a provision of Rs. 8,950 and Rs. 47,000, respectively for the two sub-works referred to in clause (a) of the question.

" (e) By 31st August 1953."

Investment of Judicial powers to some of the officers of the Revenue Department.

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

(a) whether there is any proposal now pending with the Government for the implementation of the suggestion made by the Judicial Separation Enquiry Committee in regard to the Investment of Judicial powers to some of the officers of the Revenue department and officers of the Administrative Service; and

(b) if so, whether the protest raised by the Bar Association, Madras, in this regard will be taken into consideration?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—" (a) Presumably, the hon. Member refers to the suggestions of the Committee of Enquiry relating to appointments to posts of district magistrates and sub-magistrates in the transitional stage. These and other recommendations of the Committee of Enquiry are being examined by Government in consultation with the concerned heads of departments.

" (b) All informed opinion will be taken into consideration especially if such opinion is disinterested."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—" Sir, may I know whether the suggestions made by the Judicial Separation Enquiry Committee have been taken into consideration by the Government and have they come to any conclusions? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—" Sir, they are being examined."

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—" Sir, will it not be a direct negation of the principle of separation of the executive and the judiciary, if for any reason the Revenue officials are going to be invested with judicial powers? "

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"Sir, the Government will examine it and will not break principles."

Number of surveyors in the State.

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

(a) the number of surveyors working in each district in the State and the nature of work attended to by them; and

(b) whether the Government propose to abolish the posts of surveyors?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) A statement^a showing the number of surveyors working in each district in the State is placed on the table of the House. The district, taluk, town and panchayat surveyors attend to the maintenance of Revenue records and registration in the districts. The special surveyors attend to various items of miscellaneous survey work, such as land acquisition for projects, land colonization schemes, roads, etc., street surveys for municipalities and panchayat boards, and the bulk of them attend to the survey of the estates taken over under the Abolition Act.

" (b) No."

Lease of timber in the forests of Nilambur and Wynaad Divisions.

* 602 Q.—SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether in the case of fixing the lease by auction of timber forests in Nilambur and Wynaad divisions, any upset price is fixed for auction; and

(b) the designation of the officer who confirms the lease?

THE HON. DR. NAGAN GOUDA:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) All sales not exceeding the value of Rs. 10,000 per unit are confirmed by the District Forest Officer and those in excess over this limit by the Conservator."

Disposal of representations made by Legislators.

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

(a) the procedure adopted now by the Government in attending to representations made by Legislators and Public Bodies; and

(b) whether Public Bodies and Legislators may expect an acknowledgment in respect of their reports and representations in the first instance and an intimation as to the results thereof later on?

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 549 infra.

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (a) & (b) Communications received from the Members of Legislature and public bodies are generally acknowledged and usually copies of final orders are also sent to them. As regards the procedure to be followed in regard to representations received from Members of Legislature, a copy^a of G.O. No. 785, Public (Elections), dated 18th August 1926, containing the instructions issued in the matter is placed on the table of the House. Instructions have also been issued as long ago as in 1938 that in the interest of good administration, an easy relationship should be established between district officers and representatives of the people in the Legislature, representations made by Members of the Legislature on general matters as distinguished from advocacy on behalf of particular individuals will be received by the district officers concerned and duly examined and disposed of or reported to Government." I may also add, Sir, that in all the history of representations in this State, during the last one year more representations have been received from Members of the Legislature than in any previous period of the history of our State."

MR. SPEAKER:—" Question hour is now over and the rest of the questions and answers will be printed in the proceedings "

Release of prisoners from jails.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that some prisoners were released in recent months before their term to relieve congestion in jails;

(b) if so, how many; and

(c) of those released, how many were politicals and how many non-politicals?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (b) The total number of prisoners released from Jails in the State during the months of January, February and March 1953 is 3,088.

" (c) Of the 3,088 prisoners released, the number of prisoners belonging to the Communist Party is 16 and others 3,072."

Construction of the road to the top of Horsley Hills, Madanapalle taluk.

* 605 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) how much is so far spent on laying the famine road to the top of Horsley Hills (Madanapalle taluk); and

^a Printed as Appendix VII on pages 550-551 infra.

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(b) whether the Government propose to stop further spending on this?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a) A sum of Rs. 50,700 has been spent on laying the earthen road from the foot of Horsley Hills to the bungalow at the top.

“(b) The question whether any further amount should be spent on improving the road will be considered on receipt of a report called for from the Board of Revenue.”

Formation of new metalled roads in Andhra districts.

* 606 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any works relating to the formation of the new metalled roads or repairs to old ones, and minor irrigation works for which provisions were made in the year 1952-53 were stopped in Andhra districts;

(b) if so, how many such works were stopped and what was the total amount sanctioned for these works; and

(c) whether the sanctioned allotments were diverted to any work in places other than Andhra districts?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a), (b) & (c) No road works for which provision was made in 1952-53 were stopped in Andhra districts and the allotments diverted to other areas. Particulars in regard to Minor Irrigation works are not available and have been called for.”

Statistics of unemployed persons in the State.

* 607 Q.—SRI T. POTHARAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have got statistics of unemployed people in the State year-wise from 1948; and

(b) what steps the Government are taking to provide work for unemployed people?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) The Government have set up Employment Exchanges in each district which help to a very large extent to find suitable employments for unemployed people who seek employment through the Exchanges. They rely also on the Five-Year Plan to increase the field of employment.”

Grant of house-sites in Cuddapah district.

* 608 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of families that are given the benefit of housing facilities in the Cuddapah district during the year 1952-53;

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(b) the number of families that are given the benefit of housing facilities in the Cuddapah district during the year 1952-53; and

(c) out of the two categories that are mentioned above how many are provided free of cost and how many are provided after collecting half the cost of the house-sites in the Cuddapah district during the year 1952-53?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) 244.

“(b) No facilities other than provision of house-sites are at present given.

“(c) 322 families were provided house-sites free of cost and 22 families, after collecting half the cost of acquisition.”

Arrangements for Andhra State partition.

* 609 Q.—SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have appointed some of the Ministers to look to partition arrangements in pursuance of the decision of the Central Government to create the Andhra State;

(b) whether the Government have also appointed some of the senior officers of this State for the same purpose; and

(c) if the answers to the above are in the affirmative, what is the number and who are the members in both cases?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a), (b) & (c) The Secretariat Partition Committee consists of the following four officers:—

1. Sri S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S.
2. Sri O. Pulla Reddi, I.C.S.
3. Sri T. A. Varghese, I.C.S.
4. Sri V. K. Rao, I.C.S.

Sri Y. N. Sukthankar, I.C.S., of Government of India Secretariat will also assist in the work of this Committee in respect of the division of the Public Services.

The Ministers for Public Health, Finance, Education, Local Administration, Land Revenue and Rural Welfare will scrutinize the recommendations of the Partition Committee before they are considered by the Council of Ministers of the Madras Government and forwarded to the Government of India for final decision.”

Market price of the various varieties of timber.

* 610 Q.—SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government keep a regular record of the market price of the various varieties of timber that timber forests in Wynad and Nilambur Divisions produce from year to year; and

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(b) who fixes the prices at depots of timber run by the Government as per particulars in Form 34 of the Administration Report of the Forest Department?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) No regular record is maintained. Timber extracted departmentally in both the divisions are sold in public auction and the sale records will serve the purpose of the market price of timber

“(b) There are no depots wherein timber is sold at fixed rates as all sales are held by public auction or by calling for tenders if public auctions fail to fetch reasonable prices. Presumably the member refers to the valuation in Form 35 (not Form 34) of the administration report; if so, the valuation is based on the average rates obtained in the division, during the year.”

Price of paddy given to janmies in Malabar

* 611 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have fixed the price of paddy to be given to janmies by pattamdars and tenants in Malabar and, if so, what it is?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“No. Under sub-section (1) of section 51 of the Malabar Tenancy Act, the Collector of the district has to publish every month in the District Gazette, the current market price of paddy, etc., at the headquarters of each taluk and under sub-section (2) of that section, where the rent or michavaram payable in kind is to be paid in money, the paddy, etc., should be valued for the purpose of determining the sum due at the market price at the taluk headquarters last published under sub-section (1). There was some delay in publishing the price as required by the above section in Malabar district after the commencement of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act, 1951, on 15th March 1952. Instructions have been issued to the Collectors to see that the price is published every month in future without fail.”

Recruitment of Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies in 1952.

* 612 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government advertised for Senior Inspectors of Co-operative Societies in 1952;

(b) how many did the Government advertise for;

(c) how many the Government selected; and

(d) how many the Government appointed?

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

“(b) The Public Service Commission first invited applications for six vacancies. Subsequently, in April 1952, Government sanctioned the special recruitment of 100 Senior Inspectors. As, in response to its advertisement for six vacancies, the Commission received applications from about 570 candidates for the post of Senior Inspectors, it did not call for fresh applications for filling up the later vacancies.

“(c) 106, Sir.

“(d) 106 were appointed by the Registrar.”

Co-operative societies for handloom weavers.

* 613 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken to implement the scheme for helping handloom weavers by formation of co-operative societies, promised by the Hon. Minister for Finance in his last Budget speech;

(b) the amount of money advanced or utilized for this scheme; and

(c) the number of co-operative societies formed and the number of members enrolled and benefited?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) In June 1952, the Government sanctioned a Scheme for the relief of distress among handloom weavers in this State through the agency of co-operative societies. The Scheme assures the weavers of a subsistence wage and of continuous employment and also relieves them from the burden of marketing of cloth as far as possible. According to the scheme, weavers outside the co-operative fold have been admitted into the existing weavers' co-operative societies by advancing them interest-free loans at the rate of Rs. 25 each to enable them to pay the necessary share capital. The scheme has so far been introduced in 17 districts.

“(b) A sum of Rs. 1,21,610 has been disbursed towards interest-free loans. The central banks advanced a sum of Rupees 23,90,802 towards working capital to the weavers' co-operative societies working the relief scheme.

“(c) The following new societies were organized under the scheme besides working the scheme in some of the existing societies:—

- (1) Chambal Weavers' Co-operative Society—Malabar district.
- (2) Peria Veerasinghli Weavers' Co-operative Society—Coimbatore district.
- (3) Jakkampatti Weavers' Co-operative Society—Madurai district.

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Five thousand and eight weavers who were outside the co-operative fold have been admitted in all the weavers' co-operative societies working the relief scheme. In all, 25,021 weavers have benefited by the relief scheme in the State."

Cost of publishing "Five-Year Development Plans" in regional languages.

* 614 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of publishing the books "Five-Year Development Plans" in regional languages of each district;

(b) whether the Government earned any profit by sales of those books and if so, the approximate amount; and

(c) whether the Government noticed any inaccuracies in those publications?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) The actual cost of production of the districtwise pamphlets entitled ‘Five Years Progress’ was Rs. 4,79,431.

“(b) No. The price fixed was very nominal and there was no intention of making any profit.

“(c) No glaring inaccuracies in these publications have been brought to the notice of the Government.”

Deputy Collectors promoted as Collectors.

* 615 Q.—SRI K. M. SEETHI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Deputy Collectors promoted as Collectors in the past three years;

(b) the number of Muslim Deputy Collectors, if any, so promoted; and

(c) the number of Muslim Deputy Collectors available for promotion during that period?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) Twelve Deputy Collectors were promoted as Collectors or to equivalent posts since 1950 to date.

“(b) One Muslim Deputy Collector was promoted as Collector during this period.

“(c) A Deputy Collector becomes available for promotion as Collector when he has attained sufficient experience and made good record in his work. Actual promotion depends also on suitable vacancies. It may be presumed that the promotion of one Muslim Deputy Collector satisfied these conditions. May I take this opportunity to deprecate questions based on the idea of communal representation in making promotions in the public services?”

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Allegations against the President of Co-operative Stores in Tindivanam.

* 616 Q.—SRI M. VENUGOPALA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether any defalcation to the extent of Rs. 10,000 and more was reported against the President of the Co-operative Stores in Tindivanam;

(b) whether it is a fact that the auditors disclosed the above defalcation; and

(c) in what stage the enquiry into the defalcation is?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“(a) & (b) No, Sir. The auditor pointed out certain irregularities in the maintenance of the account of the stores.

“(c) The irregularities pointed out by the auditor have been investigated by the Deputy Registrar as a result of which the stores has filed five arbitration references against the ex-president and other office-bearers for the recovery of a sum of Rs. 10,261-0-10 in all, being the loss caused to the stores by them.”

Recovery of cost of articles from the staff of King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

* 617 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount recovered from the salaries of nursing orderlies, totis, latchies, etc., for the month of January 1953 in King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, for alleged loss of articles; and

(b) from how many it was recovered?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Rs. 96-0-2.

“(b) The cost of missing linen was recovered from 43 nursing orderlies; 2 attendants (male and female); 24 totis (male and female); and 3 sweepers.

The cost of lost or broken articles of furniture, crockery and instruments was recovered from 15 nursing orderlies (male and female) and two female totis.”

Lease by auction of certain poramboke lands in Nediyrup village, Ernad taluk.

* 618 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether poramboke lands in R.S. No. 562/1-12 in Nediyrup village, Ernad taluk, Malabar district, were leased in auction on 15th October 1952; and, if so, how many acres, to whom and for what amount?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The lands in R.S. No. 562/1, 2, 4 to 8, 10 to 12 in Nediyrup village, Ernad taluk, Malabar district, are not poramboke

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lands but are bought-in lands purchased by the Government. They were sold in auction on 25th October 1952. The site has not yet been confirmed.

"A statement* showing the extent of the lands sold, the names of the purchasers and the price fetched at the sale is placed on the table of the House."

Deep-sea fishing trawler for the use of the Government.

* 619 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether some two years ago the 'Malabar Fisheries' offered the use of a deep-sea fishing trawler for the use of the Government on rent; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, why the offer was not accepted?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) & (b) In the year 1950, a trawler 'Nautilus' of the Malabar Fishing Company at Cochin along with other vessels belonging to Messrs. Grunton & Co., Cochin, was inspected with a view to purchase them for giving training on Navigation to the students of the Fisheries Technological Station at Tuticorin. The vessel 'Nautilus' was found to be an old one completely stripped of all trawling equipments and if purchased would have been a very costly one for maintenance as a fishing vessel. The Government had therefore to drop the proposal for the purchase of the vessel.”

The Budameru diversion scheme.

* 620 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the progress so far made in respect of the preliminary enquiries of the Budameru diversion scheme in Krishna district;

(b) when it is expected to be completed; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of the work?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) The preliminary investigation of the Budameru Diversion Scheme has been completed and the Superintending Engineer has submitted rough plans and approximate estimates to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) for scrutiny.

“(c) About Rs. 26,00,000 for works or Rs. 33,83,000 including direct and indirect charges.”

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Retrenchment in the Madras Electric Tramways Company, Limited.

* 621 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government took any action to stop retrenchment in the Madras Electric Tramways Company, Limited, and to what effect?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The Company applied for permission to retrench 290 workers to the Industrial Tribunal, Madras, and the Tribunal permitted retrenchment of only 132 workers but the company closed all work on 12th April 1953. The Government have ordered the prosecution of the management and also referred the dispute regarding the closure of the place of employment to the workers to a Special Industrial Tribunal for adjudication.”

Modification of Malayalam script.

* 622 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government received recently any communication or report from the Travancore-Cochin State or from the Travancore University with regard to the modification of Malayalam script?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“No.”

Relief to the fishermen in Malabar coast.

* 623 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have got any scheme with them to help the fishermen living in the coastal areas of Malabar so as to relieve the present acute unemployment prevailing among them?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“The Member evidently refers to the failure of the fishing season and the consequent unemployment in the West Coast. It has been ascertained that there is distress in the entire coast of Valian-gode due to want of catches for the last few months consequent on the disappearance of shoals of mackerel throughout the coast this year. But the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Calicut, has reported in January this year, that there are catches of Sardines on a minor scale, and that this is a hopeful sign. It has also been ascertained from the Director of Fisheries that the causes for the failure of the fishing season are only temporary.”

Forfeiture of the book called 'Yerra Jandalu'.

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

(a) whether orders were passed by the Government for the forfeiture of a book called “Yerra Jandalu” (Red flag); and

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

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b), Yes, the Government have, on the certificate of the Advocate-**General, Madras, that Part I of the book contains objectionable matter within the meaning of section 3 of the Press (Objectionable Matter) Act, 1951, passed orders declaring copies of this part of the book forfeited to Government under Section 11 of the Act. This action was taken after the Hyderabad Government took action on the same lines and as the book was printed and published in this State. The reasons for this action are that it contains passages which are calculated to incite and encourage persons to resort to violence and sabotage, to seduce members of the police forces from allegiance and duty and undermine Government.**”

Improvements to the Government Hospital at Nellore.

* 625 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the improvements made to the Government Hospital, Nellore, by way of (1) accommodation, (2) staff and (3) new buildings, if any, from 1946 to 1952?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“A statement * is place on the table of the House.”

Allegations against the panchayatdars of the Madakasira Co-operative Credit Society.

* 626 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been made to Government and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies that the panchayatdars of the Madakasira Co-operative Credit Society are functioning illegally and against the circulars of the Registrar, No. D, 19569/47-14, dated 28th May 1947, and R.C. No. 173075/49-B, dated 22nd December 1949; and

(b) if so, the dates of the receipt of such representations and the action taken by the Government?

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

“(b) A copy of the petition signed by Sri R. Siddana Gowd, M.L.A., and addressed to the Deputy Registrar, Anantapur, was received by the Registrar on 1st April 1953. Another copy of the petition was received by the Government on 6th April 1953.”

Contour bunding in Madanapalle East and West Firkas.

* 627 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are considering to start contour bunding in Madanapalle East and West Firkas; and

(b) if so, when?

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

“(b) The Scheme was taken up in the first week of April 1953. The preliminary operations connected with the Scheme are being conducted.”

Investigation of the Kallar river scheme.

* 628 Q.—SRI A. S. SUBBARAJ: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the investigation of the Kallar scheme has been taken up in consultation with the Travancore State, and if so, with what result?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The scheme was examined in consultation with the Travancore and Cochin Government and it was found that the project would not help to store adequate quantities of water, would be prohibitively costly and that the expenditure would not be commensurate with the benefit expected.”

Award of the Tribunal on the lock-out of the Mampuram Tile Factory in Malabar.

* 629 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government did not enforce the award of the Appellate Tribunal on the lock-out of the Mampuram Tile Factory in Malabar; and

(b) whether the Government received any representation regarding the same; and if so, what action has been taken by the Government?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) No award has been given by the Labour Appellate Tribunal on the question of lock-out of the Mampuram Tile and Clay Works, Limited, Tirurangadi. But the Appellate Tribunal has given a decision dismissing the appeal filed by the Management against the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore.”

“(b) Yes, Sir. The Labour Officer, Kozhikode, has issued a notice to the Management asking them to show cause why the award of the Industrial Tribunal has not been implemented and their reply is awaited. The claims of the workers for the amounts due to them under the said award are being verified by the Labour Officer.”

Residential scholarship grants to Harijan students.

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

(a) the total number of residential scholarship grants to Harijan students studying in (a) Andhra area, (b) Madras City and (c) Residuary State; and

(b) the amount spent under each category during the year 1952-53?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—

“(a) (i) Andhra area (including Bellary district).	1,209
(ii) Madras City	415
(iii) Residuary State	686
	RS.
“(b) Andhra area (including Bellary district)	3,69,814
Madras City	2,12,570
Residuary State	2,35,843

Famine relief works in Bellamkonda Firka, Sattenapalle taluk.

* 631 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any petition on 31st January 1953 from the villagers of Bellamkonda Firka, Sattenapalle taluk, Guntur district, regarding famine relief measures in the taluk; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b) No petition dated 31st January 1953 was received either by the Government or by the Board of Revenue or by the Collector of Guntur from the villagers of Bellamkonda firka Sattenapalle taluk, Guntur district, regarding famine relief measures in that taluk. The Collector of Guntur however received a petition on the subject, dated 19th February 1953 but no action was taken on the petition as the condition of standing crop was generally fair, labour was available and food and fodder were also available and hence no relief measures were warranted.”

Affiliation of Travancore-Cochin State to the Madras State.

* 632 Q.—SRI C. AHMED KUTTY: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the State Government have received any communication from the Government of India regarding the affiliation of Travancore-Cochin State to the Madras State?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The answer is in the negative.”

Appointment of Co-operative Deputy Registrars in Cuddapah.

* 633 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to bifurcate the district of Cuddapah into two divisions and appoint one Deputy Registrar to be in charge of each division, and if so, when the proposal would be implemented?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“No, Sir.”

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Repairs to the bridges over the River Varaha.

* 634 Q.—SRI RAJA SAGI SURYANARAYANA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to repair the bridge over the River Varaha at Cheedi Gummala on Narasipatnam-Krishnadevipatnam road and the bridge between Makavarappalam and Kandala Agraharam this year?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“There was only a causeway at each place. The answer is in the negative.”

New buses in Madras City.

* 635 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) how many new buses were put up on the road as a result of tramway lock-out;

(b) how many drivers and conductors were employed in these buses; and

(c) how many of them were ex-tramway employees?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Three new buses were put on the road. Thirty-eight more vehicles have been added to the fleet operating in the City (1) by withdrawing some vehicles from the mofussil and suburban routes and (2) by expediting repairs to vehicles in the workshops. In addition, 13 lorries were requisitioned from the Civil Supplies Transport Unit.

“(b) The crew required for the additional vehicles were found from amongst the existing strength of drivers and conductors. The Civil Supplies lorries are being driven by their own drivers.

“(c) None.”

Government Advertisements for the Telugu daily ‘Visalandhra’.

* 636 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the advertisements of the various departments of the State Government are given to ‘Visalandhra’, a Telugu daily coming from Vijayavada; and

(b) if not, on what grounds they are not given?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) In respect of any advertisement at Government cost, the Government take into account mainly the extent of circulation of papers among the classes of persons whom it is the object of Government to reach. No occasion has so far arisen in which effective and useful publicity could in the opinion of Government be obtained for Government advertisements through the medium of the Visalandhra.”

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The Madras Village Panchayats Act.

* 637 Q.—SRI C. KUNHIRAMA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state when the Government propose to implement the provisions of the Madras Village Panchayats Act and how?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“The Madras Village Panchayats Act, 1950, has been brought into force with effect from the 1st April 1951. The constitution of new panchayats under the provisions of this Act will be taken up after the reconstitution of the existing panchayats by holding elections to them is completed.”

Increase in the charge for impounding animals.

* 638 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any increase in the charges for impounding bull (ox), cow, buffalo, camel, pig, horse and ass between 1946 and 1952; and if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Yes, Sir. Twice. There was an increase in the rate by 50 per cent with effect from 1st October 1948 and a further increase of 25 per cent with effect from 1st October 1950. The rates were increased with effect from 1st October 1948 and again from 1st October 1950 on the ground that the rates of fines previously in force were not sufficiently deterrent.”

Selection of Assistant Surgeons.

* 639 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) was a Doctor holding M.B.B.S., D.T.M. & H (Eng.), M.R.C.P. (Lond.), given a rank lower than an L.M.P. in the recent selection of Assistant Surgeons; and

(b) what was the basis on which the Government required the Public Service Commission to make selections of Assistant Surgeons and fix their relative rank?

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

“(b) The Madras Public Service Commission was asked to recruit 352 candidates for appointment as Assistant Surgeons. No special instructions were issued to the Commission in respect of the basis of recruitment or fixation of relative rank of the selected candidates. The recruitment was done in accordance with the normal statutory rules in force.”

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Road and irrigation works in Guntur.

* 640 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government received any memorandum from the Collector of Guntur regarding the road and irrigation works to be taken up as famine works in the year 1952-53;

(b) what are the works recommended in that memorandum; and

(c) what action the Government have taken or propose to take on his recommendation?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b) A programme of relief works for 1952-53 was received by the Board of Revenue from the Collector of Guntur in April 1952. The Collector recommended the execution of three Tank Works, 58 R.W.S. works, three Minor Irrigation works, eight Food Production works, two road works and the Pittambanda Reservoir work.

“(c) Three Minor Irrigation works were sanctioned by the Board of Revenue. The Collector was also permitted to take up 36 Rural Water-supply works as a special case. The sanction of three Public Works Department Tank works was recommended to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation by the Board while the Executive Engineer, Nellore, was requested to start certain food production works. The Government also sanctioned a full grant of Rs. 85,230 for the formation of a road from Vinukonda to Mupparajuvaripalem (via) Nusendla.”

Construction of a road from Byndoor (South Kanara) to Sagor (Mysore State).

* 641 Q.—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government to construct a road from Byndoor in South Kanara district to Sagor in Mysore State via Ganganad-Karni, and if so, what steps have been taken by the Government in the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“There is no proposal under the consideration of the Government to construct the road referred to.”

Construction of Thekkil bridge, South Kanara district.

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

(a) what is the total amount sanctioned by the Government for the construction of the Thekkil bridge in South Kanara district;

(b) what is the amount spent so far; and

(c) when the work will be completed?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) Rs. 10-10 lakhs.

“(b) Rs. 7;52 lakhs to the end of February 1953.

“(c) Before the end of 1953.”

Allegations against the President of East Godavari District Board.

* 643 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received any representation, dated the 11th June 1952, from Sri N. Ganapathi Rao of East Godavari alleging corruption against the President of East Godavari District Board and asking for immediate enquiry; and

(b) if so, the action taken so far?

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

“(b) The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards, who made necessary enquiries, is satisfied that there is nothing against the integrity of the President, District Board, East Godavari. No action is, therefore, called for.”

Lands reserved for depressed classes in Wandiwash and Cheyyar taluks.

* 644 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total extent of land reserved for depressed classes in Wandiwash and Cheyyar taluks; and

(b) whether these lands are under the direct enjoyment of the Harijans?

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

	ACS.
“(a) Wandiwash	2,107.07
Cheyyar	1,471.28

“(b) In Wandiwash taluk all the lands are under the direct enjoyment of Harijans.

“In Cheyyar taluk all the lands except those lying waste are under the direct enjoyment of the Harijans.”

Managers of the District Co-operative Central Banks.

* 645 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Joint Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras in charge of Central Co-operative Banks has been in the course of his tours in Southern Districts attending the Board of Management meetings of the District Co-operative Central Banks and insisting on the said Banks appointing departmental men as replacements of the non-official employees working as Managers and whether the said Joint

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Registrar was threatening the Banks that in case they do not appoint departmental men as directed the Reserve Bank of India would be induced to stop credit facilities to such Banks which refuse to act up to his advice; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Eluru (West Godavari district) has been insisting on the Board of Management of the West Godavari District Co-operative Central Bank, taking in Departmental men as Manager and Secretary threatening the Board that in case they do not take in departmental men as directed the Board will be superseded, under the Co-operative Societies Act?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) No, Sir.”

Construction of a bridge across the River Pennar at Nellore.

* 646 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the estimated cost of expenditure to construct a bridge across the River Pennar at Nellore; and

(b) what is the revised estimate if any?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) Rs. 23 lakhs.

“(b) A revised estimate is being finalised, and the final figure arrived at has to be approved by the Central Government. It is not therefore possible to indicate the amount now.”

Special Officers for the District Boards.

* 647 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have put any proposal before the District Boards for the appointment of Special Officers to take over the administration of District Boards in the State pending elections; and

(b) whether the Government received any unanimous resolution of the Malabar District Board passed recently regarding the appointment of Special Officers and the question of election?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a) No. There is, however, a proposal to appoint Special Officers to District Boards from the dates on which the term of office of the existing members expires. The District Boards were not consulted on this proposal.

“(b) Yes.”

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) ARRESTS AND REPRESSION OF THE LANDLESS POOR CULTIVATORS OF TUMMAROCODE VILLAGE OF PALNAD TALUK, GUNTUR DISTRICT.

10-30 a.m. **MR. SPEAKER:**—"The hon. Member, Sri V. Sri Krishna, gave notice of an adjournment motion two days ago regarding arrests and repression of the poor cultivators of Tummarocode village and I ruled it out of order. I think, the same motion put in different words and signed by fourteen non-members of this House, has been brought to me. It reads as follows:—

"That the House stands adjourned to discuss an urgent specific matter of public importance, namely, the continued arrests and repression of the landless poor cultivators of Tummarocode village of Palnad taluk, Guntur district, from 4th July up to this date."

In the adjournment motion which the hon. Member gave notice of the other day, the hon. Member has omitted the date 'from 4th July'. I wish to know what the hon. Member, Sri V. Sri Krishna, has to say on this adjournment motion."

* **SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:**—"I wish to say that my motion is based . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Have I not ruled a similar motion out of order? Then, how can you bring the same motion again?"

* **SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:**—"The present adjournment motion is not the same as the previous one. The grounds on which the present motion is based are different."

MR. SPEAKER:—"What are those grounds?"

* **SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:**—"The arguments put forward to convince you, Sir, with regard to the previous adjournment motion are different from the arguments which we wish to put forward now in respect of the present adjournment motion. The previous adjournment motion related to an order by Government. The present adjournment motion relates to arrests which have taken place during the first week of this month and subsequently up till now. Poor cultivators are being taken into custody, and beaten. They have not been released yet."

MR. SPEAKER:—"An adjournment motion on this subject had been ruled out of order. I cannot understand how a similar motion can be brought again, whatever the arguments may be in respect of this motion."

* **SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:**—"Sir, the Government are responsible for the arrests."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This is not a question of any public interest. I wish to know what Mr. Venkateswarlu has to say on the subject?"

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"The previous adjournment motion relates to incidents connected with the Forest department. The present adjournment motion is connected with the Police department for which the Hon. Chief Minister, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, is responsible. There is a marked difference between the two adjournment motions. Ninety-four arrests have so far been made and lathi charges are still going on."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The matter comes under 'day-to-day administration'."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"The point I wish to say is that arrests are still going on."

MR. SPEAKER:—"According to the hon. Member, arrests have been going on from 1952."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Arrests are going on even to-day."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This motion relates to 'day-to-day administration'. I therefore rule it out of order."

(2) MANHANDLING AND USING OF PHYSICAL FORCE BY THE POLICE AGAINST SRI V. VEERASAMI, M.P., ON 14TH JULY 1953, NEAR THE ASSEMBLY PREMISES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member, Sri A. Govindaswami, has given notice of an adjournment motion. 'That the House stands adjourned to discuss an urgent specific matter of public importance, namely, the manhandling and using of physical force by the Police against V. Veeraswami, a Member of Parliament, on the 14th July 1953 in the Mount Road near the Assembly premises while he was coming along the road with two other members of Dravida Kazhagam to make a peaceful and lawful demonstration against the new educational policy of the Chief Minister.'"

The ruling I gave on a previous adjournment motion relating to arrests of members holds good in this case also."

(Sri A. Govindaswami rose to speak.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The adjournment motion is clearly out of order. I am not going to allow the hon. Member to speak on the motion."

Point of information.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, on a point of order. At the time of the last Budget session, when we were discussing the Education Demand, a promise was made to place before the House an amending Bill to extend the jurisdiction of the Andhra University to include Rayalaseema area. As the

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Bill to provide for the formation of the Andhra State is being discussed by the House, I should like to know at what stage the matter is.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member asked me this question and I requested him to refer the matter to the Hon. Minister in charge of Education. Instead, the Hon. Member is raising a point of order on the subject."

(Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu rose to speak.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hon. Members wishing to raise points of information may meet me in my Chambers before raising them on the Floor of the House, and have their doubts cleared. We shall now proceed to the next item on the agenda."

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—cont.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I beg to move that—

'The proposed Andhra State Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration.'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the proposed Andhra State Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration.'

"There are about 280 amendments. I wish to suggest an easy method by which we can go through all these amendments. The Long Title for instance has five amendments. I will ask the hon. Members who have given notice of amendments to the Long Title to move them formally. After they are moved and seconded, we shall have a discussion on the clause as well as all the amendments. Then we can put them to vote one by one. It is not possible to discuss separately each of these 280 and odd amendments."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Our difficulty in accepting the suggestion is this. Of course in some cases we can accept your suggestion, Sir. But there are cases where amendments differ materially from one another."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will put one by one all the amendments to the vote of the House, and that will meet the objection."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"If it had been any other Bill I would have accepted the suggestion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will give the hon. Members full scope for discussion."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Unless every amendment is discussed separately . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The voting on the amendments will be carried out separately."

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"I want even the discussion on the amendments separately."

MR. SPEAKER:—"In that case, the same arguments only will be repeated."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I was surprised at the academical proposal made by Sri Venkateswarlu. When a single subject is covered by a number of amendments, necessarily the discussion will cover all the amendments relating to that subject. There is no object in dialectic isolation of one amendment from another. It is better that the amendments are moved as the Hon. Speaker has suggested and that discussion takes place on the comparative merits of the amendments, and then the result taken separately."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"To an extent, what you say, Sir, is all right. But when we come to schedules . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"For schedules we can adopt a different method."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"If two clauses which may either be inter-connected or which may relate to different matters . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am going to take up the Bill only clause by clause."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I understood the Hon. Speaker to say that the clauses will be taken up separately for discussion."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"I would like to submit, Sir, that every amendment should be taken up ^{a.m.} by itself. Then there is the advantage of discussing and voting upon specific amendments and thereby a lot of time will be saved. Had it been any other Bill, we would have accepted your suggestion. But here there are difficulties. This is a most important Bill and that is why the procedure which we used to follow previously may be changed this time."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Wherever there is difficulty, let the hon. Member inform me."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I request that clause 2 may be taken up first and the Long Title and clause 1 may be taken up at the end."

Clause 2.

MR. SPEAKER:—"There are no amendments to clause 2. I pass on to clause 3."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—"On a point of order, Sir. What happened to the privilege motion of which I gave notice yesterday?"

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri K. P. Gopalan has given notice of a motion and not yourself."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—"I also gave notice of a privilege motion yesterday in the morning."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Hundreds of motions are being given to me daily in my room. Anyhow, I will look into my file."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"On a point of order, Sir. I want to know whether all the amendments would be put for voting. There are some amendments which affect the interests of Kannada. If the total number of votes on any issue is going to be the deciding factor, I would like to point out that the Kannada people are absolutely in a minority in this House and all such differences must be very carefully looked into by the Parliament."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"With reference to the statement of the hon. Member coming from South Kanara, I would like to make it clear. Sir, with regard to the procedure of this House nothing is going to depend upon numbers in a matter of this kind. Certainly the Members representing the Kannada area are in a minority and it may be the same with reference to other matters in a different way. Nothing will depend upon numbers. That is why the entire proceedings are going to the Parliament and they will exactly say where the division has taken place, why it has taken place and in what manner it has taken place. So we need not have any anxiety about numbers in these matters."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMAINAM:—"Clauses 3 and 4 relate to territories which would form the Andhra State and the territory which should be tacked on to the Mysore State. Only after these clauses are disposed of, the Government amendment relating to the appointment of a Boundary Commission will come up. So I suggest that we may take up clause 3 now."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now take up the amendment relating to the headline to Part II. The hon. Member Sri D. Krishnamurthy will move his amendment."

Head line to Part II.

* SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER:—" (9) Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely,—

'After the words, "Formation of Andhra State" insert the words "Tamil State".'

"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே. இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்ததின் நோக்கம் என்னவென்றால், ஆந்திர மாகாணம் அமைப்பதோடு மாத்திரம் இருந்துவிடாது உடனேயே தமிழ் மாகாணத்தையும் அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்பதுதான். அதற்காகத்தான் ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிந்தவுடன் பாக்கி யிருப்பதை சென்னை மாகாணம் என்று சொல்லாமல் தமிழ் மாகாணம் என்று அமைக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவே இந்தத் திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். இதை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டும்."

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SRI M. PALANIANDI:—"Sir, I second the amendment."

The following amendments were then moved by the Members in whose names they were standing and duly seconded:—

Clause 3.

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—

10 "This House resolves that for clause 3 (1), the following shall be substituted:—

'3. *Formation of Andhra State.*—(1) Subject to section 4, as from the appointed day, there shall be formed a Part A State to be known as the State of Andhra comprising the territories which immediately before that day were comprised in Srikakulam, Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna Guntur, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts and in the Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg taluks and the firkas of Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi of Bellary district in the State of Madras and the said territories shall thereupon cease to form part of the State of Madras.'

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—

11 "This House recommends that provision be made for the deletion of the words 'and in the Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg taluks of Bellary district' and for the insertion of the words 'and Bellary' between the words 'Chittoor' and 'districts' in clause 3 and for the deletion of clause 4."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—

12 In sub-clause (1), after the word "taluks" occurring in the seventh line, insert the words "and Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi firkas of Bellary taluk".

SRI M. RAJESWARRA RAO:—

13 After the words "Alur, Adoni", delete the word "and" and substitute the words "Moka, Rupanagudi and Bellary firkas of Bellary taluk" after the word "Rayadurg".

SRI IJARI SIRASAPPA:—

14 Omit the words "and in the Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg taluks of Bellary district in the State of Madras" occurring in lines 6 and 7 of sub-clause (1).

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—

16 Add after "Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg taluks", the following:—

"Moka Rupanagudi, Bellary firkas including Bellary town in Bellary taluk in Bellary district and Gudiyatham taluk in North Arcot district and Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks in Salem district in Madras State; Kolar, Bangalore, Chitaldrug and Tumkur in Mysore State; Hyderabad, Mahaboobnagar, Adilabad, Nizamabad, Medak, Karimnagar, Warangal, Nalgonda districts and

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Tanalur taluk in Osmanabad district and Gadwal and Alampur taluk in Raichur district in Hyderabad State; Bastar, Chanda districts in Madhya Pradesh State, Kuroput district and Berhampur, Parlakimedi, Ganjam taluk in Ganjam district, Orissa State."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—

17 In line 7, after the words "Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district", insert the following words:—

"Bellary town and Bellary rural along with five villages in Bellary firka, namely,—

- | | |
|---------------|---------------|
| (1) Andrahalu | (4) Bisalalli |
| (2) Alakundi | (5) Minchari |
| (3) B. Goullu | |

and seventeen villages in Moka firka, namely,—

- | | |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| (1) Moka | (10) Bommanahal |
| (2) Eragudi | (11) B. Naganahalli |
| (3) B. D. Halli | (12) Sankanakal |
| (4) Chaganur | (13) Balichinta |
| (5) Tambaralli | (14) G.M. Halli |
| (6) Mallapuram | (15) Karekal |
| (7) M. Gonal | (16) Veerapuram |
| (8) Jalihal | (17) Sindavalam |
| (9) Benekal | |

and nineteen villages of Rupanagudi firka of Bellary district."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—

18 In clause 3, after the words "Chittoor districts", insert the words "except Tiruttani, Vallaraneri (Palamaneri), Kanquenthikuppam, Puthur, Sankaragiri (Tirupathi) and Chittoor taluks in that district".

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR:—

20 In sub-clause (1), after the words "Chittoor districts", insert the words "excluding the taluks of Kuppam, Chittoor, Puthur, Punganur, Kalahasti and Tiruttani".

New proviso.

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—

21 Add the following proviso to clause 3, sub-clause (1):—

"Provided that the Government of India do take necessary steps to finally settle the boundaries of the Madras, Andhra and Mysore, Orissa, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh States, either by mutual agreement between the States concerned or by a Boundary Commission or Commissions and that the districts concerned may thereupon be reformed accordingly."

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SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—

25 Add the following at the end of sub-clause (1):—

"Provided that such predominantly Tamil-speaking areas of Chittoor district as may be so determined by any Boundary Commission to be set up by the Union Government shall merge back into the Residuary State of Madras as and from the date fixed therefor by the relevant authorities."

Sub-clause (2).

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—

26 "This House resolves that in clause 3 (2), after the words 'taluk of Rayadrug', the words 'and the said firkas of Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi' shall be inserted."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—

27 For the existing sub-clause, substitute the following:—

"(2) Without prejudice to the power of the State Government to alter hereafter the extent and boundaries of districts, the said taluks of Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug and the three firkas of Moka, Rupanagudi and Bellary of Bellary taluk and the taluks of Dhone and Pattikonda of Kurnool district and the taluks of Kalyandrug and Gooty of Anantapur district shall be amalgamated and become a new district known as Bellary district."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—

28 "This House recommends that sub-clause (2) be deleted."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—

30 In sub-clause (2), after the words "Anantapur district," insert the following words:—

"and Bellary town and five villages in Bellary firka and seventeen villages in Moka firka and nineteen villages in Rupanagudi firka shall be added to Kurnool district."

New sub-clause (3).

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—

31 "This House resolves that after clause 3 (2), the following shall be added:—

"(3) As soon as may be after the appointed day the President shall appoint a Boundary Commission to demarcate the Telugu-speaking areas in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem in the State of Madras and in the districts of Kolar, Tumkur, Chitaldrug and Bangalore in the State of Mysore which are contiguous to the Andhra State and on such demarcation the areas so demarcated shall form part of the State of Andhra."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—

32 Add at the end the following:—

"(3) Boundary Commissions be set up on or within one month after the appointed day to re-demarcate the boundary

[Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu] [17th July 1953]

between the States of Mysore and Andhra, especially the disputed areas in Adoni, Alur and Rayadurg taluks, Anantapur, Bellary, Tumkur, Kolar and Bangalore districts, and also the boundary between the States of Madras and Andhra, especially the disputed areas in Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and Chittoor districts, the basis for such demarcation being the language and contiguity taking the village as the lowest unit for the purpose of such demarcation."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU:—

33 "This Assembly recommends that in clause 3, the following sub-clause (3) may be added:—

(3) The three firkas of Bellary, namely, Moka, Rupanagudi and Bellary including Bellary town shall remain in the Residuary State of Madras pending the results of a plebiscite to decide to which State (Andhra or Mysore) the people is to be attached, and the deficit, if any, resulting from the administration of these firkas shall be borne by the Andhra State.' "

General.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDRAM:—

34 "This House recommends to the Parliament of India that clause 2 of the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be amended by adding a section after sub-section (1) which will provide for the appointment of a Boundary Commission within six months of the appointed day which shall go into the question of demarcation of the boundaries between the Madras and Andhra States on the basis of the following principle:—

'If an area is contiguous to a State and contains a population the majority of whom speak the language of the State that area shall form part of that State. In implementing this principle the villages shall be the units for the purpose of determining their areas which are to join this or that State.' "

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—

35 "That Boundary Commissions be set up on the appointed day or within one month after, to enquire into the border disputes between the Andhra State and Mysore State on the one hand and the Andhra State and the Residuary Madras State on the other and adjust the present boundaries of the abovementioned States on the basis of language, and contiguity villagewar."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—

36 Add the following at the end:—

"That Boundary Commissions be set up on or within one month after the appointed day to re-demarcate the boundaries between the States of Mysore and Andhra on the one hand and Madras and Andhra on the other on the basis of language and contiguity with village as basis."

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—

37 "That the Boundary Commission set up to determine the boundary between Mysore and Andhra States decide the question of including the bi-lingual area of Rupanagudi, Moka and Bellary firkas in either State, by means of a plebiscite."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—

38 "Whereas the district of Chittoor has been considered as an undisputed Telugu district for purposes of formation of the Andhra State and whereas disputes have been raised by the Tamilians living in the Tamilian territories of the district, this House recommends that a Boundary Commission be appointed to examine the claims of the Tamilians and that the decision of such Commission be given effect to before the 31st December 1953."

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—

39 "This Legislative Assembly resolves to request the Government of India for the constitution of two Boundary Commissions to demarcate the exact boundaries between the Andhra and the Mysore States on the one hand and the Andhra and the Madras States on the other after careful consideration of the language of the people and the contiguity of the area populated with people speaking the same language, taking the village as basic unit and thus revise and also to request to amend the Andhra State Bill providing for such boundary adjustments."

SRI L. LAKSHMAN DAS:—

41 "This House recommends to the Government of India to make a provision in the Bill for the early appointment of a Boundary Commission to determine all Telugu-speaking areas of Parlakimedi, Berhampore, Gunupur and Jeypore of Orissa State and Bustar of Madhya Pradesh State which are on the northern boundaries of the Andhra State."

SRI K. RAMAIAH CHOUDARY:—

42 Add the following sub-clause to sub-clause (2):—

"(2-a) After completion of the formation of Andhra State, Bellary firka, Bellary town, Moka, Rupanagudi firkas be added to the Andhra State."

SRI G. YALLAMANDA REDDI:—

43 Add at the end of sub-clause (2), the following:—

"A Boundary Commission shall be appointed by the President to re-demarcate exact boundaries between Andhra and Madras and between Andhra and Mysore on the basis of language and contiguity with the village as the basic unit."

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SRI N. GOPALA MENON:—

44 Add as sub-clause (3), the following:—

“(3) All disputes among the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore regarding the inclusion of a part of a district or territory in any one of the said States shall be referred to a Boundary Commission appointed for the purpose.”

11
a.m.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, I would like to mention a few words in modification of what my colleague said previously about the order of business in this connexion. After listening to the amendments that have been moved, it seems that we cannot separate the Government amendment referred to during the discussion. The amendment that is proposed to be moved by the Government reads as follows:—

(55-A.) * A clause should be included in this part of the Bill to the effect that, as soon as possible after the formation of the Andhra State, the President shall appoint one or more Boundary Commissions for inquiring into the disputes that have arisen in certain border areas, and for making recommendations as to any adjustments that may be necessary in respect of the boundary of the Andhra State in those areas.”

I think that this could be properly discussed along with the other amendments.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Amendments to clause 3 have been moved and hon. Members may move their amendments to clause 4 also. The Government amendment is common to both clause 3 and clause 4. That is why I think it will be better if we take up clause 4 also for discussion. That will be the proper way of doing things. Now, Mr. Varadachari may move his amendment to clause 4.”

Clause 4.

The following amendments were then moved by the Members in whose names they were standing and duly seconded:—

Sub-clause (1).

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—

45 “This House resolves that for clause 4 (1), the following shall be substituted:—

‘4. *Transfer of territory from Madras to Mysore.*—

(1) As from the appointed day there shall be added to the State of Mysore the territory which immediately before that day was comprised in the Bellary district other than the taluks of Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug and the firkas of Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi in the State of Madras and the said territory shall thereupon cease to form part of the State of Madras.’ ”

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—

46 “Resolved that for sub-clause (1), the following shall be substituted:—

‘(1) As from the appointed day there shall be added to the State of Mysore the territory which immediately before that day

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was comprised in the Bellary district other than the taluks of Alur, Adoni, Rayadrug and the firkas of Bellary, Moka, Rupanagudi in the State of Madras.

The President may, however, before the appointed day hold a plebiscite to elicit the opinion of the people of the firkas of Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi as to whether they desire those areas to be included in the Andhra State or the Mysore State and the President may carry out the wish of the majority of the people to affiliate the said areas or any part of the same to the Andhra State or the Mysore State, as the case may be.’ ”

Substitution by new clause.

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—

47 “This House recommends that a new clause be added in place of clause 4, providing for the appointment, as soon as may be, of Boundary Commissions to decide the Telugu-speaking areas in the Residuary State of Madras which are contiguous to the Andhra State, such as those in the districts of Salem, North Arcot and Chingleput, and for the transferring of such areas to the Andhra State by order of the President.”

New clause 4-A.

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—

48 “This House resolves that after clause 4, the following shall be inserted:—

‘4-A. As soon as may be before the appointed day, the President shall by plebiscite ascertain the opinion of the people in the firkas of Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi in the Bellary district in regard to the inclusion of the said firkas either in the State of Andhra or in the State of Mysore and in accordance with the wish of the majority of the people in those firkas ascertained by such plebiscite include the said firkas either in the State of Andhra or in the State of Mysore as the case may be.’ ”

Sub-clause (1).

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—

50 After the word “Rayadrug”, insert the words “and Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi firkas of Bellary taluk”.

SRI IJARI SIRASAPPA:—

51 In line 4 of sub-clause (1), for the words “taluks of Bellary district other than Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug”, substitute the words “district of Bellary”.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—

52 For the words “and Rayadrug”, substitute the words “Rayadrug taluk and Bellary, Rupanagudi, Moka firkas in Bellary taluk” and runs as in the State of Madras.

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Sub-clause (2).

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—

53 For the word "Bellary" occurring in the third line, substitute the word "Hospet".

Insertion of new provision.

SRI PRAGADA KOTIAH:—

54 "This House recommends to the Union Government to make a provision under clause 4 of this Bill for the appointment of a Boundary Commission to determine the disputed areas as between the States of Madras, Mysore and Andhra."

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL:—

55 "This House recommends that for the words "the territory which immediately . . . State of Madras", the words "all the Kannada-speaking area comprised in the State of Madras, viz., Bellary district, South Kanara district, Nilgiris district, Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district, Madakasira taluk and other few villages of Anantapur districts, Hosur taluk and other few villages of Salem district, etc.," shall be substituted.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Government will now be perfectly in order in moving their amendment. The Hon. Minister may move his amendment under Part II."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name, to Part II of the Bill:—

55-A "A clause should be included in this Part of the Bill to the effect that, as soon as possible after the formation of the Andhra State, the President shall appoint one or more Boundary Commissions for inquiring into the disputes that have arisen in certain border areas, and for making recommendations as to any adjustments that may be necessary in respect of the boundary of the Andhra State in those areas."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Now there will be a discussion on all the amendments that have been moved."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"I wish to bring to your notice, Sir, that I have also given notice of an amendment the serial number of which is 260. It also refers to the question of the appointment of a Boundary Commission. May I move that amendment also now?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the Government amendment on this subject is accepted, the hon. Member need not move his amendment. Anyway his amendment must have come here. There is a place for each amendment."

11-10 a.m. * SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"It is not a question of printing. It should have been put in the proper place. The hon. Member has not given the order for printing." (Laughter.)

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"He has given notice of the amendment for the introduction of a new paragraph, paragraph 20. So it can come only after 19."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Latchanna must know that the House having taken up the present amendment, he need not move his."

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL:—"Sir, there is nothing in common between my amendment and the Government amendment because my amendment makes mention about 'all the Kannada-speaking area comprised in the State of Madras, viz., Bellary district, South Kanara district, Nilgiris district, Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district, Madakasira taluk and other few villages of Anantapur district, Hosur taluk and other few villages of Salem district, etc.' With regard to disputed areas, I do not object to the Government amendment. But these are not disputed areas. They are entirely Kannada areas."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, we have no objection to the Government amendment. We are willing to accept it but I think some time should be given to us to consider it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can speak now."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Not that I want to speak now. Let us be given some time to consider the amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I believe we are now in discussion on all these amendments which have been moved and it may perhaps be helpful if I make just a few remarks in support of the Government amendment in relation to the many other amendments that have been moved. Of course, those amendments which have been moved by several hon. Members in order to cover a very wide field—such as Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Hyderabad and the like—fall in a different category and I believe that the House may have to give an opinion on that aspect of the matter separately. If the amendments are really intended to cover ground much larger than the Government amendment covers, surely that has to be considered separately and the only remark that I would like to make on that is whether it is worthwhile that this House should load the proceedings with an opinion on that subject, especially when we see nothing depends on our own decision, but on a decision in Parliament where there will again be a full discussion on general principles of that kind. With regard to contiguous areas, the question arises whether we should deal also with places like Mysore as was last indicated. I say that this is another type of amendment. The present Bill is for the creation of an Andhra State and not for the general redistribution of all the States in India. This is with reference to Andhra alone and, therefore, it may not be proper for this House to send its opinions and views in respect of contiguous areas in that connection. To try to enlarge or decrease the area of the Mysore State and to hand over Kannada areas from the residuary State which is not contiguous to Mysore, or to give over Tamil areas in Mysore to the residuary State would not be within the scope of the present Bill."

[Sri C. Rajagopalachari] [17th July 1953]

I think it would be unnecessarily burdening the proceedings of the House if we suggest anything on that point. It will not be covered by the discussion in the Parliament over this Bill. They will definitely rule out any general redistribution plan from the consideration of this Bill. Therefore, I submit that hon. Members who have moved large scope amendments may express their views but it would not be necessary to vote on these matters. It will help only to confuse matters rather than help to solve the problem. By narrowing down the discussion, we can help quick approval of the Bill, as the Government amendment, for all practical purposes, will cover every aspect of the matter.

"Sir, I have already explained in the course of the general discussion the legal position. A boundary commission, even if appointed in pursuance of our opinion, can only be appointed by the Government of India to enquire into border disputes. No statutory authority is necessary from Parliament for that purpose. And even if a boundary commission is appointed, the recommendations it makes, will have to come in the shape of a Bill before the Parliament which will have to consider it. Simply because we appoint a boundary commission under the present Bill, it cannot by itself conclude the matter. So, the Government of India rightly feel that a discussion on boundary commissions is unnecessary. But so far as this Government are concerned, we felt that in order to ease the situation in respect of the many disputes that have arisen, it was better to remove from the public mind any doubts with regard to that matter. We have reiterated our opinion that a boundary commission should be appointed to dispose of these disputed matters. Now the words that go to make up the Government amendment are general and broad and leave much room for the Government of India to dispose of matters under dispute from every point of view. Therefore, I commend that in spite of particular amendments moved by various Members, if the Government amendment is accepted unanimously, it will have much greater force than if we proceed to divide among ourselves over small villages, firkas and the like. After all, we are agreed on the question of boundary commission. Particularisation of matters in amending motions does not really solve anything. We depend ultimately on the boundary commission and if that boundary commission has the authority and if its terms of reference are sufficient to cover all the matters referred to in the various amendments, then the Government amendment should be enough. With these words, Sir, I commend the Government amendment to the close consideration of those Members who have moved other amendments."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, the Chief Minister has explained the scope of the Government amendment, but my doubt is whether that covers all the Telugu-speaking Tamil areas and Tamil-speaking Telugu areas, and also the several propositions made about the Mysore State."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have already stated that it will not. It is not our intention to cover

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them and it will not cover. I have made it quite clear just now that these amendments which seek to cover a much larger ground will not be covered by the Government amendment, but all the particular amendments as to taluks, firkas and the like. So, we may express our opinion if we desire separately on the wider scope amendments. I am only referring to those amendments which are really covered by the general amendment moved by the Government and they need not be pressed. With regard to Visala Andhra and other matters, they may be dealt with separately. I have expressed my opinion with all deference to the House that it really is purposeless to cover so much ground. We are likely to win a battle if we cover definite ground but we will not get any kind of gain by covering all ground unnecessarily."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know what the Government have in view with regard to certain border areas?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Certain border areas where disputes have arisen? Cannot the hon. Member realise that it is much better to leave these as they are without further clarification?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am suggesting that further clarification is necessary in view of certain statements or pronouncements made by certain people recently. We would like to know whether all disputes including the Bellary dispute are covered by that phrase."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I wonder if the hon. Member was absent at the time I spoke. I made it quite clear yesterday that the Government of India having expressed a certain view about Bellary and since one wants Parliament to take into account the dispute about the Bellary district also as was pointed out by Mr. Prakasam, it would be better if the terms are left loose and general so that the Government of India may reconsider the situation. But if we, so to say, take the bull by the horns, it may not be good strategy."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"It is not good strategy. But I want to know what the Government have in view."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Our view is not relevant. I have said that our proposals go only as recommendations for the Bill to be discussed by the Parliament. Bellary has been disposed of by the Government of India in a certain way. Now there are certain disputes arising—it may be admitted quite frankly—in both Bellary and in Chittoor areas. Need we go further than what the Government amendment has done in order to bring them within the terms of reference of the boundary commission? Let us remember that a statutory provision by way of a clause or sub-clause is not necessary in the Bill before us. We may leave the question to the boundary commission which is to be appointed. The Government will have full scope to include any subject in the terms of reference. Further clarification will be prejudicial and we should not try to forestall that matter."

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11-20
a.m.

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Sir, as I pointed out yesterday, this Bill may be confined to the subject direct. But Mr. Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister, says that Bellary has been decided. I pointed out that the question of Bellary was not decided and should not be considered as decided. Therefore, it will be the duty of every one of us to make it clear that so far as Bellary is concerned, it cannot become a subject for decision even in Parliament so as to assign it away to the Mysore State on a report or opinion of Justice Misra. So far as the Government amendment is concerned, it is general no doubt. I should have no quarrel with the wording, speaking generally. All friends have taken a broader view and have put before this House questions like Andhra, Visala Andhra, etc. For the first time, Sir, I am very pleased to note that all these things have been brought before you in connection with this Bill, whether they particularly pertain to this Bill or not. My own view is that all those things might be discussed here and may be placed before this House, so that Parliament, which is supposed to be in charge of this matter might take into account the whole situation. Therefore, my friend Mr. Viswanatham has been trying to get a definite statement from the Chief Minister Mr. Rajagopalachari. But he is too difficult a man to commit himself to any position, and no reply has been given."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I was only advising in the best interests of the very object which is put forward by Sri Prakasam, Sri Viswanatham and others. Let me point out again and request hon. Members to concentrate on the words used in the Government amendment. The words used in the amendment are—

... shall appoint one or more Boundary Commissions for inquiring into the disputes that have arisen in certain border areas ...

The rest are consequential. There is no question of committal or non-committal. Wherever, in connection with certain border areas, disputes have arisen, this amendment will cover them. It is open to hon. Members like Sri Prakasam, Sri Viswanatham and others to say definitely 'we are all going to vote for this amendment taking it for granted that Bellary is disputed or comes under this clause.' More than this is unnecessary. This is what I say. After all, when we express a common and unanimous opinion and send it for consideration by Parliament, that opinion would have a greater effect than what a definite amendment including the Bellary question and, so to say, trying straightway to dispute the decision reached by the Government of India, would have. If we present the Government amendment with a common vote and clearly explaining that Bellary is included by Sri Prakasam and others, the Government of India will have to dispose of that matter one way or the other clearly in the background of all that has happened here. There is no question of my being a difficult man. (Laughter.) The subject is difficult. I have made it as easy as possible."

(Sri T. Prakasam was standing in his place to speak.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Please accept my advice."

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SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"I have been thinking of accepting your (the Chief Minister's) advice. It is a thing that has gone wrong. It must be set right. It is a wrong on the part of the Government of India to say that the Bellary question had been decided by Misra or by the Government of India. The Government of India are bound to do their duty properly. That is why I say that so far as Bellary is concerned, it cannot be disposed of even by the Government of India. Until finally the Bill is taken up in Parliament, the Government of India cannot dispose of Bellary and say, 'this must go to Mysore State'. Mysore State cannot come in here at this stage. Andhra is going to be a State very soon. As between State and State there are so many things that have to be settled. They must come in a formal manner. Those things have not come up till now. 'Added to the Mysore State', how it came, nobody knows. Whether it is assignment of properties of Bellary . . ."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"No property."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Not only properties, but men, cattle and everything has been assigned by the Government of India. That is the way how the Government of India are thinking of respecting the rights of the people over whom they are called upon to govern."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Is it not better to send a unanimous opinion?"

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"A unanimous opinion will certainly help, and in the light of the explanations given on behalf of the Government by the Chief Minister, a unanimous opinion on this matter would be helpful. When I pointed out yesterday that for one hundred years the revenue accounts of Bellary were kept in Telugu, and that the whole administration was carried on in Telugu, Mr. Nagan Gouda got up to say that an injustice was done. But the whole mischief had been done for one hundred years before this Nagan Gouda was born or before his ancestors were born. Therefore, on this Bellary issue, it is not a question of a Boundary Commission. The people are particular of having a plebiscite. Plebiscite is a different thing from a Boundary Commission. Therefore, I submit that this amendment of the Government might be accepted by us in the interests of all parties, making special allowance for other subjects that have been placed before this House, particularly Visala Andhra, Hyderabad, and various other points that have been brought forward. I am very glad that all these things have come up now."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"On a point of order, Sir. Is the discussion going to be carried on between two Members or will every one of us here will get a chance to take part in the discussion." 11-30 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is no conversation. Every Member will get a chance."

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SRI G. LATCHANNA:—" May I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to clarify the meaning of the words in the Government amendment, namely, . . . for enquiring into the disputes that have arisen in certain border areas'. Does this mean only some few cases of border areas which are under dispute or all border areas where there are disputes? "

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" They mean that the Boundary Commission can only go through the disputes in the two areas where there have been disputes raised. It does not cover the rest."

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

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" While his mike is not working let me inform the hon. Member that because it does not cover all the disputes, a decision on this will not cover other places and a decision may be given by this House on amendments covering them."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—" So, may I take it that according to the view of the Government, a dispute exists only where law-breaking agitation is carried on and not in other places where the agitation is going on for many years in a constitutional manner. Is it so? "

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" I congratulate the hon. Member, Sir, for putting the case in this very clear manner. Let me answer him. It is not right for us to say that only unlawful agitation and unlawful forms of agitation are recognized by us as disputes. Therefore the words 'unlawful agitation' are not there. I do not understand the expression 'linguistic disputes going on in other places'. How could disputes have been going on before the Bill was thought of or was brought into being. The dispute with reference to formation of States on linguistic basis was there but as to other areas, I do not know what places the hon. Member referred to when he said 'other places where there have been lawful forms of agitation'."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—" I am thankful to the Hon. the Chief Minister for having given me a chance to make my point clear. I meant areas where there are disputes ever since the formation of Orissa. Agitation is still being continued there. There is also the assurance by the All-India Congress Committee in this regard. Also in Madhya Pradesh . . . "

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Have I not made it quite clear? I think the hon. Member is really out of order. The matter has been made quite clear that this Bill refers only, can only refer and deal only with those areas. Orissa and others we cannot bring into this Bill at all."

* SRI IJARI SIRASAPPA:—" Sir, I would like to make it quite clear that the dispute over Bellary has already been decided by the award. I have also heard the Hon. Chief Minister making remarks that the Bellary question was quite different. I wish to

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make it clear that the Bellary question has already been decided and the question of Chittoor alone has to be decided later on by a Boundary Commission. In this connexion, I would like to know the opinion of the Hon. the Chief Minister regarding the opinions put forth by the Andhra Members. Some say a plebiscite should be taken. Others say that a Boundary Commission should go into the question. Does this mean that a Boundary Commission will be asked for after the plebiscite fails or a plebiscite would be demanded if the findings of the Boundary Commission goes against them? Let them be clear in their demand. I repeat there is no dispute over Bellary taluk. The dispute is only regarding the three taluks, Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug. That question can be referred to the Boundary Commission."

(Some hon. Members stood up in their seats.)

MR. SPEAKER:—" I have allotted five minutes to each hon. Member. Let them express their views and then let the Hon. the Chief Minister answer all the points raised. I think that procedure would be much better."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—" On a point of information, Sir. The suggestion of the Hon. Speaker was that each hon. Member will be given an opportunity to speak on the amendments moved by them and after the Members have spoken, the Hon. the Chief Minister would reply and then the amendments would be put to vote. I submit, that this question being a very important one, it is better that Members express their views quite dispassionately and clearly. Within the time of five minutes allotted to each hon. Member it will be difficult to do this. The time allowed is quite insufficient."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—" The amendment given notice of by the Government is a very important one. We want, no doubt, clarification from the Hon. the Chief Minister on the amendment. But at the same time after giving hon. Members five minutes time to speak on the amendment and after the reply of the Hon. Minister, if the amendments are put to vote, a grave injustice would be done because we cannot have sufficient discussion on the amendments in the course of clarification of doubts. Sufficient time must be allotted and a discussion allowed to take place before the amendments are put to vote and the Government amendment should not be put to vote before other amendments are discussed."

MR. SPEAKER:—" That is what I am going to do. After giving every member an opportunity to speak, each amendment would be put to vote."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" I rise so often, Sir, because hon. Members ask so often for clarification from me. Otherwise I do not wish to divert the course of the discussion as proposed by you. The only point I want to make quite clear to hon. Member Sri Sirasappa is this. He was referring to my previous statement that the two disputes were different. The point was raised that the Government did not act impartially

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as between the two areas, and I explained the difference between the two areas in that connexion. So far as the border disputes and the Boundary Commission are concerned, those remarks do not apply. Enough discussion has taken place now on this. There was a distinction between Bellary and Chittoor in respect of the particular matter, I referred to, and therefore Government had to follow a particular line. But a Boundary Commission will go into the matter if this Government amendment is accepted by the House and accepted by the Government of India also.

"Then, Sir, about the other question of plebiscite, let us remember that a Boundary Commission is to enquire and the method by which the Boundary Commission will get the results may be anything, it may be by enquiry, it may be by plebiscite or with statistics. That must be left open. There is no object in introducing in the Andhra Bill to be passed by Parliament a particular plebiscite to be taken in a particular area. It is generally a kind of form followed in international matters. I do not know whether hon. Members agree with me. My own belief is that a new State will have very little chance for orderly progress if it begins with plebiscites in the areas which fall into the new State."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Sir, the question has been considered in detail and two High Court Judges were appointed to go into the matter and findings were given by them. The Government of India gave their decision based on the findings of these judges. Therefore it is not now open to this House to re-open the question of Bellary. If the decision already arrived at by the Government of India were to be rejected and the question of Bellary were re-opened and the House called upon to go into it and give its own decision, it would create disruption and chaos in the Bellary taluk. The Hon. Justice Misra did not find it convenient to visit the disputed areas like Rupanagudi and some other villages and obtain the opinion of the villagers on account of the demonstrations which were made near his quarters. He had an open mind and really did feel that he should visit the disputed areas and find out the trend of public opinion in those villages and then give his findings. But he was prevented from doing so on account of the demonstrations made when he was about to leave for those villages. Therefore, it is not within the perview of this House or within the terms of reference to this Government given by the Government of India that we should arrive at a decision on Bellary taluk. The question has already been decided and therefore this Government or this House cannot re-open the subject which is not covered by the terms referred to by the India Government."

11-40 a.m. "As for the plebiscite, Sir, if the plebiscite is to be taken

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"On a point of order, Sir. May I know whether the Speaker has allowed any discussion and has Mr. Siddanna Gowd been given an opportunity to speak on the subject?"

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, I have given him an opportunity to speak on the subject."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"The atmosphere in the Bellary firka is surcharged with great heat and acerbity and when that is the atmosphere, if the people are called upon to exercise their opinion, their free opinion, it will lead to further disturbance and chaos. Therefore, I am opposed to a plebiscite being taken now. Therefore the figures of 1951 census should be taken into account and hon. Members who oppose the inclusion of Bellary firka to Mysore State cannot say that the figures of 1951 census are incorrect and erroneous. They take the census figures as correct when they suit them and when they do not suit them, they characterise the census figures as false and erroneous. It is not open either to re-open the subject on the basis of falsity of census figures furnished by the Madras State to the India Government, or it is possible under the circumstances to take a plebiscite in Bellary firka. Therefore, I once again appeal to the members who oppose the inclusion of Bellary firka to Mysore not to re-open the subject and to consider it as decided once for all, in the interests of unity and harmony and good feeling that ought to subsist between two neighbouring States."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"I hope, Sir, that you had promised earlier that every opportunity would be given for getting a clarification from the Hon. the Chief Minister."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"We required a clarification and on that only this has started. Sir, you have converted it into a discussion. I have no objection, if some clarification is coming from the Hon. the Chief Minister."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We will have discussion on all the amendments."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Then, I rise to oppose the amendment suggested by the Government. If the Hon. the Chief Minister clarifies the position further, then we will reconsider."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I know, Sir, whether we are taking up Government amendments separately?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, we are taking all the amendments together and we will have discussion on all the amendments including Government amendments. Mr. Hanumantha Rao will speak now."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"The position at present is like this. Many of us have given amendments, of course covering the whole border areas around the Andhra State. The amendment sought to be moved by the Government narrows down the position. Here, the suggestion that was made by the Hon. Chief Minister was that fresh problems need not be taken up now; a general consideration would be there later when it is decided by the All-India Government and so let us confine ourselves to the

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present border disputes that arise out of the demarcation to be made on 1st October. But even here I am afraid that the amendment moved by the Government will curtail us from putting forward a claim over Kolar district and some other places which are now in different other States and not in the Andhra State. The problem is that when the Andhra State is formed the Madakasira taluk would be a disputed area. Generally, it is claimed that Karnatakas happen to be the majority in Madakasira taluk. But at the same time the Andhra State or the Andhras in general will not be in a position to put forward their claims that Kolar district which is a Telugu district must be brought into the Andhra State, if we do not make particular mention of the Mysore State here in the Government amendment. So, Sir, the scope here is restricted much more than necessary, even if we leave the problem of creating Visala Andhra to be taken up later. No doubt, we wish that it takes place much earlier and at the earliest opportunity. Even if we want to, we cannot confine ourselves only to one particular problem. Now Mysore State has come into the agenda with the addition of Bellary district in the Mysore State. So, Sir, if this amendment is to be accepted unanimously and by all and particularly by all the Andhras, certainly mention must be made of the Mysore State as well as the Residuary State of Madras. Therefore, if the Government are prepared to accept that, then we do not have any objection to support their amendment.

“The general problem comes like this. It would be a Border Commission or Border Commissions that would take up the issue. There is no difficulty. They would go into all matters that are related to the Mysore State and the Andhra State, not only Bellary taluk but also Kolar district and Madakasira taluk. So also about Salem, and so many other taluks that are there which are claimed by the Andhras and about Chittoor where certain portions are claimed by our Tamilian friends. So the problem must cover the three States and it cannot be confined simply to the adjustment of the borders or boundary of the new State. That is why we are much apprehensive of the amendment moved by the Hon. the Chief Minister. I would like to know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether he means that his amendment would cover all these areas I have mentioned. If so, then we will have to consider it. Otherwise, it must be specifically stated that the borders between Mysore and Andhra and those between Andhra and Residuary Madras States would be taken by the Boundary Commission or Commissions. Then alone we would be in a position to support the motion.

“With these words, I wish the Hon. the Chief Minister clarifies his own position.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am in whole-hearted agreement with the sentiments expressed by my colleague Mr. Hanumantha Rao. In spite of the long explanation given by the Hon. Chief Minister, there still persists a feeling in my mind and in the minds of many others that in this matter of defining ‘which are the disputed areas’, the position is not clear. Now, it may be stated by the Hon. Chief Minister that the Boundary

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Commission will look into these things. But our suspicion now is whether the Boundary Commission will be limited to giving findings only on areas specified by the Central Government. Who knows what areas would be taken to be disputed areas and what areas would not be so taken? So to make matters clear and precise, especially in the matter of moving amendments, especially of a far-reaching nature, I would submit that there will be no harm in mentioning the districts, at least in the actual clause itself.

“I submit, Sir, that the words ‘Chittoor district’ and ‘Bellary district’ may find a place in the clause so that there may not be any plausible doubt or trouble afterwards. Therefore I request the Government to consider this seriously and see that these two districts are included in the clause. Otherwise all the labour and all the agitations that have been going on in this regard may go waste and afterwards there may not be a chance to remedy any misfortune that may overtake us.” 11-50 a.m.

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL:—“While supporting the Government amendment I want to say a few words. I request the Government to add my amendment also to the Government amendment because the Hon. Chief Minister wanted to iron out the differences amongst the Andhras on the one side and Tamils and Kannadigas on the other. My Andhra friends are talking in a language and temper of Herr Hitler. They want every place in India.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“I take serious objection to the words that Andhras are speaking like Herr Hitlers.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Let not two Members speak at a time.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“I rise on a point of order, Sir. The hon. Member is referring to Andhras as Herr Hitlers and I wish that Member does not call Andhras Herr Hitlers.”

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL:—“Sir, I never said that Andhras are Herr Hitlers. I only said that they were talking in a language which Herr Hitler used in 1939. He used one language when he occupied Czechoslovakia and another when he occupied Austria. Similarly my Andhra friends are claiming all territories which admittedly belong to other linguistic areas.

“Sir, the Government in order to iron out all the differences brought forward this amendment so that all differences could be ironed out by the Boundary Commission. We have no objection to that. But my amendment refers only to certain areas which may be ceded to the Mysore State along with the areas mentioned in the clause. Ordinarily my amendment would be irrelevant if I had included the areas in Hyderabad, Orissa and other States. But in my amendment I only wanted that the Kanarese areas in the present Madras State, viz., South Kanara district, Nilgiris district, Kollegal taluk of Coimbatore district, Madakasira taluk and other few villages of Anantapur district, Hosur taluk and other few villages of Salem district, etc., contiguous to the Mysore State may

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be ceded to Mysore as contemplated in clause 4 because we are far away from the seat of administration at Madras. South Kanara is about 650 miles from Madras and it has been neglected all along and all our cries are in the wilderness. Our area has been neglected in regard to irrigation, education, communications and in so many other fields. South Kanara has been neglected by this Government. We are very close to Mysore and we belong culturally to Mysore. Therefore I want all the Kanarese-speaking areas of the Madras State to be merged with the Mysore State. I request the House to accept my amendment."

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, it appears as though the whole subject under discussion is the Government amendment. The Government are so clever as to bring in the amendment and the Hon. Chief Minister is clever enough to express his opinion on the amendment. It is right and proper that we should have our say because all the proceedings will be studied by the Members of the House of the People. Sir, the amendment moved by the Government is formal and ineffective. It is formal in the sense, in the words of the Hon. Chief Minister, it is open to the Central Government to appoint a Boundary Commission or not. Even if a Boundary Commission is appointed, it may take time and it is also left open to the Centre to bring their findings before the different State Legislatures and the Parliament itself. Therefore, the Government amendment is ineffective. As far as the resolution is concerned, it is also formal. But a number of amendments have been moved and the purport of all the amendments is that there are a number of disputed areas which should be settled. When we are sending our views to the House of the People, the House of the People should be fully informed of the views of this Legislature. The disputed areas are not just two items. For example, the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari would like to implicate in this amendment Chittoor and Bellary. If the Andhra State is to be a full-fledged State, all the disputed areas must be settled. When we are discussing a Bill of this type we would like the Centre to form the Andhra State in toto including the disputed areas in Orissa, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh, Mysore and the Residuary Madras. All these must be settled and we have to express our views in this House in regard to the formation of the Andhra State. This Bill, as Mr. Prakasam has pointed out, is not a Bill concerning the Andhra State only. It is diminishing the Madras State and increasing the Mysore State. It being so, the interests of Andhras should be taken into account while discussing this Bill. Therefore it is fit and proper that we in this House refer to the Centre that, while they appoint a Boundary Commission or Commissions, they must see that the Andhra State should be a full-fledged State and now or in the near future Boundary Commissions must be appointed to settle all issues. I therefore request the House to look at the problem from this angle."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Mr. Speaker, I have listened with rapt attention the clarification given by the Hon. Chief Minister. Unfortunately an impression has been gaining ground

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in this House that the Government do not support the cause of either the Tamils or the Telugus or the cause of the Kanarese. All the three sections have got their own grouses about this amendment moved by the Government. An apprehension lurks in our minds that by this kind of nebulous amendment the rights of none of these sections of the people will be safeguarded properly. For instance, my friend Mr. G. Latchanna classifies the agitation in Chittoor district as law-breaking agitation whereas the agitation which is supposed to be carried on by those Telugus in the residuary area would not come to the forefront or to the public eye. It is misleading. I take strong objection to this kind of classification. Disputes are disputes whether they are brought to the notice of the people or not either by constitutional methods or unconstitutional methods. I am not afraid of facing a Boundary Commission if my Telugu friends believe that a Boundary Commission which is to be appointed would decide in their favour in respect of certain areas in Chingleput, North Arcot or Salem districts, or even in respect of the City of Madras. My Tamil friends need not have any such apprehension. The Boundary Commission to be appointed will have some amount of integrity and they will decide every dispute by going deep into the question and not by demonstrative methods and they will not be scared away as they were in some other parts.

"I would even counsel some kind of patience to my Kannadiga friends. It is not as if Andhras will win public support simply because they are vociferous. Just as they have, there are so many other disputes arising in the borders between Andhras and Tamils also. I am glad that the dispute arising between the Tamils and Andhras in Chittoor will be enquired into by the Boundary Commission. But that is only a conjecture. Nothing specific about the case of Chittoor has found a place in the Government amendment. That is my grievance. In spite of the great agitation that has been going on in Tiruttani and other places in Chittoor district and in spite of the fact that the same has been taken notice of both by the Central as well as by the Provincial Government, yet Chittoor has not found a place here. In the proposed Andhra State, Chittoor has been included as an undisputed Telugu district. That is where we strongly register our protest. Chittoor cannot be by-passed as a wholly Telugu area. That is the very purpose behind our agitation. Let the Madras Government take particular care of the same. Thousands and thousands of Tamils are there in Tiruttani and other taluks of Chittoor district. Their cry cannot go unheard of. That is why I say specific mention may be made about Chittoor in the present Government amendment."

"A question may well be asked by my Andhra friends about the Tamil areas of Chingleput, North Arcot and Hosur wherein the majority of Telugus live. Let me not be mistaken as though I fear the appointment of a Boundary Commission in those areas. I have had some experience with the Telugus of Chingleput and North Arcot districts. I know fully well that they are not much

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enamoured with the glamorous approaches that are being made by some Andhra protagonists. They are not very enthusiastic to merge themselves with the Andhra State, having Kurnool as the capital. It is a farce which these Andhra friends are doing.

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"On a point of order, Sir. It is perfectly open to Mr. Vinayakam either to favour or refute the claims of Andhras. But to say it is a 'farce' is, I think, not proper."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"It is my personal opinion. I think the word 'farce' is parliamentary."

MR. SPEAKER:—"In the circumstances in which it is used it is not unparliamentary."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Another strange thing that I have noticed in this House is that many hon. Members seem to forget that the jurisdiction of our Legislature extends only to the whole area of the composite State as it is now existing. I am unable to understand the politics behind hon. Members of the House voicing their opinions for inclusion of areas (Telugu-speaking) from Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and even Mysore in the Andhra State."

"In conclusion let me wind up by saying that Chittoor cannot be classified as an undisputed Telugu area. Let the Government take note of the present agitation and let them declare it as a disputed area and let the Boundary Commission decide the issue."

* SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, now we are discussing a very difficult clause in the Bill, namely, the question of demarcation of the exact boundaries of the Andhra State. After all let us not forget the fact that these provinces have been carved out by the British Imperialists to suit their own whims and fancies. They never cared for any linguistic division or anything of that sort. After all when we are now about to divide the composite Madras State into Tamil and Telugu areas, it is but natural that disputes may arise in border areas between the Telugus and the Tamils. It is but natural that the two parties may put forth their respective claims. Let us not make the atmosphere bitter. What is needed is continued friendship between the new Andhra State and the residuary Madras State."

"The Hon. Chief Minister in order to allay misunderstandings on both sides had brought the present amendment favouring the appointment of one or two Boundary Commissions in the disputed border areas. That amendment covers a broad outline. He asked us not to extend the scope of it but in fact to restrict it. Of course we want to restrict it but it should not be ambiguous also. I want to express the strong feelings of some of the people in the border areas of the proposed Andhra State."

"Take for instance what Mr. Vinayakam had just now observed about the Tamils' claim over Chittoor district. Take again the claims of Kannadigas over the rest of the three taluks of

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Bellary, viz., Alur, Rayadrug and Adoni. There should be certain basic conceptions on which the Boundary Commissions should decide these border issues. The Communist Party had laid down long ago its policy in this direction. I shall refer to it later. I am glad that at least now Mr. Vinayakam had conceded that the Boundary Commission can enquire into the Telugu claim in Chingleput and North Arcot districts. He could have made that clear in his resolution also but he has not done it."

"Let us try to understand the basic principle behind all these border disputes. I am prepared to concede that in the process of division, some Tamil villages might go to Andhra and some Andhra villages into residuary Madras. It is quite possible. It is equally possible that some Kannada speaking areas may go to Mysore and some other Kannada speaking areas to Andhra. Take for instance the Kannadiga claim over the three taluks of Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug. Take again their claim over Madakasira taluk in Anantapur district and then again the Telugu claim in Kolar and Tumkur. All these areas are in Andhra territory. Consider again the repeated claim of friends like Mr. Vinayakam over Tiruttani and other taluks in Chittoor. I say all these border disputes between Andhra and Madras on the one hand and Mysore and Andhra on the other are bound to arise in the process of division. Then the question may be well asked as to how are we to demarcate exactly the boundaries of Andhra, Madras and Mysore. It is here I want hon. Members to clearly note what the Communist Party has to say in this connexion. The Communist Party has prescribed a definite clear-cut method by which the Boundary Commission can exactly assess public opinion in these border areas."

"We have enunciated a democratic principle however much it may be unhappy to our Chief Minister. It is a democratic principle, I am sure he will concede it."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is a head-breaking principle."

* SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—"I am not asking for Madurai, as some friends from the South have done regarding Tiruttani. This, I submit, is a principle to which the Hon. the Chief Minister can have no objection because we are not making any unreasonable demand, we are not demanding somewhere up to Madurai. It is quite another thing if we go back to history and look into the Telugu records. We have, therefore, said that the basis of the demarcation should be the language and contiguity of the border areas, taking the village as the lowest unit for the purpose of demarcation. The Communist amendment, I should say, is very precise. We are prepared to concede certain areas if Tamils are there in Chittoor and on the same principle, we must concede certain areas if Telugus are there but the overriding principle is language contiguity, the village being taken as the lowest unit. We are not going to solve our problems except on the basis of this principle; neither the Tamil friends are going to get Tirupat nor will our Andhra friends get parts in the Madurai district. The

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only result of all this will be raising bitter feelings. We want to avoid all this and that is why we are saying that the demarcation must be decided on the basis of language and contiguity taking the village as the unit. I hope our Friends from Kannada area and Tamilnad will look into these things in a calm and dispassionate manner and will come to an agreement on this general democratic principle, not in the way in which the Chief Minister has moved the resolution on which any kind of construction can be put. I hope the House will accept the principle."

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—"மிஸ்டர் ஸ்பீக்கர், ஸார், எல்லாக்கமிஷன் நியமிப்பது சம்பந்தமாக சர்க்கார் ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கின்ற போது என்னுடைய திருத்தம் அவசியமா என்று குறிப்பாக 'தமிழ் நாட்டி' அங்கத்தினர்கள் கேட்கலாம். என்னுடைய திருத்தத்திற்கு அவசியம் என்ன வென்பதை விளக்குவதற்காகத்தான், உங்கள் முன்னால் நான் இப்பொழுது பேச முன்வந்திருக்கின்றேன்."

"சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள திருத்தணி, பல்லவனேரி, கங்குந்திக்குப்பம், புத்தூர், சங்கரகிரி, சித்தூர் ஆகிய ஆறு தாலுகாக்களை எஞ்சிய சென்னை மாகாணத்தோடு (Residuary State of Madras) சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கோருவதுதான் என்னுடைய திருத்தமாகும்."

"The President shall appoint one or more Boundary Commissions for inquiring into the disputes that have arisen in certain border areas' என்றுதான் சர்க்கார் திருத்தத்தில் காணப்படுகிறது. 'In certain border areas' என்பதற்குப் பதிலாக 'contiguous linguistic area' என்று போட்டிருப்பார்களேயானால், தமிழ் ராஜ்யத்தைச் சேர்ந்தாற்போலிருக்கின்ற ஆறு தாலுகாக்களும் நிச்சயமாக இதில் வருவதற்கு இயற்கை முடியும். அப்படியில்லாமல், இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற சர்க்கார் திருத்தமானது ('border') ஓரமாகவுள்ள ஒன்றிரண்டு கிராமங்களைச் சேர்க்கமுடியுமே தவிர, சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கின்ற தமிழ்ப் பிரதேசமாகிய ஆறு தாலுகாக்களைச் சேர்க்க முடியாது என்று நினைக்கின்றேன். இந்தச் சபையின் தலைவரே அல்லது முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களோ இதற்கு ஒரு clarification கொடுப்பார்களேயானால் மிக நன்றாக இருக்கும்."

"இன்னொரு பிரச்சனையும் எழலாம். அதாவது, நான் மேலே சொன்ன மாதிரி செய்தால் சென்னை நகரம் சம்பந்தமாகவும் தகராறு ஏற்படக்கூடும் என்று சிலர் நினைக்கலாம். அப்படி நினைக்கவேண்டியதில்லை. என்னென்றால், சென்னையைச் சுற்றிலும் தமிழ்ப் பிரதேசங்கள்தான் இருக்கின்றனவேயொழிய, தெலுங்கு பேசக்கூடிய பிரதேசம் இல்லையென்றுதான் சொல்ல முடியும். ஆகையால், சென்னை நகரமானது 'disputed area' என்ற முறையில் சேர்க்க முடியவே முடியாது. ஆகவே, சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள தமிழ்ப் பிரதேசங்களாகிய ஆறு தாலுகாக்களையும் எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்ற என்னுடைய திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்."

"இந்தத் திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன வென்று என்று விளக்கவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. 1911-ம் வருஷத்திற்குமுன் சித்தூர் ஜில்லா என்று ஒரு ஜில்லா இருக்கவில்லை. சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவின் தமிழ்ப் பகுதி வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவோடு இருந்தது. 1911-ம் வருஷத்தில் தான் அந்தப் பகுதி வட ஆற்காடு ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து பிரிக்கப்பட்டது என்பதையும் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வர விரும்புகின்றேன்."

"எனது நண்பர்கள் ஸ்ரீ கே. வினாயகம் அவர்களும், ஸ்ரீ துரைசாமி அவர்களும் இப்பொழுது இந்த சபையில் அங்கத்தினர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். தமிழர்கள் பெரும்பாலாக இருக்கின்ற பிரதேசத்திலிருந்து வந்த எனது நண்பர்கள் ஸ்ரீ எம். அனந்தசயனம் அய்யங்கார் அவர்களும், ஸ்ரீ வரதாச்சாரி அவர்களும் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்களென்றால், அதற்குக் காரணம், அவர்கள் தமிழர்கள் என்ற முறையில் தேர்தலில் நின்றதுதான்."

17th July 1953]

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

தமிழர்கள் என்ற முறையில் அவர்கள் தேர்தலில் நின்ற காரணத்தினால் தான் மெஜாரிட்டியாகவுள்ள தமிழர்கள் அவர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்திருக்கின்றார்கள் என்பதில் சந்தேகமில்லை. தமிழர்கள் என்று தேர்தலில் நின்றால் தான் மக்கள் அவர்களைத் தேர்ந்தெடுப்பார்கள் என்பது அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும்."

"நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ அனந்தசயனம் அய்யங்கார் அவர்கள் தெலுங்கு பேசலாம்; நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ வரதாச்சாரி அவர்களும் தெலுங்கு பேசலாம். அவர்கள் தெலுங்கு பேசுவதினால் மட்டும் அவர்கள் தெலுங்கர்கள் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. இன்று வேண்டுமானால் அவர்கள் ஆந்திரர்களுடைய கட்சிக் காப்போராடலாம். ஆனால், அவர்கள் தமிழர்கள் என்ற காரணத்தினால் தான் அங்கு பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் தமிழர்கள் அவர்களுக்கு வேர்ட்டு போட்டுத் தேர்ந்தெடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. அவர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட பகுதிகள் ஆந்திரத்தோடு சேரவேண்டுமென்று அவர்கள் அன்று சொல்லியிருப்பாரேயானால், அங்குள்ள பெரும்பாலானவர்கள் தமிழ் மக்கள் அவர்களுக்கு வேர்ட்டு போட்டிருக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்பது நிச்சயம்."

"தமிழ் நாட்டில் ரெட்டியார் என்பவர்களுடைய தெலுங்கு பேசுவார்கள். அப்படித் தெலுங்கு பேசுவதினால் மட்டும் அவர்கள் ஆந்திரர்கள் என்று சொல்ல முடியுமா? அப்படியானால், ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் கூட தெலுங்கர் என்று சொல்லிவிட முடியுமா? சொல்ல முடியாது."

"சித்தூர் ஜில்லாப் பகுதிகளில் ரெட்டியார்கள் என்ற ஜாதியார் இடைய தாக்கச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அவர்கள் ரெட்டியார்கள் அல்ல. நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ வினாயகம் அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல, ஸ்ரீ கணபதி ரெட்டியார் போன்றவர்கள் இருக்கின்றார்களே அவர்கள் எல்லாம் வன்னிய குலத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள், பட்டையாட்சி, நாயக்கர் போன்ற வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களாவர். ஆகவே, அங்குள்ள தமிழர்களாகிய ரெட்டியார் என்று சொல்லப்படுகின்றவர்கள், ரெட்டியார் என்று போட்டுக்கொள்ளுவதால் மட்டும் அவர்கள் ஆந்திரர்களாகிவிட மாட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் உண்மையிலேயே வன்னியர், பட்டையாட்சி, நாயக்கர் போன்ற வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள்தான். ரெட்டியார் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்வதினாலோ, தெலுங்கு பேசுவதினாலோ அவர்கள் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ ரங்கா ரெட்டியார் போன்ற ஆந்திர ரெட்டிகள் ஆகமாட்டார்கள். ஆந்திரத்தைச் சேர்ந்த ரெட்டி வேறு, தமிழ் நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்த ரெட்டி வேறு. ஆகவே, அந்த ஆறு தாலுகாக்களும் தமிழ் நாட்டோடு சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டும்."

"ஆந்திரத்தேசம் பிரிந்தவுடன், சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள பகுதிகள் Residuary State of Madras என்றுதான் வழங்கப்படுகிறது. எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில், கன்னடியர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இங்கே பாதுகாப்பு இருக்கிறது. அவர்களுடைய உரிமைகளுக்கு இங்கே பாதுகாப்பு இருக்கிறது. அதே முறையில் எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் மலையாளிகள் இருக்கின்றார்கள். அவர்களுக்கும் பேர்திய பாதுகாப்பு இருக்கிறது. தமிழர்கள், மலையாளிகள், கன்னடியர்கள் எல்லோரும் எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இங்குள்ள சட்ட சபையிலும் இந்த முறையிற் பிரதேசத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், ஆந்திர ராஜ்யமானது அந்த முறையில் இல்லை. ஆந்திர தேசத்தில் கன்னடியர்கள் இருக்கமுடியாது. கன்னடம் பேசுகிறவர்கள் கிரட்டப்பட்டு, தனி ஆந்திர மாகாணமாக அமைப்போடுகிறது. கன்னடம் பேசுவார்கள் அந்த சட்ட சபையில் இருக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே, கன்னடம் பேசுகின்ற பௌத்தர்களையும் அவர்கள் சேர்த்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களுடைய உரிமைகளைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்கு ஆந்திரத்தில் முடியாது. ஆகவே, தெலுங்கு பேசும் தனி மாகாணமாக அது அமைப்போடுகிறதென்பதை யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. ஆனால், எஞ்சிய சென்னை மாகாணத்தை நாம் தமிழ் நாடு என்று அமைக்கவில்லை. Residuary State of Madras என்றுதான் சொல்லுகிறோம். இங்கே மலையாளிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். இங்கே எல்லா பாதையாகியவர்களுக்கும் நாம் மரியாதை கொடுக்கிறோம். அவர்களுடைய உரிமைகளுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு அளித்திருக்கிறோம். ஆகவே, சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலே"

[Sri K. T. Kosalam] [17th July 1953]

யுள்ள தமிழர்கள் பெரும்பாலாக இருக்கின்ற 6 தாலுகாக்களில் ஒரு இல தெலுங்கர்கள் இருந்தால்கூட அவர்களுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க நம்மால் முடியும்.

“மதத்தின் பேரால் அரசாங்கம் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்தோடு பாகிஸ்தான் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆனால், இந்தியாவானது மத அடிப்படையில் இல்லாமல், மதப்பற்றற்ற ஒரு தேசமாக விளங்குகிறது. இந்தியாவில் எந்த மதத்தினருக்கும் சம உரிமைகள் வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆகவே, ஆந்திரர்கள் மொழியின் பேரால், ஒரு அரசாங்கத்தை அமைக்க விரும்புகிறார்கள். அந்த முறையில் ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் அமைக்கப்படவேண்டும். ஆகவே, அங்கிருக்கின்ற மொஜாரிடியாக உள்ள தமிழர்கள் எஞ்சிய சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் இருப்பதைத்தான் விரும்புகின்றார்கள். அதுதான் அவர்கள் நோக்கமாகும். ஆகவே, எந்த முறையில் பார்த்தாலும் சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள தமிழ்ப் பகுதிகளாகிய 6 தாலுகாக்கள் எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்க்கப்படவேண்டியது மிக அவசியமாகும்.

“சித்தூர் ஜில்லா தமிழர்களுக்கு ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தில் எந்தவிதமான பாதுகாப்பும் இருக்கமுடியாது. அங்குள்ள மக்கள் ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தில் இருப்பதை ஒருபோதும் விரும்பமாட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தோடுதான் இருக்க விரும்புகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், திருவாங்கூரில் உள்ள நாடுசில் நாட்டுத் தமிழர்கள் எந்த விதமான கஷ்டத்தை அனுபவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் எத்தகைய நிலைமையில் இருக்கின்றார்கள், எவ்வளவு கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை, நாடுசில் நாட்டுப் பகுதியிலிருந்து வந்த நான் நன்கு அறிவேன். அதேமாதிரி ஸ்ரீ வி. கே. ராமசாமி முதலியார் அறிவார்கள். அங்கிருக்கின்ற தமிழர்கள் எத்தகைய இன்னல்களை அனுபவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள் என்பதை இங்குள்ள அங்கத்தினர்கள் அறிவார்களேயானால், சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் இருக்கின்ற 6 தாலுகாக்களை ஆந்திரத்தோடு சேர்க்காமல் எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தோடு சேர்ப்பது எவ்வளவு அவசியம் என்பது தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும். ஆகவே, இவையெல்லாவற்றையும் மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டு இங்குள்ள அத்தனை அங்கத்தினர்களும், என்னுடைய திருத்தத்திற்கு நிச்சயமாக சாதகமாக வேட்டு அளிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். அவர்கள் சாதகமாக இருப்பார்கள் என்பதில் ஐயமில்லை. தவிர, என்னுடைய கன்னட நண்பர்களையும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்; கன்னட யர்களும் எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கப்போகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு இங்கு இருக்கின்றது. ஆகவே, இந்தச் சபையிலிருக்கும் கன்னட அங்கத்தினர்களும் என்னுடைய திருத்தத்திற்கு நிச்சயமாக முழு ஆதரவைத் தராமல் இருக்கமாட்டார்கள். அவர்கள் ஆதரவு இருக்கும் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்கு இருக்கிறது.

“திருப்பதி சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு வார்த்தை. முதல் அமைச்சர் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய பூர்வீகமான ஊர் திருப்பதியாகும். இதைவிட இன்னொரு காரணம் வேறு என்னவேண்டும்? திருப்பதி ராஜாஜியுடைய ஊர். அந்த ஊரிலேயே அவர்களுடைய முதாதையர்கள் பிறந்தார்கள். இந்தத் தமிழகத்தைச் சேர்ந்த, தமிழ் நாட்டிலே பிறந்த, இந்த தேசத்திற்கு ஒரு பெரும் தலைவர் என்ற முறையிலே இன்றைக்கு விளங்குகின்ற ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பிறந்த தமிழகம்தான் திருப்பதி யென்றால், அதைக் கேட்பதற்கு தமிழர்களுக்கு ஏன் உரிமையிலை? அவர்களுக்கு எல்லா உரிமைகளும் இருக்கின்றன. திருப்பதி தமிழ்நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்ததல்ல என்று சொல்லுவதற்கு என்ன காரணம் இருக்கிறது?

12-20 p.m. “ஆந்திரர்களும், மற்றவர்களும் பிரிந்த பின்பும் சுமுகமாக இருக்க வேண்டும். சிநேகமாக இருக்கவேண்டும். நாம் ஒத்து இருக்கவேண்டும். சகோதரர்கள் போல வாழவேண்டும். நமக்கு மிகவும் வேண்டியவராக அங்கு பிரகாசம்காரு இருக்கின்றார். அவர் பொருப்புள்ளவராக இருக்கின்றார். நமக்கும் அவர்களுக்கும் கசப்பு வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லுகிறோம். கசப்பில்லாமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு நான் ஒரு

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யோசனை சொல்லவிரும்புகின்றேன். அதாவது திருப்பதியை centrally administered area என்று ஆக்கிவிடவேண்டும். திருப்பதிக்கு எல்லா மொழி பேச்சுக்கூடியவர்களும் வருகிறார்கள். தேசமெங்குமுள்ள மக்கள் வெங்கடேசப் பெருமானை தரிசிக்க அங்கு வருகின்றார்கள். அது தேசத்திற்கே மிக முக்கியமான இடமாக இருக்கின்றது. ஆகவே, திருப்பதியை ஒரு centrally administered area ஆகச் செய்வதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யலாம் என்பதை யோசனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

“நான் சர்க்காரையும், இங்கிருக்கின்ற அங்கத்தினர்களையும் கேட்டுக் கொள்வதென்னவென்றால், சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள ஆறு தமிழ்த் தாலுகாக்களையும் எஞ்சிய சென்னை ராஜ்யத்துடன் சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற என் திருத்தத்தை ஆதரிக்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால், சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்திருக்கின்ற திருத்தத்தில் in plain border areas என்பதற்கு பதிலாக in contiguous linguistic area என்று ஒரு திருத்தம் செய்வார்களேயானால் இந்த சர்க்காருக்கு நன்றி செலுத்தக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கின்றேன்.”

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister has been struggling very hard from yesterday to convince hon. Members and leaders in this House and an amendment has been brought before the House to-day. Sri Latchanna raised certain points for clarification because he mentioned about Orissa but his points remain yet unanswered. In the amendment now proposed in the name of Sri Subramaniam I would invite particular reference of hon. Members to the last sentence relating to Part II and this is what is stated—

“... the President shall appoint one or more Boundary Commissions for making recommendations as to any adjustments that may be necessary in respect of the boundary of the Andhra State in those areas.”

Boundaries have been tentatively fixed for approval of the Central Government and if any adjustments are to be made it is inside that boundary. Is it for this that this amendment has been suggested? The clause reads very soft and the explanations will be very convincing as they appear but the difficult thing is what it contains. If Rajaji is going to remain till all those troubles are over and all the problems are solved, perhaps there may be some assurance that he will certainly work for justice. But, Sir, no one knows what will happen in the future. This is going to be an Act of Parliament and people who may be coming to rule this Province in future may say there is the thing in the Act of Parliament and we shall be guided by what it means and we are not at all bothered with the rest of what happened and that is why hon. Members are very particular about consideration word by word, sentence by sentence and clause by clause of all these amendments.

“Sri Vinayagam was speaking about the great fascination of the City of Madras; I agree it is a fascinating city; but it is made up of your own blood and sweat and my blood and sweat; it is not your property alone and it is not your pride alone, it is the pride of the entire province of Madras. Can I say that you are enjoying it? You are using it.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I advise the hon. Member to address the Chair and not the hon. Member Sri Vinayagam.”

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SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—“ I am sorry, Sir. But let me ask, Sir, what is the fascination for the Madras City for Sri Kollabail to protest that the Kannada area in the southern districts have not been taken care of by the authorities here. If they were so very particular about the Kannada area in the Bellary district, they should have been equally particular about the Kannada areas in the southern districts. Did they consult Members that represent the Kannada areas in the southern districts? Perhaps it was done without their knowledge. To-day the majority of the Members from the Kannada areas come from the southern districts and if they ask about this, we must plead guilty. Mysore is a very fascinating city and Bangalore is the most fascinating city for the Kannadigas that come from the southern districts. Should they not be given a chance, should they not be given an opportunity to tell their Kannadiga friends of the constituencies from which they come that they have tried to take those areas into the Mysore State and they tried but in vain. Unfortunately the Chief Minister had been telling many times that all these problems are between the Andhras and residuary Madras. As my hon. Friend Sri Prakasam asked: ‘Where did Mysore come in, if Mysore comes into the picture, it must come for all the Kannada area in the Madras State; it could not be only for Bellary but not for the other areas. If the residuary Bellary is found to be a burden that burden should be thrown upon the Andhras and if the Andhras had said that they did not want this burden, then would have been the time for you to say that the residuary Bellary should go to Mysore. Nobody ever asked the Andhras or the people that represent the Andhra State whether they would be prepared to bear the burden and whether they are ripe to bear the burden of the residuary Bellary. If you have taken care to throw over Bellary to Mysore, you should have taken the same care to throw the Kannada areas in the southern districts over to Mysore. Perhaps they are yielding more income to the City and the City of Madras is more fascinating to them than the City of Mysore and Bangalore. These are some of the things which I am not able to understand. There has been so much of talk about Chittoor. I was just now hearing the speech of Sri Kosalram who was speaking in Tamil. Many of my friends in Chittoor know Tamil but I know very little Tamil and I have just the knowledge for usage in the hotels where I can order the things I require. (Sri K. Vinayagam: ‘You know perhaps how to abuse in Tamil.’) That is perhaps a contamination which word I cannot forget. I am compelled to say that Sri Vinayagam is perhaps more fascinating than the City itself and that is how he attracts the attention of everybody. It is contended that Chittoor is a Tamil district. My submission is that the district of Chittoor is the border for Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem, Mysore and many other areas. If that claim is to be made, then Chittoor will have to speak about the other districts also. Is it the idea of the Government to recommend to the Government of India for their more serious consideration, places where disputes have arisen. Have opportunities been given to people in other places to express themselves in favour

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of going to the Andhra State. Let me take Hosur. The elected representative from that district is Sri Muni Reddi and he has been submitting here to the Government and the Ministers one after another that the interests of the people there are not properly attended to perhaps for the reason that it is linguistically different. They have been making such a complaint time after time. Sri Rajaji is always trying to explain to me what it is and I always welcome it because it affords me more and more matter for complaint. Sri Muni Reddi was an important figure in the Congress circles of Tamilnad and I think he was a Member of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee; he is a qualified man, a good worker and a real leader, a man beloved by the people but with all that he was denied a Congress ticket in the last elections. That is how the Congress went to pieces last time. They did not put up the real men and they refused Sri Muni Reddi a Congress ticket; he had not at the time the other parties to support him in the election and he had none except the Andhras in the Hosur taluk to support him. He took the challenge of the great Congress organization; he took the challenge of the son of our C. Rajagopalachari, our Chief Minister. He canvassed his voters in Telugu; he brought speakers from Kalahasti and Chittoor and he was able to convince the Andhra masses and the result we know and Sri Muni Reddi was returned to this House in spite of the forces ranged against him. When Hosur returned Sri Muni Reddi as against the wishes and powers of the opposing candidates, you will have to pause and consider whether there was this dispute or not. What I am submitting to you to-day is that that is an Andhra area. When Tamil friends are starting an agitation in Tiruttani, I begged them and requested them not to indulge in these things.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The hon. Member will continue his speech after the lunch interval.

“ The House will now adjourn and re-assemble after lunch at 3 p.m.”

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this problem has been dealt with at large by all the hon. Members but there are a few more ideas which I would like to place before the House. My Friends from Bellary have given notice of amendments about the taluks of Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg. I concede that they have a right to demand reconsideration of these three taluks and if there are any villages belonging to them they can take them. They can take them with them, if they are there. Although it is a declaration made by the Government of India and the Prime Minister of India, as people of Andhra we are all one in conceding to those Friends that the taluks of Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg must be examined. I say that there are certain villages in them which belong to the Kannadigas. Let them take them but I appeal to my Kannadiga Friends to show the same gesture, the same sense of justice to their Andhra friends and when we say that we are ready to concede them a re-examination of Alur, Adoni

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and Rayadrug taluks, they should also concede our just demand that the question of Bellary city and the firkas of Moka and Rupanagudi should be re-examined.

"Even in the case of the Chittoor district, I shall be only too pleased if my Friend, Sri K. Vinayakam and others who agree with him in claiming six taluks of Chittoor, come to Chittoor district and hold meetings in Kalahasti, Tirupathi, Tiruttani and Palamaneri and, if the people are agreed that the whole of the Chittoor district should be in the residuary State, I think my Andhra Friends will agree to that. They can even come to-morrow and I will arrange the meetings for them. In my own constituency of Vayalpad there is not even a single Tamilian. If the people express their desire either to be in Andhra or the residuary State or in Karnataka, it should be agreed to.

"My Friend, Sri Sirasappa, said that as the declaration regarding Kannadiga areas had been made by the Prime Minister of India, it should not be questioned. I am only sorry to tell my Friend that this should not be the spirit of a public worker. After all we meet in so many conferences and conventions and we speak as one people. Our interests, our demands, our peace and prosperity are all common. When such is the case, where the people of a particular area feel that they should express their own opinion they should be given the right to choose where they would like to go whether it be Andhra, or Tamilnad or Karnataka. They should be given the choice to present their own opinions to the country at large and to the authorities both at Madras and Delhi.

"Sir, friends in deeper Tamilnad and in the Circars do not know what a painful job, what a difficult and arduous task is this problem of the border areas. In these border areas, our inclinations, our interests, our tastes and our language are both ways. It is either Telugu-Tamil or Telugu-Kannada or Tamil-Kannada and as such I request that these border people must be given the choice to express their own opinions—not a choice on records. I say that some of these records, call it the census or other records, are prepared by interested persons. They are one-sided in some places and in others prepared according to the whims and fancies of those people who go into them. My Friend, Sri K. Vinayagam, referring to himself said that he and his people are called Reddiars though they belong to the Vannia Kula Kshatriya community. But I must tell him that many of my relatives in Chittoor taluk who are Reddiars have been recorded as Tamilians. This is a fact which cannot be disputed. The people who collected the census statistics were one-sided and prejudiced. They wanted to make out a case for the future so that my Friend Vinayagam and others could exaggerate their case and bring the whole of Chittoor district to their side. Even in regard to Bellary taluk, I am told that some important Kannadigas, would prefer to be with their Telugu friends. As Sri Vinayagam so strongly pleads, should they not be given a choice? I also know that in some villages of Chittoor district some Telugu friends would prefer to be in the residuary State. It is not proper or just to deny them the choice

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to express their wish. When hon. Member, Sri Gangappa, was in Delhi he submitted to the Prime Minister of India to consider the question of holding an election in Bellary taluk including the firkas of Moka and Rupanagudi and, if it was agreed to, and the whole of the people felt that they should be with Andhra, they should be given that choice; or, if some firkas would like to go to Karnataka they should be given the opportunity to do so. But, if these firkas and the District Headquarters, Bellary City, preferred to remain with the Andhras they should be given that convenience.

"Sir, I would like to submit to the mover of this amendment, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, that it smells of suspicion. I would like him to remove these suspicions and to redraft it before it is finally accepted and place it before the hon. Members here for full discussion. Let not want of time for consideration or for translating it into English or the warning from the Speaker's bell stand in the way of arriving at an amendment agreeable to all. I know, Sir, that every Member here is interested in voicing forth his suspicions. It is a great occasion, Sir, because it is not the question of these boundaries alone that is going to torture us. As long ago as 17 years the boundary was fixed between Orissa and Madras States and we know what amount of insults and injuries have been heaped upon the Andhras in Berhampur and Koraput, how their children are not given facilities for progress, how their interests are jeopardised and how their trade is suppressed. Especially, the prosperous businessmen of Berhampur who were once the masters in that area have been reduced to the position of slaves. They have been reduced to penury and they feel that they could as well leave that area and come back to Andhra. It is such things that pinch us. Therefore, Sir, when we go out, let us have the opportunity of going out fully prosperous. Let us take your leave with a feeling that you are sending us with a feeling that Andhra is fully prosperous. Do not be a Kabandha but give us all those people who wish to be with us. Do not put them on their trial at a later date. Send our friends with us and let us live in peace and prosperity."

* SRI V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, 3-10 p.m.
Sir, the amendment suggested by the Government is a very simple and plain one and I do not see any reason why there should be any controversy at all. It recommends the appointment of one or more Boundary Commissions for enquiring into the disputes that have arisen in border areas. So far as my district of Chingleput is concerned there is no difficulty and it will continue to remain within the undisputed areas of the residuary State. Hon. Members of this House would have heard yesterday some unfounded allegations made by Mr. Prakasam about the Oothukottai affair. He made some charges that a teacher attached to a High School in that place was victimised on the ground that he was an Andhra. I must express at the outset that there was no question of an Andhra or a Tamilian, much less the victimisation of an Andhra in that area. It is not correct to make any statement on hearsays.

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The subject relates to the transfer of a teacher. (Interruption from Sri T. Prakasam.) The teacher had misappropriated some money with the result that he had to be kept under suspension. The charges against the teacher were all very serious, and the climax came when he took active part in all the political meetings and he was one of the organizers of a public meeting at Oothukottai that was addressed by my hon. Friend Sri T. Prakasam. These are the facts of the matter referred to by the hon. Member Sri T. Prakasam. I am not sure whether the hon. Member has been posted with all this correct information, and that is why I have to refute his statement.

"As I have already stated there is no dispute whatsoever with regard to my district of Chingleput. I am also of opinion that many of the taluks in the district of Chittoor and most of the villages in Nellore district area where the Tamilians predominate should come to the residuary State. I am sure the Boundary Commission will go into this matter, very deeply. I do not know why my Friend Sri Vinayagam wants that the Boundary Commission should be invited to visit Tinnevely and other places. The Boundary Commission, I am sure, will go into this question of demarcation of boundaries and see that predominantly Tamil areas are included in the residuary State. We have also been agitating for the inclusion of Tirupati and other places in the residuary State. I would request my Andhra friends to concede the demands of Tamilians and the sooner they concede them, the better for them also. I am sure the Government will bear in mind all these facts and make a strong recommendation to the Central Government on the lines suggested above. I do not wish to say anything more. I request the hon. Members to support the amendment *in toto*." Thank you, Sir, for giving me the opportunity to speak."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. T. Anantha Pai will now speak."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"As I would like to have some clarification from the Hon. the Chief Minister, may I request you, Sir, to call me a little later."

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amendment proposed by the Government is very vague. The question of fixing the boundaries of the new Andhra State which is now being discussed is a very important one. I wish to remind Mr. Vinayagam and other Tamil friends that the Prime Minister of India, in the third week of December, had given a statement that the exact boundaries of the new Andhra State would be decided through one or more Boundary Commissions and he had further stated that the Boundary Commissions would recommend such adjustments as might be considered necessary in regard to the boundaries of that State with the residuary State of Madras and the Mysore State. The very fact that the division of Bellary district has been decided upon between the new Andhra State and the Mysore State and that certain parts of Bellary district are proposed to be attached to the Mysore State raises the question of Telugu-speaking areas in the Mysore State. We know, many of

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the areas in Kolar district are populated by Telugu people. Many of the people there who speak Telugu language are struggling for lack of High Schools using Telugu medium. Recently I have come to know that the Bellary District Districts Association has passed a resolution to the effect that all the Telugu-speaking areas in Bellary district should be attached to the Andhra State. Three-fourths of Kolar district in the Mysore State is populated by Telugu-speaking people and that area has to be detached from the Mysore State and attached to the new Andhra State. The recent verdict of Justice Misra is very unsatisfactory. It has been decided that almost the whole of Bellary district should be included in the Mysore State. This has created much dissatisfaction among the Andhra people, especially those in Bellary taluk.

"So it is essential that the Government should go into the whole affair and appoint a Boundary Commission to settle disputes arising out of the partition of the Madras State in view of the fact that certain Telugu-speaking areas are being separated from the Andhra State and added to the Mysore State. The Boundary Commission must also consider the question of Kolar and the Telugu areas in the Mysore State. In addition there are parts of North Arcot district (Gudiyatham taluk) and parts of Salem district (Krishnagiri taluk) where Telugu-speaking people are in a majority. These areas should be taken and added to the Andhra State in view of the fact that the people there have already expressed their willingness to be within the Andhra State. All these questions have to be decided by a Boundary Commission. The Government motion is very vague in this aspect and does not clarify or define the areas which the Boundary Commission may have to decide. I therefore propose that the Government should reconsider its own amendment and mention definitely the areas where the Boundary Commission should intervene and decide the issue."

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—"Sir, I had fondly hoped that this should not be the occasion for the Members of this House to divide themselves and have a bitter argument about the division of the State and the demarcation of the boundaries. But unfortunately the course of events and circumstances have led us to discuss the question of the territories and the boundaries in a feeling of certain amount of bitterness. We had hoped that all of us would accept the statement of the Hon. the Prime Minister when he said that the new Andhra State shall be formed with the undisputed eleven Telugu districts and the three taluks of the Bellary district and we had also hoped that after the State is formed, we as friends, as good neighbours and as Indians would come together and with the same respect we have for our own languages would respect the people who speak other languages and divide the territory in a way that would leave no bitterness among the people. We had also hoped that if there are pockets of other languages in the new State of Andhra, if there are pockets of languages in the residuary State of Madras or if there are pockets of languages in

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other States, we would amicably settle them and create new boundaries and represent to the Government of India to demarcate those boundaries by a Bill of Parliament. If unfortunately that was not possible, we could have asked the Government of India to appoint a Boundary Commission to so demarcate the areas. You will see from the amendment, which I have given notice of, that that is exactly what I have sought to do. I do not want to add my voice to the claims and counter-claims that have been made in this House this morning and I will appeal to all the Members not to aggravate the bitter feelings that are being generated by these claims and counter-claims. I respect the love of anybody for his own language and I equally expect others too to respect the love of the other people for their own languages. First of all I wish to make it clear that I am not one of those who believe that if people speak the same language, they shall mean more to me than those who speak other languages. Now that it has become inevitable for various reasons to form linguistic States, let us not further aggravate the feelings by creating conditions which will cause bitterness. I would very strongly support the feelings of the hon. Member Sri Vinayagam when he says 'Let there be a Boundary Commission and let there be a free determination of the will of the people to find out where they want to live—whether it be in the Andhra State or in the residuary Madras State or in the Mysore State' Let us do it in a friendly way and demarcate the boundaries wherever necessary. Unfortunately the Government has thought it fit to bring in an amendment to this clause and I am glad that the Hon. the Chief Minister has clarified it beyond any doubt. It is true that it seeks to recognize the dispute in Chittoor district but at the same time it makes the Government of India to understand that the Telugus of other districts or other areas have no desire to be separated from their present association or to come to the Andhra State. I cannot contradict the hon. Members when they said that certain Telugu people in the residuary Madras State or in Mysore State will not desire to come into the Andhra State. It is necessary that it should be decided whether those people want to come to the Andhra State or want to remain where they are. This amendment seeks to point out that there is no such dispute but that there is a dispute only in the district of Chittoor. I am prepared to agree. There is some Tamil area in Chittoor but at the same time I would expect the hon. Members to say that there are Telugu areas. I am not claiming any part of Bellary or any part of Chingleput or anywhere. I merely say that the Government of India shall take the necessary steps to appoint a Boundary Commission to determine the new boundaries. That is exactly what Mr. Justice Wanchoo said in his report. I do not want that this should be done immediately or before the appointed day. We should represent to the Government of India that all of us unanimously desire that a Boundary Commission should be appointed on a date which the Government of India may think it convenient and right to determine if the people of those areas desire to come into the new State or desire to stay where they are or to ascertain to which State they

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would like to come. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister Sri C. Subramaniam to withdraw the amendment because it is unnecessary. Otherwise I am afraid that in many areas people will start agitation in the fear that their desire may not be recognized and that is bad not only for the people but for the whole country. It will aggravate feelings in many areas and will bring in further complications. I request the hon. Members to support my amendment and I request the Hon. Minister Sri C. Subramaniam to withdraw his amendment."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ Mr. Speaker Sir, first of all I will read the amendment given on behalf of our Communist Party and then I will try to explain the stand we take on the other amendments given notice of and particularly on that given on behalf of the Government by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam. Here one point is to be taken into consideration. Most of the amendments barring that given notice of by the Hon. the Minister for Finance are either similar or identical and differ only here and there. It is unfortunate that on behalf of the Government (including the Ministers from the Andhra area and other areas) the Hon. Minister in charge of Finance comes forward with an amendment on which even his own party men are not agreed. I hope the Government will consider its position once again and see if they can better that amendment if they cannot withdraw it. I am sure that our amendments will satisfy all parties and groups, of all nationalities, in Mysore, Madras and Andhra States. The amendments have been drafted with the main idea of doing justice and to ensure that the present Madras State is properly divided on linguistic considerations.

“ We have explained our stand on the general debate on this Bill. We have said that language and contiguity village war should be taken into consideration. There may still be pockets here and there where a language other than the language of the State predominates. But their existence cannot be made an excuse for denying the right of linguistic division. We differ from the Hon. Chief Minister in this respect. Yesterday he explained his view that it was not advisable to have linguistic States and adduced so many arguments in support of it. He referred to the headworks of the Tungabhadra Project and asked whether the people of Rayalaseema were not interested in the distribution of the waters conserved by the project. If the headworks of the project were to be in Mysore, that does not mean that the benefit of the project should not go to the Andhra State. Let me pose this question to the Hon. Chief Minister and his supporters. The Cauvery runs through Mysore and suppose the headworks of that river were in Mysore. Does it mean that the area comprising the headworks should be added to the Madras State or the area in the Madras State irrigated by that river should be added to the Mysore State? Can division be carried on like that and will such a division help to carry on administration in a just and proper manner? All these aspects should be taken into consideration. It is unfortunate that our Chief Minister did not and will not take all these aspects into

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consideration. He has some pet ideas, and being an old man it will be very difficult for him to give them up. For that, we have no quarrel with him. But he tries to impose those pet ideas on others by some means or other, and the Government amendment is a move in that direction. I will read the amendment which I have moved:—

‘Add at the end of clause 3 the following:—

“(3) Boundary Commissions be set up on or within one month after the appointed day to re-demarcate the boundary between the States of Mysore and Andhra, especially the disputed areas in Adoni, Alur and Rayadurg taluks, between the States of Madras and Andhra, especially the disputed areas in Chingleput, North Arcot, Salem and Chittoor districts, the basis for such demarcation being the language and contiguity taking village as the lowest unit for the purpose of such demarcation.”

In this connexion, I want to make an appeal to our Kannadiga friends, particularly to the Hon. Dr. Nagan Gowda who is always good otherwise. It is unfortunate that in this matter he has taken up an undemocratic stand, i.e., he refuses to understand or consult the will of the people of the area. There is a disputed area, and everybody is agreed that it is a disputed area. Whether it should go to the Kannada State or the Andhra State should be settled by referring the question to a Boundary Commission or by holding a plebiscite. I am unable to understand how else it can be settled. The Hon. Dr. Nagan Gowda feels that since the last one hundred years, grave injustice is being meted out to Kannadigas in Bellary district. It is a bilingual and highly mixed area. When there are claims and counter-claims, how else can its future be settled except by accepting this reasonable proposition proposed in my amendment? The Hon. Chief Minister said that it was a settled matter, because an opinion or award had been given by Justice Misra. Because there is that award, we want that this House should express its opinion on it. We request all the Members to express the unanimous opinion that the future of this disputed area should be referred to a Boundary Commission, or by holding a plebiscite if need be. We do not stop with Bellary. We want the Boundary Commission to go into the other parts of the Andhra State, and the residuary Madras State. For instance, in Anantapur district, there may be Kannada villages or firkas, and these must naturally go to the Kannada State. The Communist Party does not desire the inclusion in the Andhra State of any area where the predominant language is other than Telugu. If a linguistic area is contiguous to a State of that language, it may be added to that State. If this view is accepted by all, we feel that this matter can be settled easily and without much discussion. It is unfortunate that this view is not acceptable. The Government have come forward with an amendment which divides not only the Members here but also the people outside. There is no justice in the amendment and we feel that there is great danger in accepting it. The Hon. Chief Minister said that the Boundary Commission was mainly intended for disputed areas. If Mr. Prakasam or Mr. Tenneti Viswanatham or some other Member brings pressure to bear on the Central Government about a particular area, will that area be referred to the Boundary Commission

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only afterwards? May I know from the Hon. Finance Minister the real intention behind the amendment? I do not accuse the Chief Minister of partiality. But all the same I say it is a part of his political game. He wants to placate certain parties and individuals and towards that end he sponsors amendments in so many ways. Even after the division of the Madras State, there will remain in the Residuary State certain Telugu areas contiguous to the Andhra State. It is better that those areas are transferred to the Andhra State. So also, the predominantly Tamil areas in the Andhra State in places like Chittoor which are contiguous to the Residuary State should be transferred to the Madras State. There are Telugu areas contiguous to the Andhra State in the Salem district. Nothing stands in the way of Sri C. Rajagopalachari from adding those areas to the Andhra State. He says that it may not be feasible and I think he is wrong. It is quite feasible. If this House expresses the opinion that the State of Madras should be divided properly on a linguistic basis, I am quite confident that the Central Government will yield. Our State is strong enough to bring pressure to bear upon the Central Government to divide the State in such a way that there will be no dispute. This is a very serious matter and we request the whole House to probe into it carefully. It is not such a simple thing as the Hon. Chief Minister thinks. He thinks that the matter can wait for some time. We have already witnessed many disturbances here and there.

“I would like to know the opinion of the Government as to when an area is said to be disputed. Does an area become disputed after disturbances commence or after filing a complaint in a court or whether a mere speech that such and such an area is disputed will do? The Hon. Chief Minister will blame the Communists or some others and escape from his responsibility. Mr. Muni Reddi, who represents the Hosur constituency, claims that the Hosur taluk should go to the Andhra State. Is this claim enough to constitute a dispute? What is the view of the present Madras Government and what is likely to be the view of the Government of the Residuary Madras State after the division of the State?

“All those issues are pending before us. Let us not brush aside those important issues. If we carefully follow the amendments given notice of by Members, we will see that most of the amendments are identical. Whether such areas are immediately attached to this or that State, let us not go into. Let us agree on the simple point that wherever there are disputes, and even in the case of Bellary and Chittoor districts, we should refer those disputes to a Boundary Commission. I would like to bring to the notice of the House two amendments, namely, amendment Nos. 21 and 44. Amendment No. 21 is given notice of by Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi and Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar. I will read out the amendment.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member need not read out the amendment.”

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"I shall read it out just to make one thing clear. The amendment reads—

'Provided that the Government of India do take necessary steps to finally settle the boundaries of the Madras, Andhra and Mysore, Orissa, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh States, either by mutual agreement between the States concerned or by a Boundary Commission or Commissions and that the districts concerned may thereupon be reformed accordingly.'

The main thing here is to include a date in this amendment. Knowing the Central Government as we do all these years, we do not know when the Central Government are going to act upon this amendment and when they will appoint the Boundary Commission. This point must be made specific. Then only we can bring pressure upon the Government. The amendment that we like to support is that of Mr. N. Gopala Menon. His amendment reads—

'(3) All disputes among the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore regarding the inclusion of a part of a district or territory in any one of the said States shall be referred to a Boundary Commission appointed for the purpose.'

I think the amendment given notice of by the Congress Party Members themselves are far more realistic and helpful to unify the people as a whole and to establish friendly relations which the Hon. the Chief Minister is cherishing. But, unfortunately the Government, instead of accepting the amendments given notice of by their own party Members—they are reasonable amendments—have themselves come forward with an amendment with a political motive to divide the people and the parties with a view to strengthening their own position. Or else, there is no meaning or purpose in the amendment which was given notice of by the Hon. the Leader of the House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It is for coming to the hon. Member's help."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"The Hon. the Finance Minister says that he is coming to our help. I do not know in what manner he is coming to help us. Most of the Members are saying that his help is not wanted, and that his amendment will harm every one. (Interruption.) The Hon. Mr. Subramaniam says that he is going to help. I do not know whom he is going to help. Even in Tamil Nad his amendment will not help anybody. There are parts of Tamilian population in Andhra State. Why should they remain there? That is the question. That is why I say so much upon this. I appeal to the Government once again to withdraw the Government amendment and support the amendments given notice of by Sri Gopala Menon and Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi if they have any prejudice towards the amendments given notice of by the Communist Party, however reasonable the Communist Party's amendments are. With these words, I appeal to the House to accept the amendments moved by the Communist Party or at least the amendments given notice of by Sri N. Gopala Menon and Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi, and definitely reject the amendment given notice of by the Hon. the Finance Minister."

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* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Sir, I have given notice of a cluster of amendments which seek, in the first instance, to prevent the handing over of a certain area in Bellary district to the Mysore State, until a plebiscite is taken in that area to get a clear affirmation or indication of the wishes of the majority of the people of that area. The second part of my amendments relates to the general question of fixing the boundaries of the three States concerned by means of Boundary Commissions which have to come up later on. I thought I should welcome the resolution given notice of by Government which is called a Government amendment. It should not have been called so. As a matter of fact, it is even out of order to call it a Government amendment and put it before the Assembly. Apart from that, I should have welcomed that resolution, if a Boundary Commission that is proposed in that resolution would mean that it applies only to those areas which are not yet transferred from one State to another. But what we find is that a most heart-rending episode has been enacted in Bellary through the agency of a judicial officer whose report is nicknamed or wrongly named as an award to-day. We are told by this so-called resolution of this Government that a Boundary Commission should come. It means that we have first to hand over the disputed area, then apply to a Boundary Commission, and then have it examined once again. This is a most illogical way of doing things in respect of an area which is still in the Madras State, and which is still to be awarded either to the Andhra State or the Mysore State, as the case may be, after a full investigation. If this difficulty were not there, I should certainly have accepted the Government amendment and welcomed it. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.) If it is on account of that difficulty, there should be no difficulty for the Government to add a proviso to this amendment, saying, 'provided that the territory now covered by Mr. Justice Misra's award is not to be handed over to the Mysore State pending the investigation by the Boundary Commission'. That has not been done. My friends who are protagonists for the six taluks of Chittoor district to be included in Tamil Nad were dissatisfied with the amendment, because it does not . . ."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"We are not dissatisfied."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Very well, Sir. I have heard Mr. Kosalram being dissatisfied about it. He did not support the Government amendment. He really repudiated the amendment. My friend cannot order me to mind myself and not mind others. If he does not interrupt me and keeps quiet for some time, he will be helping me."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should not interrupt Mr. K. Varadachari."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Sir, I am addressing the Chair alone. (Laughter.) I am saying that my friend need not interrupt me again and again."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"I will see that the hon. Member does not interrupt."

3-50 p.m. * SRI K. VARADACHARI—"I characterise the claim for six taluks in Chittoor district as a very wide claim, a claim so much wide of the mark that it perhaps fails of its purpose. The inner purpose of this claim, as everybody knows, is to get a substantial institution, called the Tirupati Devasthanam in Tirupati. It is on account of that that some of our friends in Tamil Nad are attracted to this idea. Unless they claim the six taluks in Chittoor district, the Tirupati Devasthanam cannot come into Tamil Nad. I can understand their anxiety and eagerness to get these six taluks, because it is such a big institution that it cannot be parted with after having enjoyed the benefit from it for so long a time in a composite State like Madras. I challenge any of my friends to go to Tirupati and find out if there are more than 38 Tamil families in Tirupati taluk. (Interruption by several hon. Members.) I cannot allow myself to be drowned by voices because I myself possess such a stentorian voice as to drown the voice of all the Members of the Assembly together. So, let my friends beware that they cannot interrupt me in this manner. I am saying I am not a native of Tirupati. Let my friends understand it. I am a native of Puttur taluk. I was brought up and educated in Tirupati in the lower classes and later on I came to Madras to have my high school study. Therefore, I know Tirupati very well. There are not more than 38 families, Ayyangar families chiefly, that reside in Tirupati. Their mother-tongue is no doubt Tamil, but they do not know how to read or write Tamil, and I am one of them. (Laughter.) My hon. Friend would rise and say that I am a contaminated Tamilian. Sir, I am not a contaminated Tamilian. In our days we never knew of any school in the Chittoor district in which Tamil was taught at all. It is now as a concession to the wishes of a minority people that our district board has introduced the Tamil language also as a medium of instruction in schools in places where Tamilians have been clamouring for it. Therefore, I submit that this claim of six taluks in the Chittoor district being Tamil taluks on the mere ground that they originally formed part of the North Arcot district and were divided later on, and that, therefore, they must be tacked on to the North Arcot district once more and made Tamil areas, is a claim which I cannot support at all.

"Sir, I represent the Tiruttani constituency. Tiruttani constituency, no doubt, has several villages on the border which are entirely Tamil and they ought to go into Tamil Nad whenever any Boundary Commission comes or even without a Boundary Commission. I concede that demand, but to say that the whole taluk is Tamil is again wide of the mark. I would draw a line on the Chittoor road from Vediangadu village up to Kanakamma-chatram. The villages south of this line are predominantly Tamil areas. I would never dispute that proposition. I gave the assurance to the people in that constituency that those areas which were predominantly Tamil would certainly go into Tamil Nad because they were contiguous to the Tamil territory. The rest of

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the taluk is absolutely Telugu and nobody can claim any portion of it simply because here and there amidst a dozen or a score of villages there may be Sengundar villages consisting of weavers. Sir, weavers are Sengundars and these weavers speak Tamil, but they adopt Telugu for their correspondence, business and study. Therefore, I submit this claim cannot be put forward and sustained. The hon. Member Sri Vinayakam, no doubt, during the time of the elections supported a Tamilian candidate, a very rich man, a Sengundar, who had thousands of relations in villages dispersed here and there in the constituencies. He tried his best to get that candidate elected. But I gave the simple assurance to all the people, whether they were Sengundars or not, that those areas which were contiguous to Tamil Nad and which were Tamil in character would go into Tamil Nad and that there would be no difficulty about that at all, but that the rest of the taluk was entirely Telugu and the claim for it could not be sustained at all.

"Apart from all these things, with regard to Bellary, a very gruesome tale has come before us. A Judge was appointed and in the terms of reference, he was told that any minor realignments, if necessary and just, should also be recommended. That part of the reference, Mr. Justice Misra never touched at all. The first claim made by the Kannadigas was that the investigation should proceed on the basis that the taluk, as a whole, was a unit for investigation and not any firka or village. On that basis, Mr. Justice Misra began his investigation. There was a majority resolution of the Bellary Municipality and there were resolutions of all the panchayat boards in the disputed firkas of Bellary, with regard to this matter. Then, there were two sets of census figures presented before Mr. Justice Misra. One set of figures showed that the Kannadigas formed 53 per cent of the population and another set showed that they formed only 49 per cent. How these two sets of figures could be reconciled God alone knew. Yet, Mr. Justice Misra said that he did not attach much importance to the difference in figures. The resolutions of the panchayat boards were all brushed aside. Even the admission of the Kannadigas themselves that Bellary town contained preponderantly Telugu population was not taken into account. In fact, in one place in his report, Mr. Justice Misra says that this tide of Telugu infiltration into Bellary must be checked. If the situation was, as a fact, one in which the Telugus were predominant in the area either by infiltration or by invasion or by occupation, whatever it was, it was the situation he had to judge, and not the infiltration or occupation. He was called upon to find out which was the community that was preponderant in Bellary. The infiltration would not count. Mr. Justice Misra says that from the year 1782 this infiltration had gone on. If from that year infiltration had gone on and it had become a settled fact, then is Bellary going to be deprived of this infiltrated portion? Is it going to be said that the people who infiltrated should go out and the Kannadigas should be made a majority? Is that the way to look at the problem? But that is exactly the way in which Mr. Justice Misra looked at the problem.

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"Then, Sir, it was brought to the notice of Mr. Justice Misra that the six taluks which had already been given away by the Government of India to the Mysore State were more a liability on than an asset to that State. It was also represented that if Bellary town was not given to them, the six taluks that were given to them would be a liability on them. Therefore, it was requested that in order to relieve them from the deficit, Bellary town should be given to them. That argument carried great weight with Mr. Justice Misra. He thought that, six taluks having been given to the Mysore State, that State should not suffer for want of income from that area and that it should not be made a liability on the Mysore State. Therefore, in order to compensate the Mysore State for the loss or the liability or the difficulty or the trouble involved in administering an area of that kind, Mr. Justice Misra gave the Bellary town to that State, thinking that it would relieve them a little.

4 p.m. "Thus the claim of the Kannadigas on the taluk basis was conceded and the whole taluk was given away to them. As a result of this, there will be a corridor of Telugu areas created between Bellary on the one hand and the taluks of Rayadurg, Adoni and Alur that have been given away to the Andhra State on the other. Bellary town contains several institutions started by the State. There is a Borstal school, there are jails, and the headquarters of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police is there. Thus several institutions are there. What was the difficulty in giving those institutions to the Andhras? Are the Andhras to be crumbled, clipped and cut into pieces before they are given the State in this manner? Madras City is taken away. Why should they take away Bellary also? Why should they take away the few buildings that are available in a place where the Madras State has spent lots of money on creating those institutions? The population in the jails according to Justice Misra runs to thousands, but the Kannadiga population in those jails runs to only hundreds. These are indications of the character of the area."

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

* SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Sir, the Andhras are a very civilised race. (Laughter.) Wherever they may be, they will prove to be a reforming influence. Even in jails they will be so. There may be criminals among them, but even then, they will be much better criminals than those coming from the rest of the country. (Laughter.) I submit these were indications for Justice Misra to come to the conclusion, 'Well, here is a place where the Madras State have spent lots of money on many institutions. So . . .'"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is over. Sri Gangayya Naidu will now speak."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"I rise on a point of personal explanation, with your permission, Mr. Speaker. Sri Varadachari was referring to me with reference to the election campaign. I want to clear a misapprehension that has been created in this

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House. Sri Varadachari who now pretends to be an Andhra in this House has issued pamphlets in the villages in his constituency mentioning that he was a born Tamilian, that he will fight for the Tamils in the event of an Andhra State coming into existence and fight for the retention of the area in Tamil Nad. That is the sort of pamphlet signed and issued by him to the villagers. I have literature with me. They are printed in Tamil and signed by him. With your permission, I am ready to produce them here."

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"I am game to his challenge."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Being a civilised Andhra, I know that he will accept my challenge. I will resign my seat in the Assembly. Let him also resign his membership in the Assembly from his constituency. Let both of us stand for election. I will stand as a Tamilian and let him stand as an Andhra. Let us see who wins the election." (Cheers.)

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"My friend Mr. Vinayakam is out as a wrestler. I am not a wrestler and I cannot accept absurd challenges."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"You are a civilised Andhra."

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Yes, yes, very soon it will be known who is civilised. So many institutions have been established in Bellary."

(Hon. Member Sri Deivasigamany was seen standing in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order. Two hon. Members should not stand at the same time."

(Hon. Member Sri K. Varadachari resumed his seat.)

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"On a point of order, Sir. Is it parliamentary to offer challenges, accept challenges or refuse challenges?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not a challenge for a duel. It is only a verbal challenge." (Laughter.)

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Sir, I was saying . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Is it on a personal explanation that the hon. Member wishes to talk?"

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"No, Sir. I will continue my speech."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, no. Let the hon. Member resume his seat. Hon. Member Sri Gangayya Naidu will now speak."

SRI M. GANGAPPA:—"అధ్యక్షా, బళ్లారి విషయమై నేను కొన్ని మాటలు చెప్పడం చూశాను. నేను మరికొంతమంది మిత్రులు కలసి బళ్లారి తాలూకాకు ఆంధ్ర-రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చవలసిన అవశ్యకతను గూర్చి నైఋత్యం సభ్యులకు తెలియజేస్తాను."

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విషయమై ఢిల్లీ వెళ్ళినాము. అక్కడ వారితో అన్ని విషయములు చర్చించి ఒక మొమరాండంనుకూడా ఇచ్చినాము. వారితో జరిపిన చర్చల సందర్భంలో వారికి ముఖ్యమైన మూడు విషయములు మనవిజేశాను. బళ్లారి తాలూకాయొక్క ప్రత్యేక పరిస్థితులు, వైజానికంగా వాణిజ్యరీత్యా ఆ ప్రాంతం రాయలసీమలోనే కలిసిఉండడమే శ్రేయస్కరమనే విషయం వారికి నొక్కిచెప్పాము. ముఖ్యంగా మూడు విషయముల గురించి వారికి మనవిచేశాము. అవి ఇవి—బళ్లారికి ఒక జడ్జిని వంపించి ఆయన చేత సమగ్రంగా ఆ ప్రాంత పరిస్థితులను, ప్రజల వాంఛలను పరిశీలనచేయించి న్యాయమైన రీతిగా ఆ ప్రాంతాన్ని ఆంధ్రలో కలుపునట్లుగాచేయాలి; లేని పక్షంలో, ఆ ప్రాంత ప్రజలు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో ఉండగోరుతున్నారో, మైసూరు సంస్థానములో ఉండగోరుతున్నారో తెలుసుకొనే నిమిత్తం ప్లీబిస్సెయిటు విర్వాటు చేయాలి; లేదా నేను నా శాసనసభాసభ్యత్వానికి రాజీనామాయొచ్చి ఆంధ్రుడనగా ఆ స్థానానికి తిరిగి పోవచ్చును. ఆ ఎన్నికలో నేను షేర్నాట్లయితే, ప్రాంతాన్ని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చమని, లేనిచో కర్నాటక ప్రాంతంలో చేర్చవలెనని చెప్పినాను. నేను చెప్పినమాటలన్నీ విని వారు న్యాయం కలుగజేస్తామన్నారు. తరువాత నైరసాగాదు న్యాయమూర్తి శ్రీ మిశ్రాగారిని వంపించారు. బళ్లారిలో శ్రీ మిశ్రాగారికికూడా మేమంతా మొమరాండంలు సమర్పించాము. జనాభారెక్కలను తయారు చేయటంలో ఆంధ్రులకు చాలా అన్యాయం జరిగినదని వారికి తెలియజేశాం. వాస్తవ విషయాలు తెలుసుకొనుటకుగాను పల్లెప్రాంతాలకువచ్చి వారంతటవారే ప్రజాస్పృహ మేమో తెలుసుకొనవలసినదిగా వారికి విజ్ఞప్తిచేశాము. బళ్లారి తాలూకాలో ముఖ్యంగా బళ్లారి, రూపనగుడి, మొక ఫిర్కాలలోను, బళ్లారి పట్టణంలోను తెలుగువారి సంఖ్య అధికంగావుంది. కాబట్టి ఈ ప్రాంతాలు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో చేరాలి అని గట్టిగా వారికి చెప్పాము. మూడో వచ్చినట్లయితే గ్రామాలలోని ప్రజలు విమీకావలెనని కోరుకుంటున్నారో వారు తెలుసుకుంటారు కనుక రమ్మన్నాము. వారు మొదటిలో ఆ విధంగా వస్తామనిచెప్పారు. కాని తరువాత అలాచేయలేదు. గ్రామాలను చూడకుండానే, ప్రజలు కోరుకుంటున్నదేమో గ్రహించకుండానే, తప్పుడు జనాభారెక్కలను ఆధారంగాతీసుకొని బళ్లారి తాలూకా అంతా కర్నాటక రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చవలెనని వారు తీర్పు ఇచ్చారు. ఈ తీర్పు ఆంధ్రులకు చాలా నష్టదాయకమైనది. మేము ఊరుకున్నా, ఆ ప్రాంతంలోని ప్రజలు ఊరుకొనరు. ఆందోళన జరుపుతారు. మైసూరు రాష్ట్రంలోచేరుటకు వారు ఎంతమాత్రం అంగీకరింపరు. కాబట్టి రూపనగుడి, మొక, బళ్లారి ఫిర్కాలను బళ్లారి పట్టణంతోసహా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చాలి. ఈ ప్రాంతాలూ ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలే ఎక్కువమంది ఉన్నారనే విషయంలో ఎవ్వరికైనా సందేహమున్నట్లయితే అక్కడ ప్లీబిస్సెయిటు విర్వాటు చేయండి అని మరల తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ప్లీబిస్సెయిటు ఆంధ్రులకు అనుకూలమైతే మమ్మల్నూ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చేయండి. లేక కర్నాటకులకు అనుకూలమైనట్లయితే, మేమందరం మైసూరు సంస్థానంలో చేరుతాము. అంతే కాదు. ఈ ఫిర్కాలలో కర్నాటకులు, ఆంధ్రులే కాక మహమ్మదీయులకూడా చాలామంది ఉన్నారు. వారి రెండవ భాగం తెలుగు అనే విషయం అందరకు తెలిసిపోవడంతో. ఈ సంగతిని వారందరు న్యాయమూర్తి మిశ్రాగారికి తెలియజేశారు. అయినప్పటికీ ఆయన బళ్లారి తాలూకాను కర్నాటకులకే చేయడం అన్యాయం. కాబట్టి ఇప్పుడైనా న్యాయాన్ని గుర్తించి, అక్టోబరు 1 వ తేదీలోగా అక్కడ ప్లీబిస్సెయిటు విర్వాటుచేసి ప్రజాభిప్రాయమేమో గుర్తించి, తదనుసారంగా రూపనగుడి, మొక, బళ్లారి ఫిర్కాలను, బళ్లారి పట్టణాన్ని ఇటు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలోనో, అటు మైసూరు సంస్థానంలోనో చేర్చమటకు ప్రయత్నం చేయడం మంచిదనిచెప్పి ఇంతటితో ముగిస్తున్నాను.”

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

* SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“ఉపాధ్యక్షా, బళ్లారి తాలూకానుగురించి శ్రీ మిశ్రాగారిచ్చిన తీర్పు ఒక award అనిచెప్పి ఇదివరలో శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు వేర్కొన్నారు. అది సరికాదు. బళ్లారి సమస్యను సరిహద్దునిర్ణయక సంఘం ద్వారాగాని, లేక ప్లీబిస్సెయిటుద్వారాగాని పరిష్కరించడము సబబైనపని. అంత వరకు బళ్లారి తాలూకాను మైసూరు రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చడం తప్పు. సరిహద్దు నిర్ణయక సంఘంవారి ద్వారాగాని, లేక ప్లీబిస్సెయిటుద్వారాగాని ఒక నిర్ణయం జరుగువరకు బళ్లారి తాలూకాను ఇప్పటివరకే Residuary Madras State లోనో లేక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలోనో ఉంచడం న్యాయం. అంతేనే కాని ఇప్పుడే బళ్లారిని మైసూరులో చేర్చవేసినట్లయితే ఆంధ్రులకు చాలా అన్యాయం జరిగే ప్రమాదం ఉన్నది. ఈనాడు బళ్లారిలో ఆందోళనగా ఉన్నది. ఆంధ్రప్రజలు తమ బవిష్యత్తు అంధకార బంధురమై పోతుండేమానని బయటపడుతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వంవారు ప్రతిపాదించనన్న సవరణ చాలా vague గా ఉంది. బళ్లారి విషయం వారి సవరణలోనికి వస్తుందో లేదో వారే చెప్పలేకుండావున్నారు. ఈ ఉదయం శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మాట్లాడుతూ ఇదమిద్దమని ఏమాటా తేల్చలేకపోయారు. అసందిగ్ధంగా, స్పష్టంగా బళ్లారి విషయం సవరణలో వేర్కొనక పోయినట్లయితే ఉత్తరకోత్తరా సరిహద్దు నిర్ణాయక సంఘం విర్పడుతుందో లేదో తెలియదు. అందువల్లనే ప్రభుత్వంవారిచ్చిన సవరణను కొంతసవరించి సుస్పష్టంగా చేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. జనాభారెక్కలు తప్పు అని మిశ్రాగారికి ఆ ప్రాంత ప్రజలు తెలియజేశారు. అయినప్పటికీ ఆయన జనాభా రెక్కలనే ఆధారంగా తీసుకొని ఈ నిర్ణయించేశారు. తత్ఫలితంగానే ఈనాటివరకు అక్కడ ఆందోళన సాగుతోంది. ప్రామాణికవేశాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ప్రజలు ఉద్రిక్తపడుతున్నారు. పరిస్థితులు చక్కబడాలంటే, ఆ ప్రాంతంలో ప్రజల ఆస్పృహ నెరవేరాలంటేను Plebiscite ను విర్వాటుచేయడం అత్యవసరం, plebiscite ద్వారా న్యాయం తప్పక జరుగగలదు. ఈ విషయాన్ని సుస్పష్టంచేస్తూ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక సవరణను ప్రతిపాదించడంగాని లేకపోతే మేముచేసిన సవరణను ఆమోదించడంగాని అత్యవసరమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. Plebiscite జరిపి దానినిర్ణయానుగుణంగా బళ్లారిని ఆయా రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చడం అత్యవసరం. అంతవరకు బళ్లారి మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలోనే ఉండాలి. మిశ్రా ఊర్టు ప్రకారం దానిని మైసూరు ప్లేటూలచేర్చినట్లయితే బళ్లారి మనకు శాశ్వతంగాపోయే ప్రమాదమున్నది. ఈ విషయాన్నికూడా గుర్తించి అక్టోబరు 1 వ తేదీకి ముందుగనే plebiscite జరిగేటట్లు చూడవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వం వారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

“ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో లేకుండా, రెసిడ్యుయరీ మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలో బళ్లారిని వదిలితే తిరిగి అది మనకురాదని కొందరు అనుమానాలు ప్రకటిస్తున్నారు. కాని ఆ అనుమానాలు చాలా అసంబద్ధంగా వున్నాయి. ఇంతవరకు బళ్లారి మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలోనే వున్నదికాని మైసూరులోలేదు. ఇకముందు మనం బొందరీ కమిషను వారివద్ద కోరబోయే నేలం జిల్లాలోని ప్రాంతాలు, ఇతర ప్రాంతాలు మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలోనే ఉంటాయి కాని ప్రత్యేకంగా విమీతంకావు. తమిళ ప్రాంతాలు అని కోరబడే చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని ప్రాంతాలు బొందరీ కమిషనువారు నిర్ణయించేవరకు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రంలోనే వుంటాయి కాని వేరుగావుండవు. అలాగే బళ్లారి సమస్యకూడా, ఏదైనా బళ్లారిని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలోనో, లేనియెడల రెసిడ్యుయరీ మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలోనూవుంచి, బొందరీ కమిషను ద్వారా పరిష్కరింపబడేట్లాచూడాలి. ఈ విషయంలో నాయకులు విరోధివిధంగా రాజీపడడానికి ఏలులేదు. ఆవిధంగా రాజీపడి ప్రస్తుతం

[Sri G. C. Kondayya]

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బెల్లారిని మైసూరులో సమైక్యం చేయవలసివచ్చినట్లుగా తరువాత జరిగినా, బెందరి కమిషనువచ్చినా, అంతా గందరగోళం అయిపోయి బెల్లారి తిరిగి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలోకి రావడం సులభం కాకుండా పోతుంది. దురదృష్టవశాత్తు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం భాషా రాష్ట్ర విభజనకు అనుసరించిన పద్ధతి చూచినట్లయితే ఎక్కడైతే ప్రభుత్వానికి ఎక్కువ నష్టం కలిగిస్తారో వారి అందోళ్లనకే లొంగేట్లా కనిపిస్తోంది. ఎవరు సక్రమమైన పద్ధతులతో తమ హక్కులను సాధించాలి అనుకుంటారో వారికి అన్యాయం చేయడం పద్ధతిలో ఉంది. చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని తమిళ ప్రాంతాల విషయంలో రెండు, మూడు రోజులు తమిళులు రైల్వేను అడ్డి అందోళ్లన చేయడంతో సైన్యా ప్రభుత్వం ఆ విషయాన్ని తప్పక సరిహద్దు నిర్ణయం సంఘానికి వదులుకోమని చెప్పారు. మిత్ర అవార్డు వచ్చి నప్పటినుంచి బెల్లారి ఆంధ్రులు సత్కారం జరుపుతున్నారు. వందలాది విద్యార్థులు జైల్లకు పంపబడ్డారు. ఒకాయన 27 రోజుల బట్టి ఉపవాసం చేస్తూ కావడానికి సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నారు. ఈ సమస్య విషయంలో కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఏమీ చెప్పలేదు. సరికదా, ఏమీ చెప్పారంటే, తిరిగి బెల్లారి ప్రస్తావన చేయరాదు. అది నిర్ణయమై పోయింది అన్నారు. ఈ సమస్య విషయంలో మన నాయకులందరూ న్యాయమైన, సబబైన అభిప్రాయాన్ని ప్రకటించి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి న్యాయం జరిగేట్లా సలహా ఇవ్వాలి. అలా కాకుండా తరువాత ఎప్పుడో బెందరి కమిషనువస్తే వస్తుంది అనే దోషాని అవలంబిస్తే, అసలు భాషా రాష్ట్ర విభజనకే నష్టం చేసే తప్పుహర్షం చూపించడం అవుతుంది. ఈ విషయాలలో మాత్రం తప్పకుండా అందరూకూడా ఐకమత్యంగా ఉంటే, బెల్లారి సమస్యను న్యాయంగా పరిష్కరింపబడేట్లా చూడవలసి ఉన్నది. అలా కాకుండా సరిహద్దుల సమస్య న్యాయంగా కలకుండా రాష్ట్రాన్ని విచ్ఛేదించే సరిహద్దులలో చాలా గొడవలు రాగలవు. బెల్లారిని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చి చిత్తూరు జిల్లా విషయంలో ముదిరిగానే బెందరి కమిషనును వేసినాకాని సమస్య పరిష్కరించాడు. కనీసం బెల్లారిని ప్రస్తుతం మృదాసులూవుంచి, తరువాత బెందరి కమిషనును వేసినా సరే, విర్పడే ఆంధ్ర సరిహద్దులు ఏవో తేలకుండా, గవర్నమెంటు ఆమెండుమెంటు అంగీకరించినా తరువాత ఏమీ ఉపయోగంలేదని అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాను."

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p.m.

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Government amendment for the inclusion of a clause in the Bill for the appointment of a boundary commission or commissions soon after the formation of the Andhra State to go into the question of adjusting the boundaries without mentioning, for the time being, any specific disputes referred to in this House. It is necessary that we should not include any disputes now to be referred to it because the number of disputes seems to be on the increase. Claims and counterclaims are being made and every day some agitation is being started in some part of the State in the border areas. It is becoming, therefore, increasingly difficult to make out clearly what belongs to this State and what belongs to the other. If we go through the Wanchoo Report we will find that the claims made before him have now undergone considerable change. They have increased in number. After his report was published, various demands were made. The various amendments that have been moved here also indicate that not only Members are interested in the formation of Andhra but they want to usher in Visalandhra also as early as possible. In that process the very declaration of the Government that a new Andhra State is going to be carved out of undisputed Telugu areas of the Madras

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State has to undergo considerable change. There are also certain amendments which want that the Kannada-speaking areas in the Madras State should be merged with Mysore and that some sort of settlement of boundaries should be effected. I do not know what exactly will be the scope of the boundary commission because the boundary commission will come into existence only to declare the boundaries of the Andhra State. If this boundary commission is to go into the question of the future readjustment of the several linguistic areas also, then the appointment of a high power committee that has been promised will not be necessary. But if we accept the proposition that the time has not yet come when we could go before a high power committee and represent our case for readjustment of boundaries, we can confine ourselves to the appointment of a boundary commission for fixing the boundaries of the Andhra State alone.

"Sir, one vexed question that has troubled our minds is the position of Bellary district. It is unfortunate that in the formation of the Andhra State, Bellary should assume such a great importance. If only the original proposition that seven taluks of Bellary district are predominantly Kannada-speaking and three taluks are Telugu-speaking was accepted, I am sure there would not be any chance for so much of bad blood and ill-feeling being created between the Andhras and the Kannadigas. I do not know who was responsible for the decision of the Central Government that only six taluks could go to Mysore and three taluks to Andhra and the fate of one taluk should hang in suspense. This is the decision that was responsible for all the mischief that is created. Feelings in Karnataka are as high as they are in Andhra. Many people have accused the Kannada legislators that they have given away the three taluks, which legitimately belong to Karnataka, to the Andhras unceremoniously. We have had to say that so long as the representatives of the people in the Assembly from these three taluks say that they should go to Andhra, we have nothing to say about it. In respect of the seven taluks, we thought that there was no dispute at all. Of course, we wanted the appointment of a boundary commission to go into the case of a few villages here and there in the taluks of Adoni, Alur and Rayachoti and even in Bellary. We did not mind it. But unfortunately, the decision of the Central Government to leave everything in suspense so far as Bellary was concerned, was responsible for all the agitation that was started subsequently. I would like to invite the attention of the Hon. the Chief Minister to this problem that is confronting us. For the last two days, Members from Andhra have been pressing the Chief Minister to make his mind clearly known on the issue of Bellary. He has been good enough to say that the question of Bellary and the question of Chittoor have been more or less the same, that he wanted that the Central Government should treat both in the same way but that the Centre did not agree and went ahead with the Misra enquiry. All this is known to everybody. But a section of the people has been made to feel that Rajaji has not defined very clearly the status of Bellary. They do not know whether Rajaji is really sorry that Bellary has

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gone to Karnataka. We feel that so far as this question is concerned, Rajaji is entirely indifferent. Whether it belongs to Andhra or to Karnataka, it makes little difference to him. We want the position to be made clear. An agitation was started to force the hands of the Central Government to come to a decision then and there and Justice Misra was appointed to enquire into the question. If we do not like the verdict we can ask for something else. That is quite different. But to say that Bellary and Chittoor are more or less the same is not somehow very clear to me. For one thing, the problem of Chittoor was never at any time in suspense. It was included in the Telugu area. But at the same time, our Tamil friends wanted that the border adjustments should be made by a boundary commission. So far as Bellary goes, it was taken for granted that it was a Karnataka taluk and yet its fate was hanging in the balance. So the question of Bellary is entirely different from that of Chittoor. The question has assumed a different aspect altogether. So far as our Chief Minister and our Government are concerned, they are entirely indifferent to the verdict of Misra. I do not mind even if it were referred to a boundary commission for decision. But I do not want that it should go before a boundary commission at the instance of our Chief Minister. This is the only assurance I want to get from the present Government. So far as other matters are concerned, we only wish that even after the appointment of a boundary commission we should agree at a certain stage. Unless we do that, it would not be possible for us to carry on. When Justice Wanchoo came, did we not go to meet him at the station? Have we not read in papers that leader after leader saw him and tried to present his case as best as he could? Everyone was anxious that his report did not go against his interests. But once the report was published and once certain people found it was not in their favour, they did not like it. So also when Justice Misra came, so many individuals and parties happened to meet him and make representations. Everybody thought that his award would be in his favour. But the result was that one side accepted the award because it was in its favour and the other side did not agree with it.

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p.m.

"Even after the Boundary Commission is appointed if the story were going to be like that, that either state, whichever the state it is, is going to agitate until it is in its favour, I do not think it would be possible for any Government to function. At some stage or other we must agree. If we ask for the appointment of a Boundary Commission, I suppose, the decision of the Boundary Commission is entitled to some respect from us. I also say that the decision should be accepted by the people as a whole. Otherwise the whole thing would be reduced to farce.

"With these remarks I thank you for having given me this opportunity to support the amendment of the Government."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, speaking on these amendments generally, I will first of all confine myself to the question of

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the Bellary taluk, particularly the three firkas of Bellary, Rupana-gudi and Moka. There are a few aspects of this question which I want to place before this House. On the face of it the report of Mr. Justice Misra is not satisfactory at all. I do not know how the report was taken to be an award by some higher officials and even by some newspapers. The report itself has made it quite clear. The instructions that were given to Mr. Misra were clear. He was asked to investigate in as short a time as possible and report the matter to the Government of India. It is for the Government of India to come to their own decision on the facts presented by him. So it is not an award and it is only a decision of the Government of India. We have every right to say to the Government of India that wherever they have gone wrong in our opinion, it is our duty to see that that wrong is set right. In the terms of reference to him, Government made it quite clear that not only the linguistic composition of the population is to be taken into consideration but also certain other factors. It said that the decision of the Bellary taluk question would be deferred in view of its mixed population as certain other matters would need consideration before coming to a decision. Mr. Justice Misra has no doubt touched on other aspects also like the economic well being of the people, their cultural affinity either with the Andhra people or the Mysore people. But finally his decision was mainly based on the linguistic composition. He has made this quite clear in his report. He said: 'The material to which reference has been made above fully corroborates the conclusions which I have reached on the basis of the census figures of 1951 and that is the sole object with which it has been referred in this report'. When people from these firkas represented that the census figures were not correct, they pointed to the fact that at the time when the last census was taken, very influential Kannada people like the President of the District Board influenced a good many of the teachers who were engaged on the preparation of the slips for the census report. This aspect of the complaint was not really taken into account. That was why people represented to him: 'You please go to some of the villages in the firkas mentioned and find out the position for yourself'. Even then they insisted examining only the three firkas in question. They also said: 'Even if you cannot visit all the villages, if you visit a few villages at least you are certain to be able to find out what is wrong with those figures'. He promised to do it in the beginning but on account of the agitation carried on on behalf of both the parties he refused to go and if he had done so, I am almost sure he would have come to the conclusion that there was something wrong in the census figures. Recently with regard to 1951 census in the border areas of Chittoor and Chingleput our Friend Mr. Vinayakam pointed out that there was something wrong in the census figures.

"It has often been said that the question of Bellary taluk has not been disputed for a very long time. It is no doubt true that as early as 1921, for the purpose of the Congress organization, a small committee was appointed for the first time presided over by the late Mr. Kelkar to go into this question. They gave a sort

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of award and said that so far as Bellary taluk was concerned it ought to go to the Kannadigas, that is, the Kannada State. At that very time one of the Members, Mr. Harisivthama Rao put in a minute of dissent. Even in that award, so far as I could remember, there is mention of the fact that this award is to stand only for a period of ten years and afterwards either of the party is at liberty to bring the question of Bellary for reconsideration before the authorities. It might be said that this reconsideration was not done. When we were agitating for the Andhra Province based mainly on linguistic considerations we hoped that one day or other a Boundary Commission would be appointed by the Government of India and that Commission would take into account the linguistic composition of the people of the taluk and other matters. The award of Mr. Kelkar was meant only for the purposes of Congress organization. It was not meant to be a permanent decision, and it is no wonder we waited for a future time for decision about the fate of the Bellary taluk.

4-40 p.m. "Justice Misra clearly says that short of taking a plebiscite it won't be possible for deciding which way the majority of the people will decide, either in favour of one State or the other. He also says that in Bellary taluk most of the people speak both the languages—Telugu as well as Kanarese. That is why, Sir, we insist on taking a plebiscite in this matter.

"Plebiscite, Sir, as we know is one of the methods by which in the past the destinies of the people have been settled. During the Great War and immediately after the Great War, when the question of population of some of the German regions—Saar and Silesia, etc.—came up, it was decided that the destinies of the people after all should be decided by means of a plebiscite. At that time, at the Peace Conference there was a decision to take a plebiscite in nineteen cases. Ultimately, they gave up taking plebiscite and in as many as seven cases only plebiscite was taken. Plebiscite, Sir, is a method by which even today in some of the dominions and even in some of the States in America, the will of the people is ascertained. We all remember that in the States in the United States of America, people were given the choice to decide whether they would vote in favour of Prohibition or against it. Even today, the States individually have the option, the right to decide by means of a plebiscite whether they are in favour of Prohibition or not in their states. In Australia the question once came up whether they should introduce compulsion for military service or not and that question was decided by means of a plebiscite.

"So, not only matters of international importance, but also some matters of local importance which concern the population in a wider circle are sometimes decided in this way. Sir, I do not see, why in a matter of settling the destinies of the people—it may be in a small area or a big area—the wishes of the people should not be taken into account and a final decision taken in this way. I can say that as long as this question of the destinies of the people in

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these disputed areas is decided by one person or for the matter of that even by a committee of three or five persons, there will always be discontent, due to differences of opinion. The best thing will be to give the option to the people themselves to decide their own destinies."

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

SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Sir, in Bellary taluk itself something like 22 per cent or slightly more than that, are Muslims and others who are neither Kanarese nor Telugu people. Most of them speak both the languages but a few of them speak Kanarese. But on account of their long association, and connection with the Andhra area outside Bellary, the Telugu people in those areas are definitely hopeful that the Muslim and other population will certainly vote in favour of their joining the Andhra State.

"No doubt Mr. Justice Misra tried to find out the opinions of the Muslims. People went to his camp and saw him and spoke to him but without any definite idea as to whether they should vote in favour of Andhra State or Mysore State. It was not possible for him to come to any definite conclusion though no doubt the Muslims 'in Justice Misra's opinion' are equally divided. The method adopted to arrive at this decision is absolutely unsatisfactory. Language alone is not the consideration, but there are other considerations also. For making the decision to join either Mysore or Andhra, why should not these people be given the choice?

"So, Sir, I insist that not only for making a decision in this respect but in all cases where this question of assigning the people of deciding the destinies of the people of any disputed areas comes up, the best thing will be to decide it by means of a plebiscite.

"In these democratic days, when we plead for Democracy, for parliamentary democracy, why should we not do it. I know particularly that our Prime Minister has and has very often said that he has great faith in the common man. Why should we not allow the common man to decide for himself whether he would join the Andhra State or the Mysore State?

"Life is very precious. Of the two people concerned in fasting one of them has decided on fasting until death 'to bring to the notice of the authorities that they have in this case done a wrong' and that unless they are prepared to set it right he would not give up his fast. All that he has said is that the methods adopted in making this decision is wrong and incorrect and therefore to let the people who are concerned in this matter to make their own choice. He says, 'Please let me know whether you are prepared to have this question decided by means of a plebiscite and if so I will give up my fast.' I do not know really what is going to happen; but what he has said seems reasonable. It ought not to be very difficult for the Government of India to arrange for

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a plebiscite in a small area. There may arise bitter feeling; you cannot always avoid it. Are not passions roused in the matter of elections? When two candidates are contesting against each other, all sorts of things are said and even are put in writing and passions are roused. Have we given up elections on that account?

“ My final appeal to the Government is that this really is a serious matter. In settling the destinies of the people, the best thing which will be satisfactory both to the Government and the people and all parties concerned will be to have a decision by means of a plebiscite.”

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I do not want to take much time of this House, as almost all the subject has been covered by previous speakers. But I want to lay stress on one or two points. We do not understand the propriety and the precedence the Government of India followed in including Bellary district in the Mysore State. I want to quote one previous instance, viz., when the question of the formation of the Orissa State in 1936 was decided, some Telugu parts of Ganjam district and of Visakhapatnam district were included in the Orissa Province. In the O'Donnel Committee report—the Committee was appointed by the Central Government—it was stated ‘ The whole of the area of Rishikulya Project, for administrative conveniences, should be included in the Orissa State.’

“ But we the Andhras represented to the Central Government and the Indian National Congress the injustice done to the Andhras. In the O'Donnel Committee report it was also stated that the question would be reconsidered at the time of the formation of the Andhra State. What I wish to point out is that Mysore is not a linguistic State and that it is still a multi-lingual State. Therefore it is not just and proper to add the Bellary district, especially the Thungabhadra project area including the head works in the Mysore State. Yesterday it was pointed out by the Hon. Chief Minister that only linguistic considerations should not weigh, but the administrative difficulties and conveniences also should be taken into consideration as was pointed out by the Nehru Committee report. Therefore I request the Central Government to add the whole of the Thungabhadra Project area including the Head works in the Andhra State on grounds of administrative convenience. I would also suggest that the Bellary question may be considered at the time of the formation of a Kannada State.

“ Sir, this morning Mr. Latchanna and myself requested the Speaker to include our amendment (i.e.) amendment No. 260 seeking to include the Telugu areas in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh, in the list of amendments taken up for consideration, but the Hon. Speaker refused. The amendment relates to the Telugu areas in Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. I request the Chair that we may be given a chance to move that amendment when paragraph 19 is taken up. It was stated on behalf of the then Government and by the O'Donnel Committee that the whole of Jaipur Samasthanam that was taken away from the old Visakhapatnam district which

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is now called Koraput district, parts of Berhampur, Parlakimedi and Gunupur would be taken up for consideration when the Andhra State is formed at the earliest opportunity. Sir, I need not dilate much on the subject that the above areas are completely Telugu. There was a dispute before the then Working Committee of the Indian National Congress in regard to the formation of Congress Committees in those areas and it was decided likewise and also ultimately that Andhras also can send delegates from those areas. It will be in the fitness of things if the boundaries between the Andhra and Orissa and Andhra and Madhya Pradesh are also settled simultaneously with the formation of the Andhra State. I therefore want the Chief Minister to clarify that the Boundary Commission that is envisaged by the Government of India should decide the boundaries of Andhra State with Orissa and Madhya Pradesh also. With these few words, Sir, I conclude.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, I rise to support my amendment as also the amendments moved by my hon. Friends Mr. G. C. Kondayya, Mr. Ramiah Choudary, Mr. P. Pundarikakshacharyulu, Mr. T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi and Mr. N. Gopala Menon. I oppose the amendment moved by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam on behalf of the Government. The Hon. Chief Minister has pointed out that my amendment which gives a picture of Visala Andhra, is out of place. When a company is floated, it will be called Messrs. Parry and Company, etc., and not the Company of All-India. But Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said that we were going to have an Andhra State within the territory of Madras. But in the title to the Bill, they did not call it Andhra State (Madras). Sir, our discussion is confined to Andhra State, Central Government and other States. So far as Andhra State is concerned, we shall no doubt discuss it threadbare and in that connection my proposal to include all Telugu-speaking areas in Madhya Pradesh, Orissa, Hyderabad and Mysore is not out of order.

“ Sir, when we think of the decision on Bellary taluk, it is like hanging a man and allowing him to appeal. We are asking the Bellary people to wait till the Boundary Commission comes. But according to the statement of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru all the Telugu-speaking areas should be constituted into one State within Madras. Now, the three firkas of Bellary, Rupanagudi and Moka are given away to Mysore. But who decided it? Mr. Justice Misra himself said in his report in paragraph (9), ‘ The material supplied to me by those who appeared before me was vague and inconclusive. Short of conducting a plebiscite it was impossible to decide which way the majority support lay.’ I do not say that plebiscite is an international affair. But I do concede that it is an international affair. But at the time of deciding the boundaries between India and Pakistan in regard to Sylhet district, the Radcliffe Award recommended plebiscite. Here also it can be decided

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by a plebiscite. Even Mr. Justice Wanchoo said in his report (pages 5), 'that the matter could be easily settled by taking population firka-wise.' The demand of Bellary people is that the division should be firka-wise, or else it should be decided by a plebiscite as in the case of Sylhet district in Bengal. It can be said that plebiscite cannot be conducted now. I concede that too because of the shortness of time at our disposal before the inauguration of Andhra State. Therefore I say that these three firkas should be retained in the Andhra State for the present and their future decided afterwards by a plebiscite.

5 p.m. "Of course the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam may say that he had already given notice of a comprehensive resolution for the appointment of one or two boundary commissions in the disputed areas. But if we are to carefully scrutinise the wording in the resolution the Andhras cannot miss noticing that the very purport of that resolution will result in the diminishing rather than increasing the territory of the Andhra State. Why have they not mentioned Bellary? The Hon. Chief Minister, Sri Rajaji, says we are not concerned with Bellary. Its fate had already been decided. Of course people like him may not be concerned with anything that might happen in the world. But we cannot remain so. This same thing even Pandit Nehru was saying before the formation of the Andhra State. He said that he would not be too much concerned with the fast of Potti Sriramulu. But every Indian knows that but for Potti Sriramulu's sacrifice Andhra State would not have come into being. News of the announcement of the Andhra State came only after his death. That fact should not be forgotten. We have to take stock of the agitation of the people. As I had observed previously Andhras are an emotional type of people. Their cherished goal is not the present small Andhra State but 'Visala Andhra' comprising the Telugu areas of Orissa, Hyderabad, Madhya Pradesh and Mysore. Let us all remember that fact and not try to brush it aside.

"There is something behind the Andhra claim over some parts of Orissa. Let me explain. What happened when the Simon Commission came? We Andhras took part in the national boycott. The Commission in their turn said that they would teach us a lesson. They took some portion of ours and gave it to Orissa. So it is that we find the Telugu area in Orissa. This is O'Donnell report. I suppose it would be quite crystal clear now how forcibly Telugu territory had been annexed in Orissa. When such is the case, is it any wonder that the Andhras when they are about to have their own State want their brethren in Orissa also should join them? Can it be said that such a claim is strange? Can it be brushed aside easily as untenable, when history shows that our claim is quite legitimate?

"Let me now come to Bellary. I suppose all hon. Members are well aware of what had happened there. What did the Central Government do? They appointed a Judge to decide the issue. Can one man decide the issue? Who is the competent Judge? Is it not

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democratic that a plebiscite ought to have been held there to ascertain public opinion? Was it done? No, nothing of that sort. The Hon. Chief Minister says that a plebiscite is an international affair. When such is the case, what is it that they did after Radcliff award? What did they do with regard to Sylhet? How was the future of Sylhet determined? Was it not by a plebiscite? When they did so with regard to Sylhet, why did they shrink from repeating the same in Bellary? Some people bring in the Kelkar award in the midst. We must understand the circumstances that led to the Kelkar award? What did Mr. Kelkar do? Because the dispute arose between the Karnatak and Andhra Congress Committees at that time as to their jurisdiction over Bellary which is bi-lingual, Mr. Kelkar had to come on behalf of the All-India Congress Committee. Can that issue be clubbed with the report of Misra, which was concerned with the integration of the Bellary taluk either with Andhra or Mysore?

"Let me explain correctly the Misra report itself. People say this and that. Some say we cannot run counter to a Judge's findings. I am not opposing for the sake of argument. Is paragraph 6 of his report, Mr. Misra himself says that the literature supplied to him was very *vague* (note the words) and *short of a plebiscite* (I want hon. Members to carefully note the words) the only conclusion to which he could come with regard to the three firkas of Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi was that they could best be integrated with Mysore. 'Short of a plebiscite' that is what Mr. Misra himself says. Therefore what I say is let us first of all hold a plebiscite in these three taluks and then decide their future. Let us accept the verdict of the people and not of one man. Why should we feel shy of holding a plebiscite? Let the Central Government as well as the Provincial Government take note of this. If they do not care for our words this Hon. Chief Minister and the Prime Minister would be committing a grave blunder. Let the unanimous wish of the people be given due respect. That is the lesson of democracy.

"As I had observed (let me repeat it again once, twice or even ten times) the cherished goal of Andhras is Visala Andhra. After a long and bitter struggle we are now going to have a small Andhra State out of the composite Madras State. It is but natural that we want to develop our State with all amenities possible in the agricultural, economic and financial fields. Is it then any strange thing that we want to increase our mineral potential by adding the Telangana and Bastar areas. After all they are our own areas and our own brethren are living there. Then what is wrong in our claiming all of them in 'Visala Andhra', I ask.

"With these words I support the amendment given notice of by Sri Pundarikakshacharyulu and others claiming a plebiscite in Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi firkas to decide their future."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Discussion on the amendments may close today. The Hon. Minister will reply to-morrow and vote may be taken after he had spoken."

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, it may not be possible for all of us to finish our speeches today itself. We became aware of the Government amendment only today morning, Sir. Moreover we want some time to arrive at an agreed formula regarding this clause because after all this clause and the division of assets and liabilities clause are the only two clauses that are very important. Therefore I would request you Mr. Speaker to allow us some time to-morrow. The Hon. Leader of the House may then reply and then the vote may be taken."

MR. SPEAKER:—"What does the Hon. Leader of the House say?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"If the Opposition were to present an agreed formula there need not be any discussion because it is an agreed one. Only if there are differences of views there need be any discussion. So the discussion can be finished to-day. The Hon. Minister can reply to-morrow and the vote may be taken afterwards."

5-10
p.m.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The only comment that occurs to me is that if the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham does not speak to-day and consultations would be going on but the result of their consultations or the drift of their consultations are not made known till to-morrow at the time of the debate and if Sri Viswanatham is to speak to-morrow how really. I wish to ask, Sir, do they expect the Government to make up their mind? Therefore, Sir, it would be much better if the matter is discussed today fully only providing for any necessary explanation tomorrow morning and the reply taking place and the vote being taken. I shall further explain, Sir, the point is this: People's mind change quickly and it is not constant as some people may hope now and then. I have heard Member after Member rising and speaking and I am afraid that the effort of the Government to provide a formula which would be satisfactory to all is not likely to succeed. That is the impression that I have after hearing the speeches of various Members. Member after Member sitting behind Sri Viswanatham was eager each to press his own amendment. Left to myself, Sir, I do not put it officially, my psychological inclination is to let things take their own course and to withdraw the amendment proposed by the Government because the object of the effort is not to be gained."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not think the Government require much time to accept an agreed formula. I have no dilatory purpose in what I am suggesting. We wanted a Boundary Commission now and whether any amendment can be evolved covering all the view points and satisfactory to all is a thing upon which we must consult each other because you know, Sir, and the Chief Minister knows that the composition of the House is such that we cannot straightaway say: All right I will agree to this or that amendment. Therefore it is, Sir, that we require a little time. Of course the Leader of the House or the Hon. the Chief Minister will not require much time either to accept

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an agreed formula or reject it. I do not think much time will be wasted and a good purpose will be served by taking it up tomorrow. This is a very important portion of the Bill and except with regard to the section relating to assets and liabilities, others are not very important. All that we are anxious is that as the Chief Minister has also seen the necessity for a Boundary Commission the recommendation with regard to the Boundary Commission going from this House should be unanimous. That is my object, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"My complaint is that the appeal has not made any impression; I was only able to convince my old colleague. Nobody else was convinced."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I must say that even the old colleague and friend of Sri Rajagopalachari was shaken very greatly when certain clarifications were sought for and the answers were given by the Chief Minister. This is an attempt that is being made by the Prime Minister to form the Andhra State comprising all the Telugu-speaking areas and my hon. Friend Sri Latchanna asked for certain clarification whether the Telugu areas of Orissa will also come under the Government amendment and the answer was that they will not come under the scope of the amendment. My point is if they do not come even now when the Andhra State is being formed, when will it come? Perhaps it will never come. Anyone who knows anything of these areas knows how people there have been suffering and are unable to find any relief with regard to the matter. People there, friends of those areas presented a memorandum to Mr. Wanchoo and he received them and told them that they might be considered at the time the proposals took shape. The Hon. the Chief Minister was telling that his inclination was to withdraw the Government amendment. If he is compelled because there is no support for it, then he will have to withdraw. What Sri Viswanatham has been telling from the very beginning is that all these amendments required careful examination. The amendments were given only this morning and there was not enough time to consider their implications; it was the subject of discussion by Member after Member and they also tried to get certain clarification with regard to certain matters and when they did not get the clarification, they began to say that they oppose those amendments. That is not the way in which a Government which has been good enough to move an amendment concerning the Boundary Commission, should try to go back upon it. What is wanted by Sri Viswanatham is time to examine them very closely and find out whether there is any way of coming to a common agreement after discussion. On our side we have been considering the amendment in its various aspects and also the alternatives and also what would be the effect of the Government now saying that they would withdraw the amendments. Nothing would be lost by the discussion continuing tomorrow morning so that we may be able to consider overnight whether we are right or wrong. I appeal to him not to be in a hurry and say 'I will withdraw the Government amendments'. Withdrawal is a matter of

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everyday occurrence on so many matters and that is not the attitude in which we should approach this question. I myself felt that the Andhras of Orissa would not be covered by this amendment and it is a serious matter for us because we have to tell the people something by way of securing their just demands for inclusion in the Andhra State. Regarding Bellary also, Sir, valuable contributions have been made in the House and mention has also been made of what Sri Misra himself stated with regard to the possibility of solving that problem; he seems to have suggested nothing short of a plebiscite would enable anyone to solve the question. Should not such a question be given the greatest amount of consideration? After the passage was read out by Sri Gopalakrishnaiah there should be no doubt in the matter. Therefore, Sir, this question also should be considered within ourselves and it is necessary for you also to consider it.

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p.m.

"A plebiscite is a very legitimate thing and chapter and verse have been quoted by my hon. Friend, Sri Koti Reddi, in such a splendid manner as to convince everybody how to solve a problem of this nature. What sufferings had been gone through in Bellary! During the general discussion, in the course of my speech, I failed to refer to one incident, viz., the lathi charges on the people of Bellary. Extra police, not the Police Force of Bellary, was sent from different parts of the State to that area. I do not say the Government of Madras acted without some information. The information they had was a Press report that there was looting and plundering in the streets of Bellary. The Collector of the district sent a report that the whole thing was false. On this, the agitation was continued and a demand was made on the part of the people that there should be an enquiry. There was no enquiry held anywhere and all these things have happened. Even Maulana Abul Kalam Azad, the Deputy Prime Minister of India, did not look into the language used by Justice Misra himself when he said that Misra's Award was final and it would not be reopened. He was perhaps led away by the report that there was plundering and looting in the streets and public places of Bellary. If such things had happened there should have been an enquiry. There has, however, been not even a thought of an enquiry. This is not the way in which matters of such importance should be judged. I too got telegrams that there was one man who was preparing himself for a fast. Pandit Jawaharlal and our Chief Minister, Sri Rajagopalachari, say that it is a foolish thing to fast and die but there are still people in this world who are prepared to follow the doctrine of Mahatma Gandhi."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The doctrine of fasting!"

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Yes, the doctrine of fasting. Sri Rajagopalachari says that he even advised Mahatma Gandhi not to fast. He must have advised him privately. But, he was also one of those who gathered along with ourselves and the people of India at Poona to save Mahatma Gandhi from his fast unto death to get

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some relief from Premier Macdonald of Britain. We all succeeded and fortunately Mahatma Gandhi did not die on that occasion. Sir, this is how our country is suffering in a thousand and one ways. I would therefore request my hon. Friend to allow this matter to be put off for further consideration."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, may I waste a little more of the time of the House. After hearing Sri T. Prakasam any slight hope that I had had ended in regard to this matter. He wanted clarification and I placed my cards on the table perfectly clearly. He must understand once again that this amendment which the Government have proposed cannot possibly in law or in any other way include Orissa and those other things. That is quite clear. If, therefore, my advice was accepted by Sri Prakasam on a wrong understanding of it, it is for him to withdraw the agreement at the time and he has done it in a speech which has covered very many facts besides what are quite relevant to the occasion. Therefore, if the House is in a mood and if you, Sir, are also in a mood to put it off till to morrow hoping that a miracle would happen, I have no objection."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Sir, I am sorry to learn that I entered into an agreement with my hon. Friend, Sri C. Rajagopalachari. Sir, you called upon me after the Government motion was moved and I then and there stated my own views on the matter. There was no agreement saying that the whole thing would be accepted by me before any examination especially when my Friend, Sri Viswanatham, had already stated that time must be given to examine this amendment. I should not therefore be charged with having entered into any agreement. There was no time for me to think of an agreement on a matter of this nature especially when I am concerned with so many incidents regarding these affairs."

* SRI L. LAKSHMAN DAS:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, today I have just moved an amendment which is very important and I think the whole House would agree with me. But, unfortunately, Sri C. Rajagopalachari did not agree that Orissa should be included in this. I must therefore remind the House that the places which I have mentioned in my amendment were once in the Madras State and were included in the Orissa State some 17 years ago much against the will of the Madras Government. I will now read my amendment for consideration by this Hon. House—

'This House recommends to the Government of India to make a provision in the Bill for the early appointment of a Boundary Commission to determine all Telugu-speaking areas of Parlakimedi, Berhampore, Gunupur and Jeypore of Orissa State and Bustar of Madhya Pradesh State which are on the northern boundaries of the Andhra State.'

Except Bustar of Madhya Pradesh the other places formed part of the Madras Presidency for a long period of nearly a hundred years and more. But, unfortunately during the regime of the British Government these places were torn away from the Madras State much against the will of the Madras Government. There are records to show that the Madras Government protested against

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the inclusion of these places in Orissa. Not only this, the Chairman of the Orissa Boundary Commission, Mr. O'denell, has appealed a minute of dissent which clearly shows the injustice that has been done to the Andhra people in these parts. Mr. O'denell has stated—

'More than half the total population is Telugu by race and Telugu is the mother-tongue of nearly two-thirds and the subsidiary language of 45,000 persons. If Parlakimedi is added to the Province of Orissa sooner or later, and probably before very long, an agitation will arise inside and outside the State for its reunion with the Telugu Districts, which will embitter the relations between the Oriyas and Telugus. In setting the boundaries of the New Province, the line should be so drawn as to leave, so far as possible, no minority problem. The boundary which I propose gives to Orissa all the areas in which the Oriya population predominates.'

How prophetic these words are ! Mr. Atlee, one of the members of the Joint Select Committee, and who assisted the Secretary of State for India on the Boundary question, has also stated in the report of the Joint Select Committee as follows:—

'We have great sympathy with the desire of the Raja of Parlakimedi for the inclusion of his Estate in the New Province, but in the view of the racial and linguistic composition of the population therein contained, we are unable to recommend that his desire should be acceded to.'

All these show the injustice that has been done to the Andhras in these areas.

5-30 p.m. "As a matter of fact, it should be the duty of the Government of Madras to get all those parts even before the new Andhra State is formed. The Government of Madras ought to have tried their level best to get all those parts from the Orissa State. The Members of this Legislature also have got a responsibility in this matter. Therefore, I request once again the Prime Minister of India as also the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari to consider the problem of Orissa Andhras. We know how the Andhras in Orissa are put to all sorts of difficulties. In the absence of representatives of Orissa here, I do not wish to say anything more on the subject. However I wish to narrate an incident that took place in Berhampur. No less a person than Dr. Pattabhi Seetharamiah when he visited Berhampur was ill-treated and stoned. I am unable to express in adequate language the difficulties of the Andhras in Orissa State. Hitherto they were hoping that all Telugu-speaking areas in Orissa State would be included in the new Andhra State at the time of its formation. Even in the J.V.P. Committee's report, it has been contemplated that all Telugu-speaking areas in Orissa should be considered for inclusion in the new Andhra State at the time of its formation. Even the Dhar Committee has made similar recommendations. The Oriyas also claim some portions of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam districts. They also want that a Boundary Commission should go into this matter. The Government must take into consideration all these factors. This is the time, as Mr. Prakasam stated, to ask the Central Government to appoint a Boundary Commission to go into all these matters. There are about 10 lakhs of Telugus living in Orissa. The whole of 40 lakhs of Telugu people living in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts would rather prefer to remain with the ten lakhs of Telugus in Orissa than be in the new Andhra State without them.

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So far as my amendment is concerned there is no difference of opinion at all in this House. Every one should show their sympathy and goodwill for the Andhras by expressing their support for my amendment as the cause was not an unjust one. We, Andhras, do not want any land which is not ours. But we do not wish to tolerate if our land is taken by anybody. There is no controversy at all over this issue. Nobody can say anything against my amendment. It is the duty of this Madras Government to get all those parts in Orissa State which belonged to them once. They should at least request the Government of India to appoint a Boundary Commission so that those parts may be included in the new Andhra State. Unless and until the ten lakhs of Andhras living in Orissa State are given relief there will always be trouble in the northern parts of the State. I once again specially request Sri Rajagopalachari to think over this issue very carefully and give full consideration for the matter so that justice may be rendered to the ten lakhs of Andhras now living in Orissa. I thank you Sir, for the opportunity you have given to me."

* SRI P. M. MUNUSWAMY GOUNDAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to speak a few words on the amendments now under discussion before the House. After the dream of Swaraj was realised, the dream of the Andhra Brethren is being fulfilled. We, Tamilians, are very happy about it, and we wish the new State a successful career.

"Regarding the appointment of Boundary Commissions to inquire into the disputes that have arisen in certain border areas, I wish to submit that the wishes of those areas also in this matter should be ascertained before Boundary Commissions are finally appointed. As representative of Uddanapalli constituency, I desire to state that vast majority of people in my area wish to remain in the residuary State itself, and any other alternative does not appeal to them. The areas in my constituency, particularly Hosur and Krishnagiri taluks, are situated in one corner of the State and the people there do not wish that their areas should go to the Andhra State. I do not admit the statements made by Mr. Prakasam and others that these taluks are populated by Telugus and Kannadigas alone. The members and the Presidents of Hosur, Barigai, Denkanikota, Kelamangalam and Veppanapalli Panchayat Boards have sent resolutions and a number of memoranda to the Government stating that these taluks should not be attached to the Andhra State. If at all the people of Hosur taluk want to leave the residuary state, they are particularly interested in joining with the Mysore State and not with the Andhra State because they have got all kinds of facilities to go to the Mysore State. Majority of the people in that taluk are non-Andhras. Many of the statements stated by Sri T. Prakasam, Sri T. Thimma Reddi and others in this connexion are wrong and I cannot admit. With these words, I conclude."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"I would like to speak at least for half an hour, Sir, and as the time available now is short, may I have permission to speak to-morrow?"

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Mr. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member can speak now. If he has got anything more to speak, he can continue his speech to-morrow."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—"ఈ బిల్లును సందేహాన్ని ప్రకటించవలసి వచ్చింది అంటే ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క దృష్టినిగాని కోరడంగాని మేము విమర్శించాలి అనే ఉద్దేశం ఎంతమాత్రంలేదు. ప్రభుత్వం సరిహద్దు నిర్ణాయక సంఘం నియామకం విషయములో ఎంతవరకు తాము చెప్పగలరో, తమకు జూరిస్ డిక్షను ఎంతవరకు వుండో ఆ విషయం చర్చించుకుని తమకు తోచిన విధంగా ఈ ఎమెండుమెంటును ఇచ్చారు. ఇప్పుడు లక్ష్యాదానుగాను చెప్పినట్లుగా, హిస్సా సరిహద్దులలోనుండి ఒకప్పుడు మద్రాసు రాష్ట్ర ప్రాంతాలుగావుండే ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాలు విషయము ప్రస్తుతం మన మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము మరచిపోవడం మాత్రం చాలా విచార కరమైన విషయమని నేను మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఇందులో ఉన్నటువంటి వచాలు, 'the President shall appoint one or more Boundary Commissions for inquiry into the disputes that have arisen in certain border areas'—certain border areas గురించి విచారణ చేయాలి అని vague గా విడిచిపెట్టి దానికంటే border areas అన్నింటికూడా విచారణ చెయ్యాలి అని విశాల దృక్పథం ప్రదర్శించి వున్నట్లుంటే చాలా ధర్మంగా వుండేది, సబబుగా వుండేది, చట్ట సమ్మతంగా వుండేది అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాం. అట్లా చెయ్యడం కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము వారి ప్రకటనలకు వ్యతిరేకం అవుతుందని ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నారు. ఇది మా దురదృష్టము అని చెప్పవలసివస్తుంది. ఏ సూత్రాల ననుసరించి ప్రభుత్వము వారు తానననకు ఈ సవరణను ప్రతిపాదించినారో, ఆ సూత్రాల ననుసరించే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణ సందర్భములో ఇండియా ప్రభుత్వం ఏర్పాటుచేయనున్న సరిహద్దు నిర్ణాయక సంఘం ప్రస్తుత ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సరిహద్దులలోనుండి disputed contiguous areas విషయంకూడా పరిశీలించాలి అని ప్రకటించాలి. మేము ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సరిహద్దులకు ఏమి సంబంధములేని ప్రాంతాలు గురించి కోరడంలేదు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సరిహద్దులలో contiguous గా నుండే ప్రాంతాల విషయమై పరిశీలన జరగాలి అని కోరుతున్నాము. వదిలెటల జనాభా గలిగిన ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతం హిస్సా సరిహద్దులలో వుండడంవల్ల ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సరిహద్దులలో వుండే ఆ ప్రాంతం గురించే మేము కోరుతున్నాం. అటు కంటకు ప్రాంతంలోగాని నాగపూరులోగాని pockets గా వుండే ప్రాంతాలు గురించి మేము కోరడంలేదు. ఆ ప్రాంతాలు బొంబే కమిషనువారు పరిశీలించాలి అని అనడంలేదు. న్యాయంగా ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాలుగావుండి ఆంధ్ర సరిహద్దులకు అనుకునివుండే ప్రాంతాల గురించే మేము బొంబే కమిషను పరిశీలనకు ఏర్పాటుచేయాలి అని కోరుతున్నాము. ఈ రోజున ఈ విధంగా బళ్లారి ప్రాంతం disputed ప్రాంతంగా అయితే, మన ప్రభుత్వం ఇదమిద్దంగా తమ అభిప్రాయాన్ని చెప్పలేక పోతోంది అని విచారించవలసి వస్తోంది.

5.40 p.m.

"ఇప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వము ప్రతిపాదించినటువంటి సవరణను గమనించుకొంటే, ఈ సమస్యకు సంబంధించినటువంటి ఇతర సవరణలన్నీ కూడా ఆ సవరణలను ప్రతిపాదించినవారు తమంతట తామే ఉపసంహరించుకొన్నట్లు documentary గా రుజువు అయ్యే పరిస్థితి ఏర్పడుతుంది. ఇది ఎంతమాత్రం కూడా ఒప్పుకోతగినది కాదు. ఎక్కడెక్కడ ఏ సమస్యలైతే, తీవ్రమైన వాగ్వాదాలకు పరస్పర విద్వేషాలకు, పరస్పర సంఘర్షణలకు దారితీస్తున్నవో అటువంటి సమస్యలను సాధ్యమైనంత త్వరలో స్పష్టంగా పరిష్కారము చేసుకోవడం మంచిది. ఇటువంటి సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించడములో ఏ ప్రభుత్వముగాని, ప్రజలందరు అంగీకరించునటువంటి అందరికీ

[17th July 1953] [Sri G. Latchanna]

సమ్మతంగా ఉండేటటువంటి ప్రజాస్వామిక పద్ధతిని అనుసరించవలసి యుంటుంది. అప్పుడే ప్రజలలో శాంతి ఏర్పడగలదు. అటుగాకుండా, వాస్తవంగా వివిధప్రాంతాలలో వున్న సమస్యలన్నీ గమనించకుండా, ఏదో ఒక ప్రాంతానికి సంబంధించిన సమస్యను మాత్రము పరిష్కారం చేద్దాము, మిగిలిన ప్రాంతాల సమస్యలు తరువాత విచారించుదాము అనే పద్ధతి సరియైంది కాదు. ఎక్కడైతే, ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క చట్టములో, ఉత్తరాలు ఉల్లంఘించబడుతున్నాయో, ఎక్కడైతే ప్రజలు ప్రభుత్వపు చట్టాలను ప్రతిఘటించి వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నారో అటువంటి ప్రాంతాలలోనే సమస్యలున్నవనీ, అటువంటి ఉల్లంఘనలు ప్రదర్శనలు లేనిచోట సమస్యలు లేవనీ దృక్పథం ఇతర చోట్లకూడ ప్రజలను అటువంటి ఆరాచక చర్యలకు ప్రదర్శనలకు పురిగొల్పి ప్రజలలో ఆశాంతిని రెచ్చగొట్టేటటువంటి విధానమవుతుంది. ఇటువంటి విధానములో శాంతి భద్రతలకు భంగము రాకుండాఉండే విలాపి ప్రజాస్వామిక సూత్రముగాని, దురదృష్టంగాని లేదని, అటు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమునకును, ఇటు మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వమునకును మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అందులో ఉండే ప్రమాదాన్ని గురించి వారిని హెచ్చరిస్తున్నాను. ప్రాంతీయ సరిహద్దుల సమస్య అనేది చాలా తీవ్రమైన సమస్య. ఈ సమస్యను గురించి బళ్లారిలో సత్వ్యాగహం జరుగుచున్నది. ఆ సమస్యను వెంటనే పరిష్కరింపవలసియున్నదంటే, దానికి సమాధానంగా, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ విషయాన్ని విచారించేందుకు ఒక జడ్జిని పంపించారు. వారు విచారించి ఒక రిపోర్టు ఇచ్చారు, ఆ రిపోర్టు ప్రకారం కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం తీర్పు ఇవ్వడం జరిగింది, దానికి మేము ఏమిచేసేదీ అని చెప్పడం, ఒకవిధమైనటువంటి దొంగ సమాధానమని అనిపించుకొంటుందేగాని మరేమిగాను. బళ్లారి సమస్యను విచారించినటువంటి మిశ్రాగారి తీర్పుకు తిరుగులేదనిగాడ, అక్కడ ఢిల్లీలో ఉన్న పెద్దలైతే నేమి, మరి రాజకీయ పార్టీ పెద్దలైతే నేమి, చెప్పతున్నారు. అయితే ఇదే సందర్భం లోనే వాందూగారి సిఫార్సులను అంగీకరించినటువంటి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వము మిశ్రాగారి తీర్పును అవార్డుగా చెప్పడములో ఒక పాక్షికదృష్టిని అవలంబిస్తున్నదని ప్రజలు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని సందేహిస్తున్నారు. ప్రజలను ఈ విషయములో నిందించడానికి వీలులేదు. ఎందుకనగా, వాందూగారి రిపోర్టు recommendatory గా, ఒక సిఫార్సుగా భావించినప్పుడు, మిశ్రాగారి రిపోర్టు కూడా, అదేవిధంగా భావించవలెను, గాని, అది అవార్డు కాబాలము, కానేరదు. ఎవరుకూడా దానిని అమలు పరచ జాలరు. దీనిని ప్రజలు అంగీకరించలేరు అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఏ సమస్యను గురించి అయితే ప్రజలు, ప్లెబిస్సెట్ పెట్టండి. ఉప ఎన్నికలు పెట్టండి. ప్రజాభిప్రాయం వివిధంగా వస్తుందో చూడండి అని సవాలు చేస్తున్నారో, ఆ సమస్యను ప్రభుత్వము ఈ విధంగా తృణీకరింపడము సరియైందికాదు. అసలు, ఎవరి తీర్పు అయితే అవార్డు అని చెప్పతున్నారో, అటువంటి మిశ్రాగారి నివేదికలోనే ఆ ప్రాంతముయొక్క census figures చాలా తప్పుగా ఉన్నాయని సంఖ్యలు పరస్పర విరుద్ధంగా ఉన్నాయని రుజువుచేశారనీ ఎవరైనా అంగీకరింపక తప్పదు. అందువల్ల అక్కడ ఉన్న census report చాలా తప్పుని చెప్పినటువంటి మిశ్రాగారి రిపోర్టును అవార్డుగా తీసుకోవడము ఏ మాత్రం సబబుగాలేదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఏ సమస్యనైన పరిష్కరించే విషయములో ప్రజల అభిప్రాయాన్ని తీసుకొని, అందరికీ అంగీకార యోగ్యంగా ఉండేటటువంటి ప్రజాస్వామిక విధానములో విచారణజరిపి ఆ విధంగా తీర్పు ఇచ్చినప్పుడే, అది ప్రజల స్వదయాలకు కట్టి, దానిని శాంతి ప్రదంగా అందరు అంగీకరింప కలుగుతారు. అప్పుడే ప్రజలలో శాంతి భద్రతలు ఏర్పడతాయి. అప్పుడే, అయో ప్రాంతాలయొక్క అభివృద్ధి పురోగమనం ఏర్పడుతుంది. అంతేగాని, బలవంశంగా, మాకు అధికారము ఉన్నదని చెప్పి ఫలానా

[17th July 1953]

* SRI T. MALLAYYA :—“ అధ్యక్షా, ఇంతకు ముందు చాలామంది సభ్యులు బళ్లారి తాలూకా విషయము తమకు తోచినరీతిగా మాట్లాడారు. బళ్లారి జిల్లా నుంచి వస్తూ ఉన్న నేను, యీ విషయములో మాట్లాడాలని ఎంతో తాపత్రయంతో ఉండి ఉంటా నాకు మీరు ఆనకాశం యిచ్చారు. అందుకుగాను మీరు నేను నా కృతజ్ఞతను తెలుపుతున్నాను. బళ్లారి తాలూకా ఒకటి కాకుండా, బళ్లారి జిల్లాలో యావత్తు ప్రదేశాలు కూడా విభజనావధానమున మీరు గమనించాలని నేను కోరుతున్నాను. అక్కడ కన్నడీలు తెలుగువారు కూడా ఉన్నారు. అందులో కూర్చుంటున్న తాలూకాలు అయినటువంటివి ఆలూరు, ఆదోని, రాయదుర్గం అనే ప్రభుత్వం నిర్ణయించింది. ఆ ప్రకారం తెలుగువారు అక్కడ అధిక సంఖ్యాకులుగానే ఉన్నారు. ఈ తాలూకాలు మాత్రం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చడం జరిగింది. తిర్పాత పశ్చిమాన ఉన్న మిగతా ఆరు తాలూకాలు కూడా ఒక దిశగా చేర్చారు. పోతే బళ్లారి తాలూకా విషయంలో మాత్రం చాలా పేదలు బయటపడేరాయి. ఈ పేదలు పరిష్కరించడానికి ఒక మార్గానికి రావటానికి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం జస్టిసు మిశ్రాగారిని పంపించింది. అందుమీదట జస్టిసు మిశ్రాగారు రావటం జరిగింది. కాని, బళ్లారి తాలూకా విషయం విఫలంగా enquiry జరుగుతుందని మే మంతా ఆశించాము. మిశ్రాగారు వచ్చి బళ్లారి జిల్లా కలెక్టరు ఆఫీసులో కూర్చుని యెవరో కొంతమంది ప్రజలవద్ద నుంచి ఏమో కొన్ని మేమారాండములు వున్నవన్నాయి. మిశ్రాగారు బళ్లారి తాలూకాను కన్నడ రాష్ట్రమైన మైసూరు రాష్ట్రానికి కట్టిపెట్టాలనే దురుద్దేశ్యముతో బళ్లారిని గురించిన వివరాలు సరిగా పరిశీలించక, ఏవో కొన్ని points మనస్సులో పెట్టుకొని, చూచా యిగా enquiry చేసినట్లు చేసి మైసూరు రాష్ట్రానికి కట్టబెట్టే నిర్ణయించేసి వెళ్లారు. ఈ నిర్ణయంపట్ల మాకు ఎంతో నిరుత్సాహం వలిగింది. ఆ నాడు మిశ్రాగారి నిర్ణయం వల్ల బళ్లారి తాలూకాలో ఉన్న ఆంధ్రులకు న్యాయం జరగలేదనినీ, యీ నాడు ప్రభుత్వంవారు తెచ్చిన amendment మూలానైన ఆంధ్రులకు సాధైన న్యాయం తప్పక జరుగుతుందనే ఆశతో నేను మాట్లాడుతున్నాను. బళ్లారి పట్టణములో మిశ్రా ఒప్పుకున్నట్లు ఆంధ్రులు అత్యధిక సంఖ్యాకులుగా ఉన్నారు. కన్నడీలు కూడా అధిక సంఖ్యాకులుగా ఉన్నారు. వీరికి మించినవారు ముస్లింలు, మరి ఇతరజాతులు ఉన్నారు. బళ్లారి పట్టణము నుంచూ డెబ్బవేల జనాభాగల పట్టణము. ఇది చాల అభివృద్ధి చెందిన పట్టణము. ఈ పట్టణం నిజంగా ఏ ప్రాంతానికి పోవాలి, అనే విషయానికై నిర్ణయించేస్తూ జస్టిసు మిశ్రా వ్యక్తిగతంగా వ్రాసినరీతిని పనిచేసాడని. కాబట్టి అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి ప్రజామాదానికి సరియైనరీతిగా plebiscite జరగడం చాలా ముఖ్యమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. Plebiscite అంటే బళ్లారి భవిష్యత్తు ప్రజలే నిర్ణయించుకోవడ మన్నట. ఇక పోతే బళ్లారి పట్టణానికి తూర్పున ఉన్న అన్ని గ్రామాలలో కూడా ఆంధ్రులే అత్యధిక సంఖ్యాకులుగా ఉన్నారని మేము మిశ్రాతో వాదించాము. మిశ్రాగారు ఆ విషయం గమనించలేదు. మిశ్రాగారు ఆ గ్రామాల నుండి వచ్చిన జనము, వారియొక్క తాపత్రయము, గండరగోళముదూచి, మిశ్రాగారు బళ్లారి విడిచిపోలేదు. మిశ్రాగారిని ఆ గ్రామాలకు వెళ్లి ఆంధ్రులసంఖ్య విషయం దర్యాప్తుచేయమని కోరినప్పటికీ, యీ గండరగోళంలో నేను పోదలమకోలేదని చెప్పి విఫలముగా దర్యాప్తు చేయటానికి నిరాకరించాడు. ఆంధ్రప్రజల వేదనలు, గండర గోళము సానుతో పూర్తివివరాలకొరకు గ్రామాలకు వెళ్లి అయినను నేకరించలేదు. ఇలా వుండి మిశ్రాగారి పర్యటన, అత్యధిక సంఖ్యాకుల వివరాలు పరిశీలించకుండా నివేదిక వ్రాయడం, చివరికి అన్యాయముగా బళ్లారిని మైసూరుకు కట్టిపెట్టడం జరిగినది. మిశ్రాగారికి బళ్లారి తాలూకాలోని గ్రామాలకు వెళ్లి ఆంధ్రప్రజల జనాభా లెక్కలు దర్యాప్తు చేయటానికి వీలుపడక రాయించగాని, వారు మైసూరు వెళ్లి అక్కడ కూడు

17th July 1953]

[Sri T. Mallayya]

రోజులు కూర్చుని మైసూరు ముఖ్యమంత్రితో గుస గుసలు చెప్పి ఆంధ్రులకు బళ్లారిని లేకుండా అన్యాయం చేయటానికి మాత్రం వీలుఅయింది అంటున్నాను. ఇదేనా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం మిశ్రాగారిని పంపినందుకు చేయవలసిన న్యాయపరిశీలన, తీర్పు అని అడుగుతున్నాను. మిశ్రాగారు బళ్లారిలో చేసిన కార్యక్రమం అంతా చూస్తే ఆంధ్రులను ఏదో ఒక రకంగా మభ్యపరచి అన్యాయంచేయటానికి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం మిశ్రాను పంపించి, ఏదో ఒక రిపోర్టు తయారుచేయించి తెప్పించుకొని, ఆ మరు రోజుననే బళ్లారి విషయమై మిశ్రాగారు యిచ్చిన రిపోర్టును ఆధారంచేసికొని బళ్లారిని మైసూరు రాష్ట్రంలో చేర్చటకు ఆమోదించాము అని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ప్రకటించింది. ఇంత త్వరలోనే, తగిన పరిశీలన చేయకుండా, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం బళ్లారిని మైసూరులో చేర్చామనటంలో యిందులో ఏదో ఒక కుట్ర గూడు వురా ణము ఉన్నదని చెప్పక తప్పదు. మిశ్రాచేసిన తీర్పు అన్యాయమని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వా నికి ఎన్ని మొరలు పెట్టుకుంటున్నప్పటికిని ప్రయోజనము కనబడటములేదు. ఈ విషయములో కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఆంధ్రులను బళ్లారి నుంచి దూరముచేయడం దురన్యాయ మంటున్నాను. అంతచేత ప్రస్తుతము నేను కోరేది యేమిటంటే, నాకు తెలిసి సంతమట్టుకు బళ్లారి, మొక, రూపనగుడి, యివన్నియు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రములోకి రావలసినవేగాని, మరొకటికాదు. ఈ ప్రదేశాలలో ఆంధ్రులు అత్యధిక సంఖ్యా కులుగా ఉన్నారు కాబట్టి, యీ ప్రాంతాలు బళ్లారి తాలూకాకు చెందినవి కాబట్టి, యీ ప్రాంతము అంతయు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రములో చేర్చాలని నొక్కి వక్కాణించుచున్నాను. అక్కడ ఆంధ్రుల జనాభా కన్నడీలకంటే ఎక్కువైననే సంగతి నిర్వివాదాంశము. ఈ విషయం కాదని ఎవరు చెప్పలేరు. ఈ ప్రాంతానికి చెందిన ఆంధ్రులకు న్యాయము జరగాలంటే, plebiscite పెట్టించండి. నిజము బయట పడుతుంది. అంతేకాని అక్రమ తీర్పులవల్ల ప్రయోజనము లేదు. Plebiscite వల్ల ఎన్నటికిని నిజము బయట పడగలదు. Plebiscite వల్ల వ్యక్తిగతంగా చేసిన అన్యాయపు తీర్పులు పనికిరాదని రుజువు కాగలదు. అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి కన్నడీలు, ఆంధ్రులు, వారి వారి జనాభాలను బట్టి, వారి బలాబాలను వారి plebiscite ద్వారా నిర్ణయించుకోగలరని అంటున్నాను. బళ్లారి, బళ్లారి తాలూకాలో నైన పేర్కొనబడిన గ్రామాలలో ఆంధ్రుల జనాభా గాని, కన్నడీల జనాభాగాని, ఎవరు అత్యధిక సంఖ్యాకులలో లేరుతుంది. కాబట్టి యిప్పటికైన మించిపోలేదు. బళ్లారి ఆంధ్రులకు న్యాయంచేయాలంటే యిక్కడి శాసనసభ్యులందరూ ఒక తీర్మానం ద్వారా plebiscite కొరకు కృషిచేసి న్యాయం జరి గించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. అట్లు చేయకపోతే, వారికి అన్యాయమే జరుగుతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మొక, రూపనగుడి మాట అటుండనియ్యండి. ఇప్పటికే ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాల నుంచి బళ్లారి జిల్లాలో వ్యవహారములన్నియు తెలుగులోనే జరుపబడు చున్నాయి. తమిళులు ఉన్నా, వ్యవహారములు తెలుగులోనే నడపబడుచున్నాయి. జిల్లా మొత్తంమీద ఎక్కడచూచినా యిప్పటికీ కూడా యిది కన్నడప్రాంతమని చెప్పి ఎవరూ నిరూపించలేదు. ఈ జిల్లాలో ఉన్న శిరిగుళ్ళ తాలూకాలు ప్రజలు మాట్లాడేది కన్నడము అయినప్పటికీ వ్యవహారాలు జరిగేది మాత్రం తెలుగులోనే జరుగుచున్నది. ఇప్పటికిని వ్రాతతోపాటు తెలుగేకాని కన్నడము కాదు. పబ్లిక్ రికార్డులు అన్ని గూడా తెలుగులోనే జరుగుచున్నవి. ఈవిషయం మేము నిరూపించాలంటే, తెలుగు, కన్నడము ఒకేస్థాయిలో పెరుగుతున్నాయని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కాబట్టి ఇప్పుడు ఆ తాలూకాను గురించి మేము పేదపెట్టడము లేదు. బళ్లారినిగురించే మేము యీనాటికిగాని, ఎప్పటికి గాని పోరాడేదని నిరాశుడంగా చెబుతున్నాను. అక్కడ వుండే ఆంధ్రులు బళ్లారిని మాత్రం విడువరని గుర్తించాలి. ఈ బళ్లారి తాలూకానుగురించి నిర్ణయం చేసేముందు plebiscite పెట్టడం మంచిదని చెబుతూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

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* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ I am glad, Sir, that now at last this debate has been allowed. In spite of repeated requests, the Government have been deliberately evading a debate on this question of introducing elections by show of hands to second-class panchayats. The system of open voting now in force is claimed to be a great success. In my opinion and in view of people's experience, I consider this to be a total failure. Perhaps the Hon. Minister for Local Administration would come forward with the plea that in thousands of villages elections are held and that members and presidents are elected. The adult franchise is there now and people should be able to exercise their votes freely as they liked. That is the real test of democracy. That is the test of the success or failure of the policy that has been adopted by this Government. There are innumerable cases and in my own constituency there have been cases where simply because the Harijans or the agricultural labourers or the village social service people, that is, the washermen, the barbers and the like, chose to support one section or the other, they were oppressed. The people had to vote either way. Some people chose one party and the others chose another party. There are village factions and there have been feuds among the landlords themselves. In such cases, the poor people were harassed like anything. In my opinion, the present policy has brought havoc and evil consequences. Even after this debate was taken up here, Sir, friend after friend has been coming to me or sending chits asking me to report many complaints. Perhaps it is an indication of the popularity. Such complaints are coming from various places in Bandar taluk, Vijayavada taluk and so on. The Hon. Minister has denied that any murder has taken place due to this policy. From Koilkuntla taluk of Kurnool district from where the Hon. Minister himself comes, murders were reported in the press and they were not denied. I have no doubt that this policy has brought havoc to the people and to their way of living. Repeated representations have been made to the Hon. Minister for Local Administration. I myself represented certain cases to the Hon. Minister not twice but thrice. So also many hon. Members might have represented cases that took place in their own places. But all these things were not considered by this Government at all. On the other hand, at the fag end of the panchayat elections, this debate is allowed here for a short time. This is not proper. This is not the way of a democratic Government. If we really care for the sufferings of the people, this should not have been the attitude of the Government. Now after repeated representations have been made, the Hon. Minister has been pleading that it would be a very costly affair if the secret

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system of voting is to be introduced and that people can exercise their free will by 'show of hands'. People have got experience in the recent general elections and they can easily identify the ballot boxes through the symbols found on them. Instead of doing likewise, people were thrown to the mercies of the village oppressors—the landlords and money-lenders. Thanks to the Congress rule, even after the August Swaraj, people are left where they were. Illiteracy continues to be there. I am sorry my time is over, Sir. Just one word more . . .”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ No, I won't allow any more time. The hon. Member Sri P. G. Karuthiruman will now speak.”

SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது பஞ்சாயத்துக்களின் தேர்தல் பற்றி விவாதம் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது அமுலில் இருக்கும் பகிரங்க வோட்டு முறையை எதிர்த்து எனக்கு முன் பேசின அங்கத்தினர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.”

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—“ Point of order, Sir, ఇంకొకముందు మాట్లాడే సమయం రాదు. రెండు నిమిషములు మాత్రమే మాట్లాడవచ్చు. వారిని విడిచి వేయండి ?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ மணி சரியாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. அது point of order இல்லை. நீங்கள் பேசுங்கள்.”

* SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—“ மக்களுடைய நன்மையை உத்தேசித்து, மக்களுடைய சுகமத்தை உத்தேசித்து ஜனநாயக முறையிலே தற்பொழுது தேர்தல்கள் நடந்து, அத்தேர்தலில் மக்களின் நன்மதிப்பின் அடையாளமாக அவர்களின் வோட்டுக்களை அதிகம் பெற்றவர்கள் அதிகாரத்திற்கு வரக்கூடிய நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. இந்த முறையிலே இப்பொழுது பார்க்கப்போனால் தேர்தல் இல்லாமலேயே எந்தக் காரியமும் நாட்டில் செய்யமுடியாது என்ற அளவிற்கு நாம் எல்லோரும் தேர்தலுக்கு அடிமையாகிக்கொண்டு வருவதாகத்தான் காணப்படுகிறது. தேர்தலிலேயே மக்களுடைய வாழ்க்கை சென்று விரும்போல் இருக்கிறது. தேர்தலிலேயே சர்க்காரின் பணங்கள் எல்லாம் செலவாகி இருக்கிறது. அரசியலில் சேர்ந்துகொண்டு நாம் உழைப்பது விரும்போல் இருக்கிறது. அரசியலில் சேர்ந்துகொண்டு ஒரே கருத்தினாலேயே எல்லாம், மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்ற ஒரே கருத்தினாலேயே தவிர தேர்தலில் வெற்றிபெற வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தால் அல்ல. அரசியலில் ஈடுபடுவார்களின் நோக்கமும் தேர்தலில் போட்டியிட்டு ஜயிக்க வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கக்கூடாது. மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் ஒரு சிலர் கட்சி சார்பில் நிறுத்தப்பட்டு சட்டசபைக்கு மென்பதற்காகத்தான் ஒரு சிலர் கட்சி சார்பில் நிறுத்தப்பட்டு சட்டசபைக்கு வருகிறார்கள். சட்டசபைத் தேர்தலைப் போலவே தற்பொழுது, நகராண்மைக் கழகத் தேர்தல், பஞ்சாயத்துத் தேர்தல், டிஸ்ட்ரிக்ட் போர்டு தேர்தல் என்று பலதேர்தல்கள் நடந்து கொண்டேயிருக்கின்றன. இந்த வருஷத்தில் மாதிரி நான்கைந்து வகைத் தேர்தல்கள் நடந்துவிட்டன. இந்த நிலையிலேயே போய்க்கொண்டிருந்தால் மக்களுக்கு நாம் எந்த முறையில் பணிசெய்யமுடியுமென்று எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. அதற்காகத் தேர்தலை வேண்டாமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. தேர்தல் நடக்கத்தான் வேண்டும். ஆனால் தேர்தல் நான் சொல்லவில்லை. கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்றுதான் நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். ஏனென்றால் பொதுத்தேர்தலுக்கு சுமார் பல கோடி ரூபாய்கள் செலவாகிவிட்டது. அதேபோல் பஞ்சாயத்துத் தேர்தலுக்கும் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய்க்குமேல் செலவாகியிருக்கிறது. இப்படி பொதுமக்களுக்குச் சேவை செய்கிறோம், சேவை செய்கிறோம் என்று கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்களை விரயம் செய்வதை விட மக்களின் நன்மைக்காக அவர்களுடைய முன்னேற்றத்திற்காக அந்நகரப் பணத்தை செலவிட்டால் ரொம்பவும் நலமாக இருக்கும். அதை விட்டுவிட்டு ‘தேர்தலை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது, தேர்தலில் ரகசிய வோட்டு முறை இருந்தால், தாங்கள்

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தோற்றுப்போய்விட்டால், உடனே அந்த ரகசிய வோட்டு முறை ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும், பகிரங்க வோட்டு முறை இருந்தால்தான் நல்லதாக இருக்கும், மக்கள் எங்களுக்கு பகிரங்கமாகவே வோட்டு போடத் தயாராக இருக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்வது, பகிரங்க வோட்டு முறை அமுலில் இருந்து அவர்கள் தோற்றுப்போய்விட்டால் உடனே ரகசிய வோட்டு முறைதான் வேண்டும், மக்கள் பயந்துகொண்டு தங்கள் முதலாளிகளுக்கு வோட்டுப்போடுகிறார்களே தவிர ரகசிய வோட்டு முறை இருந்தால்தான் நாங்கள் வெற்றிபெற முடியும், ரகசிய வோட்டு முறையே வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களின் வழக்கமாக இருக்கிறது. ஏன் இப்படிச் சொல்கிறேன் என்று கேட்கலாம். ரகசிய வோட்டு முறை இருந்தபோது பகிரங்க வோட்டு முறை இருந்தால்தான் நல்ல தென்று அவர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். இன்றையதினம் பகிரங்க வோட்டு முறை நடந்த காலத்தில் அவர்கள் அதிகமாகத் தோற்றுப்போய்விட்ட காரணத்தினால், உடனே பகிரங்க முறை தவறு, ரகசிய வோட்டு முறை தான் நல்லதென்று விவாதம் செய்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே அவர்களுடைய தோல்வி, வெற்றி இவைகளை அடிப்படையாகக்கொண்டு அவர்களுக்குச் சாதகமான முறை வேண்டுமென்று வாதிக்கக்கூடிய அளவில் அவர்கள் இருக்கிறார்களே இது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். நம்முடைய செளகரியத்திற்கு ஏற்றார்போல ரகசிய வோட்டு முறைவேண்டும். பகிரங்க வோட்டுரிமையும் அவசியம்தான். பகிரங்க வோட்டு முறையினால் பல நன்மைகளும் இருக்கின்றன. மக்கள் சத்தியத்திற்கு கட்டுப்பட்டு, மனசாட்சிக்குக் கட்டுப்பட்டு, நியாயம் எது, அநியாயம் எது என்று ஆராய்ந்து நியாயமாக நடக்க வேண்டுமே என்ற ஐயப்பாடுடன் அவர்கள் மனச்சாட்சிப்படி வோட்டுப் போடுவார்கள். ஆகவே பகிரங்க வோட்டு முறையை ரொம்பவும் வெறுப்பது தவறாகும். அது ஒரு நல்ல முறை. அந்த காலத்திலேயே பகிரங்க வோட்டு முறை அமுலில் இருந்திருக்கிறதென்பதற்கு கம்ப ராமாயணத்தின் மூலமாக உதாரணங்களைக் காட்டமுடியும்.

“ராமனுக்கு முடிசூட்ட வேண்டுமென்று விரும்பிய தசரத சக்கிரவர்த்தி மந்திராலோசனை சபையைக்கூட்டி பகிரங்கமாகக் கேட்கிறார். மந்திரிமார்களை, இராமனிடத்திலுள்ள அன்பினால் அவனுக்கு முடிசூட்ட வேண்டுமென்று நான் விரும்புகிறேன். என்கருத்து தக்கதோ, தகுதியற்றதோ எனக்குத் தெரியாது. நீங்களும் ராமனுக்குப் பட்டம் கட்டவேண்டுமென்று எதற்காகச் சொல்லுகிறீர்கள்? என் முகத்துக்காகச் சொல்லுகிறீர்களா? அல்லது உண்மையாகவே அவனுக்குப் பட்டம் கட்டவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் எதற்காக அப்படிச் சொன்னீர்கள் என்று சொல்லுங்கள், என்று கேட்கிறார். பகிரங்கமாகத்தான் அப்பொழுதும் தசரத சக்கிரவர்த்தி வோட்டு எடுத்திருக்கிறார். மந்திரிமார்களும், மக்களும், தங்கள் மனவிருப்பத்தை வெளிப்படையாகவே, சத்தியத்திற்குப் பயந்து, நியாயத்திற்குப் பயந்து—அரசனுக்குப் பயந்து அவர்கள் சொல்லவில்லை—தங்கள் மனதில் தோன்றியதை,

“ஊருணி நிறையவு முதவு மாடுயர்
பார் கெழு பயன்மரம் பழுத்த தாகவும்
கார்மழை பொழியவுங் கழனி வாய்நது
வார்புனல் பெருகவு மறுக்கின் றார்கள் யார்”

என்பதாக, கிராமத்திற்கெல்லாம் குடிதண்ணீர் கொடுத்து உதவுகின்ற ஊருணி சுத்த நீரினால் நிரம்புவதாலும், நல்ல பெரிய பழ மரம் ஊரில் பழுத்தால் எவ்வளவோ பேர்கள் அதனால் பயன் அடையும்போது, அது பழுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், உலகுக்கே நன்மை தருகின்ற கார் மழை பெய்யவும், விவசாயத்திற்கு மிகவும் உபயோகமாக நதிகளில் தண்ணீர் பெருகவும் வேண்டாமென்று யாராவது சொல்வார்களா? அதைப்போல மீராமனுக்கு முடிசூட்ட வேண்டாமென்று யாராவது சொல்வார்களா? ஆகவே அதை மறுப்பார் யாருமில்லை, என்று வெகு அழகாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள்.

“ஆகவே அந்தக் காலத்திலேயே பகிரங்க வோட்டு முறை அமுலில் இருந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே பகிரங்க வோட்டு முறை ஒன்றினால்தான்

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தங்கள் தங்கள் மனச்சாட்சிப்படி, மனதிலுள்ள எண்ணத்தை நியாயப்படி எடுத்துச் சொல்ல சந்தர்ப்பம் ஏற்படுகிறது. ஆகவேதான் பகிரங்கத் தேர்தல்தான் வேண்டுமென்று கருதுகிறேன். எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள் தங்கள் தேர்தலிலே தோற்றுவிட்டோம் என்பதற்காக பகிரங்கத் தேர்தலே எதிர்ப்பது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். ஆகவே பகிரங்கத் தேர்தலையே சர்க்கார் பெரும்பாலும் அமுல் நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். சென்னை சட்டசபைக்குக்கூட பகிரங்கத் தேர்தல் வந்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்குமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு, ரகசிய வோட்டு முறையைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்பதை எதிர்க்கிறேன்.”

* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, 6-20 p.m.
I am surprised that this question of open voting for second-class panchayats has again been brought up before this House. Some complaints were received at the time the conduct of elections to these panchayats was begun. Some complaints were printed and the printed copies seemed to have been distributed to some villages, and the same stereotyped complaints were received by the Government. The conclusion to be drawn from this is that all these complaints emanated from one and the same political party in our State.

“Before I discuss the merits or demerits of open ballot for these small panchayats, I will say a few words about the secret ballot which is adopted in the elections to major panchayats and other bigger institutions. In this system, so many ballot boxes are kept, and an illiterate voter has to select the box in which to deposit his ballot paper after examining the symbol. In many polling stations, a number of ballot papers were kept aside either on the box or somewhere else in the polling booth. They were collected by the next voter and put into the box of the candidate of his choice. Besides, there is scope for carrying away and selling such ballot papers. Election in an Assembly constituency is different from an election in a panchayat ward. In a constituency covering a large area, the candidate does not know how the votes in places other than the place of his residence will be polled, and so the scope for his trying to corrupt voters by purchasing votes is very limited. But within the small area of a panchayat ward, the candidate knows how many voters are likely to vote for him. If he thinks that he is likely to lose by half a dozen or a dozen votes, he may purchase such number of votes and get elected. Whether such attempts will not be made by candidates has to be examined a little carefully. Allegations were made that in some polling booths wrong symbols were pasted on the ballot boxes and that they were replaced by correct symbols only in the course of or after the elections. I cannot say whether the allegations are true or not. I think the scope for such mistake and for corruption is eliminated in the open ballot system. The Government believe that secret ballot is not really suited for elections to second-class panchayats of small villages. Elections to first-class panchayats are conducted by secret ballot. Now we are trying to improve that system especially by eliminating the carrying away and sale of ballot papers and leaving ballot papers outside the ballot boxes in the polling booth. Open ballot is best suited for

[Sri N. Sankara Reddi] [17th July 1953]

second-class panchayats. Even under this system, it has taken more than seven months to complete the elections to nearly 8,000 second-class panchayats. Elections to a few more have yet to be conducted, and they will be completed soon. Sometimes elections have to be postponed on account of continuous heavy rain in areas like Malabar and on account of intense heat in places like Guntur and Vijayavada. If we adopt secret ballot to all these 8,000 odd panchayats, I think it will take not less than two to three years to complete the election. For conducting election to each panchayat, it will take at least one month. Nomination papers have to be filed, after two or three days they have to be scrutinized, then the list of valid nominations has to be published, then there is appeal against the orders of the Returning Officer, and then some time has to be allowed for canvassing. A minimum of eleven or twelve days must be allotted for canvassing, and during the time the candidates and their agents will be going from house to house for canvassing votes. There will be no bandobust and a number of clashes may occur. This may perhaps result in greater confusion than what is reported to be happening now. In the open ballot system, nominations are filed only after the election officer goes to the village. People may canvass votes but candidates with no support will drop off. That is the reason why elections are going on very smoothly in very many panchayats. The hon. Member, Sri Venkaiah, said that the after-effect of the elections was that quarrels and riots were taking place in several places. But such things are going on irrespective of whether there are elections or not. In Koilkuntla, Jammalamadugu and Pulivendla, murders take place even in normal times. Sometimes elections come in as a convenient plea for the untoward incidents that occur. Unless people understand the spirit of democracy, unless each candidate develops the spirit of tolerating the voter even if he had not voted for him, the scope for misunderstandings and quarrels will be there whatever be the system that we adopt. Previously, this system was adopted for second-class panchayats. The new system proposed in the Village Panchayat Act is not adopted, but only the old system is retained as it is convenient and suitable. It is 13 or 14 years since elections were held to these panchayats. We wanted to complete the elections soon and make the panchayats work with new vigour. That is the reason why the Government adopted the open ballot system, which is simple, cheap and convenient.

"Some complaints were received by the Government, especially from Krishna district, that in some places the officers did not behave properly or misbehave. In all these cases, election petitions are filed in the Munsif's Court. After the Munsif decides the cases, the Government will look into the matter and punish the officers who have really misbehaved."

Mr. SPEAKER:—"The time allotted for the half-hour debate is over. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 9-30 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to clauses (b) and (c) of starred question No. 583 asked by Sri Y. Manjaya Shetty at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 17th July 1952, page 425 supra.]

The Government have examined the report and sanctioned the following proposals:—

(1) An additional Co-operative Sub-Registrar was ordered temporarily to be employed for one year to look after the work connected with the Land Mortgage Banks in South Kanara and Malabar districts;

(2) a Special Officer of the Industries Department was appointed temporarily for one year for the preparation of a phased plan for the development of cottage industries in the Malnad area;

(3) sixty-seven Malnad villages of Karkal taluk and 19 Malnad villages of Coondapoor taluk were brought into the Community Project in South Kanara district;

(4) hunting parties were allowed to hunt in any forest reserve quite apart from the limits prescribed in the licence, provided the parties are organized with the approval of the Collector;

(5) a dispensary was ordered to be opened at Naravi in South Kanara district;

(6) four tanks in Coondapoor taluk have been taken up for pisciculture;

(7) the Rural Welfare Scheme has been extended to Sullia firka during 1952-53;

(8) the Government have ordered that soft wood from the forest should be sold to poor ryots and fishermen at concessional rates for boat-making on production of certificates from an officer of the Revenue department not below the rank of a Deputy Tahsildar, or the Assistant Director of Fisheries;

(9) proposals are called for for four elementary schools in South Kanara Malnad;

(10) proposals are called for three lower elementary schools in South Kanara Malnad to be raised to the status of higher elementary schools;

(11) schools in the Malnad area will be exempted from the efficiency tests I and II, provided there will be a minimum average attendance of twenty and there are five standards within three years from the opening of the schools;

(12) the Director of Public Instruction will ask the District Educational Officer, South Kanara, to take special interest in spreading library service in the Malnad area;

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(13) proposals have been called for distribution of 14 stud bulls and opening a Veterinary Institution and a mobile unit for Veterinary aid. The Director of Animal Husbandry has been requested to issue instructions to the departmental staff to carry out special propaganda in South Kanara Malnad for the maintenance of stud bulls;

(14) proposals have been called for constructing anicuts across the Kandaka and Sangalagundi rivers;

(15) the Chief Conservator of Forests and the Collector of South Kanara have been requested to give widest publicity in all concerned villages regarding the concessions for the free removal of green leaves from the reserved forests from the special coupes reserved for the purpose;

(16) the Officers concerned have been requested to be liberal in granting rewards for the destruction of wild animals within the prescribed maximum rates. The concerned Subdivisional Magistrates have been directed to receive directly all applications for arms licences from the residents of the Malnad area and forward them with their remarks to the Additional District Magistrate, Mangalore, for expeditious disposal;

(17) the President, District Board, South Kanara, has been requested to provide more facilities at the cattle fairs;

(18) the Chief Engineer (Highways) has been requested to arrange to complete the works for which provision was made in the Budget Estimate for 1951-52 and add to them from any savings so that the percentage of expenditure in the district may not be less but possibly more than in others without however affecting the progress of works in the other districts;

(19) the Director of Public Health has been asked to secure public co-operation for anti-malarial operations in South Kanara Malnad and also to intensify the existing measures in a small area on an experimental basis with a view to exterminate all species of mosquitoes and insects;

(20) the report of the Special Agricultural staff sanctioned for survey of compact blocks of cultivable lands for reclamation and cultivation, which has now completed its work in South Kanara district in all aspects, is awaited;

(21) two schemes (1) for the organization of a Co-operative Irrigation Society in Addoor village and (2) for the Co-operative Irrigation of lands from Nethravathi and Kumardhari rivers in Uppinangady and other villages are under consideration;

(22) Government are examining taking up tanks in Kavettu and Ballare villages in Puttur taluk for pisciculture; and

(23) Government are examining the possibility of issuing free permits to ryots for the use of water from forest streams and allowing rights of way in reserved forests.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 587 asked by Sri S. Vemiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 17th July 1953, page 430 supra.]

Name of the institution.	Number of beds on 28th February 1953.
(1)	(2)
1 Kasturba Gandhi Kusht Nivaran Nilayam, Mazhvanthangal (South Arcot district).	32
2 Dabendranath Mulliah Leprosy Home, Vadathorasallur (South Arcot district).	20
3 The Children's Leprosy Sanatorium, Ettapur (Salem district).	72
4 The Mission Leprosy Home, Koduru (Cuddapah district).	65
5 The St. Mary's Leprosy Hospital, Kumbakonam (Tanjore district).	450
6 The Dayapuram Hospital and Home for Lepers, Manamadura (Ramanathapuram district).	150
7 The Mission Leprosy Sanatorium, Chevayur (Malabar district).	260
8 The Leprosy Poor Home, Kozhikode	56
9 The St. Joseph's Leprosy Hospital and Asylum, Kankanadi (Mangalore).	92
10 The Evangeline Book Leprosy Hospital, Bapatla (Guntur district).	205
11 The Lepar Colony Hospital, Kesarpalli (Krishna district).	15
12 The Bethesda Leprosy Hospital, Narasapur (West Godavari district).	100
13 The Leprosy Home, Ramachandrapuram (East Godavari district).	165
14 The Leprosy Home, Vizianagaram	120
15 The Salur Leprosy Home (Visakhapatnam district).	132
16 Sri Venkateswara Poor Home, Tirupathi (Chittoor district).	8
17 The Swedish Mission Leprosy Dispensary, Dindigul (Madurai district).	200
18 Government Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium, Tirumani.	840
Total ..	2,982

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 588 asked by Sri M. Narayana Kurup at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 17th July 1953, page 432 supra.]

Serial number and district.	Name of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	Whether Government or private institution.	Annual maintenance grant paid by the Government.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Chingleput ..	Government Tuberculosis torium, Tambaram,	Sana- Government..	Rs. ..
2 Do. ..	Santhosham Tuberculosis torium, Tambaram.	Sana- Private ..	.. ..
3 Coimbatore ..	Jubilee Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Perundurai.	Do. ..	40,000 (maximum)
4 Do. ..	Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Coimbatore.	Do. ..	.. ..
5 Tiruchirappalli.	Rajaji Tuberculosis Sanatorium	Do. ..	5,000 (maximum)
6 Tanjore ..	Gandhiji Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Sengipatti.	Do. ..	.. ..
7 South Kanara..	Mt. Rosary Tuberculosis Sana-torium, Moodabidri.	Do. ..	.. ..
8 Bellary ..	Government Wellesley Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Bellary.	Government..	.. ..
9 Chittoor ..	Union Mission Tuberculosis Sana-torium, Arogyavaram, Madanapalli.	Private ..	75,000 (maximum)
10 East Godavari.	Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Visranthipuram, Rajahmundry.	Do. ..	30,000 (maximum)
11 Nellore ..	Welfare Fund Tuberculosis Sana-torium, Nellore.	Government..	.. ..

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 589 asked by Sri Saka Venkata Rao, the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 17th July 1953, page 433 supra.]

Serial number and district.	Name of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	Number of beds available.	Whether Andhra or Non-Andhra.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Chingleput ..	Government Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.	468	Non-Andhra (Government).
2 Do. ..	Santhosham Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram.	60	Non-Andhra (Private).
3 Coimbatore ..	Jubilee Tuberculosis Sana-torium, Perundurai.	242	Do.
4 Do. ..	Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Coimbatore.	32	Do.

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Serial number and district.	Name of the Tuberculosis Sanatorium.	Number of beds available.	Whether Andhra or Non-Andhra.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
5 Tiruchirappalli.	Rajaji Tuberculosis Sana-torium.	160	Non-Andhra (Private).
6 Tanjore ..	Gandhiji Memorial Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Sengipatti.	160	Do.
7 South Kanara.	Mt. Rosary Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Moodabidri.	40	Do.
8 Bellary ..	Government Wellesley Tuberculosis Sana-torium, Bellary.	200	Andhra (Government).
9 Chittoor ..	Union Mission Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Arogyavaram, Madanapalle.	326	Andhra (Private).
10 East Godavari.	Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Visranthipuram, Rajahmundry.	170	Do.
11 Nellore ..	Welfare Fund Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Nellore.	44	Andhra (Government).

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 596 asked by Sri K. P. Gopalan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 17th July 1953, page 442 supra.]

Letter from the Labour Officer, Kozhikode, addressed to the Secretary to the Government of Madras, Development Department, through the Commissioner of Labour, Madras, dated 2nd February 1953, Ref. No. 3994/52.

Subject.—Labour—Dispute between the workers and the management of K. V. Kannan, Cigar Factory, Cannanore, in respect of bonus and gratuity—Conciliation—Failure of—Report submitted. Reference.—Letter, dated 7th January 1953, from the Chirakkal Taluk Tobacco Workers' Union, to the Proprietor and copy to the Labour Officer, Kozhikode.

The dispute arose following the closure of the above factory on 1st January 1953.

Before the closure of the factory, I met the proprietor at Cannanore on 16th December 1952 and persuaded him to desist from doing so but all my efforts proved abortive.

After the closure of the factory, the Chirakkal Taluk Tobacco Workers' Union in their letter cited have put up the following seven demands to be conceded by the management:—

(1) The re-opening of the factory forthwith and wages for the workers for the locked-out days.

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(2) We have not been paid wages for holidays to which we are entitled under the Factories' Act.

(3) The workers have not been given bonus for the years 1949, 1950, 1951 and 1952. We demand bonus of 25 per cent of the yearly earnings as bonus.

(4) In your notice put up on the notice board on 1st December 1952, you have stated that the factory is being closed for trade reasons. This we dispute.

(5) Any how, in case you are in a position to prove that the closure is permanent and that you have definitely given up cigar manufacture or sale of the same, we demand all the workers should be adequately compensated.

(6) The workers should be given gratuity of one month's wages for every year of service put in by them.

(7) Lastly, arrears of wages due to the workers due from 27th to 31st December 1952 should also be paid.

The management was prepared to concede only demand Nos. 2 and 7 and the rest of the demands were rejected.

I, therefore, took up conciliation proceedings at Cannanore on 31st January 1953 but was not able to resolve the dispute.

The Union leaders contended with great force that the closure was unjust and unwarranted by citing facts and figures of the business. But when I explained the futility of their arguments in pressing for the re-opening of the factory in the light of the recent decision of the Madras High Court upholding the right of the employer (especially in a non-public utility service) to close his business under Article 19 (1) (g), the Union leaders pressed only for the demands of bonus and gratuity. The reason for not demanding bonus for the last four years, it is stated by the Union, is due to the fact that the question of bonus for 1947-48 was decided by the Appellate Tribunal only recently, i.e., in the month of June 1952.

The management regrets its inability to pay gratuity as there was no statute to pay the same. Regarding bonus, the management wants one month's time to produce the relevant records.

The two M.L.As., namely, Sri K. P. Gopalan and Sri K. T. Sreedharan, also tried their best to bring about an amicable settlement but to no purpose.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 601 asked by Sri K. R. Viswanathan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 17th July 1953, page 446 supra.]

Assembly held on 17th July 1953, page 446 supra.]

[illegible]

[17th July 1953]

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 603 asked by Sri G. Latchanna at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 17th July 1953, page 447 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 785, Public, dated 18th August 1926.

[Legislative Council Members—Requests for information and petitions to local officers—Action to be taken—Instructions issued.]

The importance of the position of the Member of the Legislative Council vis-a-vis the district administration arises largely from the fact that under the Government of India Act and the rules and Standing Orders made under it, he may ask a question in Council "for the purpose of obtaining information on a matter of public concern within the special cognizance of the Member to whom it is addressed"; this right is subject to the proviso that the question does not relate to certain specified subjects such as the relations with a foreign State. In a statement to the Legislative Council on 12th October 1921, the President stated that the expression "Public concern" should ordinarily be taken to exclude any individual cases of hardships; but he added that such a case would, however, become a matter of public concern if it were shown that some question of principle was involved.

2. Orders have been issued by the Government from time to time regarding the action to be taken on requests by Members of the Legislative Council for information. These orders will now be summarized.

3. Questions asked in the Legislative Council by Members on details of the administration involve references to district officers and if the information could be given in the first instance without objection to the Member by a local officer, a considerable amount of time and trouble would be saved unless the Member, after obtaining information from the local officer, asks a question in the Legislative Council to elicit the same information from the Government. The Government, therefore, consider that a Collector may ordinarily furnish Members of the Legislative Council at their request with information within his cognizance as to statistics or facts relating to local matters of public concern; he should not, however, divulge the contents of correspondence or communicate any information which is confidential or involves a statement of general policy for which the Government or the Board of Revenue are responsible. When a Collector considers that compliance with a request for information is not expedient, he should send a courteous reply to the member that he is unable to furnish the information.

4. Should any such demand for information be addressed to an authority subordinate to the Collector, it should be submitted to the Collector for orders.

5. Questions have been raised as to what action Collectors should take on petitions presented through Members of the Legislative Council as such.

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6. In Board's Standing Order No. 172 it is laid down that petitions may be presented to Government officers in person or sent through the post and that they should be received whenever, by whomsoever and in whatever language, they may be presented. Petitions are also presented through duly authorized vakils. When a petition is submitted through a Member of the Legislative Council as such (i.e., not as an authorized wakil or agent), the following instructions should be observed:—

(1) If the petition relates to a matter of public concern in the district within his cognizance, the Collector should deal with the petition, and give the Member a final reply if the disposal of the matter falls within his powers or submit the petition after enquiry with his remarks to the Board of Revenue in other cases.

(2) If the petition relates to an individual case of alleged hardship, not raising a question of public concern, and the matter is one within the competence of an officer subordinate to the Collector, the Collector should send a courteously worded acknowledgment to the Member informing him that orders will be communicated in due course to the petitioner or the person on whose behalf the Member has written. The Collector should then forward the petition (without the Member's covering letter) to the subordinate concerned for disposal.

(3) If the petition is of the nature described in clause (2) above, but the matter cannot be disposed of by a subordinate, the Collector should send an acknowledgment to the Member and deal with the petition himself sending his final order to the petitioner and not to the Member.

(4) Petitions forwarded by Members of the Legislative Council should be properly stamped and if insufficiently stamped may be dealt with accordingly in direct correspondence with the petitioner and not with or through the Member.

(5) If a Member sends a petition to an officer subordinate to the District Collector, that officer should forward the communication without remarks for orders through the usual channel to the District Collector who should deal with it as if it had been presented to him direct.

(6) If a Member makes verbal representations to an officer subordinate to the District Collector, that officer should make a note of them and send the note without remarks to the District Collector through the usual channel.

(7) These instructions will also apply *mutatis mutandis* to officers of other departments.

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APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 618 asked by Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 17th July 1953, pages 453-454 supra.]

Serial number.	Survey number.	Extent.	Name of person to whom sold.	Amount.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
		ACS.		RS. A. P.
1	562-1	276-62	Kavungal Areekat Moosa, Nediyruppu amsam.	680 0 0
2	562-2	0-40	Palakkal Saidalikutty, Kondotty amsam.	35 0 0
3	562-4	1-58	Do.	70 0 0
4	562-5	2-34	Do.	115 0 0
5	562-6	3-58	Do.	60 0 0
6	562-7	4-51	Palakkal Saidalikutty, Kondotty ..	85 0 0
7	562-8	14-00	Pallikunnath Gopalan Panicker, Kuzhimanna amsam.	110 0 0
8	562-10	1-89	Palakkal Saidalikutty, Kondotty amsam.	40 0 0
9	562-11	3-72	Palakkal Saidalikutty, Kondotty ..	60 0 0
10	562-12	279-14	Kavungal Areekat Moosa, Nediyruppu.	525 0 6
Total ..		57-78	Total ..	1,750 0 0

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 625 asked by Sri S. Vemiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 17th July 1953, page 456 supra.]

Accommodation.—The bed-strength of the Government Headquarters Hospital, Nellore, was 86 till 1950. During 1950 two extra beds were reserved for mica labourers and the bed-strength was increased to 88. Early in April 1951, the bed-strength of the hospital was further raised to 120 beds. Now the sanctioned bed strength of the hospital is 120, though the daily average number of in-patients treated was 180 in 1952. A Tuberculosis clinic was opened in May 1950.

2. **Staff.**—The following will show the staff as on 1st January 1946 and on 31st December 1952:—

	Staff on 1st January 1946.	Staff on 31st December 1952.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(1) Medical Officers (paid) including Superintendent and Assistant Superintendents.	Six ..	Six -
Honorary Assistant Medical Officers.	Four ..	Five

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	Staff on 1st January 1946.	Staff on 31st December 1952.
(1)	(2)	(3)
(2) Nursing staff—		
Head Nurse	..	One
Nurses	Six	Fifteen
(3) Non-medical staff—		
Pharmacist	Nil	One
Maternity Assistant	Nil	One
Compounders	Three	Five
Nursing Orderlies	Eleven	Fifteen
Dark Room Assistant	One	One
X-Ray Attendant	One	One
Toties	Seven	Ten
Cooks	Two	Two
Dhobies	Two	Two
Peon	One	One
Watchmen	One	Three
Gardeners	One	One
Pupil-Compounders	Nil	Ten
(4) Contingent servants—		
Sweeper	One	One
Waterman	One	One

3. **New buildings.**—During 1946 the vaccination theatre belonging to the Nellore Municipality was purchased at a cost of Rs. 3,200. During 1952 one Dark room and one Store room were built attached to the above buildings, at a cost of about Rs. 2,500. No other new buildings were constructed till the end of 1952.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

Saturday, 18th July 1953.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

SHORT NOTICE STARRED QUESTION.

Special Officer for the proposed Andhra State.

* 647-A Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Central Government have informed the Madras Government about the appointment and duties of a Special Officer for Andhra; and

(b) when he will resume his work?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) & (b) Technically no. But I have received a personal intimation from the Prime Minister, and so also has the Governor received, about the appointment. There is also a press note to that effect issued from Delhi. His function will be as mentioned in the press note, which the hon. Member has no doubt read. That is to say, he will be available for all consultations and other steps necessary for the formation of the new State of Andhra on October 1, 1953. His present appointment as Special Officer is intended to expedite the administrative arrangements. But this is only, as I said, my understanding of the press note. Probably early in August and perhaps even earlier also, he will take up his work. Even this is my expectation. I have not had any official information about his programme.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“Did the Madras Government ever ask the Centre to appoint a Special Officer?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“The intention of the Government of India to appoint a Special Officer was known to me, and I recently wrote to them that they might expedite it.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“Was the State Government consulted in regard to the fixation of headquarters of the Governor of the Andhra State in Madras City?”

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition.

* 648 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state how many Agricultural and Industrial exhibitions have been conducted in the State and in how many of them the District Agricultural Departments participated and was awarded prizes or meritorious certificates?

[18th July 1953]

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ 177 Agricultural and Industrial Exhibitions were held in this State during 1952-53. The Agricultural Department participated in 138 of them. Departmental exhibits won prizes or meritorious certificates in 20 of these exhibitions.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“ In view of the fact that these exhibitions are conferring immense benefits by way of propaganda among rural population also, will the Government consider holding these exhibitions every year in some important centres of rural areas also? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Holding exhibitions is rather a very costly affair. But wherever exhibitions are held, the Departments of Industries and Agriculture also take part.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Sir, what is the net result of these exhibitions financially and otherwise? Are they working at a loss or at a profit? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The object of these exhibitions is educating the public and carrying on propaganda for adoption of better methods of cultivation and all that. The financial aspect is not so important.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ What is the cost of holding these exhibitions, Sir? ”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ Is the cost of prizes awarded borne by the Government, Sir? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Of course, not. It is the organizers of the exhibition who fix prizes for various things and the exhibits that are exhibited by the Departments of Agriculture and Industries, if they deserve, are awarded prizes.”

Protected water-supply for Cannanore and Baliapatam.

* 649 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to introduce protected water-supply in Cannanore and Baliapatam towns in North Malabar?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There is already a small protected water-supply scheme at Cannanore.

“ No proposal is under the consideration of the Government to improve the protected water-supply scheme at Cannanore.

“ As regards Baliapatam, a scheme for the supply of drinking water in the panchayat area through pipe-line is engaging the attention of the Collector of Malabar in consultation with the Panchayat.”

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Are the Government aware, Sir, that people in Baliapatam and Cannanore towns are suffering from elephantiasis and filariasis, and that the health of 90 per cent of the people in these two towns is affected, and, if so, when do the Government propose to provide protected water-supply to these two towns? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Filariasis is not due to want of protected water-supply. It has to be controlled by having an efficient system of drainage.”

Functions of District Planning Boards.

* 650 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state what are the powers and functions of the District Planning Boards and Project Advisory Committees?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The District Planning Boards will prepare plans for their respective areas, watch the progress of execution, assess the achievements periodically and take such action as is called for in the circumstances to realize the full benefits within the targetted dates. They will also discuss and recommend new beneficial schemes. These Boards are constituted so as to secure the maximum co-operation and co-ordination of activities of all the Official Departments in the district.

“ The Project Advisory Committees are set up in districts where Community Projects are worked out and they will have advisory functions not only on the problems relating to the project area but also the functions entrusted to the District Planning Board in relation to the other parts of the district not covered by the Community Project area.”

* 9-40 a.m.
SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Are there any districts in the State where District Planning Boards have not been constituted? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ If an accurate answer is wanted, I must go through the list.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ What is the difficulty of the Government to include all the M.L.As. in the various districts in the District Planning Boards? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, it is not good to load too many honours on the same set of people.”

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—“ Are the Planning Boards given any idea of the probable amount available for working out such plans? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Boards include very responsible and well-informed men, officials and non-officials.”

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Is the Hon. the Chief Minister aware of the fact that the district of Chingleput is not having a District Planning Committee? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I shall look into the matter. Chingleput is quite near the headquarters.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Is the Hon. the Chief Minister aware that the Community Project Advisory Committee in East Godavari is not functioning properly and, what is more, that the Community Project Officer at Samalkot has called only one meeting during the last one year and that in the absence of M.L.As.? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I know, Sir, that there is a dead set against the Project Officer referred to. But even if I take special steps, they won't be completed before the 1st of October and there will be an opportunity for further improvement, I am sure.”

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM :—“ சமூக அபிவிருத்தித் திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கும் கம்யூனிஸ்டு அங்கத்தினர்களும் கம்யூனிடி பிராஜெக்ட் அட்வைசரி கமிட்டியில் சேர்ந்து சேவை செய்கிறார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ May I answer in English? The question is whether the Communists who have no faith in the Community Project Schemes are on the Advisory Boards. Sir, a man may oppose or support, but if in actual practice he will support, we include him.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Even in the case of Committees in which the M.L.As. are included, the District Collectors hold the meetings in such a way that the M.L.As. are not able to attend them. Generally, they hold the meetings during the session of the Assembly. Therefore, will the Government instruct the District Officers to hold the meetings on convenient dates? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ That is one of the reasons why I hesitate to put M.L.As. on these committees, because instead of the dog wagging the tail, the tail begins to wag the dog.” (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, I do not put a question, but I question only about the refinement of the language to be used.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Dogs and tails are an English phrase and in England dogs are very well treated.” (Laughter.)

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ అయ్యో, ఈ బోర్డులూ M.L.A. లను వేయడంవల్ల వారికి చాలా భారపడుతుందన్నారు. కనీసం ఈ బోర్డుల ప్రాసీడింగు—ఇంతవరకు వాటిని రహస్యంగా ఉంచుతున్నారు—ఇకముందైనా ప్రజలకు తెలియజేయు చేస్తారా? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ With the limited extent of my understanding of Sri Gopalakrishnaiah's resumed Telugu, I might say that the proceedings will certainly be supplied, whenever possible.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Has the Malabar district a Planning Board and, if not, will the Government be pleased to constitute one? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I shall inquire, and for the latter part, yes.”

Government publications given to ex-Legislators.

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

(a) how many Government publications together with their cost were supplied to the members of the previous Legislature on condition that they are returnable when the members cease to be Legislators;

(b) whether all or any of them have been returned; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to recover the publications or their cost?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) Six copies of Government publications, such as Codes, Statutes and Manuals were supplied to four members of the Legislature by the Superintendent, Government Press, Madras. The total cost of these publications is Rs. 26-2-0. When the publications were supplied, no reference was made to a return of the publications on the termination of their terms of office.

“(b) None of the above six publications was returned.

“(c) The question of waiving the recovery of the cost of the books is under consideration.”

Representations from the Secretary, Chembra Peak Estate Workers' Union.

* 652 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 from the Secretary, Chembra Peak Estate Workers' Union, Meppadi, Wynaad, dated 27th October 1952; and

(b) if so, what action Government have taken on the same?

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

“(b) No action has been taken on the memorandum as the High Court has stayed the adjudication proceedings relating to the plantation disputes pending disposal of the writ petition filed by the South Indian Estate Labour Relations Organisation, Coonoor.”

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ In view of the fact that there are 222 plantations in Malabar, Coimbatore, the Nilgiris and other places and that there is only one Court at Coimbatore, namely, the Industrial Tribunal, will the Government be pleased to constitute a separate Court for the settlement of disputes of the plantation workers? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The question will be considered as soon as the High Court's stay order is vacated.”

(Construction of wells in Harijan colonies.

* 653 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are implementing the recommendation of the Harijan Welfare Committee of 1948 at page 16 of their report that 10,000 wells may be constructed within five years for the Harijan localities in the State; .

(b) if so, how many wells were constructed for the past five years;

(c) how many have been completed and how many are yet to be completed; and

(d) whether Rs. 50,000 as mentioned at page 16 of the report have been spent on wells in each firka under the Firka Development Scheme?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) The Government have not fixed any target for the number of wells to be provided for, for the Harijan localities in any selected period of time as recommended by the Harijan Welfare Committee. It was decided that as under Rural Water Supply scheme and also under Firka Development scheme, adequate provision was made for digging wells, etc., no separate allotment was considered necessary from the One Crore Fund set apart for Harijan Welfare. Wells are now provided for the benefit of the villagers including Harijans under the Rural Water-Supply scheme and Firka Development scheme. Besides some amount is also spent every year from the Harijan Welfare Budget for the provision of the wells for Harijans whenever there is urgent necessity.

“ (b), (c) & (d) The particulars are not fully readily available. But I have some information so far as the Harijan Welfare Department is concerned. The number of wells constructed up to 1951-52 is 953. The number of wells constructed under the Rural Welfare scheme up to 30th September 1952 is roughly 2,900.”

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“ May I know whether the Government will take any keen interest in the welfare of Harijans other than by way of granting scholarships? If so, what are the measures of that kind and what is the amount of money spent on them? ”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ This does not arise out of the main question. I have, however, no objection if the Hon. Minister wants to answer it.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ That involves a reference to all the Reports of the Harijan Welfare Department, which are available to the hon. Member. I require notice for a detailed statement.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Are the Government aware that adequate and sufficient amount of money is not given for the Harijan Welfare Fund and that, therefore, the District Harijan Welfare Officer is not able to attend to the needs of the Harijan colonies in the matter of water-supply and improvement of slums? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The hon. Member knows that there is increased provision for Harijan Welfare work every year.”

SRI V. K. RAMASAMY MUDALIAR :—“ Does the Hon. Minister know that many cherries are without wells? Therefore, will he give top priority to the sinking of wells in all the cherries in the State? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ As far as possible, this is being done.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ In view of the fact that these wells are not dug as expeditiously as they are required, will the Government think of asking the villagers to dig the wells themselves and then paying them the compensation or the cost thereof? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The suggestion will be considered.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ Are the Government aware that sinking of new wells is not taken up this year, i.e., 1953-54, particularly in the Visakhapatnam district? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The matter will be looked into.”

SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO :—“ యాభవే, వాపుకొరకు కేనాయించిన యాభవేల రూపాయల మొత్తమును సూపైకొరకు ఖర్చుపెట్టారా, లేక ప్రభుత్వాని కేరైదన surrender చేశారా? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ యాభవేల రూపాయలని ఇందుకు ప్రత్యేకంగా లేదు. ఆ విచారాల్ని ఇప్పుడు చెప్పేందుకు నా దగ్గర information లేదని చెప్పచున్నాను.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ In view of the fact that most of the wells are being dug in places not accessible to the Harijans, will the Government be pleased to direct the district officials to dig the wells so as to be accessible to the Harijans in particular? ”

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Accessibility is considered in every case and such instruction is already there."

9-50 a.m. SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to give the number of Harijan colonies in our State that are not provided with drinking-water wells and where the Harijans have to depend on other places in which the caste Hindus are a menace to the Harijans so far as the drinking-water problem is concerned? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I cannot give the exact figure just at present, Sir."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—" Wherever wells are dug for the benefit of the Harijans under the Rural Water Supply scheme, the caste Hindus are not allowing them to use those wells. May I know from the Hon. Minister what steps does he propose to take to obliterate such disabilities? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Public opinion must prevail and wherever necessary, legal action will be taken."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" May I know what is the amount transferred to the Rural Welfare Department for the purpose of digging wells this year? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Notice, Sir."

Arrest of Sri Madala Kotaiah and Madala Narasaiah of Ongole taluk.

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

(a) the date on which Sri Madala Kotaiah and Madala Narasaiah of Mynampad, Ongole taluk of Guntur district, were arrested;

(b) the date and place where they were shot by the police; and

(c) the causes for the shooting?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) The date is 13th September 1950.

" (b) & (c) Madala Kotaiah and Madala Narasaiah were two of the accused in a case of rioting attended with murder, arson and looting that occurred in Mynampad village. They were arrested at 6 p.m. They were fed and taken under police escort in a land rover to Ongole at about 10 p.m. in the night. The rover reached a place known as Gundlavagu at about 10-15 p.m. Here the way was blocked by those who were in sympathy by boulders placed across the road. Two shots were fired from a nearby mound and torch lights were flashed on them. Suddenly Madala

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Kotaiah, one of the two prisoners stepped out of the rover, snatched the rifle of one of the escorting police constables and ran towards the mound. After this the other prisoner also stepped out of the rover and was seen running towards the mound. The Circle Inspector of Police ordered the opening of fire. Seven rounds were fired. Both the prisoners fell down dead. The persons on the other side of the mound ran away in spite of a chase.

" The Joint Magistrate, Ongole, enquired into the incident and was satisfied that fire was opened in order to prevent their escape from lawful custody and also in self-defence and that the opening of fire was justified."

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—" These two boys were arrested and were taken in a police van in which there were about 22 to 25 policemen. The hands of those boys were fully tied. That being the case, do the Government seriously believe that it would have been possible for these two peasant boys to get down from the van and snatch away the gun from the policemen? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The numbers and ages that were indicated in the supplementary question cannot be accepted by me on the spot. If the hon. Member had been present there, I might consider whether I could take his evidence. But so far as the question goes, it is impossible for us now to judge the circumstances. I take it that this took place in 1950. If all these facts which are alleged now had been brought before the Joint Magistrate, he could not have got over them as he has done."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" It is evident that those two persons were handcuffed and taken in a police van."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We cannot accept the presumption that anybody was handcuffed and taken unless there was some evidence about it."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" In those days persons were handcuffed and taken. Particularly, when I was arrested I was taken like that. So the Hon. Chief Minister's statement is incorrect even on the very face of it, and there is no justification for his statement. A serious allegation has been made that they were handcuffed and taken in a police van. The explanation given by the police is that they tried to escape. On the face of it such explanation appears to be false."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member will please put it in the form of a question."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Yes, it is coming, Sir. (Laughter.) Despite the fact that this incident took place some three years ago, as this is a very serious matter, may I know whether the Government will appoint an Enquiry Committee to go into the whole matter? "

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, a long speech has been made and arguments have been put forward. I presume if I state exactly what took place before this incident, hon. Members could guess for themselves what might have happened or what might not have happened.

" During 1950, there was local faction in Mynampad village in Ongole taluk. In the elections to the Tobacco Marketing Committee conducted at that place, a Communist was defeated by the opposite party. On the night of 11th September 1950, Madala Narayanaswami, a local Communist along with his brother Kotaiah collected some Madigas of the village and the local Kammas of the Communist group and raided the village. They were in all about 40 armed with spears, bill-hooks and sticks. At about midnight after scaring away the local defence guards, they first attacked the house of Mundlamuri Ramalingam, a rich Kamma of the opposite party. He was chased out of the house and stabbed to death with spears, and jewels and cash worth about Rs. 9,000 were stolen from his house. The raiders next attacked the house of one G. Ellamanda another rich Kamma in the village. He managed to escape. The raiders ransacked his house and poured crude oil stocked in the house over piles of jute and tobacco and set fire to them. On account of this, a portion of the roof of the house was also burnt. Lastly, the house of one Madala Ramaiah, the President of the Panchayat Board of the village was attacked. He had gone to Ongole on that day. The raiders burnt the records of the Panchayat Board and took away some silverware and cash worth about Rs. 1,000. Then the party retired.

" We can now guess what these people could do on an occasion when there was a favourable opportunity."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" My question was not answered, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member resume his seat. I will call him again."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I understand and I am confirmed that Madala Narayanasamy is here in this House. I am sorry he was one of the accused."

10 a.m. SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—" The Hon. the Chief Minister read a long report written by the Police. Does he know that all the accused in that case were acquitted and whether one, Mr. Venkatasubbayya Choudhry, who was the police officer on the spot and who shot these two boys dead, took Rs. 6,000 from one of the landlords? I understand that he has returned the money recently or so . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I cannot allow such long statements. Only one question must be put at a time."

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SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—" I am asking the Government whether they are aware of these incidents."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry, Sir, the Member who is asking the question is so personally interested in the matter that it is not right for us either to interrupt him or to allow him to proceed in this manner."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—" Is the Chief Minister aware of the fact that these innocent people were shot for the simple reason that they were the relatives of a Communist? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am not aware of it and I do not really understand why the hon. Member presumes so."

SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know, Sir, whether anybody else was wounded when these persons tried to escape when a party of the sympathisers of these two persons came to rescue them? If not, can it not be presumed that these two persons were deliberately shot down and that there was no riot at all to rescue these people? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have given the facts as I have found them from the findings that were arrived at soon after the incident. I cannot go beyond that and follow up the suggestions of the hon. Member from Malabar."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Are the Government of Madras aware of the fact that the case filed by the Police against these persons was dismissed and hence the Police report itself was a false report? Will the Government basing its findings on the court decision, be prepared to appoint an enquiry committee to go into this question. Will they have the courage and the will to do so even though it is too late? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have read the incidents. I do not think even hon. Members belonging to the Communist Party will deny the incidents. The identification of persons concerned is a totally different matter. Courts are still functioning justly and with great care and every presumption is made in favour of the persons charged wherever there is a doubt. Men may be acquitted but that does not mean that men are innocent."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—" Were any private complaints filed individually about these incidents? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I think, Sir, this is the first private complaint." (Laughter.)

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" May I know whether the Hon. the Chief Minister believes this report himself in his heart of hearts? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The mind of man is difficult to understand, Sir."

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SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:—“అభ్యుదయ, మాదలకోటయ్యమీదను, సరస్వతి మీదను పోలీసు కాల్పులు కాల్చిన సందర్భములో, నారాయణస్వామిగారు పోలీసు ఆఫీసరు ఆరువేల రూపాయలు పుచ్చుకున్నట్లున్నా అందులో మూడువేలు వాపసు చేసి నట్లున్నా చెప్పారు. ఇది చాలా ముఖ్యమైన విషయము. పోలీసు ఆఫీసరు యొక్కను యివ్వదలిన మూడు వేల రూపాయలు పట్టితోనూడా వాపసు తప్పకుండా చేస్తారోలేదో మాకందరకు నిరాశాటంగా తెలుసు. ఈ విషయములో ఒక నిష్పాక్షిక enquiry ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేయిస్తారా, లేదా ఆని అడుగుతున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“If there are any complaints and disputes in respect of amounts received or paid either corruptly or otherwise, the matter may be taken up by the new State and not by me.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—“Where were these two persons seated, Sir? Were they not seated by the police on either side, escorted and watched by them or were they alone?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The hon. Member is not aware that there is a great variety of seating arrangements in such cases. It depends on the friendship acquired at the time concerned and the amount of deception practised and I know from previous experience that a number of persons have successfully escaped although a great number of persons have not escaped.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“Are the Government aware that when these two persons were being taken in the lorry, they were handcuffed? I want the Chief Minister to have some patience and answer me . . .”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, I want to interrupt the hon. Member before he proceeds further. It is impossible to answer questions which amount practically to an enquiry as I was not present on the spot. I repeat that if any further doubts and difficulties seriously and sincerely arise, they should be put before the new Government.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“The Chief Minister, perhaps knowing full well that the Police report was not entirely correct, read it out here. Hence all these questions have arisen. If he is prepared to withdraw that report, though he has read it, we will not put any questions.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“How can I withdraw a report which was sent by one officer to another? Three years have now elapsed after the event and a judicial finding is something on which I can rely, act and speak upon. If after three years, a matter is to be opened, I crave postponement of the disputes for three months more.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI:—“I request a half-hour debate on this matter, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I am not going to allow a half-hour debate.”

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Lease of Ramnad coastal area for chank diving.

* 655 Q.—**SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Rajah of Ramnad continues to be in possession of the right to lease out the coastal area in his former estate, for the purpose of chank diving;

(b) what portion of the proceeds go to the Government; and

(c) what is the total amount collected in the year 1952-53 by leasing out for chank diving by the Rajah?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) Since 7th September 1949 the Rajah of Ramnad is not in possession of the right to lease out the fishing rights of chanks in the coastal area of Ramnad.

“(b) The entire proceeds go to the Government.

“(c) A sum of Rs. 14,000, being the lease amount for the fasli year 1952-53, has been collected from the lessees by the Government.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—“The question is not about fishing rights. It is about chank diving.”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“This is all about chank diving and it is called chank fisheries.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—“Even this year, it is the Raja of Ramnad that is leasing out rights for chank diving. Can the Government deny this fact?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“I do not think so, Sir.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—“What exactly is meant by chank diving? Are there any other parties which enjoy such rights?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“Chank diving means diving into the sea for fishing chanks. (Laughter.) That is Sanku or Sankam. It is the monopoly of the State.”

Supply of copies of Jail Administration Reports to foreign Embassies.

* 656 Q.—**SRI T. POTHA RAJU:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have supplied copies of Jail Administration Reports to any foreign Embassies or Consulates; and

(b) if so, their names and the reasons for such action?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“(a) Yes.

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“(b) Only the American Consulate-General at Madras. The American Consulate-General, Madras, is supplied with a copy of the report with reference to a special request received from the Consulate for certain annual administration reports which are published and supplied to newspapers.”

10-10
a.m.

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—“ May I know, Sir, whether it is a fact that the Embassy in question asked for the following information also, namely, the total number of political prisoners, especially Leftists, Communists and others, the sphere of their activities and their political life? If it is a fact may I know whether the Government gave information on these to the American Embassy? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Sir, the report supplied was the same as that supplied to the hon. Member also. It is a general review of the Jail administration only.”

(Many hon. Members stood up in their places.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The next two questions are more or less similar to this. I will allow hon. Members to put supplementaries at the end of the last question.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister did not give an answer to the question put to him last. The question was specific. The hon. Member asked for particular information from the Hon. Minister whether the American Embassy asked for any specific information from the Hon. Minister or his department about certain Leftist prisoners inside the Jail and the sphere of their activities. The Hon. Minister could have said ‘ Yes ’ or ‘ No ’ to it. But let him not say that the information is in the report. The question was about the information asked by the American gentleman.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, we do not supply such information and they have never asked for such information. They are not entitled to ask us for such particulars.”

Supply of Administration Report of Jails to the American Consul, Madras.

* 657 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state the reasons for sending officially a copy of Government Order No. 3405, Home, dated 22nd September 1952, forwarding Administration Report of Jails for 1951 to the American Consul, Madras, and also for making a special reference to the same in the Government Order itself?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Even from 1945, a copy of the Jail Administration Report is being supplied annually to the American Consul (now Consul-General), Madras, as he requested to be supplied with copies of Administration Reports which are not confidential and are published and sent to local newspapers. The request is

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being complied with but the entry at the foot of the Government Order originally made because of special reasons is being unnecessarily repeated and will not be done in future.”

Supply of Jails Administration Report for 1951 to American Consul at Madras.

* 658 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether a copy of Jails Administration Report for 1951 was sent to American Consul at Madras;

(b) whether any enclosures were sent along with it;

(c) if so, whether the copies of such enclosures would be placed on the table of the House;

(d) why such reports are sent to representatives of foreign Governments;

(e) whether our Government received such reports from American or any other foreign Government; and

(f) if so, what are those Governments?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ (a) & (b) Yes.

“(c) The enclosure sent is a copy of the Government Order recording the report and of the summary of the salient features in the report. Copies of the full report have already been distributed to all the Members of the House.

“(d) Annual Administration Reports on Jails and certain other administration reports are sent to the American Consulate-General at Madras with reference to a request received from him for such reports which are published or made available to the local press. The administration report on Jails is not supplied to any other Representative of foreign Governments.

“(e) No administration reports on Jails have been asked for or are received from foreign Governments.

“(f) Does not arise.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Sir, I would like to know whether any other foreign Embassy asked for a copy of that Report? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ I have answered that nobody applied.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ May I add to that answer, Sir? When anybody applies for it, it will be given. Our administration is an open administration.”

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Sir, did the Government ascertain the reasons for the American Embassy showing special interest with regard to the Jail administration? Or do they show similar interest in regard to other administration reports and if so what are they? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I may inform the hon. Member of the Communist Party who has put this question that the American Embassy and their staff are asking for information about seeds, about agriculture, about products of various kinds, about commerce and about everything and that information which is available to all and sundry is being given to them also. Any information of strategical value, I am sorry to say, cannot be given.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ The Government being a very open Government, are the Government aware, Sir, that the American Embassy is not only asking for the information regarding agriculture, industry, electricity, hospitals and jails but is also asking for information about certain political parties and their activities and are the Government going to give such information to outside agencies regarding all other matters because they are open minded? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, political questions and information and things of that kind described last by the hon. Member are not matter for information or matter for giving of information, whether it is one Government or another Government. But other matters of statistical and general importance which are all discussed in the United Nations and things like that we are giving and we have no objection to give. But matters of internal and political importance are not communicated. We definitely say it, and we resist any attempt on the part of the Embassies anywhere to get such information.”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ May I know, Sir, whether our Government has at any time addressed any other Embassy or foreign Government to send similar reports? If so what are the Governments and the results? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, without our asking, America and Russia are both dumping such literature on us.”

SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO :—“ అయ్యో, లా మంత్రిగారు 1951-52 సంవత్సరంలో ఈ అమెరికా కాన్సలును కలుసుకొని జైల్లోయందే కమ్యూనిస్టు ఖాదీలను గురించి ఎప్పుడైనా మాట్లాడినారా? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ No such discussion arose, Sir.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, if the question is whether I have met the American Consul-General, I must in honour say I have met him. I have met not only the American Consul-General but the Ambassador of Russia in India.”

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Representations from the Salt Workers' Production and Sale Society, Marakanam.

* 659 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations from Salt Workers' Production and Sale Society, Marakanam, South Arcot district, requesting them to grant special privileges to the Harijans for the production of salt at Marakanam and to stop the system of auctioning salt-producing lands, as the Harijans could not compete with the caste Hindus in bidding; and

(b) if so; what action the Government have taken thereon?

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

“ (b) The matter is under examination.”

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government would be pleased to assign the waste-lands in Marakanam to the landless poor at least on a co-operative basis for the production of salt? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ We have referred the matter to the Board of Revenue and we are awaiting the report of the Board. After the report is received by the Government the matter will be considered.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ Is the Hon. Minister for Co-operation aware of the fact that the District Collector of South Arcot on several occasions has given those salt producing lands to Caste Hindus in spite of the fact that the workers, mainly Harijans, requested the Collector to give the lands to them? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ I am not aware, Sir, of what the Collector has done.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ May I know when the report will be received by the Government and how long will it take for the Government to come to a decision in the matter? May I also know whether similar requests have been made from other parts of the district? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ This request was made about two months ago, Sir.”

Toddy Tappers' Co-operative Societies in Nuzvid and Vijayavada taluks.

* 660 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of applications received in the Nuzvid and Vijayavada taluks in Krishna district for registering the Toddy Tappers' Co-operative Societies;

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(b) the total number of applications so far disposed of by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Vijayavada; how many were accepted and how many rejected with grounds of such rejection; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Vijayavada, is delaying the issue of neera licences to the registered societies?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“(a) 68 applications were received. Of them, 29 were from the ex-toddy tappers of Vijayavada taluk and 39 from the ex-tappers of Nuzvid taluk.

“(b) 20 applications have been disposed of by the Deputy Registrar—15 from Vijayawada and 5 from Nuzvid. Out of 39 applications received from Nuzvid area from 39 villages, the District Prohibition Officer has recommended only 21 villages for the registration of societies and has clubbed all these 21 villages into 15 groups. One Society will have to be registered for each group. The applications in respect of the remaining 18 villages will have to be rejected by the Deputy Registrar, as they were not recommended by the District Prohibition Officer.

“(c) No, Sir.”

10-20 a.m. SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—“From the information given by the Hon. Minister, it seems that out of 68 applications, only 20 applications have been accepted and registered and out of these 20 applications there still remain many cases where licences have to be given. I would like to know the policy of the Government and whether the Government want this sweet toddy affair should be spread and ex-toddy tappers should be provided with jobs; if so, why should there be such unnecessary delay in the registration and issue of licences and rejection of the application of Co-operative Societies?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“Sir, at the very outset I should tell the hon. Member that this concession is only an experimental measure. Therefore the Government have to hasten slowly.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“Sir, may I know whether any representation was received from Guntakal from the ex-tappers for registration and starting of such a society?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“Notice please, Sir.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“Sir, may I know whether the Government or the Registrar of Co-operative Societies sent any instructions to the officers concerned to register only such societies as have deposited thousand rupees as share capital?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“The Government have no information on that subject, Sir.”

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SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“Sir, may I know whether the Government have received the suggestions of the District Prohibition Advisory Committee regarding delay in issuing licences?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“No such representation has been received as far as the Government are aware.”

SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—“ఈ స్కీము సులభముగా విస్తరించుటకు ఏ ఏర్పాట్లు చేయబడ్డాయి?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“It depends mainly on the attitude of the Opposition, Sir.”

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—“Sir, has any representation been received from Adoni from ex-tappers for opening a Neera depot at Adoni?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“Notice, Sir.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have authorized the Registrar of Co-operative Societies to use his own discretion in registering these societies?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“Sir, the Government have not issued any such instructions; but Government expect that the Registrar would use his best discretion in the matter.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“Sir, what is the reason for not giving this concession to Rayalaseema where thousands of ex-tappers are unemployed and even though there is much possibility of making this scheme successful in Rayalaseema and whether even at this stage the matter would be expedited?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“Sir, the Government already received adverse remarks about the working of prohibition in Rayalaseema and as I said already this concession is given as an experimental measure. The Government want to go step by step on the success derived.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“May I know, Sir, the reasons for rejecting the applications for registering toddy tappers co-operative societies?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“Sir, many factors have to be taken into consideration, such as the antecedents of the individual, his capabilities and other factors before the officer allows this concession.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“Sir, in view of the fact that Neera is a poor man's beverage, would the Government consider making it freely available to the public and without any restrictions?”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“No, Sir, the Government are very much afraid that it is open for abuse and the working of the Prohibition Act is likely to be endangered, if unrestricted freedom is allowed in this matter.”

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Are the Government aware, Sir, that the Prohibition Committee in the Krishna district has expressed against even experimenting on sweet toddy? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, the discussion is getting expanded, running over the whole policy. The hon. Member who last put the supplementary question knows how generous the Government have been to undertake risks in this matter. We have given quite a number of experimental concessions in regard to the tapping and sale of unfermented toddy, as it is called, in a number of places coming within the purview of the hon. Member and lastly, I may say, in his own constituency. Now, I would like more time to consider how far we can go in this very important matter. It cannot be done in this atmosphere.”

Leasing of the lands of the temple in Gudumula Rameswaram in Razole taluk, East Godavari district.

* 661 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state whether the temple lands of the temple in Gudumula Rameswaram in Razole taluk in East Godavari district, have been leased out for 99 years and, if so, the extent of the land so leased out, the name of the lessee, the lease amount and the date when the said lease was made out and whether the approval of the Commissioner for Religious Endowments has been given for the said lease and, if so, when? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ No lands belonging to the Gudumula Rameswaram temple have been leased out for 99 years. The other questions do not arise.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Is it a fact, Sir, that in many other temples, the lease for 99 years by the trustees to their relatives is becoming a feature? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ No, Sir.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, if those lands are not leased for 99 years, for how long are they being leased and can the Hon. Minister tell us the period if it is less than 99 years? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Sir, they are being leased for small periods. But there is one lease for 50 years by the Archaka of the temple.”

SRI G. ANJANEYULU :—“ అయ్యో, బ్రహ్మీలు దేవుడి సొత్తు కూడా అవసరిస్తూఉంటే మంత్రిగారి deputation ద్వారా కలుసుకున్నాం. ఎందుకీ అశ్రద్ధ చేస్తున్నారో చెప్పగలరా? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ All questions coming to my notice are being carefully enquired into, Sir.”

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, are the lands leased out by the archakas or are the lands leased by any Committee and have the Government any hand in leasing out the lands? I am afraid if the archakas are allowed to lease out the lands as they like, then quite a number of problems would arise.”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Sir, the leases are not being let out for a long time and leases are being auctioned in public auctions. That is the safest method for getting good returns.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ Sir, will the Government order an enquiry into complaints where trustees have leased out or assigned temple lands in the name of their kith and kin at a nominal Nazirana on the eve of the Estates Abolition Act coming into force? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Whenever such matters are brought to the notice of the Government, the Government have taken steps to enquire.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister told us that one person had been given lease for about 50 years. May I know the name of the person to whom the lease has been given and the time when it was given? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Sir, the name of the person is not there. In one case 600 acres of lands have been leased out in 1890 by the Archaka for a period of 50 years.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, if instructions cannot be given to the trustees of the temples not to lease temple lands for more than five years? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ In all cases, the Government take care to see that unnecessarily long term leases are not given.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAN :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister stated that a lease for 50 years was given in 1890; if so, how is it subsisting now? The question is whether there are long leases recently given and if so, who are the lessees? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ I want notice, Sir.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ It is said that 600 acres had been leased out to one person in 1890 for 50 years. Naturally it should have expired in 1940. Now, may I know what has happened to these 600 acres? Are the lands again leased out to some other person of the same type as above for another 50 years or is it divided into different plots and leased out to different persons, and if so, for how many years? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Notice, Sir.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Sir, the Member from Razole should be given a chance, Sir, as he is not able to catch your eye.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Why should I give preference to that particular Member? I now call Mr. K. Krishna Rao."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARTU :—" I think this question was put by the Member from Razole."

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, it was put by Sri K. Krishna Rao."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, this particular question relates to Razole constituency and so the Member from Razole should be given a chance. He is not able to catch your eye, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not my fault."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that the gentleman who was given this 600 acres earned the kindness of the Government by assisting them in their anti-communist drive and drive against the Harijans. And was it to recompensate that they gave him 600 acres? "

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" I am not aware of any such thing, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question-hour is over. The rest of the questions and answers will be printed in the official proceedings."

Rural Welfare Scheme in Musiri taluk.

* 662 Q.—SRI S. P. THANGAVELU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) how many firkas of Musiri taluk were included in the Rural Welfare Scheme so far;

(b) what are the works including the constructions of roads (Rural Welfare), wells and opening of the school for the past two years (for the period between 1951 to December 1952); and

(c) the money spent by the department over these works and the contributions by the respective villagers?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (a) Three firkas.

"(b) 15 road works, 13 well works and 43 works under Collector's lump-sum grants including the construction of 9 school buildings.

" Nine reading rooms, 10 elementary schools and 22 adult schools were opened. A maternity centre was started. One irrigation tank was repaired. Seven stud bulls were supplied.

" (c) The money so far spent by the Government on the road (excepting one item for which particulars are not readily available), well and lump-sum grant works was Rs. 70,100, the contribution collected from villagers in cash, kind or labour in respect of these works was of the value of Rs. 60,470."

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Concessions to the Ezhavas of Malabar.

* 663 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued a Government Order declaring Ezhavas of Palghat as being eligible for concessions granted to Backward Classes;

(b) if so, why;

(c) whether in other areas of Malabar than Palghat, Ezhavas are described by different names such as Chokans, Tandans and Thiyyas; and

(d) whether classes in (c) also will be made eligible for all concessions, etc., granted to the Ezhavas of Palghat by inclusion in the Backward Classes list?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) to (d) A copy " of G.O. No. 774, Education, dated 6th April 1953, is placed on the table of the House. The Thiyyas in the four taluks mentioned in the order were granted the concessions because they were considered to be backward in education. It is not the intention of the Government to extend this concession to any other groups now."

Protected Water-supply Scheme for Uravakonda town.

* 664 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Tungabhadra High Level Channel has been included in the Five-Year Plan; and

(b) if not, what steps the Government have taken in connexion with the Protected Water-supply Scheme of Uravakonda town? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) The scheme has not yet been included in the Five-Year Plan.

" (b) The matter is being examined by the Government."

Public holiday on Buddha Purnima.

* 665 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have recently declared Buddha Purnima as a public holiday; and

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

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) & (b) No, Sir. The Government after considering a suggestion that a holiday should be notified on Vaishak Purnima, have decided not to do so as the principle behind holidays is not analogous to honouring persons of distinction. We have far too many non-working holidays already. The list can be added to only for

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very strong reasons and when a considerable body of devotees are by reason of customary, religious and social duties necessarily associated with the day are thereby prevented from attending office or place of work on a particular day."

Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli.

* 666 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of bed-strength in the Government Headquarters Hospital at Tiruchirappalli for treating in-patients;

(b) what was the daily average number of in-patients during the months of January and February 1953; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the number of beds and when it will be done?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The present bed-strength of the Headquarters Hospital at Tiruchirappalli is 275.

“(b) The daily average number of in-patients treated in January 1953 and February 1953 is 444 and 488 respectively.

“(c) A proposal to increase the bed-strength of the Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, is under consideration.

Murder cases in Rayachoti taluk.

* 667 Q.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many murders took place in Rayachoti taluk in the calendar years 1950, 1951 and 1952;

(b) how many were detected;

(c) how many of them were reported to be committed by hirelings;

(d) how many of these cases ended in acquittal and how many of them ended in conviction; and

(e) what action the Government have taken or propose to take to check this sort of crime in this area?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) to (d) A statement *showing the particulars asked for is placed on the table of the House.

“(e) Villages where hired assassins are reported to reside are being visited by the police regularly and they are being watched, for action being taken under section 110 (f). Criminal Procedure Code.”

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Amount available under “Public Account.”

* 668 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state what amount “under Public Account” was available (outstanding) on the closing day of last month, without investment on capital works?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The total amount outstanding under “Public Account” and remaining uninvested on the 31st January 1953 (the latest date for which figures are now available), was Rs. 26.20 lakhs, which represents a liability to the Government. The total amount due to the Government from local bodies, cultivators, etc., in respect of loans and advances given previously to them, was about Rs. 24½ crores, as on the 31st January 1953.”

Weavers' Relief Scheme.

* 669 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state regarding the Weavers' Relief Scheme as on 28th February 1953—

(a) the total amount of share capital advanced to handloom weavers to become members of Weavers' Co-operatives;

(b) the total number of handlooms working under the Relief Scheme;

(c) the total amount of working capital advanced to the weavers' co-operatives working under Relief Scheme;

(d) the total amount of wages paid to the handloom weavers under the Relief Scheme and what is the average monthly wage earned by a loom; and

(e) the minimum weaving wage being paid under Relief Scheme?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) to (e) The answer * is placed on the table of the House.”

House-sites for Harijans in Krishna district.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have issued instructions to the District Welfare Officers to acquire only dry lands for house-sites for Harijans; and

(b) how many acres of wet lands were acquired for house-sites for Harijans in the year 1952-53 in the (1) State and (2) in Krishna district?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) No.

“(b) (1) 80 acres 96 cents.

(2) 14 acres 76 cents.”

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Fisheries Higher Elementary School, Bekal, South Kanara.

* 671 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state why the proposal contained in Memorandum No. 74003-F/51-9, dated 6th February 1952, of the Government regarding the conversion of the Bekal Higher Elementary School (Fisheries) into a middle school as a preliminary step to a high school was not implemented?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The proposal has since been sanctioned by the Government.”

Explosion at Kundur Malai in Kottayam taluk.

* 672 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government have received any report relating to an explosion which took place on 22nd February 1953 at Kundur Malai in Erinholi amsam, Kottayam taluk, and how it was caused?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ The answer is in the affirmative. The explosion occurred when lightning struck the building in which explosives were stored.”

House Construction Co-operative Societies run by Harijans.

* 673 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) how many co-operative societies there are in the State which are for uplift of Harijans and are run by Harijans; and

(b) how many of them are building and construction societies?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ (a) On 30th June 1952 there were 2,785 Harijan Societies in the State.

“ (b) In May 1952 there was only one housing society for the Harijans.”

Permission for tapping ‘ Neera.’

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

(a) whether permission for ‘ Neera ’ has been granted in various areas in our State; and

(b) if so, what are the places where permission has been granted?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ (a) Yes, Sir. Permission for tapping sweet toddy (neera) for sale as beverage is allowed in our State.

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“ (b) (1) The whole districts of Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram.

(2) Kakinada taluk, Narasapur taluk, Visakhapatnam taluk, Vijayavada taluk and Nuzvid taluk.

(3) The Tsundupalli Jaggery Society in Cuddapah district.

(4) The sale of neera is also allowed at the Neera Parlours at Palm Gur Training School, Cuddalore, Neera Parlour at Mangalore, Neera Parlour at Assembly Buildings, Madras.”

Auditing of temple accounts.

* 675 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) who the officers are, who audit the accounts of temples annually; and

(b) whether the question of entrusting such audit to the Local Fund Audit Department has ever been considered?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ (a) The Examiner of Local Fund Accounts audits the accounts of the religious institutions annually.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

Repairs to the Krishna Anicut.

* 676 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any reports have been received by the Government from the Superintending Engineer, and Executive Engineer who are in charge of the Krishna Anicut Repairs giving any suggestions for strengthening the anicut and if so, what were the suggestions given by them; and

(b) whether the Government have received any representations from the public urging the necessity of a regulator road-bridge construction without any delay; and if so, what the Government propose to do and when the work is going to begin?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) No.

“ (b) Yes. The State Government have approved the proposals and have addressed the Government of India for their concurrence because they are concerned with National Highways No. 5 which is proposed to be aligned over the bridge and have to bear a portion of the cost of the work and also because their prior approval is necessary to the State Government undertaking any work costing over Rs. 1 crore and this work is estimated to cost Rs. 2.36 crores. The work will be started after the consent of the Government of India is received, the work is sanctioned and the necessary preliminaries completed.”

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Division of Government staff between Andhra and Madras States.

* 677 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the principles adopted by the Government in dividing staff and high officials in the Secretariat and Revenue Board between the new Andhra Province and the residuary Madras State;

(b) what the Government are going to do with Tamil clerks and officers working in Telugu districts for a long time;

(c) the principles adopted by the Government in allocating assets, liabilities, files, library and furniture and the cost of buildings between the two Provinces; and

(d) whether it is a fact that the Tamil and Andhra Ministers of the Partition Committee are not unanimous on all the above matters?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) & (b) These matters are being examined in detail by the Partition Committee of officials in consultation with the officer nominated in this behalf by the Central Government, and it will take some time more for decisions to be reached by this Government and the Government of India.

“(c) The principles which the Government of India decide to suggest in regard to the apportionment of assets and liabilities, will be incorporated in the Andhra State Bill, which is expected to be forwarded by that Government shortly for ascertaining the views of the State Legislatures of Madras and Mysore.

“(d) The Partition Committee consists entirely of permanent officials and does not include any Ministers. There is no truth in the implications contained in this part of the question.”

Hostel for the Medical College, Madras.

* 678 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of students, (i) studying in the Medical Colleges at Madras, (ii) staying with their parents or relatives in the city, (iii) staying in the Women's Hostel, and (iv) staying in the Men's Hostel run in the rented buildings;

(b) the reasons for not having constructed Men's Hostel with sufficient accommodation by the Government;

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to construct a Men's Hostel;

(d) if so, when the proposal will be taken up; and

(e) if not, why not?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) to (e) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.”

Submission of confidential reports along with conciliation proceedings by Labour Officers.

* 679 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 Officers are asked by the Government to send them a confidential secret report along with reports on conciliation proceedings; and if so, why?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Yes. The reports furnish information, which it is not in public interest, to disclose.”

Elementary schools in Attapady village, Walluvanad.

* 680 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many elementary schools there are in Attapady village, Walluvanad, Malabar and how many of them are managed by the Harijan Welfare Department;

(b) how many wells are sunk in Attapady and how many of them are out of use and since how long they are out of use; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Malabar Harijan Welfare Officer has not visited the Kulukkal School, Attapady, for the last two years; and if so, what is the reason?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) There are four elementary schools in Attapady village Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district. All of them are managed by the Harijan Welfare Department.

“(b) There are three wells in Attapady. They are at (1) Kulikkur, (2) Kavundickal, and (3) Kadambra West. The well at Kulikkur is in a state of disrepair. The well at Kavundickal is not also being used by local inhabitants. These two wells are out of use since 1952. Steps are being taken to get necessary repairs to these wells carried out.

“(c) No. The District Welfare Officer visited the school last on 3th May 1952.”

Pay of teachers in Fishery schools.

* 681 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the scale of pay fixed for teachers in Fishery schools as per G.O. No. 517 of 1947;

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(b) whether the same has been paid to teachers till 21st December 1950; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to pay the arrears?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) The scales of pay of the teachers in Fishery Schools were revised in G.O. No. 78, Finance, dated 6th February 1947, which were as follows, and not in G.O. No. 517, Finance, dated 9th July 1947 :—

Secondary grade teachers—

Rs. 45—3—60—2—90 for those with craft training.

Rs. 40—3—55—2—85 for those without craft training.

Higher grade teachers—

Rs. 25—1—45 plus Rs. 5 per mensem for men with craft training.

Lower elementary grade teachers—

Rs. 20—1—35.

“In G.O. No. 517, Finance, dated 9th July 1947, the Government ordered the merger of the craft allowance with the pay of teachers in the Education Department. This order applied to the teachers in schools under that department only. In G.O. No. 5731, Development, dated 19th November 1948, the Government ordered that a craft allowance of Rs. 5 be paid also to the teachers in the Fisheries Schools who had undergone training in the Training Institutes at Tuticorin and Kozhikode and in the Coir School at Beypore.

“(b) The teachers in the Fishery Schools were paid according to the revised scales of pay fixed in G.O. No. 78, Finance, dated 6th February 1947, with the craft allowance of Rs. 5 up to 21st December 1950.

“(c) Does not arise.”

Scales of pay of teachers in the Fishery schools.

* 682 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the scale of pay for teachers in the Fishery schools in Malabar;

(b) in South Kanara; and

(c) the reasons, if any, for the disparity?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) to (c) The present scales of pay of the teachers of the Fisheries Schools in any part of the State are as follows :—

(1) Secondary grade—Rs. 45—3—60—2—90 per mensem.

(2) Higher Elementary grade—Rs. 30—1—50 per mensem.

(3) Lower Elementary grade—Rs. 23—1—35 per mensem.

“No differential scales of pay have been fixed according to regions.”

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Auditing of the accounts of T.U.C.S. by the Co-operative department.

* 683 Q.—SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) for how many half-years the accounts of the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society, Triplicane, have been audited by the Co-operative department audit;

(b) whether the auditor has submitted any special report regarding the working of the society;

(c) whether mention is made about the non-production of the current records for audit; and about their destruction;

(d) whether the secretary of the society disobeyed the summons of the auditor in not appearing before him and giving particulars;

(e) whether any misappropriation, fraud, falsification of accounts, cheating, breach of trust, etc., have been reported by the auditor; and

(f) if the answer is in the affirmative what are the steps proposed by the Government to rectify the defects?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) The accounts of the T.U.C.S. have been audited by the department for two half-years, viz., half-years ending with 30th June 1951 and 31st December 1951. The audit for the third half-year, viz., half-year ending with 30th June 1952 is in progress.

“(b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(d) The answer is in the negative.

“(e) The answer is in affirmative.

“(f) Six cases of misappropriation have been reported to the police. Fifty-three more cases are under investigation. To avoid a recurrence of misappropriation, etc., the society has introduced an effective system of internal check. The Inspectors of the Society have been asked to make surprise visits to the branches, take stock and verify the cash balances. The Government have introduced departmental audit and supervision which have improved the working of the society.”

Prohibition offences.

* 684 Q.—SRI N. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether before prosecution for prohibition offences is launched any enquiry is made with regard to the status of the persons against whom such prosecutions are launched; and

(b) the reasons for entrusting such prosecutions to the local police instead of the Excise department?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“(a) According to the procedure prevailing in the districts where the Prohibition Act is enforced by the Excise (Prohibition)

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Department, a preliminary enquiry is conducted by the concerned Prohibition Officer in regard to the offence, the evidence and whether the accused is a hireling, etc., before the prosecution is launched.

- “(b) Prosecutions are not entrusted to the police if the cases are detected by the staff of the Excise (Prohibition) Department in the Excise (Prohibition) Districts. In these districts, prosecutions are conducted by the Excise (Prohibition) staff only. The police, when they detect prohibition cases in the Excise districts, charge the cases themselves and attend to the prosecution.”

Grant to Kasturi Devi High School, Nellore.

* 685 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state with reference to answer, dated 2nd December 1952, given to unstarred question No. 78—

(a) whether the Government has disbursed the remaining amount of grant of Rs. 10,000 to Kasturi Devi High School, Nellore; and

(b) if not, why?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) No.

“(b) The question of disbursing the balance of the grant is under correspondence with the management of the school who have been asked by the Director of Public Instruction to furnish certain particulars regarding the tenders for the work.”

Selection of temporary candidates by the Service Commission.

* 686 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) in the case of 9 (a) (i) candidates who did not get the approved minimum marks for the purposes of selection by the Service Commission in the S.S.L.C. or Intermediate Examinations but who were selected by the Madras Public Service Commission after the examination held by the said Commission in 1951, whether it is a fact that such selected persons will not be eligible for promotion till they sit again for S.S.L.C. or Intermediate Examinations once again and obtain minimum marks for eligibility for selection by Service Commission; and

(b) whether the passing of departmental tests by the Government employees alluded in (a) enable them to become eligible for promotion, without their having to sit again for S.S.L.C. or Intermediate Examinations?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) The candidates referred to by the hon. Member will be eligible for promotion to higher posts only if they secure the required minimum number of marks by applying again for the

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S.S.L.C. or Intermediate Explanations. Alternatively, they may get themselves qualified for such promotion by passing the S.S.L.C. standard test conducted by the Madras Public Service Commission in two papers, viz.,—

(i) Essay, Part I regional language only; and

(ii) Translation in two parts (from English to regional language and *vice versa*), and such of those who pass the above test need not appear again for the S.S.L.C. or Intermediate Examination to secure the minimum number of marks.

“(b) No. They will have to acquire the minimum general qualification also before promotion.”

King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

* 687 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total number of male totis, female totis and male and female nursing orderlies separately employed in King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam;

(b) whether it is in proportion to the bed strength of the hospital and in accordance with the prescribed rules;

(c) what is the sanctioned bed strength in the hospital in the year 1952; and

(d) what is the average (per day) number of in-patients in the year 1952?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Male toties 28 (includes a leave reserve of 3). Female toties 26 (includes a leave reserve of 4). Male nursing orderlies 54 (includes a leave reserve of 6). Female nursing orderlies 49 (includes a leave reserve of 7).

“(b) Yes.

“(c) 700.

“(d) 798.”

Cut in the pay of daffadars.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that about a rupee or two was cut out of the pay of the daffadars in the State;

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

(c) the scale of the pay of an inferior servant (peon) in 1931, 1941 and 1951 (excluding dearness allowance)?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) The scales of pay of daffadars in the State prior to 1933, from 1933 to 1946 and from 1947 (now existing) are as shown below :—

Pre-1933.	From 1933 to 1946.	From 1947 (existing scale).
Mufassal— 18— $\frac{1}{2}$ —23.	17— $\frac{1}{2}$ —22 with a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem for those in Madras City.	22— $\frac{1}{2}$ (A)—30.
Madras City— 20— $\frac{1}{2}$ —25.		

“(b) As the revision of scales of pay in 1933 was made as a measure of retrenchment, there was a reduction in the pay of daffadars by Re. 1 per mensem in the case of those serving in the mufassal and by annas 8 per mensem in the case of those serving in Madras City. The scale of pay sanctioned for daffadars in connexion with the general revision of the scales of pay of non-gazetted officers in 1947 is, however, higher than the scale in force before 1933.

“(c) The scales of pay of peons in 1931, 1941 and 1951 (now existing) are as shown below :—

1931.	1941.	1951.
Mufassal— Rs. 12—18	Mufassal— Rs. 12—17	18— $\frac{1}{2}$ (A)—25.”
Madras City— Rs. 15—20	Madras City— Rs. 12—17 plus a Presidency allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.	

Retrenchment in the B. & C. Mills due to power cut.

* 689 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) how many labourers were ousted in the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Limited, Madras, due to the cut in electricity during the months of March and April 1953; and

(b) what reliefs were given to the ousted labourers?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) There was no retrenchment in March 1953. On account of the introduction of power cut on 16th April 1953, 270 probationers were discharged in April 1953. No regular employee was affected.

“(b) No relief was given to the ousted labourers as their services were liable to be terminated without notice or compensation in lieu of notice under the terms of the standing orders of the company.”

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Management of Harijan hostels.

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

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to implement the recommendations of the Harijan Welfare Committee, Madras, 1948 (p. 42) regarding the discontinuance of the system of management of Harijan hostels by private individuals; and

(b) if so, the nature of the steps taken?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The recommendations have not been accepted.

“(b) The question does not arise.”

Fixation of the seniority of Presidency Magistrates.

* 691 Q.—SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received from the District Munsif's about the fixation of the seniority of the Presidency Magistrates laid down in G.O. Ms. No. 668, Public (Separation) Department, dated the 22nd March 1951; and

(b) if so, what action have the Government taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) After a careful consideration of the representations and having regard to all the other aspects of the matter, the Government did not see their way to grant the request contained in these representations; the memorialists were informed accordingly.”

Co-operative Housing Societies in Godavari district.

* 692 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) how many Co-operative housing societies exist in the Godavari district;

(b) how many houses have been constructed so far; and

(c) the total amount of loans sanctioned by the Government to each society?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) There are twelve Co-operative housing societies in the East Godavari district.

“(b) One hundred and twenty-seven houses have been constructed so far by the Co-operative housing societies in the East Godavari district.

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“(c) The amount of loans sanctioned to each of the six out of twelve building societies during the last six financial years beginning with 1st April 1947 is as follows :—

	RS.
1. Rajahmundry Gandhipuram Co-operative Building Society	28,600
2. Rajahmundry Public Servants' Co-operative Building Society	5,000
3. Rajahmundry Weavers' Co-operative House Building Society	43,500
4. Razole Co-operative Building Society ...	78,400
5. Kakinada Co-operative Building Society ...	1,24,600
6. Ramachandrapuram Co-operative Building Society	10,800
Total ...	2,90,900

“The remaining six societies have not so far taken up construction work and hence no loan has been sanctioned to them.”

Neera parlour near the Assembly Chamber.

* 693 Q.—SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state the reason for opening a neera parlour near the Assembly Chamber?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER:—“A neera parlour has been opened, on an oral request of some hon. Members as also with a view to popularize its use as a cheap and healthy beverage.”

Firka Development Scheme in Tanjore district.

* 694 Q.—SRI A. K. SUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the Firka Development Scheme to the taluks of Mannargudi and Tiruthurai-pundi in the Tanjore district; and

(b) if so, what the firkas selected are and what the amount to be spent is and in what manner?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“(a) No. “(b) Does not arise.”

Regularization of the services of emergency candidates appointed under rule 9 (a) (i).

* 695 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) in the case of 9 (a) (i) candidates who have not been selected by the Madras Public Service Commission in the examination held in 1951 for the regularization of their services and who

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are aged more than 25 years, whether it is a fact that their previous service in Government offices will not as a matter of course be reckoned for the purposes of exemption from age-limit for future scope for entry into Government service; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative, the reasons for treating those 9 (a) (i) candidates differently from other cases of non-9 (a) (i) candidates who securing even a temporary Government job before the age of 25 are automatically deemed to have obtained exemption from age restriction for future entry to Government service?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) In the case of all candidates employed under general rule 9 (a) (i) the temporary service rendered by them up to 31st December 1948 will be taken into account in computing their age for appointment.

“(b) With a view to regularise the services of persons employed in the Civil Supplies Department, Government permitted them to sit for the special competitive examination held by the Madras Public Service Commission in February 1952 and June 1952, subject to certain conditions. Many of the persons could not however satisfy the prescribed conditions and the hardship to a large number of persons in the Civil Supplies Department who were suddenly thrown out of employment continued. The Government therefore directed that temporary persons discharged from the Civil Supplies Department be allowed to deduct the period of their temporary service under the State Government subsequent to their discharge from the Civil Supplies Department in computing their age for appointment.”

Additional staff in the Government Hospital at Badagara.

* 696 Q.—SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) having increased the number of beds in the Government Headquarters Hospital at Badagara in Kurumbranad taluk, Malabar district, the reasons for the delay in appointing the necessary staff; and

(b) when they will be appointed?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) & (b) The proposal to increase the bed strength and staff of the hospital will be considered in connexion with the regular budget for 1953-54.”

Number of buses run by the Government.

* 697 Q.—SRI N. VENKATARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of buses owned and run by the Government; and

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(b) the profit earned or loss incurred by each bus for a year?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The Government owned 342 buses on 1st June 1953 and 302 were actually running.

“(b) Profit and loss account is not maintained separately for each bus. However, on the basis of the profit earned by the Government Bus service for the last three years, it has been worked out that each bus is giving on an average a profit of Rs. 2,200 per year.”

Grant of house-sites in Velagaleru village, Vijayavada taluk.

* 698 Q.—SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any requests for house-sites from the Harijans and Washermen of Velagaleru village of Vijayavada taluk in Krishna district from 1st January 1946 till now;

(b) whether they deposited any amount in the Vijayavada Sub-treasury on 5th March 1946 as first instalment; and

(c) if the answer is in the affirmative, the causes for so much delay in granting house-sites?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) & (b) Yes.

“(c) The draft declaration proposals are awaited from the Board of Revenue. The delay was due to the prolonged enquiries involved at various stages, the existence of crops on the lands at the time of demarcation, and the preparation of the estimates in respect of the superstructures on the lands.”

Uplift of fishermen in Kakinada taluk.

* 699 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) what amount of money was spent by the Fisheries Department in Kakinada taluk in 1951-52; and

(b) what ameliorative measures were taken for the uplift of fishermen in the Kakinada taluk?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) A sum of Rs. 16,327-0-5 was spent by the Fisheries department in Kakinada taluk during the year 1951-52.

“(b) (1) A deep-sea fishing centre with one power vessel at Kakinada was started in the year 1945 to demonstrate the improved methods of fishing to the fishermen.

(2) Two thousand seven hundred and thirty fingerlings were supplied to the public in 1951-52.

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(3) One hundred and twenty-five free licences to fish in the Corangi Bay which is replete with window-pane oyster beds containing pearls of inferior quality have been granted to fishermen.

(4) There are eight fishermen co-operative societies in Kakinada taluk with one multipurpose co-operative society functioning at Kakinada. Yarn depots have been opened at Kakinada and yarn and sail cloth are being distributed to fishermen at subsidized rates.

“The Society at Kakinada has also been granted the lease for collection of shells in Corangi Bay and also permitted to cut timber in the forests at Corangi Mada and Kundiguppa and use the bark of trees for dyeing nets.

“Every possible effort for the amelioration and uplift of the fishermen in Kakinada taluk is being taken.”

Harijan Rural Welfare Officers.

* 700 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state the number of Harijan Rural Welfare Officers in the State?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“One.”

Power-supply to certain villages in Kurumbranad taluk.

* 701 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the public that the Pykara Electricity should be supplied to the following industrial and agricultural centres in Kurumbranad taluk, viz., Quilandy, Balussery, Naduvanur, Ferambra, Meppayyur and Payyoli;

(b) how many requests the Government have got from the Balussery Panchayat Board that Pykara Electricity should be extended to the Board's area;

(c) whether the Government have investigated about generating electricity from a waterfall at 'Nurumutty' also known as 'Urakkuzhi' in Malabar at Kayanna amsam in Kurumbranad taluk; and

(d) what is the result of the investigation?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) Representations were received from the Kurumbranad Taluk Congress Committee for extension of supply of electricity for industrial and other purposes in the taluk.

“(b) It cannot be stated definitely how many requests were made by the Balussery Panchayat Board. The panchayat board made representations in June 1952 for extension of supply of electricity to its area.

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“(c) & (d) The attention of the Member is invited to the answer given on 30th March 1953 to starred question No. 250-I by Sri M. Narayana Kurup, M.L.A.”

Grant for the Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Periyaram, North Malabar.

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

(a) the amount of grant sanctioned by the Government for construction of a Tuberculosis Sanatorium at Periyaram, Malabar;

(b) the year in which the grant was sanctioned; and

(c) the amount paid up to 1952 and 1953 and the sum allotted in 1953-54?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Rs. 2,17,900.

“(b) 1952.

“(c) No amount has so far been actually paid to the authorities of the Sanatorium. A sum of Rs. 1 lakh has been provided in the Budget Estimate for 1953-54.”

Fair-price shops in Kakinada.

* 703 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) why in spite of the rise in the price of foodgrains in Kakinada and Kakinada taluk, fair-price depots are not opened; and

(b) whether the Government will take steps to open fair-price depots soon?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The Collector of East Godavari has been permitted to open fair-price shops in the upland taluks and in the rural areas of deltaic taluks in the district.”

Introduction of the Minimum Wages Act in the plantations.

* 704 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 Madras Government did not enforce the Central Rules when it introduced the Minimum Wages Act in the plantations in this State and if so, the reasons?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“The Minimum Wages (Central) Rules were issued by the Government of India. Those rules are applicable only to scheduled employments in respect of which the Government of India fixed minimum wages under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. The Government of Madras have also fixed minimum wages in respect of the employments specified in Part I of the Schedule to the Minimum Wages Act, and employment

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in the Plantations is one among them. The rules under the Minimum Wages Act, which will be enforceable in this State, are under examination and will be issued shortly.”

Opening of new high schools.

* 705 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many new high schools have been started by the Government in Malabar since 1948;

(b) whether it is a fact that an endowment, besides pakka building and all equipments, is necessary for sanctioning private agencies to start high schools; and

(c) whether there is a proposal before the Government to enlarge the basis of grants for building and equipment of high schools?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The Government did not open any new high school in the district but they have taken over the management of two non-Government high schools.

“(b) The creation of an endowment and the provision of necessary equipment of suitable and adequate accommodation are among the essential conditions of recognition insisted upon by the Director of Public Instruction. The managements are however given time to build up the endowments in stages. They are also required to provide in the first instance the minimum equipment required for the immediate use of the school and suitable and adequate temporary accommodation.

“(c) No.”

Firka Development Committees.

* 706 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued any instructions that M.L.As. should not be made ex-officio members of Firka Development Committees; and

(b) whether there are any M.L.As. in Malabar who are members of Firka Development Committees?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—

“(a) No.

“(b) None.”

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Purchase of articles for the Romperu Projects.

* 707 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of articles and tools and implements purchased for Romperu Projects in 1952-53; and

(b) of those how many were used for Romperu and how many were lent to other works?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) Two Fowler Marshall Challenger Tractors, and tram track and accessories were obtained during 1952-53.

“(b) The tractors and $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles of tram track were used for Romperu works. Five miles of tram track with tipping Waggon were used for the Krishna Anicut repairs.”

Tiruvazhankunnu Cattle Farm, South Malabar.

* 708 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned the construction of an approach road to the Malabar District Cattle Farm at Tiruvazhankunnu and, if so, when; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the sanctioned number of cattle to the said farm have not been kept in the farm due to want of permanent cattle-sheds there?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) Yes, Sir. The plans and estimates for the construction of an approach road to the Government Livestock Farm at Tiruvazhankunnu, Malabar district, were approved in October 1952.

“(b) No, Sir. The total number of animals at present stocked is almost the same as the strength originally approved for the Farm.”

Dress allowance to vaccinators.

* 709 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government are paying any dress allowance to vaccinators and, if so, how much money was spent last year on this account?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“No dress allowance is paid to Government vaccinators. The Government have permitted local bodies to supply uniform to their vaccinators (now designated as Health Assistants) or pay an allowance of Rs. 50 per annum in lieu thereof. No grant is sanctioned to local bodies towards the expenditure incurred on this behalf.”

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House-sites and burial grounds for Harijans in Wandiwash taluk.

* 710 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether any house-sites and burial grounds have been sanctioned for the Harijans since 1950 in Wandiwash taluk?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“No.”

Water-supply Scheme for Tuticorin.

* 711 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Tuticorin Municipal Council have made any representation that they will bear the cost of improvement of water-supply scheme; and that a special subdivision may be sanctioned so that the investigation, designs, and the execution could be taken up on the spot at the cost of the municipality?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The answer is in the affirmative. In December 1952, the Municipal Council, Tuticorin, requested sanction of the Government for the formation of a special subdivision to carry out the necessary field investigation required to draw up detailed plans and estimates for improving the water-supply scheme of the town with the Tambaraparni River as source. Orders in the matter will be issued as early as possible.”

Purchase of a mill in Tirunelveli by the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society.

* 712 Q.—SRI K. T. RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Provincial Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society has sought the approval of the Government for the purchase of any mill in Tirunelveli district; and

(b) if so, at what cost and from which individual?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“(a) The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society is sponsoring the establishment of a new spinning mill under the name of the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, with 16,000 spindles at Tirunelveli. The application of the mill for licence to set up the undertaking is under the consideration of the Government of India.

“(b) The Board of Directors of the South India Co-operative Spinning Mills Limited, has decided to purchase from the Murugan Textiles Limited, Tirunelveli, land, building and certain electrical machinery at a cost of Rs. 5,15,000.”

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

II.—PRIVILEGE MOTIONS.

(1) RESTRICTIONS ON VISITORS TO THE LEGISLATORS' HOSTEL IN THE GOVERNMENT ESTATE.

10-30
a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Two hon. Members Mr. K. P. Gopalan and Mr. P. Rangaswami Reddiar have given notices of two motions which they call privilege motions. I will first take the motion of Mr. P. Rangaswami Reddiar. The motion reads as follows :—

‘ I complain of a breach of privilege having been committed by the Government by issuing general orders preventing representatives of associations from entering into Government Estate and making representation to the Assembly through me on the New Elementary Education Scheme on 14th July 1953 and the matter may be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

May I know what Mr. Rangaswami Reddiar wants to say on this matter.”

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, ever since the introduction of the modified scheme of elementary education, there is widespread agitation in this State, rightly or wrongly, protesting against the Government policy.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let not the hon. Member go into the merits of the education policy of the Government. I want to know how this can be taken as a privilege motion.”

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ Yes, Sir, this is a privilege motion. We are residing in the two hostels within the compound of the Government Estate and representatives of several associations want to enter into the Government Estate, meet the hon. Members including myself and present petitions through the hon. Members of the House. On 14th July 1953 particularly, all people trying to enter into the Government Estate were prevented by the police, thereby preventing them from making any representation to the hon. Members of this House. After all we are the representatives of the people.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I take the representatives of associations as strangers and they are non-Members. The contention of the hon. Member is that strangers also have some privileges. Will he please explain how the privileges of hon. Members is affected? ”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ It is not a question of privilege on the part of strangers. It is a question of privilege on the part of Members of this House.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It becomes a privilege motion if hon. Members are prevented or molested. There is no such thing for strangers. The Speaker has power to allow or not to allow all these visitors.”

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SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ As Members of this House we are entitled to receive representations from the people and a number of Members are staying in the two hostels within the compound of the Government Estate.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Strangers being prevented from entering the compound does not come under privileges of the hon. Members. Will you please explain whether such a case has been considered as a privilege motion in any Parliament.”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ The point is, it is one thing to enter into the Assembly or near the Assembly and it is totally a different thing to enter the Government Estate and approach the Members.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The privilege is only for the Members and not for strangers.”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ The privilege of the Members is to receive representations from the public.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ That is not privilege. The privilege does not go so far. If the hon. Member is prevented or molested, it comes under privilege. The contention of the hon. Member is that some representatives of certain associations were prevented from entering the Government Estate. That does not come under the privileges of Members.”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ We are entitled to receive deputations from outsiders. Sir, after all we are representatives of the people and we are here to receive representations from the people. It is a right and privilege on the part of hon. Members and if that right is denied by preventing the people from making representations, I complain, Sir, that there is breach of privilege.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Will you kindly point out whether it is considered as a breach of privilege in any Parliament in the world? ”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ Perhaps you want a precedent whether such a thing has happened in any part of the world.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ In any part of the world or in any world. (Laughter.) We believe in seven worlds. Give me any reference to any books.”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ So, you want me to show whether a similar situation has arisen anywhere. I do not know any place where both the Assembly and the hostels are in the same compound. Unfortunately here both the Assembly and the hostels are in the Government Estate and people are prevented

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from approaching the Members and making representations. Sir, there are two points. After all Hon. Ministers are responsible to the legislators and we, the legislators, are not in the strict sense responsible to the electorate the moment elections are over, because there is no right on the part of the electorate to recall us or question us once we are elected. That should not be the spirit. We should have the right to receive representations and the people should have the right to make representations and this right has been effectively prevented by issuing instructions to the police. On 14th July 1953 at about 10 a.m. some people wanted to meet me to make representations regarding the modified elementary education and they were not allowed to do so. I feel therefore the privileges of Members are thereby violated by the Government and it is a clear case for taking it up as a breach of privilege of Members. So far as the precedent is concerned, I do not think similar situations would have arisen elsewhere so far except in our unfortunate State. I do not think this kind of introduction of modified scheme of elementary education without consultation of the representatives of the people by one order on one fine morning would have taken place elsewhere. No such agitation also would have taken place. Therefore I submit that this matter should be referred to the Committee of Privileges to go into the question of the orders issued by the Government preventing people from entering the Government Estate and making representations to the Members."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" On a point of information, Sir. I want to know whether we are discussing the right of the public to enter the Government Estate or the right to enter this House to make representation to hon. Members."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have read the motion."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" If public were prevented from contacting the Members in the Government Estate and making representations to them, then I think a very valuable right is being denied to the Members by the police barring entry of the public even at the gates of the Government Estate."

10-41 a.m. MR. SPEAKER :—" The public have no privilege like hon. Members of the House."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Mr. Speaker, my submission is that the privilege motion given notice of by my friend Sri Raghava Reddiar . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not 'Raghava Reddiar' but 'Rangaswami Reddiar'."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Thank you, Sir. That motion is in order. After all, Sir, we are here as representatives of the people. As their representatives we have got certain rights

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and liabilities. To voice forth their grievances we have all come here to Madras. From different parts in the mufassal we come and meet here in Madras as Members of the Legislature. It is the people who have sent us here. When such is the case, is it any wonder if any association of the public were to come to us here in Government Estate and represent to us their grievances, so that we may bring it to the notice of the House? Inasmuch as they were prevented from doing so on 14th July 1953 by an order of the Government, I do submit that it amounts to depriving us of the right to hear our representatives. It amounts to an infringement of the privilege of us, hon. Members of this House. Therefore I submit that this privilege motion must be admitted and duly considered by the Committee of Privileges."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I beg of hon. Members to fight in a straightforward manner if they wish to be reasonable. There is no point gained in bamboozling one another. This situation was created on account of open appeals and threats and statements made which were intended to organize a demonstration in the Assembly premises. (Interruption). Let me finish. And if on that day any orders were promulgated or carried out into effect, they were intended to prevent such demonstrations, which hon. Members may well know and which is not now presented as the issue. What is now sought to be presented is that some hon. Members who live within this Government Estate were prevented from getting legitimate information and representations from members with whom they are connected and that thereby an infringement of privileges has taken place. That is the technical way in which the issue is now put before the House. That is why I appeal, let us be straightforward with one another. I shall explain. Let me now take the proposed aspect of the matter to be considered, namely, that members living in the Legislators' Hostel were entitled to receive the people as they liked notwithstanding the promulgated orders. I submit, Sir, that hon. Members have no doubt a right to receive representations from the public. It is not called a privilege. It is a right. If the question is whether they have a right to do so, I say they have it in the fullest measure to contact their friends and take their representation. But if they are to do so within the Assembly precincts, when there is a prohibitory order, I submit, Sir, that they lose that particular right. They could have met their representatives elsewhere where the order was not in force. What was the situation here on the said day? Hon. Members may be well aware of the facts. There were open threats and appeals. A prohibitory order was enforced to ensure public safety. When an order has been issued, it has got to be enforced. If hon. Members who live here were to talk to their own constituents in the verandahs of the House, even then, Sir, I submit, they would be bound by the limitations placed on other grounds on the public situation. The law is intended to be carried out and orders are to be carried out in the sense and in a sincere sense

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as we all know. Where there is a breach of a promulgated order, the law will certainly come to the rescue of the officers who enforce the law to prevent such a breach. The matter is very simple. It is not a privilege of the members of the House to live within the Assembly precincts and call a crowd in when there is a prohibitory order preventing such crowds."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Has the hon. Member Sri Deivasigamany anything to say?"

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"I object to the word 'crowd' used by the Hon. Chief Minister. We were only saying that members of some public associations who came to see us were prevented from doing so, in view of the prohibitory order within the Assembly precincts."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Has the hon. Member read the appeals in respect of which the people came?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will now read the motion given notice of by Sri Rangasami Reddiar again. It reads as follows:—

"I complain of a breach of privilege having been committed by the Government by issuing general orders preventing representatives of Associations from entering into Government Estate and making representation to Assembly through me on the New Elementary Education Scheme on 14th July 1953 and the matter may be referred to the Committee of Privileges."

"The hon. Member has not made out a *prima facie* case. I rule that this is not a breach of privilege."

(2) ARREST AND DETENTION OF SRI N. K. PALANISWAMI, M.L.A.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will now take up another privilege motion given notice of by the hon. Member Sri K. P. Gopalan which runs as follows:—

"I beg to enclose herewith a copy of the representation made by my colleague Sri N. K. Palaniswami, dated 22nd May 1953. The representation *inter alia* gives facts showing the insulting behaviour of the Police in the arrest and detention of an honourable colleague of mine Sri N. K. Palaniswami when he had a deputation to the Chief Minister on 17th May 1953. I consider the offensive behaviour of the police towards my colleague and his arrest, constitute a grave infringement of the privileges of a Member and therefore of the House of the State Legislature of which he is a part. I therefore give notice of moving the following motion of privilege:—

"Resolved that the offensive behaviour of the Police of Dharapuram and the arrest and detention of Sri N. K. Palaniswami be referred to the Committee of Privileges of the Assembly."

"I wish to know from the hon. Member whether it was an 'arrest' or 'detention'."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Detention for five hours, Sir. This is a very important matter, Sir . . ."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I received a copy of the representation only yesterday and I have called for the exact particulars. As such I think it is not necessary to dispose of this item now."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"No, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member gave me the representation yesterday and I immediately passed it on to the Hon. Chief Minister. The Chief Minister has called for relevant particulars. I think the motion could be discussed on Monday. Is that agreeable to the hon. Members?"

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Yes, Sir."

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—cont.

MR. SPEAKER:—"We were discussing yesterday . . ."

SRI M. PALANIANDI:—"Sir, as the Council would be meeting from Monday (20th July) onwards, I would like to know what has happened to my adjournment motion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member could have come to my Chamber. I could have explained."

"Yesterday we were discussing clauses 3 and 4 of the Andhra State Bill."

"It had been represented to me yesterday that I had not allowed any opportunity for the Kannadiga friends from Bellary district to speak on the Bill. Hitherto I have been allowing hon. Members to speak on party basis but now I shall allow hon. Members in view of this representation, to speak on linguistic basis. (Laughter.) The hon. Member Sri Sirasappa may now speak."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—"ஸார்; திங்கட்கிழமை யாவது இந்த அவசரத் தீர்மானத்தை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுவீர்களா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"நீங்கள் இப்பொழுது கேட்பது பார்லிமென்டரி முறை அல்ல. தயவு செய்து என்னுடைய ரூமுக்கு வாருங்கள். உங்களுடைய வாதத்தை நன்றாகக் கேட்கிறேன். இக்கொரு சப்ஜெக்டைப் பற்றி பேசும்போது மற்றொரு சப்ஜெக்டை இங்கு கொண்டு வந்து நீங்கள் பேசினால் அது பார்லிமென்டரி முறையல்ல என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். தயவு செய்து பார்லிமென்டரி முறை பிரகாரம் நடக்கும்படியாக நான் உங்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்."

* SRI IJARI SIRASAPPA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, my hon. Friend, Sri Pai was telling the House yesterday that the Kannada people here on the floor of the House are in a minority and as we have seen, a number of Andhra friends have spoken about this Bill and only a few of the Kannada Members had a chance of saying anything upon the Bill and that is why I requested

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you, Sir, to give us a chance to represent our view point to the House in order to meet the points that have been put forth by our Andhra friends regarding the Bill. We would have very gladly supported the amendment of the Government if only the clarification was given to us regarding leaving out Bellary from this Bill. Before this I had already represented to you that the question of Bellary and Bellary taluk has already been settled by the Misra award and I feel that there is no use re-opening that question now once again because that would lead us nowhere. About this a number of my Andhra Friends have referred to the holding of a plebiscite, referendum and things of that sort and I would like to ask Sri Prakasam what is it that is left yet about that question. I wish to ask Sri Varadachari and other Friends what sort of representation is now left for them to make before any Committee or to the Government of India. They have already represented what they have . . .

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, may I know if the hon. Member is making any personal explanation."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I believe he has not spoken yesterday. Has he spoken yesterday? "

SRI IJARI SIRASAPPA :—" No, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" He has not spoken yesterday. This is the first time he is speaking."

* SRI IJARI SIRASAPPA :—" My hon. Friends seem to feel that the question of Bellary has been kept in abeyance by the Prime Minister. If they wanted somebody to go into that question in the manner they are suggesting, they could have asked for it earlier. We, the Kannadigas of that area thought that the area is a Kannada area and the Andhras had no right to claim it as an Andhra area and even thought of boycotting Misra. He came and the Andhra people waited in deputation on him, presented memoranda and they were heard by him. In that connexion as if to fortify his case, my hon. Friend Sri Varadachari was telling the House that the resolutions passed by panchayat boards and municipalities were not taken into consideration by him. But let me say in that connexion, Sir, that a number of panchayat boards and municipal councils did pass resolutions and forward them to Sri Misra on the Bellary issue and, if I am correct, more than seventy per cent of the panchayat boards and municipalities are in favour of Bellary going into the Kannada area. Sri Prakasam was telling the House that the question of Mysore does not arise regarding this Bill. I would like to tell our veteran Leader, Sri Prakasam, that the Andhra State was to be formed with the undisputed Telugu areas and all the while he knows that even earlier. There were disputes, there are disputes now and there will be disputes to-morrow also regarding the district of Bellary if it goes into the Andhra area. My hon. Friend was in the Partition Committee during 1949 and 1950 and he knew about it and they had turned their gaze towards Bellary

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after they had to lose Madras City. There are some good buildings in Bellary and some regional offices are stationed there and for that reason, it is not right that they should try to snatch away Bellary from the Kannadigas. Mention was also made to the revenue records and it was said that the records had been maintained in Telugu for the last one hundred years. That I submit, Sir, is an injustice that the people of the area have been suffering for the last two hundred years, not for hundred years alone. Let me take the case of Madras City; the records are all maintained in English; can Mr. Prakasam say now that because the records are all being kept in English, the British can claim the City and the City belongs to Britain. Stretching that point further, the records in Pondicherry are kept in French and those of Goa in Portuguese and so should the territories be ceded to them and we should have nothing to do with those territories. Let it be remembered that the records are maintained in Telugu and everything is carried on in Telugu in spite of our requests. The criterion of the language of the records will not help my Andhra Friends. I am afraid that cannot be the criterion or the basis for saying that it is a Telugu area and including it in the Andhra State. Let me say, Sir, that all these things arose after they had decided to lose the City of Madras. Sri Varadachari was saying that in Bellary there were a number of regional offices and it would be very convenient for the Andhra Government to run the administration. The existence of buildings also, I submit, Sir, cannot be the criterion because it is the will of the people that should be the guiding factor. The people of Bellary wanted to go away to Mysore and they prefer to be with their Kannadiga friends in Mysore rather than join the Andhra State or to remain in the residuary State with the Tamil friends. Representations have been made to Sri Misra, the majority of the Kannada-speaking people sent their representations through various organizations and even a sub-Committee was appointed by the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee to represent their case before Misra and on a full consideration of the various representations he has given his award and that must settle matters and I request Andhra Friends not to raise that question once again. Sri Thimma Reddi suggested that the Boundary Commission should also go into the question of the three taluks as well as of Bellary. But I must say, Sir, that we, the people belonging to the Kannada area, have claims even in Anantapur and Kurnool districts and as suggested by some friends there are even Kannada areas in the Tamil area also but in order not to increase the unpleasantness between the Kannadigas and the Andhras, we are keeping quiet and I would in a like manner urge my Andhra Friends to be kind enough and to be large-hearted enough to wait for the Boundary Commission to take up and decide the question so that they would be giving over what is really Kannada area to the Kannadigas for the Karnataka State that should be formed. It was pointed out by one Friend that Madakasira is a predominantly Kannada taluk and it could as well be given over to the Mysore State. I say, Sir, we are not

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hurrying up with those matters and we want that the Boundary Commission should deal with the matter and if it is convinced as it will be that it is a Kannada area, it will be bound to say that it ought to go to Mysore State. All sorts of complications could be brought in by making mention of other areas like the Kalyandrug area, Dharmavaram, etc., but the fact is that we do not want to bring in such complications because it will give room for more problems which is likely to hinder progress or the formation of other linguistic States. I would, therefore, like my Andhra Friends to wait for the Boundary Commission leaving out the question of Bellary taluk which has been declared by Justice Misra to be a predominantly Kannada area. The leaders of Karnataka and also the Andhra State have already come to an agreement not to raise the question of the seven taluks which are predominantly Kannada. Why should the Andhras go back upon past agreements and why should they be fighting shy for the three taluks going under the purview of the Boundary Commission? If the Andhra Friends go on raising the issue of the taluk of Bellary even here on the floor of the House when the award has been specifically given upon it, there will be no end regarding the Bellary issue. They made their representations to the Government of India and the Government of India made their announcement and then they wanted a Commission to be sent and a Chief Justice to be sent and finally the appointment of Misra was announced and he came and heard, and found out that it was a predominantly Kannada area and decided that it should go with the rest of the six taluks to Mysore and now they want a referendum or a plebiscite. In the plebiscite if it is decided that the Bellary district should go to Mysore and not to the Andhra State, even then they may raise some other issue and say that they do not want to abide by the plebiscite. Therefore there will be no end to all these things. I suggest that they could as well leave off the Bellary issue for the present and wait for the Boundary Commission to decide upon the disputed taluks.

"The people of the Bellary taluk are Kannada-speaking people who want to go to Mysore and also it is difficult for that taluk to be administered by the residuary Madras State. Mr. Prakasam was referring to that. Sir, hon. Members of this House and the Parliament, the Hon. Ministers of this Government and the Central Government are all servants of the people and the wishes of the people must be carried out. The wish of the people of Bellary that they want to join a territory which is a Kannada territory, must be carried out and the leaders must accept it and must act according to it. Mr. Prakasam himself wants that the wishes of the people must be carried out and the wishes of the people of Bellary are that they should join with their Kannada brethren who will help in forming their own State in the near future. There is nothing wrong in the Government of India announcing that the seven taluks of the Bellary district should go to Mysore which is a Kannada State. Therefore, there is no point in Mr. Prakasam raising any objection to the inclusion of any reference to Mysore in this Bill. We cannot

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force the people of Bellary to remain in the residuary Madras State when they do not like to remain there and there is no use in doing so. The wishes of the people of Bellary must be carried out.

"Regarding this Bill, I have already stated that if only the Bellary question is removed from this amendment, we, the Kannada people, will gladly support the amendment brought forth by the Government. Yesterday also, I wanted the Hon. Chief Minister to clarify the position and if it is clarified that the Bellary issue is beyond the jurisdiction of this amendment and a definite assurance is given to that effect, we will unhesitatingly support the amendment."

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

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Sir, I rise to make a personal explanation with regard to the remarks of Mr. Vinayagam yesterday. I could not catch his actual remarks at that time. But I have since gathered that what he said was that I had issued a pamphlet during the elections, saying that the whole Tiruttani Constituency should go to Tamilnad and all that. I am sorry that he is either misinformed or if he has really seen the pamphlet he has not read it closely. If he does not produce the pamphlet in question which I issued during the elections, he will have to resign his seat in this House, according to his challenge."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"I accept the challenge."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Mr. Ramalingam . . ."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, the principle underlying the amendment is undoubtedly good . . ."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I have called Mr. Ramalingam to speak."

* SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"கனம் உதவி சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஆந்திர மாகாணம் ஏற்படவேண்டும் என்பதைப் பற்றியும் எல்லையில் ஏற்படக்கூடிய தகராறுகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு எல்லைக் கமிஷன் நியமிக்கவேண்டும் என்பதைப் பற்றியும் தங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தைச் சொல்லுவதற்கு ஒரு தீர்மானம் இப்பொழுது சபையின் முன்பாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் கனம் சி. சப்ரமணியம் அவர்கள் ஒரு திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தத் திருத்தத்தில் ஆந்திர மாகாண எல்லையில் இருக்கின்ற சில எல்லைத் தகராறுகளைத் தீர்ப்பதற்கு ஒரு எல்லைக் கமிஷன் வேண்டும் என்றும் இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் சபையில் அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசிய வகையில், தமிழ் பிரதேசத்திலிருந்து வந்த அங்கத்தினர்களும் சரி, ஆந்திர பிரதேசத்திலிருந்து வந்த அங்கத்தினர்களும் சரி, கன்னட தேசத்திலிருந்து வந்த அங்கத்தினர்களும் சரி, எல்லைக் கமிஷன் ஏற்படுத்துவது பற்றி யாருக்கும் ஆட்டோபை இருப்பதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆனால் சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருந்து வந்த திருத்தத்தைப் பார்த்தால் அதில் பல விதமான சந்தேகங்கள் ஏற்படுகின்றன. அதாவது எந்தந்த இடத்தில் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கக் கூடிய எல்லை தராரையும் தீர்ப்பதாக இல்லை. இப்படித் தான் பெருவாரியான அங்கத்தினர்களும் புரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நானும் அப்படியேதான் புரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். இந்த சர்க்கார் திருத்தத்தில் இருப்பதாவது 'for making recommendations as to any adjustments that may be necessary in respect of the boundary of the

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Andhra State in those areas.' ஆந்திர எல்லைத் தகருறுகளை தீர்ப்பதற்கு என்று இருக்கிறது. உண்மையில் ஆந்திரர்கள் பெல்லரியிலிருந்து சில பகுதிகளை தங்களுடைய பிரதேசத்தில் சேரவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது என்ற அபிப்பிராயம் அவர்களில் இருக்கிறது. அதைப் போலவே தமிழர் களுக்கும் சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவிலிருந்து சில பகுதிகளை தமிழ் ஜில்லாவிற்கு சேரவேண்டி இருக்கிறது என்ற அபிப்பிராயம் இருக்கிறது. சித்தூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஆறு தாலுகாக்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டில் சேர வேண்டும் என்ற அபிப்பிராயம் சிலருக்கு இருந்து வருகிறது. ஆனால் மசோதாவில் சித்தூரில் சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கு எந்த விதமான உரிமையும் கிடையாது என்று நிர்ணயித்து விட்டார்கள். ஆகவே அந்தத் தகருறு சுமுகமாகத் தீர்த்துக்கொள்வதென்றால் ஒரு எல்லைக் கமிஷனை நியமித்துத் தீர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம். இது தான் எங்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். ஆனால் இந்த விவாதத்தை புரிந்து கொள்ளாமல் ஏதோ ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையிலேயே அந்தத் திருத்தம் சபையின் அங்கத்தினர்களுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை பொருள்படுத்தக் கூடிய முறையில் இல்லை என்பது தான் என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயம். மேலும் இந்தத் திருத்தம் சம்பந்தமாக காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியில் எந்த விருமான சரியான முடிவுக்கும் வராமல் இஷ்டப்போல் போட்டி செய்யலாம் என்ற முடிவுக்கு வந்திருப்பதாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. நேற்றுக்கு கணம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் பொது விவாதத்திற்குப் பதில் அளிக்கும்போது ஒரு செர்மன் (Sermon) அதாவது ஒரு வாதம் சொன்னார். மாகாணத்தைப் பிரிப்பது என்பது பாஷாவாரி அடிப்படையில் மட்டும் பிரிப்பது என்பது இல்லை. அதற்கு பல காரணங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளைக் கொண்டு நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. அப்படியே தான் தங்கள் சென்ற பெங்களூர் காங்கிரஸ் கூட்டத்தில் முடிவு செய்திருக்கிறோம் பாஷாவாரி மாகாணப் பிரிவினை பாஷாவாரி அடிப்படையில் மட்டும் அல்ல, இன்னும் பல அம்சங்களை கவனத்தில் வைத்துக் கொண்டு தான் இந்த முடிவுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறோம் என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அது மட்டுமல்ல; அவர் பெசம்போது கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியைக் கூட தாக்கிப் பேசி இருக்கிறார். அதாவது கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சி கூட பாஷாவாரி மாகாணத்தைப் பிரிக்கவேண்டும் என்று ஒரு முடிவிற்கு வரக்கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்றும் அதில் ஏதோ இருக்கிறது என்றும் குறிப்பிட்டார். காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியில் இந்த பாஷாவாரி மாகாணப் பிரிவினையில் ஒருமுகமான அபிப்பிராயம் ஏற்பட முடியவில்லை. ஆகவே இந்த திட்டத்தில் ஏதோ ஒரு ஓட்டை இருக்கிறது என்பதாகத் தான் தெரிவருகிறது. உண்மையாவது அவர்களுடைய திட்டத்தில் சரியான அபிப்பிராயம் இருந்தால் அந்த திட்டத்தில் ஒற்றுபை உண்டாக்க முடியும். பிறகு ஒரு சரியான தீர்மானத்தை சபையின் முன் வைத்திருக்க முடியும். ஆகவே இந்தப் பிரிவினைக்கு பாஷை அடிப்படை மட்டும் இல்லை. வேறு காரணம் இருக்கிறது. உண்மையான காரணங்கள் இருந்தால் இந்த வசையில் மாகாணத்தை பிரிக்க யோசனையை கொடுத்து இருக்கலாம். சரியான அபிப்பிராயம் இல்லாததால் தான் இஷ்டப்படி போட்டுக்கு விடலாம் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்கள். இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் திருத்தத்தின்படி தமிழர்களும் ஆந்திரர்களும் சண்டை பிடித்துக் கொள்ளலாம், தெலுங்கர்களும் கன்னடியர்களும் சண்டை பிடித்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அந்த முறையில் தான் இந்த சர்க்கார் திருத்தம் வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கக் கூடிய திருத்தத்தை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டால் அது திட்ட வட்டமாக இருக்கிறது; அது ஆந்திரர்களுக்கும், தமிழர்களுக்கும், மைசூர் கன்னடியர்களுக்கும் நல்லதாக இருக்கும். Residuary Madras-க்கு மைசூருக்கும் இருக்கக் கூடிய எல்லையையும் இன்னும் மற்ற தகருறுகளையும் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். அந்தந்த கிராமங்களில் தொடர்ந்தால் போல் இருக்கக் கூடிய பாஷாவாரி பிரதேசத்தை அந்தந்த பிரதேசத்துடன் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம் அதன்படிதான் எல்லையை நிர்ணயிக்கவேண்டும். அந்தந்த கிராமங்களிலுள்ள மக்கள் எந்தந்த பாஷையைப் பேசுகிறார்களோ அந்தந்த பாஷையைச் சேர்ந்த பிரதேசத்துடன் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அந்த அடிப்படையில் எங்கள் திருத்தம் அமைந்திருக்கிறது. எங்கள் திருத்தத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் எல்லையில் இருக்கக் கூடிய தகருறுகளை கண்டிப்பாக தீர்க்க முடியும். இருக்கும் சண்டை சச்சரவுகளை சுமுகமாக தீர்க்க முடியும்.

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a.m.

[Sri S. Ramalingam] 18th July 1953]

இல்லாவிட்டால் சண்டை சச்சரவுகளை சுமுகமாக தீர்க்க முடியாது. இப்பொழுது எல்லையில் தகருறுகள் இருக்கின்றன என்றும் அதை சுமுகமாகத் தீர்க்க வேண்டும் என்றும் எல்லோரும் பேசுகிறார்கள். ஒரு சிலர் மட்டும் தங்களுடைய கட்சியைப்பற்றி சொல்லிக்கொள்வதற்காகத்தான் பிரமாதமாக ஆட்சேபணைகளைக் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். உண்மையிலேயே ஜனநாயக முறையில் பிரிக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் எந்தப் பகுதி மக்கள் எந்த பாஷையில் பேசுகிறார்களோ அந்தப் பிரதேசத்தில் தான் அந்தப் பகுதிகளைச் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். அந்தந்த பாஷையைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களை அதாவது தமிழர்களை சென்னை ராஜ்யத்திற்கும், தெலுங்கர்களை ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்திற்கும், கன்னடியர்களை மைசூருக்கும் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். அதைத் தான் நிர்ணயம் செய்யவேண்டும். ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்தையும் தனித்தனியாக எடுத்து அந்த கிராமத்தில் எந்த பாஷையை அதிகமாக பேசுகிறார்களோ அந்த பாஷை மக்களை கண்கொடுத்து அதற்குத் தகுந்தாற் போல் இருக்கின்ற பிரதேசத்தில் சேர்க்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுது தான் எல்லைத் தகருறுகள் இல்லாமலும் சண்டை சச்சரவுகள் இல்லாமலும் ஆந்திர மக்கள் ஆந்திர தேசத்துடனும், தமிழ் மக்கள் தமிழ் தேசத்துடனும், கன்னட மக்கள் கன்னட தேசத்துடனும் சேர்ந்து சுமுகமான முறையில் மாகாணத்தை பிரித்துக்கொண்டு எதிர் காலத்தில் தங்கள் தங்கள் அபிவிருத்திகளை பூர்த்திசெய்து கொண்டு சுமுகமாக வாழ முடியும். அப்பொழுது தான் அவர்களில் தேசிய உணர்ச்சி பெருகி, நாசகரிக்காமலும், தங்களுடைய கலாசாரத்திலும், பொருளாதாரம், கல்வி, முதலியவைகளில் தங்களுடைய நாட்டை பெருக்கக் கூடிய முறையில் தங்களுடைய ராஜ்யத்தை நடத்திக் கொள்ள முடியும். இவற்றைக் சர்க்காருடைய திருத்தத்தைப் பார்த்தால் அவரவர்கள் சண்டை சச்சரவுகள் போட்டுக் கொண்டு மண்டையை உடைத்துக் கொண்டு போகச் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கக் கூடிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும் போல் இருக்கிறது. எதிர் காலத்தில் தங்களுடைய எண்ணம் நிறைவேற்றமல் இருக்கும்படியான முறையில் இருக்கிறது சர்க்காருடைய திருத்தம். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் தங்களுடைய திருத்தத்தை பரிசீலனை செய்து அவர்களுடைய திருத்தத்தை திட்ட வட்டமாக அமைத்து ஆந்திர தேசத்திற்கும் கன்னட தேசத்திற்கும் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லையை நிர்ணயித்து தொடர்ந்தாற் போல் இருக்கக்கூடிய பிரதேசங்களை ஒன்று சேர்த்து தனித்தனியாக தேசத்தை அமைத்து பெருவாரியான மக்கள் அவரவர்களுடைய பாஷைகள் இருக்கக் கூடிய பிரதேசத்தில் இருக்கும்படியாக எல்லை கமிஷனை அமைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு ஒரு திருத்தம் கொண்டு வந்தால் அதை ஏற்றுக் கொள்வதற்கு ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. இந்த முறையில் சர்க்கார் கவனம் செலுத்த வேண்டும். சித்தூரில் இருக்கும் தமிழர்களுக்கு கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியின் சார்பில் சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன். கம்யூனிஸ்ட்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள ஒரு அங்குலத்தைக் கூட ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்திற்கு விடப் போவதில்லை. அதைப் போலவே மற்ற தேசமாகிய ஆந்திர தேசமோ அல்லது கன்னட தேசமோ அந்த தேசத்திலுள்ள ஒரு அங்குல இடத்தையாவது நாங்கள் அதிகமாக கேட்கப் போவதில்லை. எல்லோரும் சுமுகமாக பிரிந்து போக தமிழரும் ஆந்திரரும் கன்னடியரும் ஆக மூவரும் சேர்ந்து உட்கார்ந்து சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்து சுமுகமாக ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வந்து அதை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் மேற்கொண்டு நம்முடைய காரியங்களைச் சுமுகமாக செய்ய சாதகமாக இருக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

SRI H. RAMALINGA REDDI:—"Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the Government of India have decided that the whole of Bellary taluk should go to Mysore State on the recommendation of Justice Misra but the same Government left it to the Andhra legislators of this House to decide on the location of the Capital of the new State. In the first of these instances a matter involving the location of one lakh and eighty thousand people of Bellary had been left to the decision of one man. There is no sanity or wisdom in this. I should like to deal with the report of Justice Misra in some detail. For the investigation of the linguistic

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composition of the area, which was one of the terms of reference, Justice Misra took the 1951 Census figures as the basis. The Andhra section of the people contended that it was not a reliable census for various reasons put before him. If we compare the two sets of figures, one supplied by the Government as has been published, and the other supplied by the Census Department, it is evident that there is a difference of about 4 per cent. This is a fact which goes to show that it is not safe to rely on the 1951 Census figures. Perhaps, it was only on account of this that Justice Misra announced publicly that he would visit some of the villages for purposes of verification. There is also another fact that he himself has stated in his report, namely, that he was not satisfied with the material supplied to him by a large number of people not less than a thousand in number. He has also stated in his report that short of holding a plebiscite it would be impossible to decide on which side the support of the people lay.

"In this connexion, I would like to refer to a fact which Justice Misra has overlooked, namely, the important resolution which had been passed by the Bellary Municipal Council. He says that it does not reflect public opinion. Though a number of panchayat boards in the eastern firkas of Bellary also had passed resolutions favouring the inclusion of Bellary taluk in the Andhra State, these resolutions also, he holds, do not reflect the opinion of the people concerned in those firkas.

"Lastly, a local Member of the Legislature, Sri Gangappa told Justice Misra that he contested the election on this issue during the last general elections. For this, the answer of Justice Misra was that the result of the election had not been decided on a linguistic basis as Sri Gangappa had issued a pamphlet that he would not harm the interests of the Kannadigas if he were to be elected and therefore the argument that it was fought on a linguistic basis did not hold good. The linguistic issue was there and the election had been decided on this basis. In addition to this, I am surprised that we have not been able to convince Justice Misra that the 1951 Census figures are not to be relied upon sufficiently.

"From the point of view of administrative convenience, Justice Misra says that Bellary should be included in Mysore State. The extent of a district in Mysore State ranges from about 1,900 square miles to 4,500 square miles. He therefore wants that Bellary should be included in the Mysore State as the headquarters of the six western taluks to be added to Mysore as there is no other proper place for the district headquarters.

"But, Sir, I would like to submit that if Alur, Adoni, Rayadrug taluks and the three firkas of Bellary taluk along with Pattikonda and Dhone of Kurnool, and Gooty and Kalyandrug taluks of Anantapur are formed into a district, it could be made into a sizable district with headquarters at Bellary.

"Therefore, Hospet is the proper place to be the headquarters for the western taluks. We have got a large number of buildings

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at the dam-site. Hospet is even now the headquarters of the Assistant Collector. A small township has come into existence at the dam-site and all the buildings required for the location of offices and for accommodating the staff can be found there. I am only surprised at the remarks of Justice Misra that there is not sufficient accommodation at the dam-site to locate the headquarters. In fact there are enough buildings there even to accommodate the temporary capital of the new Andhra State. One of the wishes of the Andhras was to locate the temporary Capital at Bellary town if it had been included in the new Andhra State.

"I must submit, Sir, that if Alur and Adoni taluks are included in Kurnool district, the people of those taluks will be put to very great inconvenience and difficulties. From the point of view of administration of justice, these taluks—Alur and Adoni—contribute more than 50 per cent of the cases—civil and criminal—of the existing Bellary district. If these two taluks were added on to Kurnool district where judicial work is already heavy, we will be putting a great strain on the judicial administration of that district. Besides, with the exception of Nellore district, Kurnool is the biggest district in the Andhradesh. Hence there is every need to form a separate district including the taluks of Alur, Adoni, Rayadrug, Bellary, Moka and Rupanagudi firkas of Bellary taluk, Gooty and Kalyandrug taluks of Anantapur district, and Pattikonda and Dhone taluks of Kurnool district. From the point of view of revenue administration also, we have to take into consideration the fact that the work of the Revenue Department in Alur and Adoni taluks is very heavy as they are the rich revenue-yielding taluks of Bellary district. The people of those taluks will be put to very great difficulties and inconvenience if they are made to go to the revenue headquarters at Kurnool. Further, I am afraid that as the temporary Capital of the new Andhra State is proposed to be located at Kurnool, the revenue headquarters of Kurnool district will be shifted to Nandyal and this will result in causing more difficulties and inconvenience to the people of Alur and Adoni taluks. I therefore strongly plead for the formation of a new district comprising of the areas mentioned by me in the earlier portion of my speech with Bellary town as its headquarters.

"Even from the point of view of cultural affinities, Bellary has got everything to do with the Rayalaseema and Circar areas. The name 'Rayalaseema' has been associated with the Rayalaseema Mahasabha which took its birth at Bellary. Before that the Rayalaseema area was called the Ceded districts area.

"The commercial and business activities of Bellary are all connected with the rest of the districts in the Rayalaseema and the Circars and not with the Mysore State.

"Bellary is also the birth place of the Andhra Nataka Kala Pitha Maha who had produced a number of dramas. Bellary is the seat of dramatic art, for the whole of Andhradesh."

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member's time is over. Mr. Govinda Rao will now speak."

* **SRI K. GOVINDA RAO** :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, when a new State is carved out, it is but natural that there will be disputes on both sides of the borders, as we see now. With regard to such disputes, the Communists' standpoint is that the border can be drawn only on the basis of contiguity, on the basis of language, with the village as the basic unit and ascertaining the will of the people on both sides of the border. In this connection, Sir, I must refer to the remarks of the Hon. the Chief Minister in reply to the debate on the general discussion. He was saying that the Communists are now supporting the national demand of the Andhra people because they are afraid they will lose their ground in the Andhradesh, if they do not support the nationality question, and that Marxism does not accept this nationality problem at all. With all respect to the knowledge of the Hon. the Chief Minister about everything on the face of the earth, I should say, Sir, very humbly that the less he talks of Marxism the better it would be for all of us. The nationality problem has been a subject-matter for discussion among all Marxist parties in the world for a very long time. In the recent past, every party is closely discussing this question. In the Soviet Union, a solution to this problem has been found for the first time by Marshal Stalin. The Soviet Union has been organized on the basis of nationalities and unity has been achieved in that country in spite of the fact that there are many nationalities there.

(Coming to the amendments under discussion before the House, I would like to refer to the amendment moved by the Government in particular. We would have readily accepted the Government amendment if only the Government have stated that questions relating to the entire border line can be taken into consideration and there would have been no difficulty. But unfortunately the Hon. the Chief Minister said that certain disputes on the border would be taken into consideration and not all. This is the reason for the grave apprehensions in our minds. When the question of Bellary comes up, the Hon. the Chief Minister says, 'Well, Sir, in your own interest, do not jeopardise or spoil your case by asking me to specifically mention the name of Bellary in this connection.' We are afraid, Sir, that the Boundary Commission will be appointed only with regard to disputes relating to Tirutani only and that other disputes will be left out. The Hon. the Chief Minister might have understood the position in a particular way. The amendment as suggested by the Government is very vague. To-morrow when the Bill goes up to Parliament, we do not know what the attitude of the Central Government will be. They may not know at all whether the Hon. the Chief Minister meant that all these questions were included in this general amendment.)

1-30 a.m. "We do not know what attitude the Central Government is going to take and if at all the Hon. the Chief Minister meant all

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these questions to be there in that general amendment and if in spite of that to-morrow it is left vague when the Bill goes to Parliament, there is no guarantee that this matter will come up at all, for consideration by Parliament. So we are very much doubtful whether the Boundary Commission to be appointed is only for the purpose of deciding the future of places like Tirutani and not for deciding the disputes with regard to Kolar or Bellary or other areas. One might say: 'Sir, you are referring to Kolar. It is a question which relates to the formation of Visala Andhra'. Similarly, when certain members refer to the question of Berhampore in Orissa, then also it is said that it is a question of Visala Andhra and that it cannot be taken up now. It is but natural, Sir, that when a new State is carved out, all the claims of Andhras to the contiguous areas of Orissa, Hyderabad or Mysore come up for consideration. I know the claims of the Andhras, in particular to Parlakimedi area. If we go through the O'denell Committee's report prepared at the time of the formation of the Orissa State, we find that the entire estate of Parlakimedi, which belongs to the Raja of Parlakimedi and which is predominantly a Telugu-speaking area, was annexed to Orissa State on the ground the Raja happened to be an Oriya Raja, on the ground he happened to have some relations at Puri in Orissa and on the ground he was a liberal Zamindar who was looking after the interests of the peasants sympathetically. That was the argument advanced in the O'denell Committee's report. So it is but natural that portions which have been unjustly taken away from the Andhra State should come back to Visala Andhra. If one says that this is not the proper occasion to press for the formation of Visala Andhra, well, I can understand that. At the same time I should say that the question of the border areas between the Andhra State, the Mysore State and the residuary Madras State stands on a different footing. Now that the entire question is coming up, Sir, there should be no difficulty for the Government to take up the matter in right earnest and include at least Kolar, Bellary and the entire border area between the three States in the Andhra State Bill. There should be absolutely no difficulty to appoint a Boundary Commission for carving out the boundaries between these three States. The scope of the Boundary Commission should not be left vague. It must definitely be mentioned that the entire border area between these States should be taken up for consideration. If the Government are prepared to give such an assurance, then there will be no difficulty at all. Unfortunately Sir, the present form in which the amendment is given is not acceptable to us for the simple reason that we apprehend that it refers to questions like Tiruttani and nothing else."

* **SRI T. NAGI REDDI** :—" Sir, we are discussing one of the very important clauses in this Andhra State Bill. At certain moments in our discussion feelings of bitterness were roused, harsh words were exchanged and claims and counter claims were made. It looked as though in this House itself our friends Mr. K. Vinayakam and Mr. Varadachari had some challenges

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and counter-challenges. On the whole, I should say that the discussion on this very crucial point has gone in a very friendly spirit. I hope that in future also we would carry this spirit in the face of small differences that would probably arise and try to settle our problems in a brotherly way. The boundary problem is not a very difficult question at all if we keep in mind the principle on which we base our claim to linguistic provinces. The claim to a linguistic Province based on certain fundamental principle of language is by itself a decisive point in the demarcation of the boundaries. First of all we had taken some steps for the formation of a separate State and then almost every party demanded that a Boundary Commission should be set up to demarcate the boundaries between the States that are to be formed. If we go through the amendments that have been given notice of, it is really very surprising to find that a number of the amendments go to the very root of the problem. We make it appear that we are sitting here as though we are a Boundary Commission by ourselves who are going to decide the whole problem in this House itself. For the past thirty years there have been particular decisions by particular majority parties in the States and some of these amendments run counter to those decisions themselves. All those areas which are claimed by particular linguistic groups are sought to be removed from one State or the other for the simple reason that there is some amount of 'indistinctness' in that portion of the territory. If we look at the question from that point of view we must remember that every State that has to be formed or that has already been formed will have a bi-lingual area even after the Boundary Commission decides the question in the best possible manner. Now, these bi-lingual areas will exist even if Mr. Varadachari and Mr. Vinayakam go in for a battle-royal to decide the boundaries in the best possible way. The question is in what friendly and scientific manner the matter can be decided to the best advantage of all the States. Whenever the Government commit a mistake, it is but natural that the mistake will be countered by another mistake. The Government have committed a mistake in respect of Bellary. I only wish that the Government do not commit any such mistakes in the future. (Interruption by the Hon. the Chief Minister). The Government do not help those who want to help them. They get into the mud and want to come out clean. But when they find that they cannot get out of it, they get into some other pit. The Central Government have created problems where they did not at all exist and now they are trying to face those problems in an entirely different way. I am only sorry that they are going to create many more problems which cannot be solved and which will create only bitter feelings and bad blood. If the question is approached with certain fundamental principles, I am sure the Government can decide this problem very easily in the best interest of the people of all the States and keep the position of the minorities also safe.

11-40
a.m.

"At the time the Communist Party asked for the formation of linguistic provinces, it said that the Andhra State should be

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formed immediately with eleven districts and three taluks of Bellary district in the first instance and that a boundary commission should be appointed to go into, and decide, the question of boundaries. When the Communist Party referred to eleven districts and three taluks, it did not, and even to-day does not, mean that there are no Tamil areas in Andhra State or Telugu areas in the residuary State or Mysore State or Kanarese areas in the Andhra or the residuary State. It was made clear and very properly too that the eleven districts and three taluks were suggested only as a temporary thing for the immediate formation of the Andhra State and that afterwards a boundary commission should be appointed to settle the boundaries.

"Immediately after the announcement about the formation of the new State, passions were sought to be roused on the border by quite a number of people. We have seen such attempts even in this House. I am really sorry for the statement of Mr. K. Vinayakam that the claims of the Andhras over certain portions in Salem, North Arcot and Chingleput, etc., are a farce. Referring to Chittoor district, he even said that Andhras came and contaminated the area as though it was cholera or plague. Mr. Vinayakam is a well-educated gentleman. Just as he has said that Mr. K. Varadachari is a civilized Andhra, he is a civilized Tamilian. There is no doubt that he is a well-educated and civilized gentleman. It was made clear in his speech that historically certain things were existing in Chittoor and that, on account of Andhras coming and contaminating, the atmosphere became dirty. I am only sorry that such propaganda has contaminated and poisoned the atmosphere of our State, the result of which we are now witnessing. Hereafter at least Mr. Vinayakam and his friends need not descend to such a low level of talk but keep within limits, so that we may be enabled to argue points in a spirit of friendship and brotherhood and come to an agreement or settlement. The boundary commission will have to come and we will have to place our points before it. The manner and the method in which we place our points before the commission is very important. The methods that are being adopted now are not proper or congenial for the establishment of friendly relations between the two States. I went to Tiruttani, when there was tempo there, to see the atmosphere for myself. I told the Tamilians and Andhras there: 'Why do you get agitated over the problem? A boundary commission will come and decide the boundaries. The Communist Party, as one of the major parties, will stand behind the Tamilians and Andhras in respect of their claim for predominantly Tamil and Telugu areas respectively. It will certainly not ask for inclusion in the Andhra State of any area in which the predominant language is other than Telugu. It stands for friendly relations among the people.' I could have made an exciting speech and become a great leader for the moment. But I also know that these things will recoil on me at a later period. Let us be straightforward and think in friendly terms. When one goes and speaks to the ordinary man in words which should not be spoken to him, especially in the manner in

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which an educated gentleman like Mr. Vinayakam did, I am not surprised at what has happened. I do not want to go into that controversy. I am only telling Mr. Vinayakam that the responsibility for what has happened does not belong to people of Mr. Nagi Reddi's type.

"It was said that historical precedents were there for including certain territories within this State or that State. If we go into history, we have to go very deep into it. I know that Dr. Nagan Gouda and Mr. Nagi Reddi will not be able to come to an agreement by delving into history. We cannot say whether Krishnadeva Raya or Bukkha Raya was a Telugu ruler or a Kanarese ruler. Such rulers have done immense good to Rayalaseema. I claim them to be Telugu, and Dr. Nagan Gouda claims them to be Kanarese. I have received a memorandum from certain Kannadigas to the effect that the taluks of Hindupur, Uravakonda, Kalyandrug, Gooty, Madagasira, Dharmavaram, Anantapur and Penukonda belong to them, because historically they were ruled by Kanarese kings. There are some Andhras who claim the whole of the Bellary district which claim we have repudiated from the very beginning. Our claim has always been that there are portions which are both Telugu and Kanarese and that they should be divided very carefully. On historical grounds Mr. Vinayakam is pleading that six taluks of Chittoor district should be added to the residuary State. It has been the claim of Andhras that Madras City is Telugu historically-speaking and that it has been contaminated by people like Mr. Vinayakam. I do not want to enter into past history. I want division in the interests of the people as they exist now. That is how I want this problem to be decided. If we can solve this problem by mutual agreement, we will be setting up a good tradition for the formation of other linguistic provinces in future.

"I come to the amendments immediately. We have given notice of a number of amendments, and among them there are three major amendments which are very important. The Government came forward with their own amendment. It is not acceptable because it is very vague. It is reported in this morning's newspapers that Mr. Hanumanthaiya, Chief Minister of Mysore, has said that he is not willing to re-open the question of Bellary taluk. Let us face facts as they are. Justice Misra was sent to Bellary not for deciding the question of boundary, but for deciding whether Bellary taluk as a whole should be included in the Andhra State or the Mysore State for the present at the time of the constitution of the Andhra State. So the question of boundary has not been decided. Even Justice Misra himself has said that the boundary question cannot be decided easily without a plebiscite. He has said that in Moka, Rupanagudi and Bellary firkas and Bellary town, neither the Andhras nor the Kannadigas form a majority, and that their future cannot be decided by simply going about, talking to the people and receiving memoranda.

11-50 a.m. "He said that this question could be decided only by taking into consideration the opinion of the people, which can be ascertained by holding a plebiscite. That is the verdict given, and that is

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exactly what the Andhras of the area are asking for. The Andhras say that a plebiscite be held there, and then that area be declared to be included either in the Andhra State or in the Madras State, according to the wishes of the people. The wish of the people is very important. The question is, who forms the majority there. This question has not been decided. This must be decided by a plebiscite. I hope the Government of India will take this matter into consideration and also take into consideration the factor that Justice Misra's report is not a Boundary Commission, and therefore it is not a final report, and that it does not say categorically that 'this is the Kanarese area'. Misra's report has come forward with the acknowledged fact that that area is a bi-lingual area where there is neither Kanarese majority nor Telugu majority. As per Misra's report—the Kannadiga population in Moka, Rupanagudi and Bellary town does not exceed 40,000 whereas non-Kannadiga population is nearly 90,000. Hence, public opinion, i.e., plebiscite will have to be taken into consideration.

"Yesterday, the Hon. the Chief Minister did not come forward with a categorical answer to the question, 'what is a disputed area'. All those disputed areas will have to be taken into consideration by the Boundary Commission. Does disputed area mean only those places where there have been disturbances and claims and counter-claims? Does it not include the area that is now to be demarcated areas between Mysore and Andhra States and areas between Residuary State and Andhra State? What do we mean by the term 'disputed area'. When the Government of India has taken a decision to allocate that part of the Madras State to-day, which forms predominantly a Kanarese part, that is the Bellary taluk, to the Mysore State, and to appoint a Boundary Commission to decide the question of certain of the other Kanarese areas that are there in the Andhra State for the time being, say, Madakasira taluk, Adoni taluk, etc., then it becomes very important and necessary that those areas of the Mysore State which are predominantly Telugu areas, should also be taken into consideration when the Boundary Commission is appointed. That is the specific question of the Andhras to-day, and I say that there need be no trouble in deciding this question. Why should we to-day object to this particular method of deciding the disputed areas? When a particular portion or portions of the Kanarese area are being added on to the Mysore State, which is predominantly a Kannada State, why should not those areas wherein Telugu is predominant, but which are for the time being parts of the Mysore State, be not added on to Andhra State, and a boundary line be not drawn so that this question of disputed areas is solved once and for all? This is a very clear question that is being asked, just as Kannada friends naturally say that a certain portion should go to the Mysore State, just because Mysore State is essentially a Kannada State. So also, the Andhras of the Andhra State and the Andhras of the Mysore State would like to get the Andhra areas in the Mysore State, to their Andhra State, so that the boundary question can be settled once and for all. This is a very sensible demand. This is a small demand. I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister, when he explains

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the position regarding the Government amendment, would certainly help us by telling that the phrase 'in respect of the boundary of the Andhra State in those areas' means also that the boundaries that are there in the Mysore State, and the boundaries that are there in the Residuary State will also be taken into consideration when a Boundary Commission is appointed.

"Sir, the question of minorities is coming up quite often. Mr. Vinayakam said that no Andhra will ever go to the Andhra State from the Residuary State. Why should Mr. Vinayakam say so? I will not say that no Tamilian will go to a Tamilian State. My wish is quite known. Every Tamil majority area will have to go and will go to the Tamil State. It is because I want that a united and culturally and economically strong State should develop on the other side. Then only there will be the tendency to migrate.

"On the question of minorities both Mr. Vinayakam and Andhras on the other side will have to protect the rights of minorities. There is no doubt about it. The rights of Andhras in Madras, Chingleput, Salem, etc., will have to be protected in the same way as the rights of Tamilians in the Andhra State. We shall not come forward and say that no Andhra will ever go to the Andhra State because the capital is so far away. Such arguments can be put forward by Members from Malabar saying that that portion of Tamil Nad adjoining Malabar should be given to them because Madras is far away from them. This is all school boys' arguments. They rouse the feelings of one people against another. These arguments will not help to educate the people in the proper manner. (Mr. Speaker occupied the Chair at this stage). I do hope that Mr. Vinayakam will accept, as it was accepted once, according to press reports, by Mr. Kamaraj Nadar, T. T. Krishnamachari and our Chief Minister, Sri C. Rajagopalachari, that portions of Hosur taluk, Chingleput and North Arcot districts, which belong to the Andhra State being contiguous to the Andhra State, will all be taken into consideration. That is the commonsense point of view. Instead of taking things in that light and in that way, we go on talking in the other way saying that there will not be a single Tamilian who would go to the Tamil State and Mr. Vinayakam goes on saying that no Andhra will ever go to the Andhra State from the Residuary State. This is a form of argument followed by politicians who want to raise their leadership high in the eyes of the people, and who want public opinion to be in their favour. This will not help us.

"Sir, in the end I would say that the Boundary Commission will have to go into the question of Chittoor district, Salem district, Chingleput district, North Arcot district and Bellary district. In Bellary taluk there is the question of plebiscite. The taluks of Alur, Adoni and other places, and the areas in the Mysore State will have to be settled by the Boundary Commission.

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("There is one amendment about which I should like to say a few words. The amendment has been given notice of by Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi and Sri N. Ramakrishna Ayyar. The amendment reads :—

("Provided that the Government of India do take necessary steps to finally settle the boundaries of the Madras, Andhra and Mysore, Orissa, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh States, either by mutual agreement between the States concerned or by a Boundary Commission or Commissions and that the districts concerned may thereupon be reformed accordingly.")

This amendment will do some justice to remove the injustice done previously. I shall refer to one more point. The Boundary Commission Report on the Orissa State can be read by any hon. Member here. He will then understand the manner in which the Andhra portions have been added to Orissa even after having been shown that those portions were Andhra portions. This is explained in the report. The Andhra majority is in those portions. But simply because the Maharaja of Parlakimedi said that those areas should be added on to Orissa, they were added to Orissa. Because the Raja of Parlakimedi wanted those portions to be added on to Andhra, the then British Government and the landlords thought that the opinion of the zamindars, which was against that of the thousands of people who existed there, should be accepted. That was the injustice done.

"Here is a demand that has been made for a long time past. Here is a chance to fulfil it. I do hope that the Government will take the question into consideration and do justice so that we may not have mutual bickerings in the future. For this reason, I commend these amendments for the acceptance of the House and I hope that we will solve this problem of boundaries in a friendly spirit. I hope also that we will not rouse the passions of the people against each other and try to embitter the feelings between brother Tamilians and Andhras and brother Kannadigas and Telugus. I hope that by solving this problem amicably and in a friendly way, we shall have two neighbourly, brotherly States and strong States, to co-operate with each other in future in building a mutually good Government and in increasing our other relations, economic and cultural, in the best possible way. Thank you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I must tell the House that we shall sit now till we finish consideration of this clause or till one o'clock, whichever is earlier. Afterwards, we shall sit from 3 p.m. to 5 p.m. From Monday onwards the House will sit from 8-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. at a stretch."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the object of the Bill which is now under discussion is the formation of the Andhra State. As we all know, it is the outcome of an agitation carried on for a very long period of about forty years. Therefore, we have to see whether the object is fulfilled. What is the object? The object is to combine all the Telugu-speaking areas which are contiguously lying and form them into one State. That is why some of our Friends have moved certain amendments dealing with, or including, or mentioning, the names of Hyderabad, Orissa and Mysore. We should, therefore, rectify the borders between Orissa

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and the Andhra State, and the borders between Mysore and the Andhra State. A real difficulty arises only with respect to Mysore and Orissa as they form different linguistic units. The object of the Bill being the formation of the Andhra State, I submit that the revision of the boundaries and frontiers both on the Orissa side and Mysore side also forms an essential factor. It has been understood from the speech made by the Hon. the Chief Minister that the question relating to the borders on the Mysore side and the Orissa side will not form part of any future discussions or the work of Boundary Commissions, but that we shall confine our attention—and the Bill itself confines its attention—to the formation of a State cordoned off into what are called the undisputed areas in the present State of Madras. As I said, there is a difference in the approach. We have been asking for an Andhra State consisting of the Telugu areas within these borders and for rectifying and adjusting the borders. Therefore, I would ask the Hon. the Chief Minister to consider that aspect also. Otherwise, we would not be doing justice to the object with which this Bill has been introduced as a result of a long course of struggle. That is the reason why I ask all hon. Members to give sympathetic consideration to the amendments dealing with that aspect of the question. For example, I would refer to amendment No. 21 which deals in a comprehensive way with the object with which this Andhra agitation was started and which gives an idea of what areas the Andhras want to be included in the territories of the Andhra State.

“ Now, Sir, having said so much as to the general scope of the territories which the Andhra State should have, I come to clauses 3 and 4 which are now under discussion. Clause 3 gives the names of certain districts and taluks which will form the Andhra State, and clause 4 treats of the transfer of territory from Madras to Mysore. Sir, this Mysore is a third party to the whole affair. There is a well-known juristic principle that third parties to contracts, strangers to contracts, cannot take advantage. Now, when did this Mysore come into the picture? It was not in the picture at all when Mr. Justice Wanchoo presented his report. Afterwards, between the 7th February, the date on which Mr. Justice Wanchoo presented his Report and the 25th March 1953, the date on which the Prime Minister of India made his statement, Mysore came or butted in. I do not know by what door Mysore came into the picture. But still, we do not know what unseen forces worked, and on the 25th March 1953 the Prime Minister of India made a statement that certain areas in Bellary district would be transferred to Mysore. That was the beginning of the agitation which is deplored both by the Kannada Members and the Telugu Members on the floor of this House. The mistake arose because the Government of India did not follow what Mr. Justice Wanchoo had recommended in his Report. After all, Mr. Justice Wanchoo was as much an officer as Mr. Justice Misra who subsequently came to figure in this scene. Yet, the Government of India, for some overriding political considerations, have not accepted Mr. Justice Wanchoo's recommendation and they have plunged headlong into the recommendation made by Mr. Justice Misra. That

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is the cause of the trouble. The trouble is with regard to Bellary district. Of course, the Telugus have not contended that Bellary is all Telugu. We never went into the historical side also. We could have claimed it, no doubt. In fact, all the Members from Bellary, as you, Sir, may remember—because you were Speaker for the last five years—were speaking, whenever any advantage was wanted, on behalf of Rayalaseema.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Rayalaseema claim is on the ground of famine and is not a linguistic claim.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Rayalaseema claim is a territorial claim, in fact, affecting the dignity . . . ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ There is no connexion between dignity and the various famine concessions given to Rayalaseema. It is poverty, monsoon and conditions of climate that apply luckily irrespective of languages.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ We all pay our homage to Krishna Deva Raya. That is why we call it ‘Rayalaseema’ in order to attach a particular dignity. (Interruption.) The Hon. Sri Nagan Gouda claims him, Sri Viswanatham claims him. I was on another point altogether. When it was a question of fighting for the advantages of Rayalaseema, friends from that district were always claiming themselves to be Rayalaseema people. Really speaking, if it is left to me, I have no quarrel. I would even go so far as to say that there should be no difference between the Kannadigas and the Telugu people. Our script is the same; our traditions are the same; Krishna Deva Raya is common to us both. There is so much in common between us and I only wonder why we are quarrelling about it. But, all the same, when passions are roused and when things are taking a particular shape, it is only proper for Members representing public interests to put forward their views. Now, I began by saying that Mr. Justice Wanchoo's recommendation was not accepted and Bellary taluk was made a special exception of the investigation and Mr. Justice Misra was sent for investigation.

“ He was sent to enquire into the various factors and to make a fuller investigation as rapidly as possible, and submit a report to the Government of India recommending any minor adjustments that he might consider necessary. It has been conceded and it is written in the report also that Justice Misra went to the area. He went to Bellary. He did not go to Madras. He did not go to the disputed areas and villages even though people from these places wanted him to visit their place. He records in his report that although it was his original intention to go to the disputed areas, he could not do so. His visit to these disputed areas formed part of the fuller investigation which he was called upon to make. Anyway, he dropped his visit to these disputed areas, but went to Bangalore. How did Bangalore come into the picture, I ask, Mr. Speaker? Is it at present a disputed area? He might have gone to Madras, which he has not done. He should have gone to the

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disputed areas, which also he has not done. He went to Bangalore instead and stayed there as the guest of the State Government and things got changed later on. It is a fact which cannot be overlooked. I am not insinuating anybody. These are facts collected from the official records themselves."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I consider it my duty to draw the attention of the Hon. Speaker to what was last observed by hon. Member Sri Viswanatham. I think he let himself into a wrong statement which he ought not to have made. I am glad he himself, without anybody pointing out to him, sees the insinuation contained in his statement."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I know it is a very delicate matter. Supposing a Commissioner is appointed by a Court in connexion with a property dispute and he goes not to the field of dispute but to the plaintiff's house, comes back and writes the report, and if this fact is pointed out, can it be called insinuation? We are only presenting facts. Therefore it is said by most of the Members that it cannot be called an Award. The Hon. Chief Minister himself said that the word 'Award' was used somewhat loosely and that it was only an enquiry report. The Telugu people of the area are only asking for what Mr. Justice Misra himself suggests; namely a plebiscite. Why should anybody fight shy of a plebiscite? If the result of the plebiscite is in favour of the Kannadigas, let them take Bellary even to-morrow or day after to-morrow. If it is in favour of the Andhras, let them take it. I think the Telugu people are demanding a plebiscite possibly because they are sure of their case and my Kannadiga friends are not so sure. As there was no proper enquiry into the matter, the Andhras ask for a plebiscite. Even Justice Misra has declared that nothing short of a plebiscite could settle the question and it is not for Hon. Mr. Hanumanthayya, the Chief Minister of Mysore, to say, 'We shall not allow the Bellary question to be re-opened'. It is not anybody's private affair. Mysore, a third party, came into the picture. That is our objection and that is the cause of the entire trouble. Even now, there is not much to be worried about. We only want a plebiscite with regard to the territories and I very respectfully submit that it is a very reasonable request."

"I will not go into the other matters. I can put forward various arguments to show that certain areas of Bellary which we have mentioned in some of our amendments should really go to the Andhra State. But when I am asking for a plebiscite, I do not like to go into details. I am prepared for it and let the other side also be prepared. If they win in the plebiscite, we shall gladly and willingly and with rose garlands make a present of the area to our Kannadiga friends, who after all are our brothers."

"As regards the Government amendment, yesterday I was making certain suggestions for consideration whether it could be improved so as to include the views of those who were not on the Government side. I happened to give a revised draft to the Hon.

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Chief Minister. I would like to just read it to show how it could be improved. My revised amendment will read as follows:—

'A clause should be included in this Part of the Bill to the effect that, as soon as possible after the formation of the Andhra State, the President shall appoint one or more Boundary Commissions for inquiring into the claims and disputes in respect of border areas and for making recommendations as to any adjustments that may be necessary in respect of the boundaries of the States of Andhra, Madras and Mysore.'

Sir, I have included certain phrases in the clause only to clarify what is passing in the mind of the Hon. Chief Minister. What is the Boundary Commission intended for? It has to decide claims and disputes and there is nothing more. What is it that I want? There will be claims and counter-claims. Everybody says that a Boundary Commission must be appointed. If and when it is appointed it has got to enquire into the claims and disputes. Therefore I have included the phrase 'claims and disputes in respect of border areas'. The original amendment says 'disputes that have arisen'. There may be some confusion if we leave it like that. It may refer to some specific items, and it is likely that an order may be passed stating, 'The following is the list of disputes that will be referred to the Commission'. Therefore I have revised the amendment in a general way. Again, it is said in the original amendment, 'disputes that have arisen'. Some disputes might have arisen and might subside after some time, and there will be no necessity to refer such matters to the Boundary Commission. That is why I have revised this part of the amendment. Again, the original amendment refers to only the Andhra State. I have included Madras and Mysore States. The Andhra State has as its border the Mysore and Madras States. There is no doubt about it, and there should be no trouble about it. When we say 'Boundary', it should certainly include the boundaries of Mysore and Madras States also. That is why I have included Madras and Mysore in the amendment. In doing this, I have got the very high authority of the Prime Minister of India. In fact I took these words and expressions from his statement. This is what he said in a statement issued by him on the 25th March—

"... 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 HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I think Mr. Viswanatham will be able to tell me the date of the statement. Is it issued before or after the appointment of Justice Misra?"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Prime Minister made that statement on the 25th March. The appointment of Justice Misra does not wipe out the statement of the Prime Minister of India. As a matter of fact, it is in pursuance of that statement all other things happened. Necessarily, that statement was issued before the appointment of Misra. It does not matter very much whether it is before or after Justice Misra's appointment. Justice Misra did not go to the disputed areas. He only went to Bangalore as the guest of the Mysore State."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Bangalore was 12.2 near and he went there for rest. That is a different matter." n.n.

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" He himself does not say so. He said that he went there to hear Mysore's claims but our Chief Minister says he went there for rest. He went there to receive representations from the Chief Minister of Mysore giving their views but there was no Andhra State to represent the Andhra view. We are helpless. That is our complaint. Instead of multiplying arguments, all that I say is we should make provision for a plebiscite. Why should any reasonable person refuse a plebiscite in disputed areas unless he is so sure that the case is bad? There are certain recognized ways of solving questions like this. Where a dispute like this has arisen, there should be a plebiscite. Once this principle is accepted, it will be easier to settle the issue. Instead of this why take figures of census and say the census figures are wrong, the Telugu-speaking people there were not born there and even if they were born, they were not nourished there and so on? "

SRI KOTRA BASAVANA GOUD :—" Does the hon. Member want a plebiscite for Bellary alone or for other areas also? Why then a boundary commission? "

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" My friend from Bellary does not understand the difference between a plebiscite and a boundary commission. I am sorry to say that. The functions of a boundary commission are very wide, much wider than the scope of a plebiscite. But there are certain areas which are now sought to be excluded by hon. Friends here and by the Chief Minister of Mysore from the purview of the boundary commission. That is why I say at least take a plebiscite or include them in the scope of the boundary commission."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" The atmosphere is not favourable for plebiscite."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" My friend here is repeating what Justice Misra, who did not go to the disputed areas, although he was appointed to go there, said. He said that the atmosphere was not favourable and from the facts supplied to him he would recommend Bellary to be given to the Mysore State. If he said that the atmosphere was not favourable, why not you wait for a favourable atmosphere? Why do you give up the idea of a plebiscite, if you agree it is reasonable and stands to reason? It is logic. It is common sense. I only submit to the Chief Minister to have plebiscite in respect of the three firkas mentioned in our amendments. Of course, the amendments in respect of a boundary commission in general stand on a different footing altogether because they will deal with all those boundaries which are contiguous to the Andhra State. And I must thank the Chief Minister for bringing in his amendment because when you say Andhra State boundaries, it really means boundaries of Madras and Mysore. No one could take objection to that. There is no particular snag in it and there is no cobra in the basket."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" You see cobras in our amendments? "

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" No. But the same thing said by one man means one thing but means another if said by another. The word is the same, the dictionary is the same and the letters are the same. But the content and meaning differ with the men who use them. (Laughter.) I have added only one word 'claims'. I have not put in 'claims' displacing 'disputes.' My amendment includes disputes, claims and counter-claims. We require a certain amount of clarification because feelings and suspicions have been roused."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I hope my friend will not object to a little clarification I would like to make by intervening now. Claim includes dispute only if the claim is not accepted. When the claim is made and the claim is not accepted, then it becomes dispute. So what we really want is some proper word and 'dispute' is the proper word according to me and not a unilateral claim made from time to time as occasions arise."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am not referring to unilateral claims or claims and counter-claims or any particular disputes. I am putting in some provision whereby when a claim is made, counter-claim is made and, therefore, a dispute arises, the boundary commission, when it is appointed, may be able to give a decision on it. And I may assure you cent per cent that we will accept that decision whether it goes in our favour or against us."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Therefore, 'dispute' is quite enough and is right also."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The word 'dispute' is not enough, Sir. Some people are content with a shirt on. Others want a coat over it. This trouble has arisen because the Chief Minister of Mysore has made a statement which is reported in this morning's papers."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Surely, Sir, we have been talking too much about the statements made in the Mysore Assembly. The Mysore Chief Minister has a right of his own to make his own statements. We are concerned with claims and disputes here. But we are dealing with the Chief Minister of Mysore in his absence. How can we do that? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" That is our trouble. The Chief Minister of Mysore came in our absence and put us into this trouble."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" On a point of order, Sir, can any other State Chief Minister make statements concerning this State? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" That is also no point of order."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The question itself has arisen on a point of order." (Laughter.)

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" On a point of order, Sir, no provision is made in the amendment that is suggested as to how

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Bellary district is to be administered—these six taluks—before a boundary commission is appointed and before a plebiscite is taken. My suggestion is that provision should be made that under no circumstances should these six taluks go to Mysore."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is also no point of order."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" That is another aspect that my friend is suggesting. This trouble has arisen because we have taken two clauses together. One is for the present case and the other is for a future contingency. There is therefore some confusion about it. The Hon. the Chief Minister is good enough to say that we need not take what the Chief Minister of Mysore has said. I wish it were so. If the Chief Minister wants that we need not take into account the views of the Mysore Chief Minister, I want the Chief Minister of Madras to put our case and not the case of Mysore before the Centre. I am referring to the Chief Minister of Mysore because he has become unnecessarily a party to the transaction. Sitting elsewhere he can talk anything. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'He has heard you.') He heard me. In the first instance, he was good enough to say that Hyderabad and Madras spent money and Mysore was getting Tungabhadra as a gift only. When I said 'you have to bear liability', he woke up to it. Even so now I understand that the Mysore Government are willing to bear 30 per cent, when they take 45 per cent benefit from the Tungabhadra Project.

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" Who is to represent our case now? The Andhra State has not yet been formed. That is why hon. Member Sri Prakasam said that a third party with whom we cannot speak face to face should not come into this picture. They have now been allowed to come in and all these troubles have arisen. It would have been better if the Mysore Government had been removed from the picture and the Andhra State, the Mysore State and Prime Minister were allowed independently to deal with the matter later. That would have rendered so much passion unnecessary. Therefore may I appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister to see whether it would be possible to accept our revised amendment. It is not too late now. After all we are only expressing our views. The Parliament has got to discuss the Bill and pass it. There is plenty of time. I am sure the Hon. the Chief Minister is capable of rising to such occasions. Otherwise they would say: 'This is the opinion of the Hon. Chief Minister of Madras. He has said that Bellary ought to go to Mysore.' If the Hon. Chief Minister says it, he should not say it and the Central Government also should not expect him to give any such partisan opinion and that is my request. At least so far as the trouble between Hon. Sri Nagan Gowda and myself is concerned let the Hon. the Chief Minister remain neutral.

" Sir much has been said on this issue. I only want the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Government of India to keep in mind the entire view with which this Bill was introduced. It is the result of the agitation carried on for forty years. The purpose of

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this Bill is to establish a separate Andhra State including within it as large a territory as possible which is contiguously outlying on its borders. The Government of India also must consider and give us all the outlying areas which are contiguous, which are Telugu-speaking areas—it may be in the north, it may be in the west or it may be in the south-west. That is why we have moved amendment No. 21 which is very comprehensive. Amendment No. 44 moved by hon. Member Sri Gopala Menon also gives expression more or less to the views we have expressed. It is therefore necessary that these things should be done. I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to separate the question of plebiscite with regard to these small areas from that of the boundary commission. We have been insisting for some time that a separate State of Andhra should be formed. It has been conceded. It is now only a question of taking over. But here before the State is formed a part of the disputed area has been given away to another State. My submission is that the *status quo* must be preserved. What is the use of giving away territories and then going to the boundary commission? What after all is the territory concerned? Merely three firkas. The Andhras say they have got claim. The Kannadigas say, in a really *bona fide* way they have a claim over these firkas. Therefore plebiscite is the only answer to this problem. I therefore want this matter and other matters should be separated. With these remarks I want to enquire of the Hon. the Chief Minister whether he is agreeable to the few changes I have made to the amendment moved by the Government . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" When the Hon. Chief Minister speaks he will give a reply."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" On his statement will depend the course of conduct we will adopt in regard to this matter."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" As I said, the whole of yesterday and this morning was taken for drafting this thing and some time was given to me this morning when it was handed over here. I am going to speak when the time comes and I shall explain my whole position as I feel."

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to thank you for giving me this opportunity to speak on this subject to-day. I would have been glad to have spoken during the general discussion because then I wanted to express my pleasure also on the achievement by the Andhra people of their cherished objective, namely, the Andhra State. Andhras are very proud of their language, they love their language. They say: 'మన భాష మనదే'."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I correct him, Sir. It is not a question of our saying it, Sir. It is what Krishnadevaraya says in a verse in a 'Prabhandam'."

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* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I do not see any connexion, Sir. They said that. When I say they said that, the hon. Member says that Krishnadevaraya said it. Evidently, then he was not a Telugu man." (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" There is no controversy over it. Krishnadevaraya was a Tulu."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" He was a Tamilian, Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" He was a Tulu. His ancestors established an empire and his capital was at Vizianagaram. He was the foremost of the kings. He wrote literature in Telugu. He expanded the Andhra Empire. That is all, Sir."

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I am very happy this incident has brought forth the part of the country to which he belonged. I think we are all making a mistake in thinking that the Vizianagaram Empire started with Krishnadevaraya. He came to the throne in 1509. But in 1336 the sons of Sangama, Harihara and Bukka and three others established the empire. It is only after they had ruled the country for 150 years and after they had established the famous Kingdom at Hampi—I am happy to belong to that place and come from that place—that Krishnadevaraya came. For these 150 years they kept off the invasion of South India from the North. After that, the original Sangama dynasty was overthrown, not in a very respectable way, by the chief of the armies. One of the ancestors of Krishnadevaraya was that Chief.

" Apart from that decision, I am glad that the Andhras who love their language very much—they have rightly said that Telugu is the Italian of the East—have achieved their objective, namely, the formation of the Andhra State.

12-40 p.m. " But, the same privilege must be given to the other people who love their own language. Sir, the claim has been made on Bellary for conveniences and considerations and other things like that. If you are going to have a linguistic province, then you cannot have any areas where Telugu is not spoken. Other considerations like economies, transport, projects and things like that cannot have consideration. You cannot have a linguistic State and also the conveniences. The Hon. the Chief Minister of this State has said again and again that the country cannot be divided on linguistic basis. There are other considerations which ought to be attended to. (Interruptions from Opposition Benches.) Now the Andhras want to have a linguistic State and also have all the conveniences. *అంధ్రులు, వాళ్ళ కష్టం!* is not possible. You want to eat the cake and have it too. If you want to have the linguistic State, you have to put up with some inconveniences.

" Sir, yesterday I believe, while Sri Prakasam was speaking, the question came about the records that are kept in Bellary in Telugu. It is something about which we complained to the

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Central Government, the British Government, ever since the Congress came to agitate for self-Government, or for Swaraj or Independence. In an area like Bellary where the predominant language is Kannada, merely for the sake of convenience—when all the four districts were ceded by the Nizam, along with the three districts where Telugu was spoken,—Telugu officers and language were imposed on the Kannada areas of Bellary. For a hundred years, people whose mother-tongue is Kannada—I am anxious to tell this so that Mr. Prakasam and others must note—have been compelled to read and write the Telugu language which is not their mother-tongue."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There is no point of order. The Hon Nagan Gouda will continue."

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" And now Sir, I know Mr. Prakasam will agree with me that it is an injustice. That has been done from 1805 when the districts were ceded by the Nizam to the British. We have been compelled to read Telugu while our mother-tongue has been Kannada. It was only in 1916 that we made representations and then got Kannada introduced as another language along with Telugu in our district.

" Now, Sir, Bellary taluk has become the bone of contention. I am not going to take much of your time. But I will content myself with saying this: that in 1920 or 1921 when Kelkar gave his award he definitely gave Bellary taluk to Karnatak Pradesh Congress Committee. That was in 1921. After that, in 1950, the Partition Committee of the Madras Government which consisted of Sri Prakasam, Sri Gopala Reddi, Sri Kala Venkata Rao, Sri Sanjiva Reddi and Sri Madhava Menon, Sri Kumarasami Raja and Sri Bhakthavathsalam went into the question. There was not one Kannada representative there. At that time, that Partition Committee gave Bellary taluk to the Residuary State. Mr. Prakasam who gave at that time a minute of dissent did not say a word about Bellary taluk then."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Will you please read out his minute?"

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" Sir, then Mr. Wanchoo came and made his enquiry. What did he say? He gave also Bellary taluk to the Karnataka area. He said an alternative solution would be to separate the three taluks of Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg here and now and allow 'the remaining seven taluks', please note, they include Bellary taluk—to form the Bellary district which will be predominantly Kanarese'. I want members to note that.

" Then, Sir, after the Kelkar Award, after the Partition Committee and after Justice Wanchoo had given Bellary to Karnataka, Mr. Justice Misra was sent to make an enquiry. It was not at the request of the Kannada people that Mr. Justice Misra was sent.

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Indeed, the Pradesh Congress Committee which met at Hubli just before Mr. Justice Misra was appointed, said that if there was going to be an enquiry, it should be in all the four taluks, (i.e.), the three taluks of Alur, Adoni and Rayadurg and Bellary also. Never did they (the Andhras) protest against the appointment of Mr. Justice Misra. And then Sir, when Mr. Justice Misra came, Mr. Prakasam and Messrs. Kala Venkata Rao, the Secretary of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee, and the President of the Andhra Pradesh Congress Committee gave memoranda to him and at that time too nothing was said about this. Now, Sir, is it because that Misra's findings went against their desires they complained? They had not made a claim for Bellary before and they made a claim for Bellary only after the statement of March 25th, by the Prime Minister? God alone knows why it was that statement contained a special announcement about Bellary. Somebody perhaps who had taken a special and recent interest in Andhra had also interested himself in Bellary taluk.

"Sir, we have heard so many members get up and talk against the decision of Mr. Justice Misra; but the figures that have been given by Misra have not been refuted by anybody at all. The report of Mr. Justice Misra is before us, but nobody has been able to criticise it. That is a significant thing. I will tell the House why it is so. Sir, in Bellary taluk, there are 89,000 Kannadigas, which is 52 per cent, and there are 43,000 Telugus—I am giving round figures—which is 25 per cent. This is, taking Bellary taluk without the floating population which includes the population in the jails and those people who are operating and working on the Tungabhadra project. Sir, with that huge difference between 52 and 25 per cent, how can they claim Bellary taluk? Sir, when that demand became something that they could not maintain, then the demand is made for the firkas.

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"Now, let us take the firkas of Rupanagudi, Moka and Bellary. Rupanagudi firka has a population of about 16,000, out of which 8,800 are Kanarese (52 per cent) and about 40 per cent are Telugu people. Moka firka has about 57 per cent Kanarese and 35 per cent Telugu people. Bellary firka including Bellary city has 32 per cent Kanarese and 27 per cent Telugu people, the balance 41 per cent comprising Muslims, Maharastrians and others. Therefore, Sir, when their stand on the question of these three firkas became untenable, they took up the question of a corridor. Anybody with a knowledge of corridors knows how difficult the question of corridors is. Danzig had a corridor and there was the question of corridor across the plains of Ganges connecting the Sindhu and the Brahmaputra. Corridors are cases which should never be supported. When Mr. Justice Misra took up the census figures as basis, some members say that the census figures are not reliable. It is unfortunate. If the census figures of 1951 are not held to be correct, let us take the census figures of 1931 or even 1921. This is a serious matter and it is a surprise for us that some people take up such a stand on census figures on which there should not be any doubt. We should always rely upon the census figures. Sir, it has been lightly talked

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about that there should be a plebiscite in Bellary. Before Mr. Justice Misra's report came, we in Bellary, let me tell Mr. Viswanatham, have lived in peace and amity and we have loved our Andhras as our brothers and for years past there have been no riots in Bellary. Now the rival claims on the division of Bellary district have brought about feelings which are to say the least unfortunate. Bellary is an agricultural taluk and a great majority of the people live in the villages and supply goods to the businessmen in Bellary town. They always lived in peace. Now, Sir, our friends are asking for a plebiscite. It is fire they are playing with. Feelings have already been roused in Bellary town on the question of language. Friendly relations have given way to bitterness. Things have become difficult. Now the members are asking for a plebiscite. Mr. Viswanatham who has been contesting elections a number of times knows what a plebiscite means. Even in the matter of elections to panchayat boards, feelings get roused, we know how many questions were put to the Hon. Minister for Local Administration about the number of quarrels and broken heads. Now, why do you want a plebiscite in Bellary taluk? Can't you depend upon the census figures? Mr. Viswanatham says, we can find out the people's opinion. Well, if census figures do not reveal the people's opinion regarding what languages they speak, how else are we going to find out their opinion? To conduct a plebiscite is very difficult. I, in all earnestness, appeal to the Members of this House to accept and depend upon the census figures rather than on a plebiscite."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is already nearing 1 o'clock. I want to know whether we can finish this clause at a stretch and adjourn."

HON. MEMBERS:—"It is lunch-time, Sir. Let us adjourn."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I heard that it was the Hon. Speaker's suggestion to continue the session and finish the clause, so that hon. Members may go away for lunch and come back for voting. Let us finish the clause completely now itself with no afternoon session."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Sir, the question of Bellary taluk has been gone into in great detail by Mr Justice Misra also. With reference to the three firkas in Bellary taluk,

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"On a point of order, Sir. Most of the hon. Members in this House are under the impression that the session will be over by 1 o'clock. We did not take our lunch and if we continue indefinitely it will be very difficult to give attention to the discussion."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is not a point of order. It is a request to the Chair. Why was it called a point of order to the detriment of the speech? It is quite wrong to call every thing a point of order and interrupt speeches."

(The hon. Member Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar was seen standing.)

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ I have consulted your Leader.”

MR. T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ It is not a question of consulting our Leader. It is a question of hunger.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ We thought the whole discussion would be over. As speeches may have to be made and amendments are to be put to vote, we may have to sit up to 2-30 p.m. At least five of the amendments may come up for division.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It is better, we sit at a stretch and finish this clause. We need not have the afternoon session.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Only to-day we will have to sit for longer hours.”

1 p.m. SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ Mr. Speaker, it is better you fix a time-limit. We also want to know when the morning session would finish.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I am not going to allow any hon. Member to speak. The Hon. Dr. Nagan Gouda will continue. Then the Hon. the Leader of the House will reply. I think we shall finish this by 2 o'clock.”

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The question of plebiscite is not a very simple matter. It cannot be so lightly treated. So far as the Bellary taluk is concerned, a judicial enquiry has already been held by a person of the rank of the Chief Justice of a High Court. The Judge had reported his findings and the same had been accepted by the Government of India. I see no reason why we should raise up that question now. It is only because of the working of some Andhra protagonists that we have of late witnessed the unfortunate happenings in Bellary, which had so long remained calm. I agree with Mr. M. V. Krishna Rao that we should not go on encouraging an unending strife. I am strongly of the opinion that the Bellary question should be left out of our discussion. The amendment of the Leader of the House should make it clear that the question of Bellary should not be included in any reference to the Boundary Commission. Let not the chapter of Bellary be re-opened when its fate had already been decided on a judicial level.

“ My learned friend Mr. Prakasam wonders why the name of Mysore had been brought into the picture. After all, Sir, Mysore is our immediate neighbour. When the separation of Andhra State has taken place, the residuary Madras State cannot carry on the administration of the far removed Bellary district. It will not be administratively convenient for them to do so. We naturally belong to Mysore and there we go. The Government of India requested Mysore to take these Kannada taluks. They have agreed and we should be thankful to them. Therefore, Sir, let me conclude that this question of Bellary which has been gone into in great detail should be let out of the scope of the Boundary Commission.”

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ One point, Sir. Has the Hon. Minister for Agriculture read what Mr. Misra himself says. ‘ Short of a plebiscite, the only course left open for me was to decide in favour of the majority opinion ’.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I am not replying, Sir. The Hon. the Leader of the House will do so. I am rising only to offer a few explanations with reference to the amendments that had been raised and clarify or at any rate obtain clarification and help in clarification. Let me make one point clear. All these clamours and counter-clamours had been raised because of a wrong impression. I want to remove that erroneous impression. It has been taken for granted by all the hon. Members (at any rate I believe so), who have spoken, that the creation of the Andhra State as a Part A State from the composite Part A State of Madras marks a full-fledged recognition and execution of the plan for the formation of linguistic States. Hence all these difficulties have arisen. Nothing of that sort of commitment had been entered into by the Government of India. The Government of India had announced that the whole question of the reconstitution of the boundaries of States would be gone into by a Commission that would be shortly appointed. But meanwhile in view of the situation that has developed in respect of the Andhra State separation from Madras, a decision had been made in respect of that only. That does not mean that the Government of India had totally accepted the principle of linguistic redistribution of all the States in the Indian Union. The separation of the Andhra territory from the Madras State closely follows the J.V.P. Report. This separation, I use the word ‘ separation,’ of Andhra from Madras State never forms part of the general question of the formation of linguistic States. Let that be clearly understood. That general question of the redistribution of the States on a linguistic basis is a thing for the Committee that is going to be appointed shortly, to go through in detail. Hon. Members should understand the principle behind the present Andhra Bill being discussed here in this House. It is to cover that particular aspect in our Constitution which requires (under Article 3) the concerned State Legislatures’ opinion thereon in respect of the Bill. That is the genesis behind the present Andhra Bill being discussed here in the Madras Legislature and Mysore also, for the States that are concerned are Madras, Andhra and Mysore. Let us see the Long Title. What does it say? I shall read it. It begins like this—

“ A Bill to provide for the formation of the State of Andhra, the increasing of the area of the State of Mysore and the diminishing of the area of the State of Madras, and for matters connected therewith.”

The wording of the Long Title clearly explains that the Andhra State is being formed by the separation of the Telugu districts from Madras. That is why I say this has nothing to do with the general plan of the formation of linguistic States, which is to be thoroughly gone into by a Committee. That is why I feel that we cannot go into the details of that general question. This Bill has been referred to us for eliciting the opinion of the House under Article 3. We cannot cover any more ground. For instance we cannot go into the

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question of the disintegration of Hyderabad or Mysore or things like that. Therefore, it is that I say Government are unable to accept the suggestions of hon. Members that we could discuss the question of 'Visala Andhra' also here by way of amendments. That is a thing to be left over for discussion in Parliament (and not here, mind you) after the report of the Committee I had referred to previously will be received in Parliament. After the report is received in Parliament it is perfectly open for hon. Members concerned in the House of the People to discuss that question threadbare. It is not for this Assembly to express its individual opinion without taking the opinions of the other States which are intimately connected in this matter. We have our own limitations. That is why I say the Government are unable to accept the amendments which cover far wide a ground. At any rate let me not be mistaken as though I am preventing hon. Members from moving their amendments. By all means, if the House so desires, let their amendments be put to vote. I do not stand in the way. But the only request I would make the hon. Members is 'permit us to withdraw our amendment' in view of the majority of hon. Members having not clearly understood the purpose behind our amendment. It looks as though hon. Members have not clearly understood what we mean by our amendment. In order to explain that only I had risen. Seeing as I do the hon. Members wanting to press amendments 10, 21, 36 and 47, which cover a field beyond our jurisdiction, the only course left for the Government, is I think, to withdraw ours. That is how the position stands as a matter of fact. Bellary friends have opposed the very idea that Bellary should even by interpretation come within the meaning of any amendment.

"Yesterday, Mr. Viswanatham wanted some time for them to present an agreed amendment on this boundary question. After all nights' labour he now comes with an agreed amendment (at any rate he says so) and at the same time he says that they would press amendments 10, 21, 36 and 47. Then what is the agreement they had arrived at? Amendments 10, 21, 36 and 47 refer to the border areas of not only Andhra but Mysore, Madras, Madhya Pradesh, Hyderabad and Orissa. How are we, members of this House, justified in discussing that question and surely it is not for this Assembly to offer any opinion in this matter without the respective State Legislatures discussing the same? I had already explained that we are not justified in discussing the same. It is for the House of the People to discuss after receiving that Committee's report, to which I had already referred. We cannot discuss inter-State affairs. It is for the Parliament to discuss them. The whole question would have to be gone into by the Committee that is going to be appointed. Let me now come to Sri Viswanatham's amendment.

1-10 p.m. "Mr. Speaker, Sir, if Sri Viswanatham's motion in the amended form refers to only adjustments that may be necessary in respect of the boundaries of the Andhra State, I could understand, but there is no necessity to put in 'Madras and Mysore'; if it is only in regard to the boundary that impinges on and is contiguous to

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the Andhra State, there is no necessity for it. Also he wants to introduce 'claims and disputes in respect of . . . ' whereas the Government amendment is with reference to disputes that have already arisen, which means that claims which have not yet even come to notice should be considered by the Boundary Commission. It may be that Sri Viswanatham does not mean all that I have read in this motion but it must also be taken into consideration because if the Government forward the amended resolution in this form, they will be responsible for re-opening the whole thing which would mean that the entire decision, the entire scheme and the plan are re-opened once again before the Boundary Commission. I feel that the Government of India would consider that this Government has over-stepped its responsibility and duty in making such a wide proposal. For my part, I would request the Speaker to allow the Government to withdraw their resolution if all the other amendments are also to be put up and I would like the House to give permission for it, but suppose the House does not give permission, it would be put to vote as it stands, but not with these amendments."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"With regard to the text I have given would it suit the Hon. the Chief Minister if instead we say 'adjustment regarding boundaries of the Andhra State with the Residuary State of Madras and the Mysore State'."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Even there more could be read. Men imagine that there is lot of gold in Kolar still and that is the trouble."

(Sri T. Prakasam rose in his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member, Sri Prakasam, spoke yesterday; does he want to speak a second time on this matter?"

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—"This is the second time that my learned Friend has spoken on the same thing and by way of final reply, he has said this, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"You took the whole thing into consideration last night and you asked me to consider it and I have considered the thing and my consideration must be expressed."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Chief Minister said that this is not a linguistic matter, but my point is that it is a linguistic matter and if he wants to say this now at the close of this discussion . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"What I said has not been understood properly by the hon. Member; I said that this should not be considered as the formation of an Andhra State on the ground of a complete linguistic re-distribution that misconception brings in the question of Visalandhra here. I say, Sir, that to the extent that claims have been understood, and disputed all these few years, they conceded that the undisputed Telugu-speaking areas in and of the Madras State may be formed into an Andhra

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State without going into the question of forming all the Telugu-speaking areas of India into an Andhra State. You may have a bigger Andhra State later on."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" It is on that point, Sir, that I wanted to point out to my learned Friend that the basis of the whole of this Bill is the statement made by the Prime Minister in Parliament; he stated that the Telugu-speaking areas must be brought into the new State that would be formed and for Telugu-speaking areas, so far as this Bill is concerned, the basis is one of language and that is how all these amendments have come in.

" So far as my amendments are concerned, I say that Mysore should not have been brought in here. The Long Title is wrong and no other State should have come in here because it must be a purely Andhra Bill. I fail to understand, Sir, how the question relating to Mysore could be decided by the Government of India or by this House? So, Sir, Mysore must be omitted altogether from this Bill wherever it occurs. My Friend says 'Mysore' must be there and the assignment of Bellary to Mysore must remain because it has been decided by Mr. Misra and it could not be reopened as it is final. Constitutionally speaking, Sir, it is a wrong view. An Andhra Bill must be a purely Andhra Bill; it cannot be a partly Andhra and partly Mysore Bill. I feel that we should proceed on the basis of the *status quo* before the Misra award; that I feel, is the only course that should be properly followed and we should not start with the assignment of Bellary to Mysore as an accomplished fact, saying that Mysore has been given away and it is final and nothing could be said or raised about it. That is why, Sir, for the last two or three days discussions have been going on for a Boundary Commission that would be appointed. I submit, Sir, that the whole thing has been brought into such a confusion by my Hon. Friend by saying that Mysore must be there for some purpose although we were not parties to the Mysore business."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Prime Minister's statement regarding the formation of the Andhra State has been referred to on the floor of the House by my old Friend Sri Prakasam and I shall read out the exact sentence to which he was referring—

" The basic considerations which have to be kept in view are that the Andhra State has to be established and that it should consist of the Telugu-speaking areas of the present Madras State."

That, Sir, is the categorical statement made by the Prime Minister. That is why the Chief Minister observed that we have got to confine ourselves to the Telugu-speaking areas in the present Madras State and it would be outside the scope of the Bill and of our discussions if we should deal with matters relating to territories outside the Madras State. As a matter of fact, he tried to clear the confusion which was persisting in the minds of hon. Member that this is not a question concerning the formation of Andhra State as a whole taking in all the Telugu-speaking areas in the country. It is not so because for the present it is to be confined to the Telugu-speaking areas in the Madras State only."

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SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" Not in the whole of the country, but in Madras State only."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, it is only with reference to the Telugu-speaking areas in Madras State. With reference to the adjustment of boundaries in respect of other States either on the linguistic principle or any other principle, a statement has been made by the Prime Minister that a Commission is going to be appointed to go into the whole question of the redistribution of the boundaries of the different States. The conditions which have to be taken into account in respect of this redistribution of the boundaries have also been stated. Therefore, there is no use now in talking about various areas which are either in Mysore, Hyderabad or Orissa. I am sure they will be dealt with by the Commission which is going to be appointed. In considering clauses 3 and 4 we have therefore to confine ourselves only to the areas contained within the Madras State. As regards the other amendments, one set of amendments are in respect of the territories which should go to form the Andhra State and another set of amendments have been given by my hon. Friend, Sri T. Prakasam, that the whole of the Bellary district should be included in the Andhra State. There are also certain amendments to the effect that the seven taluks may go to Mysore, but, in respect of the Bellary taluk, three firkas should be separated and tacked on to the three other taluks which go to Andhra. In respect of all these amendments, I would respectfully submit that it is now too late to ask that the whole of the Bellary district should be included in the Andhra State. It has been categorically stated that only the undisputed areas, namely, the eleven Telugu districts and the three taluks of Alur, Adoni and Rayadrug taluks of Bellary district, would go into the Andhra State. As regards Bellary taluk, my Friend, the Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda has pointed out how there has been no claim till recently to the Bellary town or the Bellary taluk, and that it is only a recent claim. It is not as if the matter stands there. Justice Wanchoo has gone into the matter and Justice Misra has also gone into this matter. Therefore, on the Government side, we cannot now agree to the three firkas of the Bellary taluk, or the whole of the Bellary taluk or the whole of the Bellary district going into the Andhra State. This is the position of the Government because we have to take note of certain things which have happened. Whether they are final or provisional, we have to abide by them. It may be that later on, either through a Boundary Commission or a plebiscite, the Andhra State may be able to get either the whole of the district of Bellary, or the taluk of Bellary or at least the three firkas of Bellary taluk. It is not a matter which concerns us now. There are some decisions which may be provisional but we have to abide by them. Therefore, any amendment which would suggest that these three firkas or the taluk of Bellary or the whole of the Bellary district should go into the Andhra State cannot be accepted by the Government. The other amendments relating to disputes arising out of border claims and the appointment of a Boundary Commission to go into the question of any area either

1-20
a.m.

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in Mysore, Hyderabad, Orissa or Madhya Pradesh, would, I respectfully submit, be equally out of place because this Bill is confined only to the territories which are now contained in the present Madras State. So, whatever reference we may make in regard to areas outside the Madras State would, I submit again, be quite out of place."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Sir, when Mysore was introduced in this Bill, it became necessary for our Friends to introduce other States like Hyderabad, etc. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'I cannot agree.') These are not really amendments, but only expression of our views. We are calling them amendments for the sake of convenience."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I am not disputing the right of any hon. Member to bring any amendment but, as Government, we cannot accept any of these amendments because they go beyond the scope of the Bill and we cannot be a party to that. I am making my submission only in this respect."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Sir, we have had discussions till now on all the amendments. All have been accepted and the discussions have been carried on on this basis. It is not for the Government now to say that they cannot accept them. They will have to be put before the House and its opinion must be recorded."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I am not stating that these amendments should not be put to the vote of the House. I am only explaining how the Government are unable to support them. In these circumstances, they have to be viewed only in this light. As far as the Government's amendment is concerned, as already stated by the Hon. the Chief Minister, if the House gives permission, I would like to withdraw it and if the House is not willing to give permission to withdraw, I have no objection to its being voted upon but we do not want to stand by that amendment now. That is all I have to say and I would request the House to give me permission to withdraw the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. the Leader of the House wants to withdraw the amendment. I think the House gives the necessary permission."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, we are after all only expressing our views here. The amendment has been put before the House and I do not see why it should be withdrawn."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I would like to know what the hon. Member wants."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"He need not withdraw it. (An hon. Member: 'The Government are not in need of any advice'.) I am not seeking to advise the Government. They are above advice and I am only requesting the Hon. the Chief Minister to consider whether he cannot accept my suggestion not to withdraw the amendment."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, if there is any desire that this amendment should be carried through, let Sri T. Viswanatham not want to change its wording."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Probably, Sri T. Viswanatham wants time to consider."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, there are several parties here and I shall have to consult on this side."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I submit that the question before the House is whether it will give the necessary permission to withdraw the amendment or not. We need not be discussing it for all time whatever be the number of parties."

MR. SPEAKER:—"May I know what the hon. Member, Sri T. Viswanatham, now desires?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"We shall not allow the Hon. the Leader of the House to withdraw the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will then put it to the vote of the House but before doing so I would like to know what will be the position of the other amendments if this motion is carried."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"They will have to be withdrawn."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, the contents of this amendment are different from the other amendments."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I therefore consider that it will be better to put all the other amendments to the vote of the House and take this up at the end."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"Sir, there are certain other amendments which may be pressed to a division which would necessarily mean a lot of time."

MR. SPEAKER:—"A division will take only about 10 minutes."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"Sir, it is already very late and it is very difficult for us to continue."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, with great deference to my Friends opposite or alongside of me, I submit that we should not indulge in such dilatory tactics. We have finished the discussion and we have only to take opinions."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, it is not dilatory tactics. I know that we ourselves are going to press for a division in regard to five of the amendments and I am sure that other parties also press for their contentions. The point that the hon. Member, Sri G. Latchanna, raised is that it is difficult to finish all these divisions within the short time at our disposal now. It would be better for us to adjourn now and meet again. It is not a question

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of dilatory tactics and I am sorry the Hon. the Chief Minister used those words. We are as much interested in finishing it but we want to decide conscientiously and properly."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I know that the other side is wanting it but they do not know how to do it."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, we do not want to rush through as the Hon. Chief Minister wants us to do. We would like to go carefully and as amicably as possible. There is no question of dilatory tactics and it is wrong to use that word."

1-30 p.m. SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"As it was said that voting would begin at 2 o'clock, several members have gone for lunch. Let us postpone the voting, Sir, to Monday morning."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not possible. We shall meet again at . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I must make the position clear. Some of the hon. Members want to press for division. Each division will take ten minutes."

"Even if the voting continues up to 3 o'clock are we to continue to sit?"

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Let us meet again at 3 o'clock. It is too late. We are very hungry."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"At the very outset, I wanted to point out that it would take a long time for voting and divisions. It cannot be finished within five or ten minutes. Let us adjourn now for lunch and meet again at 3 o'clock."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"You, Sir, said that the voting will begin at 2 o'clock . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let us come to some arrangement."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It entirely depends upon the convenience of hon. Members. Opinions seem to be divided. One section says, 'Let us now finish the voting and be free for the rest of the day.' There is another section of opinion which wants to go for lunch immediately."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If there is division, hon. Members will have to sit even up to 3 o'clock."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I wish to leave it to the House to decide."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is ordinary commonsense in all these matters that instead of discussing things we must do them. Therefore, I suggest that we proceed with the voting, and then if we want to disperse, let us disperse and come back at 3 o'clock."

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, instead of beginning to divide and then dispersing, why not we meet at 3 o'clock and proceed with division continuously?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"If it is only a case of the demands of stomach, then what I said is common-sense."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"It is as much a case of the stomach as of tiredness on the other side. It is also a case of some Members wanting to finish the whole thing now and be free for the rest of the day. My point is this. If we begin to divide now setting a time-limit and disperse to come back to divide again, I do not think that it will be a proper thing. I wish the Government and other Members will accept the suggestion to disperse now for lunch and meet again at 3 o'clock and finish the whole business by 5 o'clock."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"By this time, five divisions could have been finished!"

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"It will be proper and just to allow us to go for lunch now and to have another session in the evening."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will continue to put the amendments to the vote of the House till 2 o'clock, and if we are not in a position to finish the voting on all the amendments, we shall adjourn and meet again at 3 o'clock."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"It is almost impossible to finish the whole thing by 2 o'clock."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then we shall adjourn now and meet again at 3 p.m."

The House then adjourned for lunch.

(After lunch—3 p.m.)

The House reassembled after lunch and the voting on the amendments^a was taken up.

The amendments standing in the name of Sri D. Krishnamurthy (No. 9), Sri G. Latchanna (No. 12), Sri M. Rajeswara Rao (No. 13), Sri G. C. Kondayya (No. 17), and Sri K. T. Kosalam (No. 18) were deemed to have been withdrawn as the Members who moved the amendments were not in their places.

The amendments standing in the name of Sri K. Varadachari (No. 10), Sri T. Prakasam (No. 11), Sri Ijari Sirasappa (No. 14), Sri V. Gopalakrishnaiah (No. 16) and Sri E. L. Raghava Mudaliar (No. 20) were put and lost.

^a Vide pages 45-53 of Proceedings, dated 17th July 1953.

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The following amendment (No. 21) standing in the name of Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi was put and declared lost :—

Add the following proviso to clause 3, sub-clause (1) :—

“ Provided that the Government of India do take necessary steps to finally settle the boundaries of the Madras, Andhra and Mysore, Orissa, Hyderabad and Madhya Pradesh States, either by mutual agreement between the States concerned or by a boundary commission or commissions and that the districts concerned may thereupon be reformed accordingly.”

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus—

Ayes 122.

3-10 p.m.

Sri K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
 „ K. Appala Naidu.
 „ Bojja Appalaswami.
 „ Appa Rao Bahadur, Rajah Moka Rangayya.
 „ T. S. Ardhanaari.
 „ Y. Audinarayana Reddi.
 „ K. Bapanna Dora.
 „ G. Bapanayya.
 „ P. Bapu Naidu.
 „ D. Basivi Reddi.
 „ Chandra Kamaalingaiah.
 „ V. Chidanandam.
 „ P. Chinnama Reddi.
 „ D. Dasaratharamaiah Naidu.
 „ M. Doraikannu.
 „ M. Gangappa.
 „ B. Gangayya Naidu.
 „ Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.
 „ P. K. Gopalakrishnan.
 „ P. Gopalakrishna Reddi.
 „ K. P. Gopalan.
 „ K. C. Gopalan Unni.
 „ K. Govinda Rao.
 „ M. Hanumantha Rao.
 „ G. Joseph.
 „ M. Kalyanasundram.
 „ C. Kandasami.
 „ M. Kandaswami Kandar.
 „ C. H. Kanaran.
 „ S. Kasireddy.
 „ G. C. Kondayya.
 „ Pragada Kotaiah.
 „ K. Koti Reddi.
 Srimathi Thamma Kotamma Reddi.
 Sri Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur.
 „ B. Krishnamurthy Rao.
 „ R. Krishnan.
 „ M. Kune Rao.
 „ E. T. Kunhan.
 „ L. Lakshmana Das.
 „ T. Lakshmi Narayana Reddi.
 „ M. Lakshmanaswamy.
 „ D. Lakshmayya.
 „ R. Lakshmi Narasimham Dora.
 „ B. Lakshminarasu Raju.
 „ G. Latchana.
 „ V. Madanagopal.
 „ K. Madhavan Nambiar.
 „ K. Malakondayya.
 „ T. Mallayya.
 „ G. Nagabhushanam.

Sri T. Nagi Reddi.
 „ N. V. L. Narasimha Rao.
 „ P. Narasimha Reddi.
 „ T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
 „ S. Narayanappa.
 „ M. Narayanasamy.
 „ Asi, Neeladri Rao Reddi.
 „ K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.
 „ N. K. Palanisami.
 The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao.
 Sri M. Pentannaidu.
 „ T. Potha Raju.
 „ T. Prakasam.
 „ C. Pulla Reddi.
 „ P. Pundarikakshacharyulu.
 „ K. Rajagopala Rao.
 „ K. T. Raju.
 „ N. Ramabhadra Raju.
 „ D. Ramabrahmam.
 „ P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
 „ B. Ramakrishna Reddi.
 „ S. Ramalingam.
 „ H. Ramalinga Reddi.
 „ G. Rama Rao.
 „ N. V. Rama Rao.
 „ P. Rama Rao.
 „ V. Rama Rao.
 „ K. V. Ramasamy.
 „ K. V. Ramesam.
 „ K. Ranga Rao.
 „ P. Sangam Naidu.
 „ B. Sankarappa.
 „ K. Santhappa.
 „ G. Sattyanarayana.
 „ H. Satyanarayana Dora.
 „ D. Seetharamiah.
 „ N. Sivaraj.
 „ N. Sivarami Reddi.
 „ G. Sivasankara Reddi.
 „ V. Sri Krishna.
 „ M. Srungaram.
 „ K. Subba Reddi.
 „ C. Subbarayudu.
 „ A. K. Subbiah.
 „ R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
 „ P. Suryachandra Rao.
 „ K. Suryanarayana.
 „ Suryanarayana Raju, Raja Sag.
 „ G. Suryanarayana.
 „ P. Syamsundara Rao.
 „ P. Thimma Reddi.
 „ S. Vadivelu.

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Ayes 122— cont.

Sri K. Varadachari.
 „ M. Veerabhadram.
 „ K. Veeranna Padal.
 „ K. V. Vema Reddy.
 „ S. Vemiah.
 „ K. Venkaiah.
 „ R. Venkata Jagga Rao.
 „ Alluri Venkataramaraju.
 „ P. Venkatasiviah.
 „ M. Venkatasubba Reddi.

Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.
 „ N. Venkatayya.
 „ P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
 „ Venkateswarlu, Pillalamarri.
 „ K. Venkatnarayana Dora.
 „ Venkatrao, Saka.
 „ P. Venkatswami Reddi.
 „ T. Viswanatham.
 „ G. Yellamanda Reddi.

3-20 p.m.

Noes 121.

Sri S. T. Adityan.
 „ C. Ahmed Kutty.
 „ L. Anandan.
 „ T. Anantha Pai.
 „ K. Aranganathan.
 „ Ardhanareswara Gounder.
 „ S. Arumugam.
 „ S. R. Arumugam.
 „ V. Arumugam.
 „ A. Ayyaru.
 „ A. Ayyanar.
 „ V. Balakrishnan.
 „ B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu.
 „ K. H. Bomman.
 „ M. Chadayan.
 „ S. Chellapandian.
 „ P. Chellathurai.
 „ O. Chengam Pillay.
 „ V. S. Chinnaswami Naidu.
 „ Chinnathambi Thevar.
 Dr. G. Chitrambalam.
 Sri Ar. A. Rm. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
 „ D. Dasarathan.
 „ S. Deivasigamony.
 „ M. Dharmalingam.
 „ T. P. Elumalai.
 „ W. J. Fernandez.
 „ K. Gajapathi Reddy.
 „ T. Ganapathy.
 „ G. Govindan.
 „ A. Govindasami Nayagar.
 „ A. K. Hanumantharaya Gounder.
 „ K. Ishwara.
 „ H. M. Jagannatham.
 „ T. M. Kaliannan.
 „ V. K. Kannan.
 „ P. G. Karuthiruman.
 „ M. K. Kempai Gounder.
 „ S. S. Kolkehal.
 „ K. T. Kosairam.
 „ K. Kotra Basavana Goud.
 The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
 Sri P. S. Krishnasami Ayyangar.
 „ V. Krishnaswami Padayachi.
 „ Kunhi Mohamed Shafee.
 „ R. Kuppuswami.
 The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.
 Sri K. S. Lakshminipathy Naicker.
 „ N. Mahalingam.
 „ M. P. Mangala Gounder.
 „ M. Manickasundaram.
 „ P. G. Manickam.
 „ Y. Manjaya Shetty.
 „ A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.
 „ M. S. Mogral.

Sri Mohamed Salih Maraikayar.
 „ N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.
 „ M. S. Muniswami Pillay.
 „ C. Muthiah Pillai.
 „ V. Muthu.
 „ T. D. Muthukumaraswamy Naidu.
 The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.
 Sri P. S. Nalla Gounder.
 „ B. K. Nallasamy.
 „ O. A. Nanjappa.
 „ R. A. Nataraaja Mudaliar.
 „ S. Pakkirisami Pillai.
 „ L. C. Pais.
 „ M. Palaniandi.
 The Hon. Sri V. O. Palanisami Gounder.
 Sri V. K. Palanisami Gounder.
 „ S. Panchaksharam.
 „ B. Parameswaran.
 „ S. Parameswarappa.
 „ M. P. Periasami.
 „ S. Radhakrishnan.
 „ E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
 „ P. B. K. Rajachidambaram.
 „ N. Rajagopal.
 „ C. Rajam Ramasami.
 „ K. Rajaram.
 „ T. K. Rama.
 „ M. R. Ramachandran.
 „ A. Ramachandra Reddier.
 „ N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
 „ V. K. Ramasamy Mudaliar.
 „ A. Ramasami Thevar.
 „ R. Rangasami Gounder.
 „ P. Rangaswami Reddier.
 „ N. Rathina Gounder.
 „ A. M. Sambandam.
 „ A. Sambasivam.
 „ G. Samia Koorayar.
 „ E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
 „ K. M. Seethi.
 „ P. Selvaraj.
 „ M. G. Shanker.
 „ T. Shanmugham.
 The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty.
 Sri R. Siddanna Gowd.
 „ Sirasappa, Ijari.
 „ Somasundara Gounder.
 „ S. Somayajulu.
 Dr. T. S. Soudharam Ramachandran.
 The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
 Sri M. P. Subramaniam.
 „ I. K. Subramania Pillay.
 „ N. N. Suvarna.
 „ R. Thangavelu.
 „ S. P. Thangavelu.

3-30 p.m.

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Noes 121—cont.

Sri K. Uppi.	The Hon. Sri K. Venkatswami Naidu.
„ B. Vaikunta Baliga.	Sri Venugopalakrishnaswamy.
„ T. R. Varadan.	„ K. Vinayakam.
„ S. Venkatarama Ayyar.	„ S. C. Virupakshiah.
„ O. Venkatasubba Reddi.	„ K. R. Viswanatham.
„ K. Venkataramana Gowda.	

Neutrals 4.

Dr. K. B. Menon.	Sri P. Kunhirama Kidav.
Sri K. T. Sridharan.	„ C. Velukkan.

Ayes 122; Noes 121; Neutrals 4.

The amendment was carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Now that this amendment has been passed, what is the position of the other amendments? ”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ I believe the other amendments also will have to be put to the vote of the House, as certain amendments lay stress on particular points. The amendment that has been passed is a general one.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member should not take it as an amendment; it is only a view. But there are certain amendments which actually form part of the amendment that has been passed.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Some amendments will have to be ruled out of order and some will have to be put to vote.”

Then the amendments standing in the name of Sri V. R. Nagarajan (No. 25), Sri K. Varadachari (Nos. 26 and 31), Sri G. Latchanna (No. 27), Sri T. Prakasam (No. 28), Sri G. C. Kondayya (No. 30), Sri M. Hanumantha Rao (No. 35), and Sri T. Nagi Reddi (No. 36) were, by leave, withdrawn.

The amendments standing in the name of Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu (No. 32) and Sri P. Pundarikakshacharyulu (No. 33) were put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I am going to put the amendment standing in the name of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram (No. 34) to vote.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, some of the amendments are covered by the amendment which has already been passed. I submit that such amendments may be ruled out of order.”

The amendment of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram (No. 34) was put and lost.

The amendment of Sri T. Nagi Reddi (No. 37) was put and lost.

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, I want to make a verbal change in my amendment (No. 38).”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ If it is a verbal change, I will accept it.” 3-40 p.m.

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ The first four lines of the amendment are to be omitted.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, he wants to leave out certain words. The House having earlier accepted amendment No. 21 of Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi, this will be superfluous and out of order also. This has already been covered.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ This is not covered.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, this is a fundamental change. The operative part of the amendment is taken away. This is not a verbal change, and it cannot be accepted.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is only a verbal change.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Please allow me, Sir, to explain. The Government have already accepted an amendment and acted upon that for the purpose . . . (Interruption.) Every district is a disputed district. When I have raised a point of order . . .” (Interruptions.)

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ On a point of order, Sir. I submit to the Speaker that the question whether a particular change is verbal or not is solely within the discretion of the Chair, and is not to be questioned by any Member of this House.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the point that I wish to make is very important. Even the Anantapur district is an undisputed district in the sense of Chittoor being an undisputed district. In Anantapur, there are boundaries which are disputed. The very question of dispute was there in the amendment. The amended amendment is a very fundamental change from the original amendment. The first four lines of the amendment are sought to be removed now after so much discussion has taken place. The discussion has overruled this fundamental change. The amendment is sought to be made for the sake of voting. I think this should not be allowed. The amendment without the verbal change can be put to vote. A fundamental change is now sought to be made in the amendment, and this should not be allowed.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It is only a verbal change. Certain reasons have been given in the first four lines of the amendment. They are now sought to be removed. What we recommend to Parliament is only material. There is no material change in the amended amendment.”

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SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, here is an amendment moved by Sri Vinayakam. The amendment has been discussed, and it was before the Assembly for some time. At the time of voting, no amendment to the amendment can be moved. What is more? The Leader of the House has no business to make any kind of suggestion. Even a verbal change must be an amendment. I submit that everything must be moved as an amendment. No amendment has been moved to the amendment of Sri Vinayakam. When voting is about to take place, no verbal change can be accepted. This is my point."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" In addition to what my hon. Friend Sri C. V. K. Rao said, I submit that the omission of four lines altogether cannot, I say with due deference to the Chair, be considered a verbal amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" One word may change the whole thing, or four lines may be superfluous and therefore immaterial. We should not be guided by the fact that it is four lines or one word. We must see whether any material alteration of the amendment is made. I submit that there is no material change."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" If the amendment is not materially changed, as the Leader of the House says, it is correct. But that is not the case. The hon. Member has given so many reasons for the amendment. But the operative portion is being omitted now. If the first four lines are omitted, the material portion is affected. That is why I say that it is a material change."

(Some hon. Members were seen standing in their places.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have allowed enough time. Everybody has explained the amendment. I have allowed the verbal change. I am going to put it to the vote of the House."

The amendment of Sri K. Vinayakam (No. 38) as amended was then put to the House—

" That this House recommends that a boundary commission be appointed to examine the claims of Tamilians in the Chittoor district."

The amendment was declared carried. The Division bell was then rung, and the doors were ordered to be closed.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know who demanded a poll, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Some hon. Member demanded it. If nobody wants a poll, I take it that the amendment is carried. The amendment is carried. I will put the next amendment to the vote of the House."

The amendment of Sri K. Venkiah (No. 39) was put and lost.

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SRI L. LAKSHMAN DASS :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the amendment of Mr. Venkatasubba Reddi having been carried, I do not press my amendment."

The amendments of Sri L. Lakshman Dass (No. 41), Sri K. Ramaiah Chowdary (No. 42) and Sri G. Yallamanda Reddi (No. 43) were, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the amendment of Sri N. Gopala Menon must be put to vote."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Am I to understand that the House has not given permission to Mr. Gopala Menon to withdraw his amendment? "

SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, let me make my position clear. I find that amendment No. 21, which is a very clear and comprehensive one, includes practically all that is contained in my amendment (No. 44). So, I thought there was no use in pressing my amendment."

The amendment (No. 44) was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" Sir, I press my amendment (No. 45): "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" A similar amendment has already been lost, and, therefore, this amendment cannot be pressed. This is only a consequential amendment to amendments Nos. 10 and 13."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" On a point of order, Sir, can the Secretary to the Government intervene in the discussion? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" He is not at all intervening."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I see that the Secretary to Government (Mr. Venkateswaran) is suggesting something to you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Does the hon. Member think that I am taking lessons from the Secretary to the Government? Let the hon. Member first withdraw his statement."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" He has been standing there."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Does it mean that he is tutoring me? "

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I am prepared to withdraw, and I withdraw. But I must tell the Hon. Speaker that he was standing by the side of the Speaker."

MR. SPEAKER :—" He may be standing by my side. My clerk is standing by my side. But I am not tutored by him."

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"Now I would advise Mr. Varadachari to withdraw his amendment, the House having given its verdict on the previous amendments. The hon. Member cannot press his amendment now."

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—"I am not withdrawing the amendment."

The amendment of Sri K. Varadachari (No. 45) was put and lost.

The amendments of Sri K. Varadachari (No. 46) and Sri T. Prakasam (No. 47) were, by leave, withdrawn.

The amendment of Sri K. Varadachari (No. 48) was put and lost.

The amendments of Sri G. Latchanna (No. 50) and Sri Ijari Sirsappa (No. 51) were, by leave, withdrawn.

Amendment No. 52.

MR. SPEAKER :—"This amendment is similar to the one lost previously. So, I think the hon. Member is not pressing it."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"I am pressing it, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Does the hon. Member want a division on this? I want to know the opinion of the hon. Member Sri Nagi Reddi."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"I do not want a division, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Then, is he advising Sri Gopalakrishnaiah not to press it?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"It depends upon him. So far as I am concerned, I am not pressing it."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"May I advise Sri Gopalakrishnaiah not to press it?"

MR. SPEAKER :—"I think it is a consequential amendment. I cannot put this to the vote of the House. If amendment No. 16 had been accepted, this would be in order. But having lost amendment No. 16, the hon. Member cannot press this amendment."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"The amendment has been placed before the House already. When I press for a division, it cannot be said that it is out of order."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Where is it said that I should not consider it a second time? Now, I say it is clearly out of order." (Laughter.)

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The amendments of Sri G. Latchanna (No. 53) and of Sri P. Kotiah (No. 54) were, by leave, withdrawn.

Amendment No. 55.

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—"I am pressing the amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I have no objection to put it to the vote of the House. However, I wish to hear the Chief Minister on this matter."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"It is a separate amendment, Sir."

The amendment of Sri S. S. Kolkebil (No. 55) was put and lost.

The Government amendment moved by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam (No. 55-A) was, by leave, withdrawn.

Amendment No. 56.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"On a point of information, Sir. Are we proceeding with the consideration of the Bill clause by clause? In the morning, we were given to understand . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I told the House that we would sit and finish consideration of the clause. But not having finished it, we shall sit till 5 of the clock and see how far we progress."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"Will you, Sir, kindly take the other factor into consideration? In the morning we sat till nearly 2 p.m."

MR. SPEAKER :—"We can sit for one hour more. I am not going to make the House sit till 6 p.m."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"Important amendments are coming up."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—"May I represent to you that we expected that the House was going to be adjourned now? All of us are really tired."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The House has not accepted my advice. My advice was that we should finish the consideration of the clause and adjourn once and for all. As the House has not accepted my advice, we shall have to sit till 5 p.m."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"I thought it was dilatory tactics, this morning. What else can it be except dilatory now? It is generally considered that even when a Court hears the whole case and puts off its judgment, it is objectionable?"

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The request need not always be preceded by some insinuation from the Hon. the Chief Minister. He said it was all dilatory tactics. After all, the Bill has come here only after the dilatory tactics of the Government for so many months. So, why should we consider it dilatory tactics now? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will sit till 5 p.m."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The Hon. the Chief Minister is always characterizing these things as dilatory tactics. This is not at all dilatory. We know definitely that this is not his Bill, whatever may be his opinions. So, let him not suffer from that impression.

" Now, Sir previously we were given to understand that there would be no discussion. As such, we have not come prepared. If you insist that we should sit now, any important amendment to any important clause that may come up may be postponed."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There is no important thing."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Difficulty will arise only when we come to the Seventh Schedule relating to division of liabilities and assets."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, I move the following amendment :—

' 56. This House recommends to the Government of India that in order that the Andhra State Act may not in future be assailed from a constitutional angle the amendment to the I Schedule to the Constitution provided for in clause 5 of the Bill may be made by means of regular amendment to the Constitution provided for in the Constitution itself.'

I shall explain the object of my amendment. The passing of this Bill by the Parliament will lead to some consequential amendments to the Constitution. For this purpose, there is provision under Article 4 (1) of the Constitution. But generally any amendment to the Constitution must be made under Article 368. True, there is provision for making consequential amendments under Article 4 (1) (a). Here, as a result of this amendment, there is an increase in the quantum of representation in Parliament, that is, the number of representatives that can be sent by both Madras and the new Andhra States to the Council of States is increased by three. This comes under Article 368, because the quantum of representation is affected by this amendment. It cannot come under Article 4 (1). Our legal opinion is to the effect that this will come only under Article 368. If, however, the total number of seats is divided between these two States, then it will come under Article 4 (1). But the quantum of representation is increased to the prejudice of the representation of other States. This can be covered only by Article 368 of the Constitution. So,

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if any satisfactory clarification is coming forth from the Government, I will not press my amendment. Otherwise, there is no harm in sending it to the Central Government as our views, for their information."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is a matter ^{4 p.m.} of commonsense. We have to consider whether it is necessary to raise this point in this House or whether we can leave this point to be considered in the House of the People when the Bill is considered there."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The Hon. Chief Minister wishes to avoid dilatory tactics and that the Bill must be disposed of without delay. If this point was raised at a later stage in the Parliament at Delhi, it will delay the passing of the Andhra State Bill."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Articles 3 and 4 lay down the procedure in respect of the formation of new States. Indeed as a consequence to that, the scale of representation in each State and the quantum of representation may change, because for the first 5 millions there is one scale of representation and thereafter there is another scale of representation. But the maximum fixed for the Council of States is not exceeded now, because, the maximum has not been reached. They can have 40 more, but there is only an increase of 3 contemplated here. We are following the scale of representation laid down in the Constitution itself. As a result of this one State gets three more seats. Therefore, there is no point in the present amendment."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Anyhow, I am anxious that this point should be conveyed to the Central Government. I am not convinced even after hearing the explanation offered by the Leader of the House. It is true that the number fixed for the Council of States is not exceeded. But the composite Madras State was having a certain number. Any increase is likely to affect the representation of the other Part A and Part B States. Probably it may be an oversight. If this point was raised at a later stage in the Parliament, it will lead to further delay."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If there was an oversight and it was pointed out here, how does it save time? Ours is only an opinion and not a decision. It is for the House of the People to consider whether there was any oversight and take a decision in the matter. So our considering this matter will not save time. If time is lost, it is lost."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I shall then withdraw my amendment (No. 56)."

The amendment of hon. Member Sri M. Kalyanasundaram was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

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PART III.

Clauses 6 and 7.

(No amendments moved.)

Clause 8.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

‘ For the words “ shall be deemed to have been elected by the elected members ”, substitute the words “ shall have to be elected by the elected members ”.’

“ We are elected Members of the composite Madras State Assembly. Now a new State is being carved out. So that State must have fresh elections and fresh Members. If the present Members continued to be in the new Assembly, it will be morally and constitutionally wrong. We are being given life by the Indian Government at the mercy of the Prime Minister or somebody else. Whenever a new State is formed, it must have new Members. When the Provinces of Sind and Orissa were formed, the same thing happened. We are going to have a new State. Andhra State will not be an old State. It will have its life only from 1st October 1953. Before that there is no Andhra State. We are Andhra Members of a composite State. I submit that we must have fresh elections for a new State.”

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ For the words “ shall be deemed to have been elected by the elected members ”, substitute the words “ shall have to be elected by the elected members ”.’

The amendment was put and lost.

Clauses 9, 10, 11 and 12.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ There are no amendments to clauses 9, 10, 11 and 12.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Amendment No. 60 has been shown in the printed list as amendment to clause 12. It stands in the name of Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi. It is not correct. It is not an amendment to clause 12 and there is no amendment for this clause. It has to be corrected.”

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—“ Amendment No. 60 standing in the name of Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi has been wrongly shown under clause 12. It is an amendment to clause 12 (2) of the Seventh Schedule.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Probably, it is a printer's devil.”

Clause 13.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

‘ 61. For the words “ shall be deemed to have been elected to the House of the People ”, substitute the words “ shall be elected to the House of the People ”.’

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I repeat the same argument that I advanced for my amendment to clause 8. As we are going to have a new State, there must be fresh election, in this case also.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Having lost his former amendment, how can the hon. Member press this amendment? Further, his amendment has not been seconded.” (Laughter.)

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, there is really 4-10
no meaning in this amendment. What Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah p.m.
wants in his amendment is the sitting Members should be elected.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ He has got something in his mind but has put it in a different language.” (Laughter.)

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ I shall explain it, Sir. My point is that representatives of the Andhra people must be elected.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ There is no object gained by confusing Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah. What he proposes is that these seats should be vacated and a fresh election should be held. But the amendment reads that the same Members shall be elected by the electorate.” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Is the hon. Member pressing his amendment? ”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ I am not pressing it.”

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Clause 13 is over. There is no amendment to clause 14. The amendments to clause 15 are not moved. We shall take up clause 16.”

Clause 16.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Sir, I move—
64. ‘ For the words “ cease to be a member of the Legislative Assembly of Madras and shall be deemed to have been elected to the Legislative Assembly of Andhra ”, substitute the words “ cease to be a member of the Legislative Assembly of Madras and shall be elected by the constituency for the Legislative Assembly of Andhra ”.’

My point is the word ‘ deemed ’ should be deleted.

“ I want that the Members of the Andhra Legislature should be elected afresh from the several constituencies of the new Andhra State and that the present Members of the Madras Legislature should not continue there.

“ The popular opinion in Andhra is that the policies, economic development policies, and everything should be decided by the

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elected representatives of the new Andhra State. Members from the Madras Legislature have no right to determine the policies of the new Andhra State. There must be fresh election in the Andhra State. The whole political set-up there might change then."

Sri G. C. Kondayya seconded the amendment.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I oppose the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

For the words "cease to be a member of the Legislative Assembly of Madras and shall be deemed to have been elected to the Legislative Assembly of Andhra", substitute the words "cease to be a member of the Legislative Assembly of Madras and shall be elected by the constituency for the Legislative Assembly of Andhra".

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Clause 16 is disposed of. Clauses 17 and 18 have no amendments. We are on clause 19."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" We have disposed of many clauses to-day. We can take up clause 19 on Monday."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have no objection. But I must tell hon. Members that there is a slight change in the hour of the meeting on Monday. In the agenda circulated already it is stated that the meeting will commence at 9-30 a.m. But now it has been changed to 8-30 a.m.

" I adjourn the House to meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, the 20th July 1953."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 663 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 18th July 1953, page 577 supra.]

G.O. No. 774, Education, dated 6th April 1953.

[Education—Backward classes—Thiyyas of Ponnani, Palghat, Walluvanad and Ernad taluks in Malabar district—Educational concessions—Extension—Ordered.]

The Government direct that the educational concessions granted to pupils of the Backward Classes under the Madras Educational Rules be extended to pupils of the Thiyya community of Ponnani, Palghat, Walluvanad and Ernad taluks in Malabar with effect from the school year 1952-53.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 667 asked by Sri Y. Audinarayana Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 18th July 1953, page 578 supra.]

Statement showing details regarding murder cases in Rayachoti taluk in Cuddapah district during the calendar year 1950, 1951 and 1952.

1950.				1951.				1952.			
Detected.				Detected.				Detected.			
Reported.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Undetected.	Reported.	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Undetected.	Reported.*	Convicted.	Acquitted or discharged.	Undetected.
8	4	3	1	11	2	4	5	16	1	7	4

* Four cases pending trial, 2 cases of 1952 were reported to have been committed by hirelings.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 669 asked by Sri Pragada Kotaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 18th July 1953, page 25 supra.]

Serial number and name of district.	(1)	The total amount of share capital advanced to handloom weavers to become members of Weavers Co-operative Societies.		The total number of handlooms working under the Relief Scheme.		The total amount of working capital advanced to the Weavers Co-operative Societies (rounded to the nearest rupee).		The total amount of wages paid to the handloom weavers under the Relief Scheme.		The minimum weaving wages being paid under Relief Scheme.
		(a)	(2)	(b)	(3)	(c)	(4)	(5)	(d)	(e)
										(7)
1 Anantapur	..	..	9,640	1,805	..	2,49,980	..	47,415	RS. A. P. RS. A. P.	0 5 6
2 Arcot, North	..	..	8,475	1,737	..	1,68,569	..	57,538	13 5 0	0 3 0 for counts 20s. 0 4 6 for 30s. 0 5 0 for 40s.
3 Arcot, South	..	..	5,875	1,094	..	94,002	..	29,007	5 13 7	0 4 0 for counts up to 40s. 0 5 0 for higher counts.
4 Bellary	..	..	9,375	1,979	..	3,74,400	..	96,527	11 10 2	0 6 0
5 Coimbatore	..	..	5,845	7,301	..	1,94,850	..	94,305	9 12 6	0 4 0

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Serial number and name of district.	(1)	(a)	(2)	(b)	(3)	(c)	(4)	(5)	(d)	(e)	(7)
6 Ohingalur	..	..	..	49	..	5,600	..	842	0 6 0	Ranged from Rs. 7 to Rs. 8 as only a few looms worked under the scheme and that too for a few days, the average wage was so low. The Deputy Registrar has since sent up proposals for winding up the scheme.	
7 Cuddapah	..	..	..	1,523	..	2,61,300	..	49,516	10 8 0	0 5 0	
8 Guntur	..	..	..	411	..	20,000	..	16,082	8 4 0	0 6 0	
9 Godavari, East	..	..	250	150	..	9,750	..	257	(Recently commenced production) 0-6-0.		
10 Krishna	..	..	..	112	..	..	..	4,470	6 10 5	0 6 0	
11 Kurnool	..	..	..	741	..	1,14,403	..	34,645	11 10 11	0 6 0	
12 Nellore	..	..	250	707	..	1,34,227	..	10,139	13 4 0	0 5 6 for lower counts. 0 6 0 for higher counts.	
13 Ramanathapuram	..	..	3,825	827	..	1,36,283	..	26,220	10 9 2	0 3 0 for towels. 0 4 0 for dhoties. 0 4 6 for sarees.	
14 Salem	..	..	37,425	1,744	..	1,62,431	..	77,567	8 7 7	0 3 6	
15 Tirunelveli	..	..	21,775	1,135	..	1,94,309	..	57,655	7 11 11	0 3 6	
16 Tiruchirappalli	..	..	1,250	50	..	3,250	..	697	2 8 6	0 4 0	As the rate of wages under the scheme was low many weavers did not come forward to work under it regularly. In view of the slump the societies could not raise the wages. The average monthly wage earned by a loom was therefore low.
7 Chittoor	..	..	1,550	986	..	1,17,493	..	26,459	8 9 0	0 3 0	
8 Malabar	..	..	16,065	2,670	..	1,55,555	..	78,441	6 3 3	0 4 6	

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 678 asked by Sri P. Rangasami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 18th July 1953, page 583 supra.]

(a) Number of students—

(i) Studying in the Medical Colleges at Madras.	1,554
(ii) Staying with their parents or relatives in the City.	757
(iii) Staying in the Women's Hostel	166
(iv) Staying in the Men's Hostel run in the rented buildings.	323

(b) to (e) There is a Government hostel building for men students of the Stanley Medical College, Madras, where 308 students are accommodated. A Government hostel for the men students of the Madras Medical College could not be constructed as a suitable site was not available. The proposal for a suitable site for construction of a hostel for men students of the Madras Medical College is under consideration.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 20th July 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.

L.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Accommodation in Kurnool for locating the Andhra Capital.

* 712-A Q.—SRI N. V. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state:—

(a) whether any officers of the Government and Hon. Ministers have been deputed to go to Kurnool to report about the present accommodation available at Kurnool for locating the temporary Capital of the Andhra State;

(b) if so, who they are, and what their principal observations and recommendations are; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place their detailed reports on the table?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“There is another short notice question on the same subject put by Sri Pragada Kotaiah and I will answer both the questions together.”

* 712-B Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to place on the table of the House the report submitted by Sri J. M. Lobo Prabhu, Secretary to Government, Development Department, about the facilities and accommodation available in Kurnool for the location of the temporary Capital of the Andhra State there and state the steps taken so far to secure accommodation for the location of the Andhra Capital?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) to (c) This Government deputed Sri Lobo Prabhu, I.C.S., to visit Kurnool district and collect, for the information of the Government of India, the relevant factual data and to indicate what arrangements are likely to be necessary in connexion with the location of the temporary Capital of the Andhra State at Kurnool. The report submitted by this officer and the note thereon of the Committee of Secretaries have been forwarded to the Government of India. This Government is not in a position to place such intermediate papers on the table of the House here.

The Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 40 lakhs for the expenditure likely to be incurred till the 1st October 1953, in connexion with the arrangements to be

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made for the location of the temporary Andhra Capital at Kurnool. It has, however, been decided on the suggestion of this Government that the manner in which this amount should be utilized and the precise arrangements to be made should be settled by a high-level Special Officer who will be appointed by the Government of India shortly and who is expected to join duty very soon.)

As regards the report of Sri Lobo Prabhu, while it would not be proper to place such papers before the House, I am prepared to give all the necessary information to the hon. Member who put me the question. Although technically it is improper to place the report itself on the table of the House, I have given the contents of the report in a paper of my own, so to say, a note of my own which hon. Members may have if they like."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, after all an informal opinion has been expressed for Kurnool being the temporary Capital. Why is it that the Government are so anxious to spend public money to the extent of Rs. 40 lakhs on tours and other arrangements for establishing this temporary Capital, till Legislative sanction is made for the fixation of the temporary Capital? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I take it, Sir, the question is put to this Government and I say that we have done it at the instance of the Government of India. But I may add on my own account that if I did not do that, a different set of objections would be raised."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I ask the Hon. Chief Minister to place his note on the table of the House or circulate it? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I will give a copy to the gentleman who put the question to me and one copy to the hon. Member, Sri Viswanatham just now."

8-40 a.m. SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Is there any basis for the rumour going about that the headquarters of the Governor of Andhra State is to be located in the Non-Andhra area in Madras City? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is only a Special Officer that is now coming and he is not yet a Governor. Secondly, he comes here more to look into the matter and equip himself with information and it would be better that he is near the Secretariat. So, the Governor and I are making arrangements for him in a very peculiar situation. It is no question of Governor or Capital."

SRI N. V. RAMA RAO :—" Is it true that the Special Officer deputed by this Government reported that Kurnool town is inaccessible, unhealthy, subject to inundation, has limited scope for expansion and has inadequate accommodation for Government staff? "

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I presume, Sir, the question is about the merits of the temporary Capital and it will no doubt come up in the course of the discussion."

SRI PILLAIAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The Hon. Chief Minister has supplied copies of his note to the hon. Member who put the question and to the hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham. May I request him to place a copy of it on the table of the House for the information of all the Members? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I do not think it is worthwhile printing it. As I said, it is not proper to place the report itself on the table of the House. I have given my own note and if I am not asked to print 500 copies and supply them, here is a copy which any Member may read."

(The Hon. Chief Minister then handed over a note to the hon. Member Sri P. Venkateswarlu.)

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, what the remarks of this Government are on the report of Sri Lobo Prabhu? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" As I have already said, the Committee of Secretaries who are dealing with such matters have put their own suggestions into it and that report together with the report of the Partition Committee has gone to the Government of India. The Government of Madras as such have no remarks to make."

X-ray plant in King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

* 713 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Deep X-ray plant in King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, has been out of use for the last more than a year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) The Deep X-ray plant of the Hospital has gone out of order from 17th June 1952 as the tube was damaged due to wear and tear."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" What have the Government done to make the X-ray plant useful? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" It is proposed to get a different sort of tube and also some other parts. Indents for these parts have been placed and supply is awaited."

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Employment to handloom workers in Malabar.

* 714 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government have statistics of the number of unemployed handloom workers in Malabar; and

(b) what all steps the Government have taken to protect the handloom industry and to give employment to handloom workers?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) The Government have undertaken a relief scheme which provides relief to the distressed handloom weavers in the State who have been thrown out of employment due to the slump in handloom cloth trade. The scheme will assure the weavers of a subsistence wage and continuous employment and also relieve them from the burden of marketing cloth.

At the instance of this Government, the Central Government have reserved certain fields of production for the handloom industry including coloured sarees and a percentage of bordered dhoties. This Government have also urged the Union Government to reserve the entire production of bordered dhoties for the handloom industry only.

Arrangements have also been made to supply yarn at ex-mill rates for all handloom factories in Malabar district that are eligible to get not less than two bales per month and from State Nominees direct for other factories.

The Government have created a High Power Handloom Committee to explore and suggest measures for the rehabilitation of the handloom industry and for affording adequate relief to the workers.

The Government of India have allotted a sum of Rs. 1.25 crores to this State from the Cess Fund for being utilized on schemes for the development of handloom industry. The schemes are now under the active consideration of the two Governments.

The Central Government have decided to constitute a handloom Directorate with Agencies for Internal and External Marketing.

The Government of India have since approved a scheme, prepared by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Madras, for the appointment of Commercial Travellers in foreign countries and for opening of Emporia of handloom goods in foreign countries for the marketing of handloom products produced all over India.”

SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV:—“In view of the fact that the reservation of sarees and dhoties to handloom weavers will

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not help to relieve the miserable condition of handloom weavers of Malabar, will the Government consider the handloom weavers of Malabar on a separate footing?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The reservation has to a certain extent relieved their difficulties. About the problem of Malabar being treated separately, we would like to hear from the hon. Member what he would like us to do.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—“Due to the extension of the relief scheme in the Madras State, are the Government providing adequate employment to all the weaving families in the State?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“I do not say we are providing employment to all the families. But we are certainly providing employment to more families than before.”

SRI C. H. KANARAN:—“In view of the fact that the Members of this House have expressed that the problem of handloom weavers in Malabar is different from that in other parts of the State and even though the Government have been requested to go into the matter in detail, they have not done so, will the Government now enquire into the matter in detail and submit a report to this House?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The Government have made enquiries and the Collector of Malabar informs us that there are factories which are quite different from other factories in other parts of the State. The Collector has been able to make the factory-owners and the handloom workers agree to a suitable and satisfactory arrangement whereby the workers in the factories are paid a decent sum of money.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Sir, reservation of coloured sarees and dhoties will not help the handloom weavers in Malabar. Even the Ryan scheme did not give any help to them because it was impracticable. May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister will accept the main slogan of working classes that they should be given unemployment allowance till they get employment?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“Perhaps the hon. Member is right in saying that the reservation of coloured sarees and bordered dhoties cannot affect Malabar considerably. But there is no doubt that the Ryan Scheme in a modified manner accepted by both the factory-owners and labourers, and the Government has worked satisfactorily in Malabar. With regard to the question of giving unemployment allowance, the hon. Member may put a separate question as it involves a policy of the Government.”

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ The Hon. Minister in his reply referred to the appointment of a High Power Committee. May I know if this High Power Committee is different from the one previously appointed and if it has higher powers? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It is the same High Power Committee that has been working for over a year. ”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ In view of the fact that the conditions of the handloom weavers are deteriorating from day to day, will the Government consider the desirability of imposing a ban on the import of mill-made sarees and dhoties into the State or a terminal tax on mill-made sarees and dhoties imported into the State, to give effective protection to the handloom industry? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The hon. Member will surely agree with me that his suggestion will raise inter-State complications and it may not be desirable to think of it at this particular stage. ”

8-50 SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ May I know the [a.m.] number of co-operative societies organized under the Ryan scheme? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I wish the hon. Member puts a separate question. ”

SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—“ ఇదివరకు చీరలు, బోవతులు చేనేత పార్శ్వ మికులకు ప్రత్యేకించాలని నెల్సన్ గవర్నమెంటు తీర్మానించి, దాన్ని యిక్కడ ఎనెంట్ల ప్రభులు వెంటనే అమలించిన సందర్భములో మద్రాసు గవర్నమెంటుకు కొన్ని సూచనలు చేశారు. ఆ సూచనలలో యిప్పుడు చేనేత పార్శ్వమికులపై ఉన్నటువంటి గుడ్డల ప్రభుత్వానికి వాడకానికి కావలసిన గుడ్డకాక, మిగతా గుడ్డను చేనేతవారికి subsidy యిచ్చి అమ్మించాలని, నూలుకు గిట్టుచాటు అయ్యే ధరకుకూడా సబ్సిడీ యిచ్చి సహాయపడాలన్న సూచనలమీద, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఏమి చర్య తీసుకొన్నారు? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, I am afraid by the time the hon. Member came to the last portion of his question I forgot the rest of the question. (Laughter.) I may tell the hon. Member that the question of subsidizing the sale of handloom cloth is part of the Rs. 1.25 crore scheme that is worked by the Government of India. Details are being submitted by this Government to the Government of India in this connexion. ”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government have made enquiries whether the scheme has been successful and, if so, with what results? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, speaking generally without going into the details, Government have been informed that the scheme had been a success. ”

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Women and Children's Hospital, Kozhikode.

* 715 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many can be accommodated in the Women and Children's Hospital, Kozhikode, Malabar;

(b) what is the average bed-strength for the last three months; and

(c) what the Government propose to do with the old Headquarters Hospital building?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Two hundred and forty patients can be accommodated in the Women and Children's Hospital, Kozhikode.

“ (b) The average attendance for the past three months is as under :—

January 1953	...	...	...	...	346.58
February 1953	...	...	...	...	383.64
March 1953	...	...	...	...	402.5

“ (c) The question whether the old Headquarters Hospital buildings should be utilized as an annexe to the new hospital is under the consideration of Government. ”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ In view of the fact that about 80 per cent of the patients who overcrowd the hospital and who are suffering from diseases of a serious nature, are refused admission for want of proper accommodation in the hospital and in view of the fact that the Radiologist and his paraphernalia attached to the Headquarters Hospital are at present having their rooms in the Women and Children's Hospital at Kozhikode, will the Government at least now see to it that a maternity centre is immediately attached to the Women and Children's Hospital at Kozhikode? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ There was once a proposal to house certain special departments in the old Headquarters hospital. As regards overcrowding in hospitals, to which the hon. Member had referred, I may tell him that that is not an unusual feature. Only yesterday I was in Cuddapah where the Headquarters Hospital has a sanctioned bed strength of 100 but I found as many as 270 patients accommodated there. As regards the Kozhikode old Headquarters Hospital, it is now considered not worthwhile to repair the old buildings, in view of the high cost involved. The Education department is asking for the use of the old buildings for housing a training school. ”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that hundreds of patients are being kept waiting in the hospital at Kozhikode while at the same time the old hospital is being kept vacant? ”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There is enough accommodation provided in the Women and Children's Hospital at Kozhikode. The new headquarters hospital has been put up at a high cost with enough bed strength."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" In view of the overcrowding, will the Government immediately sanction the construction of blocks 5 and 6 attached to the new headquarters hospital, which are intended to be maternity wards? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" As soon as funds become available, the question of extension will be considered."

SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any memoranda from the public of Kozhikode for giving the old hospital buildings for opening an Ayurvedic college? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The Education department require them and the matter is under consideration."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" In view of the overcrowding, will the Government consider any proposal for providing additional accommodation in the Women and Children's Hospital at Kozhikode? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" As I said already, most of our hospitals are nowadays overcrowded. The question of putting up any additional construction can be considered only when we have sufficient funds."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, my question has not been answered. In view of the overcrowding in the hospital at Kozhikode, and in view of the fact that the Radiologist and his paraphernalia are occupying a large portion in the same hospital, will not the Government ask the Radiologist to move somewhere so that the space occupied by him and his office may be used for providing some more beds for the patients? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Sir, the X-ray unit must necessarily be provided in every large hospital, as it is important for diagnostic."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The Hon. Minister was frank enough to admit that there is overcrowding in our hospitals. May I know, Sir, whether there is any provision under the Five-year Plan for the construction of more hospitals in our State to relieve overcrowding? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir, a few hospitals which are old are under re-construction and extensions are being made in respect of some other hospitals."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Since the hon. Member Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi himself has put both the following questions and they also relate to the same subject, the Hon. Minister may reply to both of them straightway."

Number of buses plying from Kalyandrug to Dharmavaram, Anantapur district.

* 716 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of buses plying from Kalyandrug to Dharmavaram via Nuthimadugu and Mamillapally;

(b) whether there were representations from bus-owners of Anantapur district to give permission for some more buses on these routes; and

(c) how many times this subject was placed on the agenda of the District Traffic Committee?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Two buses are plying on the entire portion of the route Kalyandrug to Dharmavaram via Nuthiamadugu and Mamillapally.

" (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (c) I suppose the proposal was placed before the Regional Transport Authority, Anantapur, only once on 9th December 1952."

New bus route between Kalyandrug and Dharmavaram.

* 717 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether a new bus route was opened from Kalyandrug to Dharmavaram via Nuthimadugu and Mamillapally in 1953;

(b) if so, who were the applicants; and

(c) why the proposal was dropped at the time of granting the permit?

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

" (b) & (c) Do not arise."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Is it not a fact that the Government, because the shares of the existing company are being owned by a relation of a Congress M.P., allowed the company to continue and refused the request of the public in the locality to open a new bus route, to avoid congestion? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am not aware of the company or the Congress M.P. I am to say that the Government did carefully enquire into the matter and came to the conclusion that the route from Kalyandrug to Dharmavaram

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could not be called a new route as no section of it had been left unserved and as a matter of fact a regular bus route was there serving the entire locality. Moreover our enquiry revealed that the existing bus route was not overcrowded and as a matter of fact during the latter half of 1952, there was less traffic. Therefore Government had to set aside the order of the Regional Transport Officer for the opening of a new bus route from Kalyandrug to Dharmavaram."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" In the matter of granting of bus permits in Anantapur or elsewhere in the State is it a fact, Sir, that the Government encourage major capitalists and fleet owners rather than the minor capitalists and non-fleet owners? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The only consideration that always weighs with the Government is to verify the capacity of the bus-owners to provide enough seating accommodation and other amenities for the passengers consistent with the rush."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Is there any particular difficulty for the Government in giving permits for these bus routes freely rather than restricting its scope? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member may be aware that at the time the question of levying a surcharge on bus passengers was discussed in this House, member after member got up and said that in view of the excessive taxation, these permits must not be given indiscriminately and thus the Government should not swell the list of existing bus-owners."

9 a m. SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" It is not a question of issuing permits indiscriminately but here it is a question of indiscriminate neglect in the matter of issue of permits. Because only two buses are plying and the two buses are being unofficially overloaded, will the Government consider once again the issue of permits for more buses on this route and if they cannot, may I know the reasons why this cannot be done, Sir? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I said just now, though the whole route is served by two buses this particular sector is served by seven buses and no case of overloading has been brought to the notice of the Government. If the hon. Member will bring cases of overloading to the notice of the Government or bring in a petition saying that there is so much overloading the Government will certainly take action not only for prosecuting the owners but also will consider the question of issue of further permits on this route."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" Are the Government aware, Sir, that in cases where the buses are owned by local Congress bosses, the Police refuse to charge them for overloading? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am not aware of any such incident but if the hon. Member will bring it to the

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notice of the Government, Government will certainly take action against the Congress or non-Congress people, who happen to be the owners."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I hope the Hon. Minister is aware of the fact that on this route, not taking into account the particular sector, only two buses are plying and the people who want to travel cannot choose any other route because the number of buses is only two and so the needs of the people are not satisfied; that is a simple fact for which no report or enquiry is necessary. The simple reason is that a particular influential man happens to be the owner and the allegation is that permission for more buses is refused for that reason. So, might I ask if the Government will consider the question of increasing the number of buses without taking the particular sector into consideration? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Before the question is answered, might I hope that hon. Members opposite coming from the Andhra areas will not quote the long argumentations with which they preface a question, as a precedent, in the new Assembly? "

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The Hon. the Chief Minister is always trying to give us advice and we will take it for what it is worth? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have already stated the facts as lie in my hands and I am afraid that if I am to listen to the hon. Member charges will be made that I am partial to one party or another."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Will the Government consider the question of issuing a permit for one more bus on this route at least to avoid the accusation that the Government are countenancing or supporting the actions of their own partymen? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Under the Motor Vehicles Act the suggestion of my hon. Friend has not been mentioned as one of the reasons for which further permits could be issued; simply because the permit-owner is a particular person belonging to the Congress party, just to refute what others might say about it, we are not justified in giving a permit to anybody else."

Visit of Hon. Ministers to Malampuzha Project.

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

(a) how many Ministers visited Malampuzha Project since its inception up to the end of 1952;

(b) how many times the same Minister visited the project; and

(c) how many Ministers jointly visited the project and on how many occasions?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) Eight Ministers.

“(b) One Minister who hails from the Malabar district visited it five times, the previous Public Works Minister three times and a third Minister twice. The rest visited only once.

“(c) Three Ministers made joint visits. Two of them visited twice jointly. The third Minister visited the project jointly with one of the other two once.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“May I know, Sir, the total amount of travelling allowance that has been paid to the Ministers concerned?”

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

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“May I know if as a result of all the troubles taken by the Hon. Ministers to visit this place the project has been completed even now?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“The project is expected to be completed at the end of 1954; Ministers' visits do not complete projects.”

AN HON. MEMBER :—“What was the purpose served by these visits?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Ministers should get themselves acquainted with the projects that are being executed.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“The Hon. Minister wanted notice in regard to my question asking for information concerning the amount of travelling allowance paid to Hon. Ministers but I may inform him that I put a question for eliciting information in this regard but it has been returned to me saying that it is not a matter of public concern, which perhaps means that moneys from public treasuries can be spent and squandered like this. If he guarantees that my question will be admitted, I will address another question again.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“May I know if Ministers are visiting the projects in order to delay the completion of the projects?”

Applications for subsistence loans in Penukonda taluk.

* 719 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state what was the number of subsistence loan applications in Penukonda taluk when the Government stopped paying subsistence loans?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The number of applications for subsistence loans which were pending in Penukonda taluk when the disbursement was stopped was 2,800.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“In view of the fact that the ryots have been driven to bad straits now will the

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Government be pleased to extend and continue the grant of subsistence loans till at least the next harvest season so as to enable them to get on with their cultivation?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The Government will consider the grant of other kinds of loans but not the subsistence loans.”

Construction of a causeway across the Puthige river, Kasaragod taluk.

* 720 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any resolutions from various panchayat boards in Kasaragod taluk sanctioning contributions for the construction of a causeway across the Puthige river in Kasaragod taluk;

(b) if so, what is the aggregate amount so sanctioned; and

(c) when the Government will carry out the work and whether they will contribute the balance necessary for the construction of the said causeway?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) No.

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—“May I know whether the Government would encourage the panchayat boards which sanctioned contribution from their funds by way of financial aid to neighbouring boards to construct causeways and bridges which would also cover their needs, and would the Government contribute at least six times the amount so sanctioned by the panchayat boards?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“The Government give grants to district boards and the panchayats may negotiate with the district board and get on with the construction of their bridges.”

Labour schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department.

* 721 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member, Sri P. Venkatasubbiah, who put the question, is not in his place. The question and answer will therefore be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Labour schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department in the State of Madras; and

(b) the number of wells dug and the number of public latrines built for the use of Harijans in the State of Madras?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) At present 1,367 Harijan Welfare schools are being run by the Harijan Welfare Department.

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“(b) The particulars are not readily available. The Government consider that the labour and time involved in collecting the particulars will not be commensurate with any purpose likely to be served thereby.”

East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, Nellikuppam, South Arcot.

* 722 Q.—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the East India Distilleries and Sugar Factories, Limited, Nellikuppam, South Arcot district, are collecting Rs. 6 (six) per acre every year from the cane ryots of the Thiruvadi Anicut area, and if so, the reasons for it; and whether the Government have authorized them to do so?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

As regards the second part, the following are the circumstances under which Messrs. East India Distilleries and Sugar Factory, Ltd., Nellikuppam, collect a sum of Rs. 6 per acre from the sugarcane ryots of the Thiruvadi Anicut area:—

- (1) There is a wide belt of sugarcane cultivation under the Thiruvadi channel. Almost all the sugarcane grown in the area is supplied to the sugar factory for crushing;
- (2) The channel has to be cleared of silt and weeds by kudimaramath. Due to neglect of the ryots to attend to this work and with a view to keep the channel in good condition, the factory is advancing the cost of clearance and recovering it from the sugarcane growers at about Rs. 6 per acre. The clearance is generally done in the sugarcane cultivation reaches only. The payment is voluntary and is not forced on sugarcane growers who are unwilling to pay the amount.

In view of the answer to the second part of the question, the last part of the question does not arise.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN:—“In view of the fact that the amount is collected in respect of lands grown with sugarcane and there is strong objection against this collection, will the Government be kind enough to take on itself the work of channel clearing from the next year onwards?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“This, Sir, is a channel which has to be cleared by kudimaramath and so, the question of its being taken over by the Public Works Department does not arise.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN:—“May I bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the collection is made only from people growing sugarcane in that area? There are also lands irrigated

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with water pumped with the help of pumpsets. Will the Government give instructions to the Company not to make the collection from the lands irrigated with the help of electric pumpsets?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“I cannot understand that part of the question relating to pumpsets; even people taking water by means of pumpsets need water in the channel; if the channel gets silted up, there will not be any water in the channel for pumpsets to lift.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN:—“May I know, Sir, whether the charge is compulsory even though the water is not used?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“That is a voluntary contribution.”

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN:—“Why should the Government abdicate their sovereign right to a commercial firm instead of the Government themselves making the collection?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“It is a work that ought to be done by the ryots themselves and they should go and do the work themselves. If they have come to an understanding with the factory that the factory would advance the money and get the work done and get itself reimbursed by withholding a certain amount from the sugarcane bills of the ryots, I do not see any objection; it is not at all compulsory.”

SRI M. P. THIAGARAJA PILLAI:—“In respect of this levy Sir, representations have been made by the ryots concerned. Would it not be the duty of the Government to meet the cost of clearance from their own funds and not to impose a sort of second levy upon the ryots?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“The hon. Member knows that in this State there are many irrigation channels where the work of clearance is done by the ryots under the kudimaramath system. I do not think we can ask the Government to take it up in the Public Works Department.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU:—“May I know 9-10 a.m.
Sir, whether Government enquired if accounts are maintained by the factory for this purpose?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“No complaints have been received about this.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—“What is the total amount so collected?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“The collection is at the rate of Rs. 6 per acre. The hon. Member may make his own calculation.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO:—“Question No. 721 is a very important one, Sir. An hon. Member rose to put the question but Mr. Speaker did not notice it. Probably he might have been authorized.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ When I called the question, the hon. Member Sri P. Venkatasubbiah was not in his seat and no other hon. Member stood up at that time. So I said that the answer would be printed in the proceedings and passed on to the next question.”

House-rent allowance to the copyists in the Judicial Department.

* 723 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether copyists in the Judicial Department are treated as members of the superior services for all purposes of drawing emoluments as per G.O. No. 187, Home, dated 16th January 1950;

(b) whether they are denied the privilege of drawing the house-rent allowance; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative the reason for the same?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ (a) Copyists are treated as members of the superior services for purposes of leave and pension, under the conditions laid down in G.O. Ms. No. 187, Home, dated 16th January 1950.

“ (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

“ (c) It is because the grant of this to the copyists of the Judicial Department has to be considered along with the claims of various similar departments and the present financial position does not warrant the above grant.”

Shoe-makers' Society, Cuddapah.

* 724 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA (on behalf of Sri P. Venkatasubbiah): Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state the reasons for refusing to register the Shoe-makers' Society at Cuddapah as a Co-operative Society?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ Owing to difficulties inherent in the leather and tanning business, the leather workers' societies are not able to push through their products in the market. The proposals to register a Shoe-makers' Society at Cuddapah and in some other places were therefore ordered to be dropped.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Will the said Society be started as an experimental measure and will the Government see how it works? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ We have started some societies, Sir, and for the hon. Member's information I may tell him that we registered a society in Rajampet some two years ago. We gave a total amount of subsidy of Rs. 1,820. In spite of this help, the society could not function and it is on the verge of liquidation.”

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SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—“ In view of the fact that the Harijans of Kurnool and Cuddapah are very poor and since the Hon. Minister also knows the conditions of those Harijans, may I suggest that the assistance may be prolonged by way of more subsidies? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ I know the conditions, Sir, but unfortunately I cannot convince myself with regard to the successful functioning of the Societies.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation was referring in his reply to some inherent difficulties in the leather and tanning business. May I know, Sir, what are those inherent difficulties? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ There are so many inherent difficulties. If only the hon. Member could give me time, I would supply him with a detailed list. But, in the meanwhile, I may inform the hon. Member that the Director of Harijan Welfare has been deputed to study these difficulties and make a report. We are awaiting the report.”

SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that the Harijan Welfare Committee in 1948 recommended the giving of priority to Leather Co-operative Societies, will the Government consider the question of granting subsidies to such Societies wherever they are formed by the Harijans? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ We are aware of the report and we have given suitable and adequate subsidies. If the hon. Member is not able to convince himself with regard to the adequacy of these subsidies, I cannot help.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ In view of the fact that the trade is likely to flourish better in Rayalaseema because of the fact that a new life has been infused into it, will not the Hon. Minister now sanction the starting of Societies? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ I may inform the hon. Member that Rajampet is in Rayalaseema area and there we cannot function successfully. But if the hon. Member refers to the future, I will certainly look into it.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ In view of the inherent difficulties of finding a market as explained by the Hon. Minister, why should not the Society open a Sales Emporium in Madras City entirely staffed by the ladies? ”

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ The matter is under consideration, Sir.”

Jaggery Co-operative Societies in Anantapur district.

* 725 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state the number of jaggery co-operative societies formed in Anantapur district for the benefit of ex-toddy tappers and the number working in those societies?

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THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" The Doddaghatta Date Jaggery Production and Sale Society is the only Jaggery Production Society in the Anantapur district formed for the benefit of ex-toddy tappers and the number of its members was 24 on 31st December 1952."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" The report of the officers that inspected the Society was good and in view of that fact, will the Government consider extending the same concession to Penukonda taluk at least? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" Sir, the hon. Member assumes that the report was good. But the information available with the Government is rather otherwise."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell me, Sir, why in certain places date palm was allowed to be tapped for the manufacture of jaggery and why in other places it was not allowed in spite of guarantees given as required by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" In Andhra Desa, as far as my information, both official and non-official, goes, there is not much popularity for *neera* as people do not generally relish it and more so for the manufacture of jaggery especially from date palm."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are prepared to take the information from the hon. Members that this date palm jaggery is as popular in the Andhra area, as it is in Tamil Nad or any other area? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" That is a matter of opinion. Personally speaking, I have travelled in some parts of Andhra and I come to know that many people consider it *infra dig* to consume jaggery manufactured from date palm or from palmyrah."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" What is the average income per day that the ex-toddy tapper may get by manufacturing jaggery? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" Off-hand I am not in a position to answer because I have not got the correct average data. But from my knowledge I can say that the rate of income varies from district to district. For example, in Tirunelveli district the average income per day is Rs. 3."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—" Have the Government received any report regarding the Jaggery Co-operative Societies from the District Prohibition Committee, Anantapur, and, if so, what are its contents? "

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THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" Off-hand I am unable to give an answer. So far as I know, no report has been received from the District Prohibition Committee, Anantapur."

Government quarters for female nursing orderlies.

* 726 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state— 9-20 a.m.

(a) whether the Government have received any representation to give residential quarters for the women employed as female nursing orderlies, etc.;

(b) how many midwife trainees there are in Government Women's Hospital, Kozhikode;

(c) how many are paid stipends; and

(d) whether they have residential quarters?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) No.

(b) Thirty.

(c) Twenty.

(d) The answer is in the negative."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" May I know why some only of the trainees are given stipends and not all the trainees? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The number of trainees to be given stipends is limited."

Accident Reserve Fund.

* 727 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state when the Accident Reserve Fund was constituted?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Accident Reserve Fund was constituted in the accounts of the Government Bus Services, Madras City, in the year 1947-48."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" May I know under what circumstances the Fund was constituted, how much amount is available in the Fund and how much of the amount was spent in the several accidents that took place? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" In G.O. Ms. No. 2681, Home, dated 14th July 1948 the Government directed that an Accident Reserve Fund should be constituted in the Provincial Accounts relating to the Government Bus Service. It was ordered that adjustments to the Accident Reserve Fund should be made on the basis of the premium payable for a comprehensive policy of insurance.

In G.O. Ms. No. 4119, Home, dated 8th November 1948, it was ordered that the contribution to the Accident Reserve Fund should be made at the following rates on the basis of

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the premium payable for a comprehensive policy of insurance covering not merely third party risks but also passenger and damage risks.

Type of bus.	Annual premium for each bus.
	RS.
Diesel bus	586
194" wheel base bus	464
158" wheel base bus	356

It was also ordered that contribution to the Fund for the two years 1947-48 and 1948-49 at the above rates should be provided for and adjusted in the accounts for 1948-49.

In G.O. Ms. No. 2984, Home, dated 29th June 1950, the Government accepted the recommendations of the Transport Commissioner and the Accountant-General, Madras, and directed that the existing process of accounting according to which contributions to the Accident Reserve Fund were made at fixed rates be dispensed with, that the expenditure on the rectification of the damage to buses arising out of accidents be straightway debited to revenue and that contributions sufficient to cover only third party risks be made to the Accident Reserve Fund. The Government agreed with the Transport Commissioner that a sum of Rs. 2 lakhs would be sufficient to cover third party risks to be borne by Government."

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR :—" May I know how and wherefrom money for this fund is collected? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is not collected; a portion of the income from Government Bus Service is allotted to the Fund."

Irrigation in the right bank of Malampuzha dam.

* 728 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any representations including a resolution of the Malabar District Food Production Committee have been received by the Government regarding the irrigation needs of the people on the right bank of Malampuzha dam and if so, what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Yes. The Government have called for a report from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) in the matter."

Famine areas in Chittoor district.

* 729 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

- whether the Government have declared any taluk in Chittoor district as famine area;
- if so, which taluks; and
- what relief measures are at present worked in such taluks?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) & (b) The areas mentioned below are regarded as drought-affected in the Chittoor district—

Madanapalle taluk, excepting Madanapalle firka.

Vayalpad taluk, except Yarravaripalem firka.

Puttur taluk—Rayalacheruvu firka.

Chittoor.

Chandragiri.

Punganur.

"(c) One hundred and twenty-two Highways works, 58 Food Production works, 487 Minor Irrigation works, 681 Rural Water-supply works and 2 blocks of contour bunding works are in progress in the drought-affected areas of Chittoor district. Four hundred and seventy fair price shops are functioning. 'Rs. 150 subsidy scheme' to deepen drinking water wells has been revived. Two hundred and forty-two gruel centres are functioning. In addition loans are being disbursed liberally. Proposals for sanctioning of land revenue remission are under the consideration of the Government. But collection of land revenue has been suspended where remission will ultimately have to be granted."

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to say why gruel centres have been closed in Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Gruel centres cannot be run throughout the year. When agricultural conditions improve, certain gruel centres have to be closed."

SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI :—" Some areas, which are classified as 'C' zones, i.e., areas which are on the verge of famine, have been granted remissions and may I know the reason for it? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Some more concessions are being considered and they will be given."

The Cherupuzhathodu bridge in North Malabar.

* 730 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the construction of the Cherupuzhathodu bridge in Payyanoor firka in North Malabar stands now; and

(b) how much amount of money Government have already spent on constructing the bridge?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) A bridge of timber trestle and timber deck which was nearly completed was washed away by floods in the river, leaving the deck over

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one span and wooden piles undamaged. The question of constructing a pucca masonry bridge instead of the timber bridge is under consideration.

“(b) The expenditure on the work so far incurred is Rs. 25,115 and the Government grant drawn by the Malabar District Board is stated to be Rs. 15,752.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ When I put the same question last time, the Hon. Minister was pleased to give the answer that the construction of the bridge had already begun and that the work would be completed within two weeks. I went to that place and found that the construction had not begun. The Government spent Rs. 55,000 on the construction of the bridge and the bridge was washed away within two weeks after construction. Is it a fact that the Public Works Department mismanaged the whole thing and sold away the materials and that the Government did not take care to see that the bridge was constructed in a proper manner? The Public Works Department did not even fix the nuts and bolts, Sir, for this bridge. Such was the negligence.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is making a speech. Let him put the question straightway.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ I want a definite answer from the Hon. Minister as to when the construction of the bridge will begin and when the work will be completed.”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The timber bridge has been washed away, and the question of constructing a pucca masonry bridge is under consideration. The timber bridge was constructed by the District Board and Public Works Department Engineer.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Did the Government investigate into the loss incurred on account of the bridge being washed away?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The Department will naturally investigate and find out whether the loss is due to avoidable causes or not.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ My question is whether a committee not belonging to the engineering department will be appointed to investigate the loss.”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The matter will be considered.”

9-30 a.m. SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ In view of the importance of this question, I request the Hon. Speaker to allow a half-hour debate to-day.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Provided the House is prepared to sit till 2 o'clock, I have no objection to the half-hour debate. Question-time is over.”

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SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—“ In view of the fact that a number of questions have been left over the other day for to-day, and as so many questions had been left over to-day, when are we to complete the questions? There are so many important questions.”

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

Representations from the Harijans of Vadalakunta in Kovvur taluk, West Godavari district.

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

(a) whether the Government (Collector) received any representations from the Harijans of Vadalakunta of Kovvur taluk in West Godavari district complaining that the caste-Hindus of the village are not permitting the Harijals to use the public well (Rural Water-supply well) for drinking water purposes;

(b) if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Government proposed another well at enormous cost exclusively for those Harijans?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) The well near the Harijan colony in Vadalakunta village of Kovvur taluk is a District Board well and was not constructed under the R.W.S. scheme. No complaints have been received so far to the effect that the Harijans are not allowed to use the well in question.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) As the water-supply in the existing well was not sufficient for the use of the entire population of the village the erection of a pump at a cost of Rs. 1,000 has been sanctioned by the Collector. It is a fact that the well is proposed for the use of the Harijans. The cost is not however enormous as explained above.”

Agricultural farm at Palur, South Arcot district.

* 732 Q.—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Agricultural farm at Palur, South Arcot district, is working at a loss or gain to Government; and

(b) what is the amount of expenditure incurred every year on its maintenance?

THE HON. DR. B. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ (a) The Agricultural Research Station, Palur, is working at a loss in the sense that expenses are not covered by receipts.

“(b) The average annual expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the station during the last five years is about Rupees 47,000.”

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Grant of gun licences in Malabar.

* 733 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state how many applications were received by the Collector of Malabar from the peasants and the public of Malabar for granting permission for gun licence during the period 1952-53 and how many applications were rejected?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“One thousand two hundred and seven applications were received by the Collector of Malabar from the peasants and the public of the district for gun licences during 1952-53. Out of these 604 applications were rejected.”

Educational concessions to the employees of the Market Committees.

* 734 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether educational concessions granted to the Non-gazetted Officers, servants of the Local Boards and Aided school teachers are extended to the employees of the Market Committees constituted as per Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act of 1933; and if not, why not?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. As regards the second part the concessions in question were not extended to the employees of Market Committees as they had not been extended to the employees of similar statutory bodies like the Universities.”

Bifurcation of the State Co-operative Institutions.

* 735 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state what steps the Government propose to take for the expeditious bifurcation of the State Co-operative Institutions in view of the impending formation of the Andhra State?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“The question of division of the State Co-operative Institutions is under examination.”

Malaria Field Stations in Malabar.

* 736 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the cost of expenditure involved in maintaining the parallel Indian Team that functioned with the World Health Organization (W.H.O.) team at Ernad in Malabar in 1950;

(b) the number of people protected against malaria or benefited by the World Health Organization Scheme and the per capita cost of it; and

(c) the number of people benefited or protected against malaria by the operations of the Government of Madras in Wynad Malaria Field Station in Malabar and the per capita cost of it?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) The expenditure involved is Rs. 97,559-7-0.

“(b) The number of people protected is 63,000 and Rs. 1-8-9 is the per capita cost (excluding materials which were supplied by UNICEF).

“(c) The number of people benefited is 1,63,517 and Rs. 1-7-5 is the per capita cost.”

District Co-operative Central Bank, Cuddapah.

* 737 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to supersede the District Co-operative Central Bank, Cuddapah;

(b) whether there was a deputation to him requesting him to drop the question of supersession; and

(c) what has been the final decision on the matter?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“(a) The Board of Management of the Cuddapah Co-operative Central Bank has been superseded by the Registrar for one year from 26th May 1953.

“(b) Three Directors of the Bank led a deputation to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and wanted six months' time to set right the irregularities observed in the working of the Bank.

“(c) The request of the deputationists was not complied with by the Registrar.”

Checking Inspectors in Government Transport Service.

* 738 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) how many Checking Inspectors in the Government Transport, Madras, were promoted and how many reverted in 1951-52 and what were the reasons for reversion;

(b) whether the Government received any representation from the reverted Inspectors, and if so, what action was taken; and

(c) whether the Government have a Coach Building Factory at Chromepet, and if so, why it was that 30 buses were brought from Bombay, General Motors, Limited, in 1952 instead of building the body in the Factory at Chromepet?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Two Checking Inspectors were promoted and one reverted in 1951-52. The reversion was due to continued unsatisfactory work.

“(b) No representation was received from the reverted Checking Inspector.

“(c) Yes, Sir. The Government have a Coach Building Factory at Chromepet. The Government Factory was fully

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engaged with other work on hand and could not undertake the construction of the bodies on the 30 chassis which had to be done very urgently. The quotation for construction of bodies by Messrs. General Motors was also extremely reasonable and reports from users regarding their bodies were very favourable."

Scales of pay of the maistries under the Highways Department.

* 739 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the maistries under the Highways Department are whole-time Government servants of the department;

(b) if not, the reasons for not treating them as whole-time Government servants; and

(c) if so, the pay scales granted to them?

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

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) The maistries are on monthly rates of pay varying from Rs. 20 to Rs. 100 and there is no time scale of pay prescribed for them. Their pay varies from place to place as it has been fixed taking into consideration the prevailing market rates. The Divisional Engineers have got powers to fix the pay of the maistries up to Rs. 100 per mensem and also to grant them increments, ranging from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 according to their deserts.”

Kist collection in Kudligi taluk, Bellary district.

* 740 Q.—SRI K. KOTRA BASAVANA GOUD: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the kist collection in Kudligi taluk of Bellary district has been postponed;

(b) whether the Government have granted remission of land revenue; and

(c) if so, what percentage?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) Yes. Collection of kist due in the months of January and February 1953 has been postponed to April and May 1953 respectively.

“(b) & (c) Proposals for land revenue remission in respect of any part of Bellary district have not so far been received by the Government.”

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The Chethukadavu bridge in Wynaad.

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

(a) whether the Government have received any representations regarding the Chethukadavu bridge, spanning the river Chethukadavu in Wynaad Constituency; and

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

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Grants to Harijan hostels.

* 742 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether any suggestion regarding grants to Harijan hostels has been received recently from the M.L.A., Hindupur; and if so the action taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Yes; a reply has also been sent to the Member of the Legislative Assembly.”

Provision of tractors at Pattukkottai.

* 743 Q.—SRI M. MARIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to provide tractors at Pattukkottai for cultivation purposes in the taluk?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“There is no proposal with the Government to station tractors at Pattukkottai for cultivation purposes in the taluk. The working of the Departmental tractors in Tanjore district is under the control of the District Agricultural Officer, Tanjore, who distributes the available units between Pattukkottai and Tanjore divisions during the main ploughing season.

Steps are being taken to ensure that the demand for tractor ploughing in the Pattukkottai area is adequately met.”

Sub-Magistrate's Court for Vinukonda, Guntur district.

* 744 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a memorandum from the district authorities of Guntur to constitute a separate Sub-Magistrate's Court at Vinukonda; and

(b) if so, what is the action the Government have taken or propose to take?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The matter is under examination. Orders will be issued as early as possible.”

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Cottage industries in Cuddapah district.

* 745 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state the number of cottage industries registered under the Co-operative Societies Act of 1932, in the district of Cuddapah during the year 1952-53 and amongst them the number of societies that have received Government aid?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“The following three Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies were registered in Cuddapah district during 1952-53:—

- (1) T. Sundupalle Neera and Jaggery Production and Sale Co-operative Society;
- (2) Simhadripuram Tape Weavers' and Cottage Industrial Production and Sale Co-operative Society; and
- (3) Eruvapallam Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society;

None of these Societies received Government aid.”

Mayuram Government Hospital.

* 746 Q.—SRI K. R. SAMBANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of a ward at Mayuram Government Hospital has been stopped; and

(b) if not, what is the reason for the delay in its construction?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) & (b) In 1951 the Government accepted the offer of one Sri T. Lakshmana Rao to construct a maternity ward of 4 beds and the work is almost complete except minor items of plastering, painting the doors, etc., and provision of sanitary and electrical fittings. These works have been stopped for the last four months. The donor has been addressed by the District Medical Officer, Tanjore, to expedite the completion of the work.”

New buses purchased by the Government Transport Department.

* 747 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether any new buses had been purchased by Government Transport in the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52; and if so, how many;

(b) whether tenders were called for, for the same and if so whether lowest tenders were accepted and if not, why; and

(c) what was the cost of each bus, from which company it was bought, and what was the total amount paid thereon?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) No new buses were purchased during the years 1949-50, and 1950-51. Thirty-two new buses were purchased during the year 1951-52.

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“(b) One ‘Guy Arab’ diesel bus was purchased as a Prototype bus from the manufacturers' sole representative in India, namely, Messrs. Mahindra and Mahindra, Bombay. One ‘Leyland’ diesel bus was purchased after calling for tenders. The lowest tender offered by Messrs. Ashok Motors, Madras, was accepted in this case. Thirty Chevrolet buses were purchased from the manufacturers, namely, Messrs. General Motors, Bombay, without inviting tenders as experience showed that they were of good quality not requiring major repairs and that they give a better mileage per gallon of petrol than other models.

“(c)

Make of the vehicle.	From whom purchased.	Cost of each bus.	Total cost.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Guy Arab diesel bus.	Messrs. Mahindra and Mahindra, Bombay.	53,082 5 0	53,082 5 0
2 Leyland diesel bus.	Messrs. Ashok Motors, Madras.	50,187 2 0	50,187 2 0
3 Chevrolet buses.	Messrs. General Motors, Bombay.	25,053 8 0	7,51,605 0 0”

Admission into the Government Engineering Colleges.

* 748 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Brahman students admitted to the Government Engineering Colleges in the State in the year 1952;

(b) the number of Backward Class students selected in the same year for admission to the above course by open competition and by reservation of 20 per cent seats respectively; and

(c) the number of Harijan candidates similarly selected for admission to the above course by both the methods?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) to (c) After deducting the number of seats reserved for students coming from areas outside the State, 15 per cent of the seats are reserved for candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes, and 25 per cent of the seats for other Backward Classes the remaining number of seats is thrown open to all the classes:—

(a) Number of Brahman students admitted to the Government Engineering Colleges in 1952.	160
(b) Number of Backward Class students selected for admission—	
By open competition	21
By reservation	79
(c) Number of Harijan students selected for admission—	
By open competition	1
By reservation	32”

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Seasonal conditions in Anantapur district.

* 749 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any report by the Collector of Anantapur district about the adverse seasonal conditions has been received by the Government since 1st January 1953; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) Reports are being received from the Collector of Anantapur periodically.

“(b) Six District Board works, two Tank Improvemnet works, 53 Rural Water Supply works, 12 Minor Irrigation works, 19 others and one Upper Pennar Project work are in progress to provide employment. One hundred and forty-seven gruel centres are running at present and proposals are on hand for deepening wells and for supply of water by lorries. Proposals for remission of land revenue are under the consideration of the Government.”

Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore.

* 750 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state when the new block constructed in the Ophthalmic Hospital, Egmore, Madras, will be opened for the patients?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The new block was opened on 1st May 1953.”

Memorandum from the peasants of Madukkarai village, Coimbatore district.

* 751 Q.—SRI M. PALANIANDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the peasants of Madukkarai village in Coimbatore district, regarding their unemployment on account of the supply of clay to the Cement Factory at Madukkarai by lorries; and

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

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Yes, Sir. A representation was made to Government in October 1952.

“(b) The request was remitted to the Company for sympathetic consideration. But the Company regretted that since it had taken over the work departmentally, it could not utilize the services of bullock carts.”

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Relief to plantation, betelvine and coconut garden owners of Tanjore district.

* 752 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the plantain growers, betelvine growers and coconut garden owners of Tanjore district who were much affected by the recent cyclone that they should be given sufficient relief and loan; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken or propose to take in this connection?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b) A number of petitions were received from affected persons and they were all transferred to the Collector of Tanjore for necessary action. So far as the plantain and betelvine growers are concerned, the Government have sanctioned remission on the following scales in respect of plantains and betelvines:—

Plantains.—Full remission of water charge in cases where the gardens have been wholly or substantially destroyed.

Betelvines.—Full remission of water charge in respect of dry lands and of assessment and fasaljasti in respect of wet lands for the acreage completely destroyed.

In addition, loans to the tune of Rs. 50,000 were also ordered to be disbursed to the betelvine growers for replanting betelvine.

The Government have also issued orders sanctioning the procurement and distribution of one lakh seed coconuts to be sold at 6 annas each.”

Construction of the Ponnampara-Kutdoor road in Payyanur firka, North Malabar.

* 753 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state at what stage the construction of the Ponnampara-Kutdoor road in Payyanur firka, North Malabar, stands now, and when the road will be completed?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“The formation of the road from Ponnampara to Kutdoor was completed two years ago.”

Assignment of poramboke lands to Harijans in Malabar.

* 754 Q.—SRI E. T. KUNHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Harijans from Malabar to whom the fifteen cents land was assigned for house-site in 1952; and

(b) the extent of poramboke lands assigned to Harijans in Malabar for cultivation in 1952?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) Nil.”

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Representations from the handloom weavers of Vinukonda, Guntur district.

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

(a) whether any representation from the handloom weavers of Vinukonda, Guntur district, has been received by the Government requesting them for the assignment of the 470 acres of Koppukonda forest in Vinukonda taluk on the southern side of the Koppukonda tank for the purpose of cultivation by them; and

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

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) & (b) No such representation has been received by the Government, Sir.”

Probationers in the Co-operative department.

* 756 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the declaration of satisfactory completion of probation of the subordinates in the Co-operative department is abnormally delayed; and

(b) if so, the number of cases of delay for over one year in the cadres of Junior Inspectors, Senior Inspectors and Co-operative Sub-Registrars in the State?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) There were some delays prior to 1950 but there is no delay now, Sir.

“(b) There are at present, one case of Co-operative Sub-Registrar; 12 cases of Senior Inspectors; and 8 cases of Junior Inspectors, where satisfactory completion of probation has not been declared.”

Local Fund Hospital at Vinukonda, Guntur district.

* 757 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether any representation has been received from the District Board, Guntur, asking the Government to take over the Local Fund Hospital at Vinukonda under the management of the Government and if so, what action has been taken?

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

Siddeswaram and Gandikota Projects.

* 758 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are plans and estimates ready for the execution of Siddeswaram and Gandikota Projects; and

(b) whether those projects will be preferred to the Nandikonda Project and if not, why?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) There is no project now by the name of Siddeswaram Project. If the Member refers to the Siddeswaram reservoir part of the Krishna-Pennar Project, the answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The whole question of utilisation of the waters of the Krishna and what schemes should be included in the integrated project to be included in the Five-Year Plan is being examined by the Planning Commission and its final decision is awaited.”

Drinking-water wells in Wandiwash.

* 759 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether any drinking-water wells were executed in Wandiwash since 1950 and if so, how many of them are now in good condition?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(1) No wells were sunk in Wandiwash Panchayat since 1950 by the Government; but 12 existing wells in the Panchayat area were deepened due to adverse seasonal conditions and they are in good condition.

“(2) One hundred and sixteen wells were sunk since 1950 in Wandiwash taluk under the Rural Water-Supply Scheme and 70 wells were deepened. All of them are in good condition.”

Improvement to the Thalugai Bathirpettai Tank Irrigation in Musiri taluk.

* 760 Q.—SRI N. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any representation made in 1947 to improve the Thalugai Bathirpettai Tank Irrigation in Musiri taluk in Tiruchirappalli district; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken to effect improvement to the tank?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) No representation was received in 1947, but representations were received in 1946 and in 1950 for restoring 2 different tanks in the village.

“(b) The Government examined the cases in consultation with the Chief Engineer (Irrigation). It was found in the first case, viz., the Talugai tank, that it was not feasible, as the restoration of the tank would involve submersion of 100 acres of good paddy fields to benefit 160 acres of dry lands which were neither favourably situated nor were of promising quality. The petitioner was therefore informed accordingly. The restoration of the second tank (a private kuttai in S. No. 178) was also found not feasible since it involved the

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submersion of 20.36 acres of fertile tank-bed lands for new irrigation of an extent of 18.89 acres. The proposal was therefore dropped."

Sale of cultivable Government waste lands last year.

* 761 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent of cultivable Government waste land sold by Government last year in the State; and

(b) the total extent of land out of (a) sold to landlords, the extent sold to the landless poor and the extent sold to Harijans?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b) The information is not available.”

Elections to the minor panchayats in Guntur district.

* 762 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations by some Members of the Legislative Assembly have been received in January 1953 alleging gross and anti-democratic practices on the part of officers entrusted with the conduct of elections in minor panchayats in Guntur district, and whether the Government enquired into such cases; and if so, with what results; and

(b) what action the Government have taken to ensure free and fair elections in future?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a) Yes. The petitions were enquired into and the allegations were found to be baseless.

“(b) Government have no reason to think that elections to panchayats are not being conducted freely and fairly. The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has issued a set of comprehensive instructions to election officers to ensure proper polling. Drastic action will be taken against any election officer for misconduct in holding elections, if such misconduct is proved after due enquiry.”

Cauvery-Mettur Project Scheme in Arantangi taluk.

* 763 Q.—SRI MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a proposal to extend the Narasingha Cauvery C.M.P. Scheme south of Vellar in Arantangi taluk;

(b) whether the channel was dug by the ryots at their own cost;

(c) whether water was supplied to the tanks south of Vellar and whether water-cess was collected even though the channel was so dug by the ryots; and

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(d) whether the level is suitable for the supply of Cauvery-Mettur Project water south of Vellar and whether Government are prepared to give supply through the same channel to the villages supplied before?

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

“(b) & (c) The Cauvery-Mettur Project water was supplied to the tanks to the south of the Vellar river through the existing Korambu channels and through a channel dug by the ryots owning lands under the Ponbethi chain of tanks. Though the cost of digging the new channel was met by the ryots themselves, the expenditure on the provision of pipes required for supplying water to the tanks was met by Government, and therefore, it cannot be said that the irrigation in respect of the lands served by the new channel dug by the ryots was done entirely at the cost of the ryots. Water-cess was levied from them at the usual rates. The ryots had also agreed to the payment of the cess.

“(d) Yes, if the supply in the river permits it.”

Grant to Madanapalle Theosophical Educational institutions.

* 764 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the amount of grant given to Madanapalle Theosophical College and Theosophical High School for each of the last three years?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The amounts of grant given to the Madanapalle Theosophical College and High School during each of the last three years were as follows:—

	1950-51.	1951-52.	1952-53.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
Theosophical College	15,206	20,637	19,037
Theosophical High School	8,855	5,491	5,611

Fees for grazing cattle.

* 765 Q.—SRI L. ANANDAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have under consideration any proposal for reduction of the fees for grazing cattle and for cart-loads of green manure leaves in South Arcot district to the levels prevailing in the neighbouring district of North Arcot?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“No, Sir.”

Supply of community receiver sets in Tanjore district.

* 766 Q.—SRI M. D. THIAGARAJA PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the number of applications received from panchayats in Tanjore district for supply

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of community receiver sets, the number of sets supplied so far, the number of applications pending and the reasons for the delay in disposing of them?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ The total number of applications received from panchayats in Tanjore district is 138.

The number of sets supplied so far is 90.

The number of sets yet to be installed is 48.

There is considerable demand from other parts of the State which has also to be satisfied.”

Shifting of the Subdivisional Officer's (Judicial) Court from Yellamanchili in Visakhapatnam.

* 767 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMESAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether there are any proposals from the Judicial District Magistrate, Visakhapatnam, on the subject of shifting the Subdivisional Officer's (Judicial) Court from Yellamanchili to Chodavaram and if not, whether the Government would be pleased to call for a report from him on the subject?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ No such proposal has so far been received from the District Magistrate, Visakhapatnam. Location of Courts of Magistrates is now primarily a matter for the High Court to consider, and Government do not consider it appropriate to call for a report in the matter.”

Pattas to inam ryots in Madapuram village, Tirunelveli district.

* 768 Q.—SRI M. G. SHANKER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the inam ryots of Madapuram village, Tirunelveli district, have applied for the grant of pattas for the inam lands they are cultivating;

(b) if so, whether they have been granted pattas;

(c) if not, the reasons for the same;

(d) whether the inam ryots have made any representation for the reduction of the rent;

(e) if so, what action has been taken on it; and

(f) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) to (c) No petition purporting to be from the ryots of Madapuram village has been received by the Government. They however received petitions from Sri A. S. Kuppuswami Iyer, President, Inam Ryots' Association, Tirunelveli, in which he requested that Madapuram village might be taken over under the Abolition Act and that the title to ryotwari pattas

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for all the lands and trees in the village might be decided by the Settlement Officer appointed under that Act. The village was taken over under the Abolition Act recently on 27th May 1953 and action under the Act is being taken.

“ (d) to (f) No such representation has been received by the Government.”

Gruel centres in Kovvur and Polavaram taluks, West Godavari district.

* 769 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any official information that gruel centres have been started at Gopalapuram of Kovvur taluk (West Godavari district) by private individuals to relieve the distressed; and

(b) if so, whether the Government propose to start gruel centres at some places in Kovvur and Polavaram taluks of West Godavari district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) The Government have no information.

“ (b) No.”

House-tax in Vijayavada.

* 770 Q.—T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Vijayavada Municipal Council has passed a resolution to the effect that all the houses which come under a monthly rental value of Rs. 35 or below should be exempted from taxation;

(b) if so, whether the Government have considered the above proposal; and

(c) what the Government propose to do in this respect?

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

“ (b) Yes.

“ (c) The request of the Municipal Council was negatived as section 83 (5) of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920, permits municipal councils to exempt any building or land from property tax only where the annual value does not exceed Rs. 15.”

Residential scholarships to Harijan students in Coimbatore district.

* 771 Q.—SRI P. G. MANICKAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Harijan students (boys and girls) studying in the Elementary Schools, Middle Schools and High Schools in the Coimbatore district; and

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(b) whether the Government take steps through the Education department to sanction residential scholarships to all the students referred to in (a)?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The particulars are not readily available. They have to be gathered and compiled from each school in the district. The work will involve considerable time and labour and will not be commensurate with the purpose served.

(b) Residential scholarships to the students belonging to the eligible communities are sanctioned by the Harijan Welfare Department only from Form I and above. The scholarships are sanctioned to the deserving students subject to the Budget allotment. It will not be possible for the Government to sanction residential scholarships to all the students who apply for it.”

Representations from the Guntur Tobacco Marketing Committee.

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

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government from the Guntur Tobacco Marketing Committee stating that the public auction scheme introduced by the Government in Mangalagiri, Guntur and Tadikonda centres has not been helpful to the tobacco growers of those centres due to the non-co-operation of the Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company which is the biggest purchaser of Virginia tobacco grown in those centres;

(b) if so, what steps were taken by the Government;

(c) what financial help has been given to the Marketing Committee for constructing godowns and auction floors; and

(d) whether the Government propose to extend the public auction scheme to all the centres where Virginia tobacco is grown?

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

The Guntur Market Committee requested that steps might be taken to persuade the major companies dealing in tobacco to purchase in the market yards established by the Market Committee at least such quantities of tobacco as they were purchasing in their own depots situated outside the restricted areas of the market yards during this season.

“(b) The Government do not have the power under the Madras Commercial Crops Markets Act or Rules to compel the companies to make purchases in the Committee's market yards as suggested by the Committee.

“(c) The Government have sanctioned loans and also subsidies for the construction of godowns and auction floors to the Guntur Market Committee whenever it stood in need of such help.

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“(d) There is no such proposal at present. The Government will examine proposals in this regard as and when the Market Committees concerned submit them.”

Bus service in Vijayavada Municipality.

* 773 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether a resolution passed by the Vijayavada Municipal Council to the effect that the city bus service of Vijayavada should be taken over and run by the Municipality has been received; and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“Yes. The proposal of the Municipal Council to operate city service buses departmentally was not approved, as it was considered doubtful whether the Municipal Council could successfully compete with private bus operators unless it was enabled to run bus services on monopolistic basis.”

Representations from the Harijans of Bhavani taluk.

* 774 Q.—SRI P. G. MANICKAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations stating that a number of Harijan cheris within the Gobichettipalayam and Bhavani taluks situated on the banks of the River Bhavani have no drinking-water wells, and burial-grounds; and

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

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Investigation of the schemes proposed by Panchayat Boards.

* 775 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the public that in the case of schemes proposed by Panchayat Boards, the Public Works department has been making inordinate delay in investigating them; and

(b) what steps Government have taken to prevent such delay?

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

“(b) The Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards has under orders of Government appointed one common engineering supervisor for panchayat works in each district. The supervisor for Coimbatore district will also attend to the works of the panchayats in the Nilgiris district. It is

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hoped that there will be no delay in the preparation of plans and estimates for panchayat works in future. More overseers will be so appointed as hands become available."

*Representations from the handloom weavers of
Challapalli village, Krishna district.*

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

(a) whether any representation from the handloom weavers of Challapalli village in Krishna district has been received by the Government requesting them to grant them lands in Chintalathota and Parvathammathota for the purpose of sizing and for their house-sites; and

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

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The proposal is under consideration.”

*Opening of a District Munsif's Court at Pattambi,
South Malabar.*

* 777 Q.—SRI K. M. SEETHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been received by the Government for the opening of a District Munsif's Court at Pattambi in South Malabar; and

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

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The Government have carefully examined the matter in consultation with the High Court and have decided that there is no case for the opening of a District Munsif's Court at Pattambi.”

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

**II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *re* POLICE FIRING IN
DALMIAPURAM, ETC.**

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—“I would like to know when the adjournment motion will be taken up.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“It will be taken up to-morrow.”

SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—“Sir, as far as the unfortunate incident in Dalmiapuram is concerned, I read from the papers that an enquiry is to be conducted by the District Magistrate, whom I hold partly responsible for the shooting incident. The submission that we have to make will become useless.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“There is no motion before the House now for the hon. Member to speak on.”

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SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM :—“I want the discussion to be taken up to-day.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“It has already been decided to take up the motion to-morrow between 4 and 6 p.m. I have also informed your leader. Because the Leader of the Opposition is not here, it will be taken up to-morrow.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“Sir, if the postponement is due to the absence of the Leader of the Opposition, my submission is that it need not be postponed to to-morrow.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“I told all hon. Members who have given notice of this motion, and all leaders of parties and the Leader of the Opposition that the adjournment motion will be taken up to-morrow between 4 and 6 p.m.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“Sir, the Leader of the Opposition will be arriving here before 12 noon.”

SRI T. SHANMUGHAM :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, I rise on a point of order. பிரேரணையை இன்றைக்கு விவாதத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்வதாக ஏற்கனவே சொல்லியிருக்கிறீர்கள். ஆனால், இப்பொழுது இதை விவாதத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாமல், நாளைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாமென்று சொல்லுகிறீர்கள், அது ஏன் என்று கேட்கிறேன்?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“சட்ட சபை விதிகள் என்னசொல்கிறதென்றால், கவர்ன்மென்ட் மெம்பரையும் கலந்துகொண்டு, ஒரு நாளை நிர்ணயிக்க வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. இதற்கு வேண்டிய தகவல்களைச் சேகரிப்பதற்கு நாளைவரை அவகாசம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகையால் இது நாளைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப்படும். யார் யார் நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்களோ, அவர்களுக்கும் இதைத் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறேன். அவர்களும் இதற்கு சம்மதித்து இருக்கிறார்கள்.”

SRI T. SHANMUGHAM :—“நாளைக்காவது இதை நிச்சயமாக எடுத்துக் கொள்வீர்களா?”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Sir, may I submit to the House that we need not get unnecessarily excited about this. The simple position is this. I am perfectly ready to go on with the adjournment motion as far as it can be dealt with in the present circumstances, which I have already explained. There is a committee sitting and if Members do not prejudice that enquiry, I have no objection. But we will have to deal with it in a very unsatisfactory manner. If it is wanted, I am quite willing to participate and do what I can in the circumstances. But the present question is only a limited one. We have already issued summonses for the meeting of the Council at 4 p.m. to-day. We cannot in advance postpone that or leave it unattended to. I have necessarily to be there, and I have to be here also for the adjournment motion. Therefore I say that the least that we can do is to have it not to-day. At the Council meeting to-day, I can tell the Chairman of the Council and adjust the programme. The adjournment motion can be taken up to-morrow. But yet if the Leader of the Opposition arrives by that time, and considers the situation with reference to the

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enquiry going on and agrees to have the discussion a few days later, i.e., after the Andhra Bill debate is over, I shall be much gladder. But I am quite ready to take it up to-morrow."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Some Members of the Opposition are anxious to have the discussion, if possible, to-day itself. The Hon. the Chief Minister's objection can be overcome in this way. We can have a debate to-day between 12 noon and 2 p.m. We shall sit till 2 o'clock."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We shall now pass on to the next item of business."

III.—PRIVILEGE MOTION—ALLEGED ARREST AND DETENTION OF SRI N. K. PALANISWAMI, M.L.A.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. the Chief Minister wants to say something on the privilege motion of Sri K. P. Gopalan. Then I will hear what the hon. Member, Sri K. P. Gopalan, has to say. The Hon. the Chief Minister will now make his statement."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The issue raised now relates to a question of privilege on behalf of Sri N. K. Palaniswami, a Member of this House. I have, as promised, enquired and got a report about the actual facts of the case, as far as I could gather. (It is now understood that on the occasion of my visit to Arachalur in the Coimbatore district on the 17th May 1953 for distribution of lands gifted to Bhoodan authorities, Sri N. K. Palaniswami, M.L.A., wished to lead a deputation of about 150 persons for the ventilation of certain grievances. The persons were collected at Veerappampalayam and were being led to Arachalur. Sri Palaniswami must have known that it would ordinarily not be possible for me to alter my previously announced and tightly packed programme and receive a deputation of that kind without prior appointment. It was the duty of the executive authorities of the Coimbatore district to ensure the completion of the Chief Minister's tour programme without interruption. It appears from the report of the District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, that the Police had information that, if the so-called deputationists were allowed to reach Arachalur in time for the meeting at which the lands were due to be distributed, unpleasant incidents might occur. The Police therefore arrested the leaders of the march at Veerappampalayam—not Sri Palaniswami. Sri Palaniswami says that the behaviour of the Police towards the persons who were arrested was brutal. The allegation is not true but even if that allegation be taken to be true, no question of breach of parliamentary privilege would arise. He was not one of the persons who were arrested at that time, and was not present with them then.)"

" Sri Palaniswami says that he interviewed the District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, and that during the interview, he was arrested by an Inspector of Police and taken to the Police station and detained there till 12 noon.

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" The District Superintendent of Police, Coimbatore, reports that Sri Palaniswami was not arrested or detained. Sri Palaniswami's letter makes it appear that the alleged interview with the District Superintendent of Police and the alleged arrest were before the arrival of the Chief Minister at Arachalur. The District Superintendent of Police denies that he saw Sri Palaniswami that day before the Chief Minister's arrival at Arachalur. The District Superintendent of Police escorted the Chief Minister from Erode to Arachalur. *Prima facie*, therefore, Sri Palaniswami's statement of an interview with the District Superintendent of Police in the course of which he was arrested appears to be due to defective recollection of the facts. He has not made any complaint to the local magistrate or courts on this subject of alleged wrongful confinement. If the M.L.A. happened to be near and had desired to see me himself, in spite of there being no previous appointment, I would have somehow found time to oblige him. There does not appear to be any case of breach of privilege for investigation by the House or by a Committee of the House. A House of Commons paper has been recently circulated by the Speaker about the very restricted scope of privilege."

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Sir, it is a very serious matter to arrest a Member of the Legislative Assembly and detain him in jail. (Interruption.) It is really serious to keep him in Police custody and prevent him from giving the memorandum to the Hon. the Chief Minister. The hon Member, Sri N. K. Palaniswami, is here. I appeal to the Hon. Speaker to give him time to explain the matter and give further details, if necessary. 9-40 a.m."

" Now, from the statement of the Hon. the Chief Minister I understood that the time for giving the memorandum was not fixed. If it was true, the Police officers should have told the hon. Member that the time had not been fixed. Instead of that, the Deputy Superintendent of Police and the Assistant Superintendent of Police arrested him and detained him. In this connection, I am thankful to the Hon. Speaker for having circulated among the Members of the House a note regarding Captain Ramsay's case. I hold the view that the present case involves a question of privilege. I shall explain why I consider it so. In Captain Ramsay's case it was emphasised that ' the fact that the Executive is now responsible to Parliament and that powers such as those in question in this case can only be exercised if conferred by Parliament itself, is relevant when considering general statements such as that quoted from Blackstone made at the time of or in relation to that conflict '. But, Sir, the present position in India is quite different. Our Constitution is different. In our country the Executive is not responsible to the Legislature. It will be apparent if you read Articles 154, 163 and 164 in the Constitution. Now, in our country, in the Parliament and in the Legislative Assemblies, the struggle is between the Legislature on the one side and the Executive on the other side. The proceedings of this House will amply testify to this statement. Suppose an

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hon. Member wants to get information from the Government, the Government can refuse to give the information on the ground that it is confidential and that they are not bound to answer. The privilege of the House is intended to protect the Members. Now, I shall quote from the Hon. Speaker's circular—

‘ Privilege of Parliament was principally established in order to protect its Members not only from being molested by their fellow-subject, but also, more especially from being oppressed by the power of the Crown.’ ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member is misquoting me. Wherever it suits him, he quotes.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ That is why I said that the conditions in our country were quite different.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member should know that the privileges we enjoy are the privileges enjoyed by the House of Commons. Let him go through Article 194 (2) of the Constitution.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ There is a difference.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ There is no difference.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ When England was ruled by the King, the King had extraordinary powers. Now, when the Executive is subordinate to Parliament, the position is different. Therefore, I submit that protection ‘ from being oppressed by the power of the Crown ’ means that Members of the Legislative Assembly should be protected from arbitrary arrest and detention by any Police officer or officers.

“ My second point is this. It is conceded in Captain Ramsay's case that Members should be granted privilege ‘ in order that they may be able to perform their duties in Parliament without let or hindrance ’.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Where is it said? Let the hon. Member read my note.”

(The hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham rose to speak.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ On a point of order, Sir. If at all anyone should interrupt, it is I. Why should the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham take up my place now?” (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Perhaps he is going to be the future Andhra Speaker.” (Laughter.)

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, I am not arguing. The hon. Member who is concerned in the matter is actually on the floor of the House. Will the House be able to know the facts from him? The Hon. the Chief Minister has stated certain facts with regard to him. I think the discussion can be more intelligently followed by us if the hon. Member is given an opportunity to explain the matter.”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The hon. Member, Sri Viswanatham, is a little premature. If the matter is considered as one of privilege and a Committee goes into it, the hon. Member will have every opportunity to hear witnesses.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ The point made by the hon. Member, Sri Viswanatham, was that the hon. Member concerned is here . . . ”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The representations made here run in a curiously linked chain. Sri Palanisami is here. He has not raised any question of privilege. Sri Gopalan raises it. When Sri Gopalan raises a point, Sri Viswanatham rises to supplement it. When Sri Viswanatham rises, Sri Nagi Reddi wants to interpret Sri Viswanatham.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ There is no question of interpreting . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I will ask Sri Gopalan to continue. As soon as he finishes, let Sri Palanisami say a few words. Then I will give my ruling.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ Others also must be allowed to say something.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Only if the Speaker says that a *prima facie* case has been made out, and not till then.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ I am not making it a general discussion.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ First let me hear Sri Gopalan.”

* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ I want to explain my point further, Sir. We should not think that the Members of the Assembly have only limited functions. My contention is this. In the present state of affairs existing in our country, when the District Boards and Municipalities are not enjoying the same powers as the county councils and other bodies in England, we should not think that the responsibilities and functions of the Members of the Assembly are only limited. Their functions do not stop with attending and taking part in Legislatures. Their functions extend to many matters. For example, they must have the right to approach Ministers or other Officials and they must have the right to lead deputations to them. They must have immunity from arrest. When they discharge their duties, when they take a deputation on behalf of the people to the Chief Minister or any other Officer of the Government, they should not be prevented from seeing those people.

“ My third point is that maximum privileges have been conceded even in the Ramsay's case. In paragraph 9, page 3 of the note circulated to us it is said, ‘ The chief, if not the only privilege of Parliament in such cases seems to be the right of

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receiving immediate information of the imprisonment or the detention of any Member with the reasons for which he is detained.' In the present case, the reason for the arrest is not given. Moreover, the fact of arrest is also not intimated to the Hon. Speaker or the Secretary of the Legislature. This is not the first time, Sir, that this kind of arrest took place. Even on a previous occasion, another Hon. Member of this House, Sri B. Sankarayya, Nellore, was arrested in this manner, in his constituency. I want the House to take special notice of these facts. A very important right of the hon. Members of the Assembly, viz., leading a deputation to the Chief Minister, is denied and the hon. Member was arrested. The reason for the arrest is not given. The fact of arrest is also not communicated to the Hon. Speaker or the Secretary of the Legislative Assembly.

"So I submit that this is a very serious matter involving the privileges of the Members of the House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member wants new privileges to be included."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"No doubt, Sir, for protecting the privileges of members."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member wants this to be included hereafter."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"There should be absolute immunity from arrest, whenever a Member wants to lead a deputation to the Minister . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member explain."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Even in the present instance, information was not given to the Hon. Speaker or the Secretary to the Legislative Assembly. Lastly, I want to submit that the hon. Member, Sri Palaniswamy, wanted to give a memorandum to the Hon. Speaker. He was prevented by the Police."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am always at the disposal of the hon. Members. I come to the office half an hour before the Assembly starts. Nobody could have prevented the hon. Member from seeing me."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"The hon. Member only meant the Hon. Chief Minister. He wanted to say that Mr. Palaniswamy was prevented from seeing the Chief Minister."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"This matter involves the privileges of the Members of this House. If a Member is effectively prevented from leading a deputation to the Chief Minister or any other Officer, how can he discharge his duties? I want that the function of the Assembly Member must be explained. He must be the tribune of the people. He must be with the people. He must represent the grievances of the people to the Ministers and

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the Government. Besides taking part in the proceedings of the Assembly, he has several duties to discharge. In this country, where Government institutions are functioning autocratically and the executive is not subordinate to the Legislature, the Members of the Assembly have many functions to discharge outside the Legislature. So, their duties outside the Legislature should be clearly defined."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It has been clearly defined in May's Parliamentary Practice. The hon. Member must find some time and go through it. We need not define it."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"It must be put into practice."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We are in fact putting it into practice."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"We have to verify that, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let me now hear Mr. Palaniswamy."

*SRI N. K. PALANISWAMI:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! முதல் மந்திரி சொல்வதில் எந்த விதமான நியாயமும் கிடையாது. அவருக்கு கிடைத்து இருக்கக்கூடிய செய்தி தவறுதல்தான்."

"அந்த ஜில்லாவில் ரொம்ப ஊழல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்த ஊழல்களை அனுசரித்து பஞ்சத்திற்கு எந்த விதமான நடவடிக்கையையும் அதிகாரிகள் எடுக்கவில்லை. அதை அடிப்படையாகக்கொண்டு ஏழாயிரம் பேர் கையெழுத்து போட்ட ஒரு மகஜருடன் 150 பேர் வந்தோம். அந்த மகஜர் அவர் கையில் கிடைக்கக்கூடாது என்பதனால் இந்த மாதிரி கூத்து நடந்திருக்கிறது. இது ரொம்ப முக்கியம்."

"அதுமட்டுமல்ல. கனம் விஸ்வநாதம் அவர்களெல்லாம் எனக்காகத் தான் பேசுகிறார்கள். அவர் இந்தச் சபையில் இருக்கின்ற மெம்பர்கள். அவர்களுக்கு பேச உரிமை உண்டு, என்பதையும் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வருகின்றேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"யார் பேசவேண்டாமென்று சொன்னார்கள்?"

*SRI N. K. PALANISWAMI:—"வீரப்பம்பாய்யம் என்ற ஊர் அரசலூர் என்ற இடத்திற்கு மூன்று மைலுக்கு அப்பால் இருக்கின்ற பிரதேசம். அங்கு நாங்கள் வரும்போது ஒரு போலீஸ் பார்ட்டி தடுத்தது; 'போக கூடாது' என்று சொன்னது. 'அந்த இடத்தில் 144 சட்டம் இருக்கிறதா?' என்று கேட்டதற்கு 'அது ஒன்றுமில்லை, நீங்கள் போகக்கூடாது' என்று சொன்னார்கள். 'வேண்டுமானால், நீங்கள் பர்மிஷன் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு கனம் பிரதம மந்திரியைப் பார்க்கலாம்' என்று சொன்னார்கள். அதன் பேரில் நான் மட்டும் தனியாக அரசலூருக்குச் சென்றேன். அப்பொழுது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் வரவில்லை. அப்பொழுது Dy. S. P. ஈரோடில் இருந்தார். ஜன நாயக முறையில் கண்டிப்பாக பார்க்கவேண்டும்; அதிகமான குறைகள் இருக்கின்றன; பரப்பதற்கு பர்மிஷன் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டபோது தாராபுரம் ஸர்க்கில் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் என் சட்டையைப் பிடித்து, தர தர வென்று இழுத்துக்கொண்டு போய், 'இங்கே இப்படியே இரு' என்று உட்கார வைத்துவிட்டார், போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனில்."

"அதற்குப் பிறகு, எப்படியாவது பிரதம மந்திரியைப் பார்த்தாக வேண்டும்; அதிகமான பேர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள், என்று அவர்களுக்குச் சொன்ன போது, 'போகக்கூடாது' என்று சொல்லி உட்கார வைத்து விட்டார். அந்த முறையில் இருந்தால், நாங்கள் எப்படி பிரதம மந்திரியைப் பார்த்துச் சொல்ல முடியும்? அது மட்டும்ல்ல."

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“ அங்குள்ள விவசாயிகளைக் கூட அந்த வழியாக போகக்கூடா தென்று சொன்னதும், அமைதியான முறையில் விவசாயிகள் தோட்டத் திற்குப் பின்னால் போய், கட்டுச்சாதத்தைச் சாப்பிட்டுக் கொண்டிருந் தார்கள். அந்த வேளையிலே 70, 80 போலீஸ்காரர்கள் துப்பாக்கியுடன் சென்று, அவர்களிடமிருந்த கட்டுச்சாதத்தை மிதித்து, அவர்களை நன்றாக Deputy Superintendent of Police உத்தரவின் பேரில் அடித்தார்கள்..”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ உங்கனையா அடித்தார் ? ”

* SRI N. K. PALANISWAMI :—“ கூட வந்த விவசாயிகளை. அதற்குப் பிறகு நடந்த அசம்பாவிதம் அதிகம். கிராமம் கிராமமாகச் சென்று போலீஸ் செய்த அட்டூழியம் சொல்லி முடியாது. ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத் திலும் விவசாயிகளை. . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ உங்கள் வரைக்கும் பேசுங்கள். Privilege motion உங்களைப் பொறுத்தது.”

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a.m.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ I want to speak, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I am not going to allow a debate on this matter.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ We want a translation of the speech.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Order, order. It is not possible for me to arrange for a translation. I cannot do that.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister has made a certain statement which is contradicted by the hon. Member concerned who was on the spot. The point we are now to consider is whether the privilege of the Member has been affected or not. The question for consideration is whether what the Chief Minister stated is correct and his statement is contradicted by the Member concerned. So, we do not know which state ment is correct. Therefore, the House must have full facts in its possession to decide whether there is a *prima facie* case or not. Hon. Members must be given some time to discuss the matter as otherwise we will not know the actual facts.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I cannot understand this.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ You must allow at least ten minutes to the hon. Members to discuss and verify facts.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I know the facts. Granting for the sake of argument that what the Chief Minister has stated is not true, I am going to give my ruling on the Motion.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ Ultimately you are going to give a ruling and it will be accepted also. That apart, there are certain facts which are placed before the House by the hon. Member that he was detained at the police station. On the other hand, the Chief Minister maintains that he was not arrested or molested. Before we consider whether hon. Members have a right to treat it as an issue of privilege it must be discussed thoroughly so that fuller facts might be known.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ It cannot be discussed.”

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ How are the Members to know then whether there is privilege issue involved in it? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ I hope that some privilege will be given to me who am concerned with this matter in more than one way. We are now concerned with the Motion of Privilege”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ On a point of order”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I will allow the hon. Member to speak afterwards.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ On a mere claim of point of order we are having an unending series of interruptions.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ The Chief Minister has no right to give a ruling.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ When I have called the Chief Minister, I cannot allow other hon. Members to interrupt him. The Chief Minister has no right to give a ruling.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ I cannot do that, I know. It is possible to misunderstand everything and shout about it. The question is whether the Speaker has allowed me to speak or not.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ But you are not allowed to give a ruling.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ The question is whether the Speaker should check hon. Members or not when he has asked me to speak. It is not open to hon. Members wherever they may be sitting to get up and interrupt unnecessarily. It is quite easy to get a ruling from the Speaker without all this shout ing. (Sri T. Nagi Reddi: ‘ Because you gave a ruling ’.) The hon. Member imagines that I have given a ruling. I have made it quite plain that I have not.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The Chief Minister cannot give a ruling and he has not given a ruling.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ That is what we want.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ The Chief Minister has sufficient understanding of the proceedings of the House to know that disturbances should not be allowed and misunder standings should not be allowed. The Chief Minister does not give a ruling but like Mr. Nagi Reddi, the Chief Minister has at least the right to get up and ask for a ruling. Let me now proceed with the Motion before the House.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“ I have a point of order to raise, Sir. I want a ruling on this. When an hon. Member has made a statement in Tamil which we feel is very important, are we not entitled to a translation of it or at least a

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gist of it to enable us to know the full facts of the case? The Chief Minister made a statement and that statement is disputed by the Member concerned. The House is entitled to know what the position is and whether the facts given by the Chief Minister or the Member are correct. On the question of privilege, you will give a ruling which we are going to accept. But are we not entitled at least to a gist of the statement made by the hon. Member, if not a translation? The statement is refuted by the Chief Minister that the Member was arrested or detained and the Member in his turn has refuted this statement of the Chief Minister. Therefore, Sir, we want a gist in English of what the hon. Member spoke in Tamil."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I think it is in the letter itself."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Can an hon. Member claim a right of procedure in the House by demanding the translation of another Member's speech?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have got the letter with me. He has given facts about the whole case in it."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"May I interrupt a while, Sir? What the hon. Member now wants is a gist of what was now said and not the contents of the letter which is in English. There is no necessity to translate it. The statement he has made in the letter is very different from what he said now."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Who will translate the speech?"

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"I shall do it, Sir. The hon. Member, Mr. Palaniswami, with a batch of peasants wanted to see the Chief Minister when he visited Arachalur in Coimbatore district. He reached, with all his followers, the village of Veerappanpalayam which is just three miles from Arachalur where the Chief Minister was staying. As soon as the party reached Veerappanpalayam, a police party came there and prevented Mr. Palaniswami and the party from proceeding further. After a lot of pleading, Mr. Palaniswami was allowed to go to Arachalur to get permission for the deputation to reach Arachalur. As soon as he reached Arachalur, without even hearing his representation, the Sub-Inspector of Police who was present there took him to the police station by force and asked him to remain there, thus preventing him from either getting permission to see or for seeing the Chief Minister."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Is Mr. Kalyanasundaram making another statement of his own? If he is translating what the Member said, then I respectfully submit, the Member did not say this."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"He did say this. May I add a few sentences more? Let the Chief Minister have patience."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"He did not say it. But he ought to have said it." (Laughter.)

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"I can understand the impatience of the Chief Minister. With due deference to his views, I submit that what I said was a translation of what he said. I am only representing to the House what the hon. Member said. After being detained in the police station, he was allowed to go out after the Chief Minister left the place. He reached his party then and learnt from the peasants that they were encircled by the police while they were taking their food, their food was destroyed and they were taken to the police station."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member was not taken. So, that is a different matter."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"This is enough for the discussion. May I make a submission on my own behalf? For purposes of privilege, the question is not one of absolute immunity from arrest. Here is a case where a Member wanted to see the Chief Minister along with other representatives of his constituency to make representations on particular matters. Not only he was prevented from seeing the Chief Minister but even without conveying the information to the Chief Minister, the Member was kept in police custody. If that was a wrongful arrest, then the crime is much worse. He was wrongfully and forcibly taken to the police station and detained there for four hours. On the other hand, facts are allowed to be placed before the House by the Chief Minister taking advantage of his privileged position, which are not correct and which are supplied by the Police officials. We have known the ways of our Chief Minister as also his anxiety to uphold the importance of the dog in wagging its tail. He wants to rely on the Police officials' report. But here is the Member who was present there and whose statement must be respected and given preference."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, 10-10
about the arrest of the hon. Member, Sri Palaniswami, a detailed a.m.
report appeared in the Tamil Daily, "Dinamani" on 19th May
or 20th May. From that report I at least understood that the hon.
Member was arrested by the police unwarrantedly and under the
circumstances which did not warrant any arrest. So far to my
knowledge no contradiction has been issued by the Government."

"Sir, in this connexion I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Chief Minister to one fact. Invariably the tour programmes of Hon. Ministers are sent in advance to Members of both the Houses and the tour programmes of important Heads of Departments are also sent in advance to all the hon. Members. I would respectfully put the question to the Hon. Chief Minister whether the hon. Members are to be treated like this and terrorized, so to say. That is a very pertinent thing and this is the best occasion when the Hon. Chief Minister may explain the position as to what exactly the Government expect from the hon. Members who get

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advance copies of tour programmes and what exactly the representation the Hon. Chief Minister expects from the hon. Members? Is it not the legitimate right and privilege of hon. Members to meet the Hon. Ministers whenever they tour in their respective constituencies and is it not the right and privilege of hon. Members to seek redress of the grievances of the people then?"

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" One minute, Sir. The first point to be considered here is whether we should take into consideration the facts that have been laid before the House by the hon. Member who, according to his own version, was very high-handedly treated by the executive authority and in a manner in which he was not allowed to see the Hon. Chief Minister when he went to that particular constituency or should we take into consideration on the floor of this House the report sent by an authority of the lower rung who had himself arrested the hon. Member and are we to treat this document which the Hon. Chief Minister has read here as true? I, as an hon. Member of this House, respectfully submit that it is very important for the House to take the version of the hon. Member here as true and reject the version that has been given by the Hon. Chief Minister as the version of an officer who himself is responsible for arresting the particular hon. Member. So, if we are to take that position as correct and proper, then it is certainly the privilege of the Member of this House and then it becomes essential for this House to go into the whole question to consider whether it is not the privilege of the hon. Member to go and speak to the Hon. Chief Minister in his own constituency and lead a deputation to the Hon. Chief Minister whenever he is present in his constituency and whether an executive authority can arrest him without previous information and without an 144 Section Order being promulgated. If that is not taken into consideration by the House, we would be reducing ourselves into a position where no hon. Member will have any protection outside this House. I want, Sir, to tell the Hon. Chief Minister through you that he must at least now take the words of the hon. Member here as facts and take them into consideration and reject the version that has been given to him by the Circle Inspector; if he could take action on that again and place the facts before the House—if he gives that assurance—we may postpone the question of privilege to a later date. If not, my submission is that the Speaker should allow the House to discuss this privilege question and decide the issue."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am guided by certain principles laid down in May's Parliamentary Practice."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the point is these practices are different according to the circumstances in which they were laid down. The social and political conditions in which they came into existence are different from those here. No Member of Parliament could be mishandled by a Policeman . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" M.Ps. are not above law."

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" That is true, Sir. All the same certain traditions and practices are there to prevent high handed action against M.Ps. and . . ."

(Interruption from several hon. Members from Opposition Benches.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order. Order. Let me hear the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I submit, Sir, that the Hon. Chief Minister has made a definite statement in respect of a particular hon. Member and that particular hon. Member here has stated certain other facts which are contradictory. Can we not make a reference to the Privileges Committee?"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" May I begin, Sir, at some stage or other? Sir, after 35 minutes, a proposal is made that the question should be adjourned. Instead of making issues . . . (Interruption.) I was only referring to Mr. Nagi Reddi . . ."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, that is not exactly what I said. One should not misrepresent things and there should be decency about what one says . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, after a lot of irrelevant arguments, we have come down to abuses. (Interruption.) Then, what is the reference to 'decency'? That apart, let me again ask hon. Members to remember that our duty is to make matters clear and reduce issues to their proper basis, instead of confounding one with another. Here, after so many interruptions, it takes us some time to clear issues. As far as I am concerned, the first point which has to be settled, in my humble opinion, is this. When a motion like this is raised, the first thing to be considered by the Hon. Speaker is whether a *prima facie* case has been made out and that has to be considered before anything else takes place. Now, it is in that process the Hon. Speaker is asking us to assist him in assessing the position."

" The hon. Member Sri Gopalan, who made the motion began to use this House, so to say, as a platform for a talk on the Constitution itself; he said, ' In this Constitution there is no guarantee for hon. Members and their privileges to be extended '. I have no objection to such a proposal if that is relevant to the matter before us. The hon. Member proceeded to make out—I think it was with a purpose and therefore I should meet it—the hon. Member wanted to make out that our Constitution is not as liberal in respect of the rights of the people as the English Constitution. I maintain, rightly or wrongly, that our Constitution has gone beyond the British Constitution in giving privileges to the people and all privileges to hon. Members also. There is absolutely no ground whatsoever for the assertion on the floor of the House by an hon. Member belonging to the opposite party that our Constitution is less liberal in this regard than the British Constitution."

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As the Hon. Speaker tried to interrupt and acquaint the hon. Member even at the time when Mr. Gopalan was speaking, we were closely following the regulations of the House of Commons with regard to privileges without any change whatsoever. Therefore, his claim that our Constitution is inferior in this respect to the Constitution of Britain is wrong.

"Secondly, the hon. Member Mr. Gopalan was making a mistake in confounding the question of responsibility of the Executive to the Legislature with the question that is here involved. Capt. Ramsay's case was referred to by the hon. Member Mr. Gopalan. Capt. Ramsay was, I think, arrested under the Defence of the Realm Act or something like that. If the hon. Member had read the report of the Committee of the House of Commons, he would have seen, even taking the extreme view that the Defence of the Realm Act corresponds to our Preventive Detention Act and even taking that a Member was arrested and detained for no offence and where there would be no trial by Court, it cannot be a question of privilege because the regulations made for such arrests under the Defence of the Realm Act had come to Parliament for consideration and therefore the law that gave power for such detention or arrest being a law made by Parliament, the question of privilege does not apply. That was the position in that case, Sir, and that is exactly the position which should arise here if the question had been made on behalf of a Member when he was arrested under the Preventive Detention Act or otherwise. Here it is no such question. Here the position is totally different. Mr. Gopalan was, I think, considerably handicapped by having a prepared paper with him which did not apply to the present case. After finishing reading, he began to argue. If he read the actual report and spoke on it, the question would be simple. Now, Sir, I have already stated the facts as my information went. (Interruption by Sri P. Venkateswarlu.) Without being interrupted by Sri P. Venkateswarlu, I think I have made a statement of facts. The hon. Member has not made a statement of facts, but began to talk on the question of translation and all that. The hon. Member who made an oral statement here did not keep to the paper that he gave to the Hon. Speaker on the subject. In the paper given to the Hon. Speaker, he definitely said that he was speaking to the D.S.P. but it is found that he was with me escorting me..

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"It was 'Dy. S.P.' and the difference was only 'y'."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"In the statement he made here, he said, that he was speaking to the Deputy Superintendent. Then 'the Police Inspector took him away' from such and such a place to such and such a place. The facts are altered in the statement now. It was stated, he was talking to the District Superintendent of Police in the paper that was given to the Hon. Speaker. Now, Sir, we are not going into the merits of the case or the truth of the matter. The question is whether there is a *prima facie* case. (Interruption by Sri T. Nagi Reddi.)

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Don't advise and instruct me. I am able to take care of myself. Sir, we are bound to take the maximum that is stated in a paper in order to discover whether there is a *prima facie* case; whether it is the maximum stated in the paper or maximum on the floor of the House here, it does not make any difference."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"No difference between D.S.P. and Dy.S.P."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"They have passed all bounds of taking advice from me.

"The question whether we should take the maximum that is put down in the written paper or we should take the maximum that is put down in the oral statement on the floor of the House, it does not matter. Though they are different from one another, I am prepared to take both the maxima. But the question is what is the matter? So far as the other persons are concerned about whom allegations are made and appeals are made that I should have received them or heard deputations and the like, they are totally different matters. I was dealing with it and I have dealt with it to the best of my ability. If the Police had arrested the member, they would have had to make a report to the Hon. Speaker. Now, the person who arrested him, according to the allegation, would have sent a report to the Hon. Speaker, if he had really arrested him. What, as a matter of fact, happened was that he did not arrest him. If that fact has to be gone into, it can be gone into. But that is not the question. If he had been wrongfully arrested as Mr. Kalyanasundaram and others have argued, if he was wrongfully restrained, without being arrested, it is a worse case no doubt. But it was raised as a question of privilege. If a man is wrongfully confined without being arrested giving rise to a prosecution for wrongful confinement, what is the consequence? Is it privilege? No, Sir. If a person is kidnapped, or for instance, an ordinary criminal kidnapped an hon. Member . . . (Sri T. Nagi Reddi: 'The Police Inspector is not a criminal') Why don't you wait to understand what I say? You don't understand. Certainly you should understand a thing before commenting on it. (Interruption.) You gain nothing and nobody gains by premature comments. It is only ebullition and not a comment. So, Sir, if a crime is committed by anybody against a Member of Parliament or a Member of a Legislative Assembly, it gives rise to certain other consequences. It is only when arrest takes place that this privilege motion comes in. When a crime is committed, other consequences come in. Therefore it was that I mentioned that the hon. Member made no complaint to the local Magistrate or the Court on the subject till now. If a complaint had been made to the Magistrate, if the matter had been taken to a Court, we would have had an enquiry. Therefore it is wrong. . . . (Sri T. Nagi Reddi: 'He forgot.') I say it is only childish talk and nothing else. (Interruption by Sri T. Nagi Reddi.)"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member should not disturb the Chief Minister."

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* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ If a person is arrested or imprisoned in the proper way, the only duty cast upon the Executive according to rules and conventions of privilege as reduced finally is that the case should be reported to the Hon. Speaker here or the Hon. Speaker in Parliament and there is nothing else. If such a thing is not made, but a graver offence is committed by arresting a person without any record of it, then a complaint should be made to the local Magistrate or to the Court. No such complaint was made for so long a time. On the technical aspect alone, I say, if no complaint was made, then no case of privilege arises now. The question therefore is very simple whether we should take reports published in newspapers. For instance, the hon. Member Sri P. Rangasamy Reddiar who claimed a special right to speak on this subject referred to the report published in *Dinamani*. What appears in a newspaper really is a report from a correspondent recast in the editorial office. The report is from its correspondent who gets information from those who had some information on the subject. I submit, Sir, we should not go down so far as that to get at facts. There are cases where a report in a newspaper is relevant in its own way(?). Here we cannot get at facts from a report from *Dinamani*. The hon. Member Mr. Gopalan who made a statement did not say anything which would give rise to a claim for privilege. I submit therefore that there is no *prima facie* case and there is no case for enquiry too.”

10-30 a.m. SRI N. K. PALANISAMI :—“ I have already submitted my memorandum to the Hon. Chief Minister. I do not know in what language I had to submit the same to you, Sir. Therefore I submitted it to the Chief Minister.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member says he has already reported to the Chief Minister.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ The Hon. Chief Minister had observed that even granting that this was a wrongful confinement, the hon. Member concerned could have reported about that wrongful confinement to the courts. That is not the issue at present. We are concerned with the privilege of hon. Members. The Chief Minister says that this wrongful confinement does not amount to a breach of privilege. I say it certainly amounts to that only. The hon. Member is an elected Member of this House. He wanted to represent to the Chief Minister about an important thing concerning the people of his constituency. That formed part of his duty as an M.L.A. He was prevented from doing so by the police. As such he could not attend to his work. That amounts to curbing his right to represent his case to the Hon. Chief Minister as an M.L.A. Therefore, I submit, Sir, this amounts certainly to a breach of privilege of the hon. Member as an M.L.A. and as such of the whole House.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ At the outset let me inform the House that we, the Members of this House enjoy the same privileges that

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are enjoyed by the Members of the House of Commons, nothing more and nothing less. We cannot create new privileges. In the House of Commons also they cannot create new privileges. They cannot create new privileges not warranted by the known laws and customs of Parliament. Sri K. P. Gopalan wants to create here new privileges. Let me now quote from our own Constitution for the benefit of hon. Members to show that we enjoy the same privileges as Members of the House of Commons.

“ Article 194, sub-clause (3) of our Constitution says :

“ In other respects the powers, privileges and immunities of a House of the Legislature of a State, and of the members and committees of a House of such Legislature, shall be such as may from time to time be defined by the Legislature by law, and until so defined, shall be those of the House of Commons of the Parliament of the United Kingdom.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ We are not claiming new privileges, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri K. P. Gopalan wants us to create some new privileges. In fact, he has said so in his speech.

“ Let me read for the benefit of hon. Members, the ruling given by the Hon. Speaker in the House of Commons on December 9, 1946. It is as follows :

“ That the assaulting, insulting or menacing any Member of this House, in his coming to or going from the House, or upon the account of his behaviour in Parliament, is a high infringement of the privilege of this House, a most outrageous and dangerous violation of the rights of Parliament, and a high crime and misdemeanour.”

“ So only if an hon. Member of the House is molested, assaulted or menaced while he is *coming into* the House or *going out of* the House, it constitutes a breach of privilege.”

AN HON. MEMBER :—“ Is it only this House, Sir? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Not only this House, but in our own Parliament, also. Let me now read the portion from May's Parliamentary Practice under the head 'Privilege of Freedom from Arrest not claimed in respect of criminal offences or Statutory detention.'

“ The privilege of freedom from arrest is limited to civil causes and has not been allowed to interfere with the administration of criminal justice or emergency legislation.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ This is not a criminal offence, Sir. It is wrongful detention.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let me finish. When the Chair is on its legs, hon. Members should not stand.

“ In early times the distinction between “civil” and “criminal” was not clearly expressed. It was only to cases of “treason, felony and breach of surety of the peace” that privilege was explicitly held not to apply. A review of the development of the privilege reveals a tendency to confine it more narrowly to cases of a civil character and to exclude not only every kind of criminal case, but also cases, which while not strictly criminal, partake more of a criminal than civil character. This development is in conformity with the principle laid down by the Commons in a conference with the Lords in 1641.”

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"Let me read what they have laid down. It is as follows :

'Privilege of Parliament is granted in regard of the service of the Commonwealth and is not to be used to the danger of the Commonwealth.'

On another occasion in 1831 the Committee of Privileges of the House of Commons have observed thus :

'Privilege is not claimable for any indictable offence'."

"So far I had dealt with the rulings in the House of Commons. Let me now come to our own country. I shall refer to the report of the Committee of Privileges of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly regarding the case of Shrimati Arutla Kamaladevi. The case rose because of Shrimati Arutla Kamaladevi, M.L.A. complaining on 31st May 1952 to the Hon. Speaker of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly about the detention of herself along with seven of her comrades in the car for five hours on 27th May 1952 at Kandrapole Police Camp, while the said party was returning from Wadapalli after addressing a public meeting. This was referred to the Committee of Privileges. I shall read the findings of the Committee of Privileges.

'The House was not in session on 27th May 1952 and Shrimati Arutla Kamaladevi was neither going to the Assembly nor coming from the Assembly. As such this privilege also cannot be claimed by her.'

"I am now going to give my ruling on the privilege motion of Sri K. P. Gopalan. I rule that no *prima facie* has been made out constituting a breach of privilege.

"We shall now pass on to the next item on the Agenda."

IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—*cont.*

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—"On a point of information, Sir. I had given notice of two adjournment motions. It may be taken up now."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The time is now 10-30 a.m. I know the hon. Member had given notice of two adjournment motions. Not only he. Mr. Krishna Rao also had given notice of an adjournment motion. I shall take all of them tomorrow."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"Sir, one of the adjournment motions given notice of by Mr. Hanumantha Rao refers to the 'auctions'. It is a very important matter. The auctions are going to be held *to-day* and thousands of people would be deprived of their lands thereby. So I submit that the same may be discussed *to-day* itself, and not tomorrow when the auctions would have come to an end."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"With regard to the plea that had just been raised, let me say a few words. I am not going to enter into the legalities involved in the matter. I am only asking them to consider this. The adjournment motion refers to the 'auctions' that are going to take place *to-day*. Let

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me tell hon. Members that an auction that is going to be held *to-day* cannot be or will not be automatically postponed or stopped because an adjournment motion has been brought in here. If the auction is to be stopped or postponed, that has to be done by the Executive. It is a matter for the Government."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Apart from that, let me tell hon. Members that Sri Anantasayanam Ayyangar, Deputy Speaker of the House of the People, told me the other day when he was here that in Parliament they would admit adjournment motions only if they were given half an hour before the commencement of the sitting. Hardly five minutes before the commencement of the House *to-day* the adjournment motion had come to my hands. That is why I say this. I am not disallowing it. Without waiving its urgency, I shall take it up tomorrow."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—"It is a pity, Sir, that a point of order ^{10-40 a.m.} does not get a precedence over other things."

MR. SPEAKER :—"So many members rise in their seats; they should wait for the Speaker to call one of them."

SRI N. K. PALANISWAMI :—"It is a warning to all hon. Members that they should not oppose the Hon. the Chief Minister when he attempts . . ."

(Many hon. Members were seen rising in their places.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Speaker is on his legs and all hon. Members will please resume their seats. We shall proceed to the next business, the Andhra Bill."

(Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu rose.)

MR. SPEAKER :—"I am not going to allow any point of order. If there is anything of importance, I suggest to the hon. Member to see me in my Chamber."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"I wish to bring to the notice of the Speaker an irregularity of procedure and that is why I am raising a point of order. Just now an amendment was distributed to us and I want to point out to you, Sir, that it is out of order."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Could he not have waited for raising that point until that clause was reached? When that particular clause to which the amendment is proposed to be moved comes up for consideration, he could make this observation and bring it to my notice."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"I shall presently explain my difficulty, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"He need not do it now; it is enough if he explains it at the time when the clause is taken up and the amendment is proposed."

"We are now in clause 19."

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DR. K. B. MENON :—" I am afraid, Sir, the Communist Members have monopolized the Hon. Speaker's attention. I have been standing for half an hour to catch the eye of the Speaker."

MR. SPEAKER :—" But the hon. Member should not be standing when the Chair is on its legs. I am afraid he had no business to be standing like that and that too when I told the House at the time that we would be resuming consideration of the Andhra Bill."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" I wish to bring to your notice, Sir, that aggression seems to win and others seem to be ignored. I wished to raise a point of information. The report on the Ramsay case was circulated in the House and I wanted to know, Sir, whether it was circulated among the Members only for their information or . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the hon. Member wants any information, he is at perfect liberty to come to my Chamber and I am prepared to give him all the information that he wants."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" But I submit to you, Sir, that this is not a point of order."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It applies to both points of order and information."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I entirely agree; our experience has been that the phrase 'point of order' has been used by hon. Members in a way it ought not to be done and what happens is that the Chair and the House do not really have any point of order before them. Therefore, hereafter, I would beg of all hon. Members to raise points of order only when there is a real point of order; otherwise it loses its importance and its meaning."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" I am sorry, Sir, that the comment has been made without hearing me."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Sri Kalyanasundaram."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move only amendment No. 65 standing in my name. I am not pressing amendment No. 66. I move :

' 65. This House recommends to the Parliament of India that clauses 19, 20 and 21 of the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be deleted and a simple section substituted which will provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council in both the Madras and Andhra States.' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI N. K. PALANISWAMI :—" Sir, I move, the following amendment :—

' 67. This Assembly is of the view that there is no need for the Legislative Council to the Residuary State of Madras and resolves that it be abolished.' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker I move the following amendment :—

*' 68. For clauses 19 to 22, substitute the following :—
" There will be no Legislative Council to the Madras, Mysore or Andhra State.' "*

The amendment was duly seconded.

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Opposition has, from the very beginning, been saying that it is against the extravagance of an Upper House. The reasons are well-known. The Upper House so far as this State is concerned does not function usefully and that is our experience of its working for the past one year. This House passed several Bills and they have all gone there. I do not deny the fact that there are experienced people and mature statesmen in the Upper House. I do not mean any disrespect to them but what is it that experience has shown? Have they made any useful amendments in respect of any measure that had been passed by this House and have they referred back any measure to this House for re-consideration? No, Sir, and so, why should we be called upon to maintain it? I hear the Chief Minister saying that it is due to the efforts of the Government that any Bill has not been referred back for re-consideration by this House. Then, Sir, it is a negation of the principle of democracy. If that House really wanted, it could have been referred to this House without interference from the Government. My point for abolition of the House, I am glad, is justified by what the Hon. the Chief Minister has stated. Without making any elaborate speech, I move for the consideration of the House the proposition that the Upper House be abolished because it is not necessary. I know, Sir, it is open to us to take up this question in the ordinary course. But here is an opportunity to give expression to our views in the matter because all the resolutions given notice of to this measure are only by way of resolutions to ventilate our views and now that an opportunity has been afforded we stick to the pledge we have given to the people. We say that so far as the residuary State is concerned, the Upper House should be abolished."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have moved an amendment to the effect that— 10-56 a.m.

' There should be no Legislative Council to the Madras, Mysore or Andhra State.'

My point is this. If we go through the Constitution of India we find that no power is given to the Council except to ratify any Bill (except a money Bill) which is passed by the Assembly. It is only creating a wheel within the wheel and a waste of public money. The Prime Minister of India and the Congress from the very beginning have declared that there must be no second or upper Chamber. The Hon. the Chief Minister says that this is a question of politics. Some people may say that there are intellectuals, there are genius people and there are super-human beings and they can be nominated by the Governor to the Council. No doubt, the Constitution provides that the members to be so

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nominated shall be persons who have special knowledge or practical experience. But we actually see that nomination is made not with reference to the merit of the person but more with reference to politics. The persons who have been nominated in Madras are out and out politicians and not selected as they are experts having special knowledge or experience in any of the subjects mentioned in the Constitution. Assemblies are the *de facto* Legislatures and not the Councils. The Councils were created in those old days with a view to create obstacles in the progressive legislation of the House. Pandit Nehru, when announcing the formation of the Andhra State, said that there would be no second Chamber in the new Andhra State. We thank him for this wise decision. But we feel sorry to note that Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru out of pressure has allowed the second Chamber in the residuary Madras State. I do not know whether it is to enable the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari to continue in the Cabinet. Otherwise he may not be in the Cabinet of the residuary Madras State. I have the least objection to have the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari or any other as the Chief Minister in the residuary Madras State where I have no concern at all. But when there is no Council for the new Andhra State, I think there need be no Council for the residuary Madras State also. So far as Part B States are concerned, only the Mysore State has got a Council. I do not know why Mysore is given a special facility in this regard. Now my proposal is that when we are amending the Constitution as far as the Madras, Andhra and Mysore States are concerned and when we are bringing in so many amendments, I think this is the proper time to put an end to the necessity for a Legislative Council in the Mysore State also. I hope that the Central Government and the Members of Parliament will take this opportunity to abolish the Legislative Councils in all the States. Now, I want to mention one thing about the Council of States. Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru in his statement in Parliament when there was a conflict between the two Houses of Parliament, that is the House of the People and the Council of States, said 'In British Parliament it was an evolution of Parliamentary procedure that made the House of Commons more powerful and the House of Lords merely a puppet'. Why then it is that in respect of some of the States the Councils are being allowed to continue? The Constitution of India provides for two Houses in the Union Parliament. My submission is that there is no need for a Second Chamber even in the Centre. I therefore wish to make a recommendation through this House to the Government of India that they may abolish the Council of States at the Centre also. We are thankful to Mr. Nehru for having announced that there will be no Council in the new Andhra State. In spite of that announcement some people went to Delhi and tried to bring back the Council. But now the Delimitation Commission has allotted 196 seats to the new Andhra Legislature. The argument of the people who wanted to retain the Council was that the number of seats allotted to the Andhra Legislature was small when compared to the population of two crores of Andhras. Now that the Delimitation Commis-

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sion has increased the number of seats, I feel that there need be no Legislative Council in the Andhra Legislature. I make an appeal to the Members of this Assembly as well as to the Members of Parliament to put an end to the Councils in all the States. The time has come when there should be no second Chamber. A unicameral Chamber will do to look after all things."

SRI P. VENKATESHA SHOLAGAR:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது லெஜிஸ்லேட்டிவ் கவுன்ஸில் இருப்பதன் காரணமாக ஜனங்களால் விரும்பப் படாதவர்கள் எல்லாம், ஜனங்களின் நன்மதிப்பைப் பெறுதவர்கள் எல்லாம் நேரடியாக மக்கள் மத்தியில் சென்று நாங்கள் உங்களுக்காக இந்தக் காரியத்தைச் செய்கிறோம், இந்த நன்மையைச் செய்கிறோம் என்று வோட்டு வாங்கி வராமலேயே கொல்லிப்பற்ற வழியாக உள்ளே நுழைவதற்கு ஒரு சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்கிறது. மேலும் இந்த நாட்டில் பல அபிவிருத்திகளைச் செய்ய வேண்டும், மக்களின் நன்மைக்காக இந்தந்த செளகரியங்களைச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கனம் அங்கத்தினர்கள் கோரும் போது பணம் இல்லை, நிதி நிலைமை மோசமாக இருக்கிறதென்று கூறிக் கொண்டிருக்கும்பொழுது, இந்த மேல் சபையை எடுத்து விட்டால் தற்பொழுது ஏராளமாகச் செலவாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் பணம் நிறைய மிச்சமாகுமென்று நான் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். மேலும் தற்பொழுது சபையின் விவாதத்தில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் ஆந்திரா பில்லில் ஆந்திர மாகாணத்திற்கு மேல் சபை இல்லையென்று கண்டிருக்கிறது. அதேமாதிரி நாம் மாகாணத்திற்கும் மேல்சபை வேண்டியதில்லையென்பது தான் யாக நம் மாகாணத்திற்கும் மேல்சபை வேண்டியதில்லையென்பது தான் எனது அபிப்பிராயம். மேல்சபை இருப்பதன் காரணமாகத்தான் மக்களின் வோட்டைப்பெறுது, மக்களின் நன்மதிப்பைப்பெறுது, உண்மையில் அவர்களால் வெறுக்கப்படுகிறவர்கள் பதவிக்கு வந்துவிடுவதற்குவழி இருக்கிறது. பதவிக்கு வந்தபின் அவர்களது சட்ட நுணுக்க அறிவைக் காட்டியும், சாணக்கிய முறையைக் கையாண்டும் மக்களின் வோட்டுக்களைப் பெற்று வந்திருக்கிற அங்கத்தினர்களை அலட்சியம் செய்வதொடு மக்களுக்கு உண்மையான நலனைக் கொண்டுவரத் தகு முட்டுக் கட்டையாக இருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே மக்களின் ஆக்கவேலைகளைச் செய்வதற்கும், நாட்டின் பொருளாதார நெருக்கடியை போக்கடிப்பதற்கும் மேல்சபை இருப்பதே அவசியமில்லை. ஆகவே மேல் சபையை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்ற திருத்தத்தை நான் ஆமோதிக்கிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I wish to suggest that the House may take up the amendments to clauses 20 and 21 also along with the amendments to clause 19, because all the three clauses are about the Legislative Council.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“If the question whether the residuary State should have a Legislative Council or not is disposed of, I think the amendments to the other two clauses can be disposed of easily. Otherwise there will be a lot of discussion.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“We are now dealing with the amendments to clause 19. I think it will simplify matters if we take up the amendments to clauses 20 and 21 also along with the amendments to clause 19.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“I leave it to your discretion, Sir. If the amendments to all the three clauses are taken together, I think my amendment to the Fourth Schedule can also be taken up along with them.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“My amendment to the Fourth Schedule also can be taken up along with these amendments.”

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The following amendments were duly moved and seconded :—

Clauses 20 and 21 and the Third and Fourth Schedules.

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM—

“ 70 Delete clauses 20 and 21, and the Third Schedule and the Fourth Schedule and renumber accordingly.”

Clause 21.

Sub-clause (1).

SRI B. KRISHNAMOORTHY ROW—

“ 71 This House strongly recommends that there shall be a Legislative Council for the Andhra State and provision shall be made by Parliament in the Andhra State Bill for the constitution thereof under such directions as the President may make and issue in this behalf.”

SRI P. VENKATASWAMI REDDI—

“ 72 This House resolves that there shall be a Legislative Council for the Andhra State consisting of not less than forty seats of which the sitting members of the Madras State Legislative Council representing the Andhra area therein and such further or other members to make up the said number by election by the Andhra Legislative Assembly and by nomination by the Governor of the Andhra State under such directions as the President may make in this behalf.”

SRI N. GOPALA MENON—

“ 73 (i) Add as proviso to sub-clause (1), the following :—

‘ Provided, however, that the sitting members of the Legislative Council of Madras who have been elected by the members of the Legislative Assembly of Madras shall continue to be members of the Legislative Council of Madras ’; and

(ii) That the Fourth Schedule be amended accordingly.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM—

“ 172 This House recommends that provision be made to amend list (d) of the Fourth Schedule so as to include the names of Sri B. V. Subrahmanyam, Sri Md. Raza Khan and other members of the Council, who have long residence, vocational and voting interests in the Residuary State only and make consequential amendments to the schedule and clauses.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH—

“ 173 (d) Add ‘ 37 (a) S. Srinivasa Rao ’.”

* **SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—**“ Sir, the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah is to the effect that the Legislative Councils in the Madras, Mysore and Andhra States should be abolished. The Legislative Assemblies consist of directly elected representatives. If we want to abolish all kinds of indirect election, it may not perhaps be altogether

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good. There are some very good points in favour of having a small Second Chamber. Ordinarily we find that the very best men in our country, scholars, scientists and men of that type, find themselves incompetent to contest big elections and so they keep aloof from elections. The technique of moving the masses for getting elected is altogether foreign to the habits and bent of mind of such people. If we want the advice of people of that type, it is necessary that provision should be made for a Second Chamber consisting of members elected by the representatives of the people and also by constituencies like the Graduates' Constituency. If there are in the opinion of the Governor of the State some persons who by virtue of their age, experience and knowledge of men and affairs deserve to be members of the Council, they should also be nominated. I think the provision made in the Constitution for the formation of a Legislative Council in the major States is a salutary one. It is not necessary that the Legislative Council should show its authority by turning down the Bills and other legislative matters that are sent to it for discussion and approval. That is not the real test. The test is really the discussion that takes place in the Legislative Council on the several matters that are placed before it. The expenditure to the Government on account of the retention of the Legislative Council is really a negligible factor. In some States we have something like a Privy Council where the elder statesmen are gathered and asked to express their opinion on major administrative problems. Such a body is not unknown in many countries. In fact, whenever there is trouble in the country, what the ruler of the country does is to get together men who have great experience and leading men of the country who may not be members of elected bodies, ascertain their opinion and act according to it. The object of having a Legislative Council is more or less similar. Hon. Members opposite should not look at the question purely from the point of view of the expenditure to which the State is put to in having a Legislative Council with a few members. If we go through the proceedings of the Legislative Council in some of the States and of the Council of States in the Centre, we find a great deal of light is thrown on matters discussed there. In the first place, the Members there consider the subjects very dispassionately. Although there is the dictum of Burke, yet ordinary an elected Member of the Legislative Assembly has got to consult the opinion of his constituency and act according to it. A Member of the Legislative Council or the Council of States does not have that important impediment. He can consider all matters objectively and dispassionately and give his view on the matters placed before him. That will not finally be binding on the people. It is taken more or less as a sort of advice. From that point of view, I think that it is not desirable to abolish the Legislative Council in Madras. There is no question of Legislative Council in the Andhra State. The amendment that I have given notice of relates to the Legislative Council of the residuary State. The Legislative Council is composed of 24 Members who are elected by the Members of the Assembly. When we elected these 24 Members to the Legislative

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a.m.

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Council, we never had in our minds the question whether the Members belonged to the Andhra State or to any other State. They were elected because the Members of the Assembly thought that they were fit persons to participate in the discussions of the Council and give advice. Therefore, they were elected as Members of the Council. Now merely because some of them happen to be Members belonging to districts which will form part of the Andhra State, it may not be quite fair to take them out of the Madras Legislative Council. There are only very few of them, and because they have all been elected by the Members of this Assembly, I would like that they still continue to be Members of the Legislative Council. There are some excellent men among them also. After the formation of the Andhra State, there will be time enough to consider whether the number of the Members of the Legislative Council should be decreased or not. That is why, Sir, I move my amendment. Any removal or deletion from the list of any particular Member, merely because he belongs to Andhra district, would be more or less arbitrary. The Assembly Members are having their own Andhra State. If the Andhra State is going to have a Council, it can certainly adopt these Council Members. But it is not fair that these Members whom we have elected should be left in suspense. The Andhra State is not able to take them because there is no Legislative Council. The residuary Madras State is rejecting them not because they were not elected by all the Members of the Assembly but because they happen to have their residence in Andhra. What is the criterion that prompted the Members to elect them is a question that has to be answered. So far as I am concerned, I can say that the place a particular person occupied or the district where he was living in, was never in the minds of many of the Members of the Legislative Assembly when they voted for those Legislative Council Members. Therefore, as I said earlier, the deletion from the list of particular Members would rather be arbitrary. In fairness let us have the Members whom we have elected irrespective of the places where they reside."

SRI B. KRISHNAMOORTHY ROW :—“అధ్యక్షా నూతనంగా ఏర్పడు చోటనున్న ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంలో ఎగువ శాసన సభ ఉండకూడదని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారు నిర్ణయించారు. ఆ నిర్ణయాన్ని ఈ లిస్టు ద్వారా ఈ సభ అధిపతి యొక్క పంపించి యున్నారు. ఈ విషయంలో కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమువారి ముఖ్య దౌత్యము దేశములో ఏరాష్ట్రములోనూడ ఎగువ శాసన సభలు ఉండకూడదని, ఎగువ శాసన సభలవల్ల అంతేమీ ప్రయోజనములేదని విశదమగుచున్నది. కాని ఈ నాడు దేశమంతటా, అన్ని రాష్ట్రములలోను ఎగువ శాసన సభలు ఉంటున్నవి. అయితే విడిచిపోవుచున్న టువంటి ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి మాత్రం ఎగువ శాసన సభ లేకుండా, పరిశ్రమ ద్రాసు రాష్ట్రానికి ఎగువ శాసన సభ ఉండుతున్నది. అయితే, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమునకు, ఎగువశాసన సభ లేకుండా చేసినారు గనుక, మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రానికి కూడ ఉండకూడదని నా అభిప్రాయము కాదు. ఈ నాడు మేమునూతన రాష్ట్రాన్ని సౌపాదించుకొన్నాము. ఇటువంటి సమయమున, కాలానుబంధ విజ్ఞానవంతులు, సాంకేతిక నిపుణులు, రాజకీయవేత్తలు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి నాకను చక్కగా నడపడానికి అవసరమనెట్టువంటి విషయం అక్కడ కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి, ఇక్కడ ఉన్న టువంటి శాసన సభ్యులందరికీ, తెలిసినటువంటి విషయమే గనుక, దేశమంతటా,

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మొత్తంగా అన్ని రాష్ట్రాల్లోను ఎగువ శాసన సభలను రద్దుచేయసంతకరకు మా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికికూడ ఎగువ శాసన సభను ఉంచవలెనని నేను కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరు చున్నాను. శాసన సభలో ఉన్నటువంటి సంఖ్యలో నాలుగవ వంతు మంది కనీసము 40 మంది సభ్యులు ఎగువ శాసన సభలో ఉండవలెనని ఒక నియమాన్ని రాజ్యాంగ చట్టములో సూచించియున్నారు. అవిధంగా రాజ్యాంగ నిర్ణయ చట్టములో సూచించినట్లుగా, 40 మందికూడ ఉండడానికి వీలులేకుండా ఉండే మైసూరు రాష్ట్రములోకూడ ఎగువ శాసన సభ ఈ నాటికూడ అమలులో ఉన్నది. దానిని వివిధం గా మార్చడానికి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఇష్టపడడంలేదు. కాని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి మాత్రము ఇటువంటి ప్రత్యేక నిర్ణయం చేయడం ఆంధ్రశాసనకు ఒక చెబ్బి అని చెబుతున్నాను. అంతర్జాతీయంగా తీసుకొంటే, న్యూయార్కులో దిగువ శాసన సభలో మారుమంది సభ్యులు ఉన్నప్పుడు, 56 మంది కాన్సిల్ సభ్యులు ఉంటున్నారు. వెనిస్సాలో 208 మంది దిగువ శాసన సభలోను, 50 మంది ఎగువ శాసన సభలోను ఉంటున్నారు. తరువాత తెలిగార్మియాలో 80 మంది దిగువ శాసన సభలోను, 40 మంది ఎగువ శాసన సభలో ఉంటున్నారు. అంతర్జాతీయంగా, శాసన సభలు అవిధంగా ఉంటున్నవి. ఇక రాష్ట్రముయొక్క విస్తీర్ణం తీసుకొన్నట్లైతే విశాలాంధ్రయొక్క విస్తీర్ణం 1,35,000 చ.రా.మై.ల, జనాభా 84 కోట్లున్నది ఉంటున్నది. ఈ నాడు డిలిమిటేషన్ ప్రకారంగా 146 మంది శాసన సభ్యులతో ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము ఏర్పడబోతున్నది. కనుక ఈ విషయాన్ని తీసుకొని పరిశీలించి కనీసం అన్ని రాష్ట్రములలోను ఎగువ శాసన సభలు రద్దుచేయసంతకరకు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రములోనూడ ఎగువ శాసన సభ ఉంచడం ఉత్తమమని, అది రాష్ట్ర భవిష్యత్తుకు కూడ మంచిదని నాదృక్పథము కనుక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రములో ఎగువ శాసన సభ ఉంచవలెనని కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వమును కోరుచున్నాను."

* **SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—**“Sir, the Andhra State is going to be formed, and we are to recommend whether there ought to be a Legislative Council for Andhra or whether we are to have merely the Assembly and not the Council. We have been seeing the work of these Councils for a number of years. We know that the argument generally is that the Assemblies consist of persons who do not have brains, that the brains are monopolised only by the persons in the Council, and that in the Assembly they have got more the dirt of the people with whom they are mingling and by whom they are elected. I would say it is a cynical and misanthropic philosophy which has been dumped upon us here. A man grows wise by having more contact with the people, and the dirtier he is the more intelligent will he be. The fact is that when we read the proceedings of the Council, we find that many of the speeches are absolutely unrelated to the realities of life in India. They may be wanderings in the clouds; they may be the musings of a heated brain of a college professor, but realities of life they have no relation to. The grievances of the people they do not contain, and the real aspirations of the people they never voice forth. That is why I say the Council, as we see it, is designed to be a relic of the old people who said, 'It is all the mind that matters and matter is nothing. It is only the man who thinks that matters and not the man who works.' It is unfortunately that kind of contradiction between the man who works and the man who thinks that has been going very far with the result that our sciences and arts have become divorced with the

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reality of art or substance. We find that these Councils are actually made use of only as propaganda machines for the Ministry. In fact, we already find that even the Assemblies, as we see to-day, are sought to be made use of by the Ministry to be their tools. So, I do not think that we should allow this kind of thing to proceed. We do not want toys which are to be misnamed Councils. They are mere toys and show-rooms where people with fossilised brains and ideas simply brag out certain things which have no relation to reality and which have the unique merit of supporting fossilised politicians and outmoded ideas and supporting a Ministry which cannot have the support of the people or of the various strata of the people. That is why I say these Councils are merely ornaments. They have long ceased to serve the purpose for which they were intended. They might have been good enough in the era of feudalism when people said, 'One must be born a Lord to be wise.' Nowadays those are outmoded ideas and we find that these people are really fit for the museum and they have no longer any place in politics. We do not want show-things in a museum to be kept in a place called the Council and invested with only one authority, the authority of blocking all progressive legislations, and talking stuff which is high-sounding but has no substance and is unrelated to realities. This Council leads also to another danger, I would say. Unfortunately, on account of the existence of the Council in the Madras State, we have here the Chief Minister giving the touch of the old and the reactionary to everything progressive. We have here a fossilised politician who has always been afraid of the people. In 1937 he went about with the University graduates. He thought that the people were very dirty and that he should not touch them. He again came as a Chief Minister and it was facilitated by the existence of the Council. We do not want people to come by the back door into the Ministry and continue to block our progress, the progress of India towards liberation and the enjoyment of a full life. We have seen in many of the countries where there are Second Chambers that they are intended only to do one thing and that is to bring about interminable talk and verbiage and confuse every issue and not give a reality of the picture as it obtains. I would request this Assembly 'Please do not keep over a new State, over a democratic Andhra, an "old man of the sea" and see that it is sunk under the sea. Please see that we do not have an old man of the sea over our shoulders to block all our progress.' We do not want these Councils. We have seen enough of them. Many of the people in the Council have arrogated to themselves the right of giving sage advice even to us, persons who keep a live contact with the people. They want to give sage advice to us not to keep any contact with the people. Sir, the days of the Council are gone, and to ask that the Andhra Legislature should consist of a Council is to ask that we should go back to the Stone Age. It is not in any way a progressive or modern thing. Therefore, I oppose the amendment which says that there should be a Legislative Council in the Andhra State, and support the amendment which says that there should be no Legislative Council either in Madras or in Mysore or in Andhra."

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* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Members who have spoken against the creation of a Second Chamber are really those who are speaking against human experience. In all democracies in the world, generally we have got Second Chambers, consisting of not tools, not show-rooms, not people intended for propaganda, but people who are eminent and wise. Who can say that the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari and Sri Prakasam who are sitting here are intended to be tools of propaganda? They are the best men of our country who are doing the greatest service to the people. People who think that the Second Chamber is intended to be a show-room are not speaking the truth. They are all people belonging to the Communist Party, who have no faith in freedom of speech and whose Soviet Supreme Council that met recently simply passed all the resolutions placed by the Soviet Cabinet before the Supreme Soviet Assembly. There the resolutions are simply passed. Therefore, they are carrying with them the same experience and the same outlook into the democratic Legislature here and judging the same from that point of view. No doubt, our Prime Minister has said that the Andhra State should not have a Second Chamber. I submit it is only a tentative arrangement due to financial difficulty. Therefore, it should not be held that a Second Chamber is not necessary. It may not be necessary now, but taking the broad principle and human experience into consideration, I submit the Second Chamber is necessary for Andhra Desa for a population of nearly two crores. We want the co-operation of the older generation and experienced people. Hence they are not tools of propaganda, etc. They are very old people and very wise and independent in their outlook. All those people who are speaking against the creation of a Second Chamber are all Communists. They have faith only in themselves and not in others. Their argument is a very short-sighted one. They are always talking of the Second Chamber from the political point of view and not from broad human experience. I say the Second Chamber has done greater good to us. The Second Chamber can revise legislation and send back the same to the Assembly for its consideration. One hon. Member said that so far as the Madras Council was concerned it had not sent back any Bill passed by the Assembly. It may not have been done so far. But the Madras Legislative Council contains eminent people of international fame and high reputation like Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar and several others. If we want to have the co-operation of such eminent people, we should have a Second Chamber. Suppose we want the services of Sri Prakasam and old people like him. We should have the Second Chamber. Therefore, taking the broad human experience and the history of democracy in the world into consideration, I submit that a Second Chamber is essential as a revising body as it contains men of experience, broad outlook and age. Therefore, although the Prime Minister has said that there should be no Second Chamber, I feel that it is necessary to provide for our great men like the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari and Sri Prakasam who are doing the greatest service to the country."

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SRI T. PRAKASAM :—“ Sir, I may be permitted to say just now that Sri Prakasam is opposed to the idea of having any Council anywhere.”

11-30 a.m. MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri Kalyanasundaram may move his other amendment also.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Kindly allow me to explain the reasons in a few words.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member may first formally move his amendment. I will allow him to speak afterwards.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Sir, I move amendment No. 66, which stands in my name and which reads as follows :—

“ 66. For the existing clause 19, substitute the following :—
“ 19. The Legislative Council of the Madras State shall stand abolished as from the day immediately preceding the appointed day and all members of the Legislative Council shall cease to hold office as such on the day immediately preceding the appointed day.” ”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ I second the amendment, Sir.”

* SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Mr. Speaker, while opposing the amendment given notice of on the Andhra State Bill, I wish to make my position clear. I do not wish to refer to personalities. I am going to speak from an entirely different point of view. Whatever may be the necessity or need for the existence or continuance of a Second Chamber in bigger legislative bodies like Madras, Bombay and other parts to represent expert opinion on various matters of various authorities which are responsible for the extension of elementary education, university education, etc., the existence of a Legislative Council for the Andhra State will only be a stumbling block in the progress of the Legislative Assembly of the Andhra Pradesh. It is said that a Second Chamber is intended to prevent hasty legislations. No doubt it is true in emergent circumstances. The Andhra State will be an infant State starting with a huge deficit and crippled finances. That is why the Government of India have not recommended the constitution of a Second Chamber for Andhra. I strongly support the view taken by the Government of India that there should be no Second Chamber for the Andhra State. It will involve a lot of extra expenditure. The finances of the new Andhra State cannot afford to meet the extra expenditure involved in constituting a Legislative Council and to meet the extra expenditure that will have to be incurred in holding Council sittings and in paying the travelling and other allowances to the Members of the Council. With these words, I oppose the constitution of a Legislative Council for the new Andhra State.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, I support the provision in the Bill that there should be no Legislative Council for the Andhra State. I support the resolution that there should be no Legislative Council for the residuary Madras State also. It has been argued by Sri Gopala Menon that a Second Chamber will be helpful for the

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good administration of the country in the sense that experienced men may be brought into the Second Chamber, as such experienced men do not, cannot and will not contest the elections from their constituencies, and that it will have a sobering effect on the revolutionary tendencies of the Assembly. Well, that is a very, very old argument. If the contention is that the Assembly does not consist of such elements, then he may be right. The Member who has been elected from a constituency should have faith and trust in the people and in himself. Anybody is free to contest for an Assembly seat. Persons who are not interested in the administration of the country need not be bothered with the heavy burden of being made Legislators.

“ I do not accept the argument relating to the ‘ sobering effect on the Assembly.’ Because, there is room for all sorts of elements getting elected to the Assembly. Now, the election for the Second Chamber is based on indirect election, which is a very wrong method and principle. Under this system, the same person will be voting twice. For example, take the graduates, they can elect one person for the Assembly. Again, as graduates, they can elect another person for the Legislative Council. This is not good. A right is being conferred on certain sets of people who have two votes. Even from this angle, it is not correct to recommend a Second Chamber.

“ When I am arguing that there is no need for a Second Chamber, I do not mean any disrespect towards the Members of the Council. What I do want is that they can as well be elected regularly from the constituencies. Now, the Members of the Assembly, after they are elected by the people, have to elect some Members for the Council. I am not able to understand the principle underlying this system. The suggestion for a Legislative Council has come from a party which has not got trust in the people, in the initiative and wisdom of the people. That is the reason for the move for a Second Chamber. I do wish that we as democrats should see that this Second Chamber is abolished. With regard to the men who have already been elected or nominated to the Council, they need not be dismissed straightway. There is a way out for them. In view of the extended constituencies in the different States, they may get elected from one of those constituencies.

“ As a matter of fact, a Second Chamber nullifies the work that is being done in the Assemblies. Living in the present time and conditions as we do, I consider it to be a sheer waste of time, energy and money to have Legislative Councils which would be against the democratic aspirations of the people and also against the party spirit about which so much is being said on the floor of the House. As such, I oppose the continuance of the Second Chamber for the residuary Madras State as well.”

* SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—“ கனம் ‘சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஆந்திர மசோதாவிலுள்ள ஷரத்துக்கள் 19, 20, 21-க்கு நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கலியாண சுந்தரம் அவர்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தங்களை ஆதரித்து ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். நம்முன் விவாதத்தில் இருக்கும் மசோதாவில் புதியதாக அமைக்கப்பட்டபோதிலும் ஆந்திர மாகா

[Sri S. Ramalingam]

[20th July 1953]

தைத்திற்கு மேல் சபை கிடையாதென்றும், ஆனால் சென்னைக்கு இப்பொழுது இருப்பதுபோலவே மேல் சபை இருக்குமென்றும் கண்டிருக்கிறது. நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கலியாணசுந்தரம் அவர்கள் ஆந்திராவுக்கு மேல் சபை கிடையாதென்பது போலவே, சென்னைக்கும் மேல் சபை வேண்டாமென்று தான் திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார். புதிய மாகாணம் அமைந்தவுடனேயே இப்பொழுது இருக்கக்கூடிய கவுன்ஸில் அங்கத்தினர்களின் பதவிக் காலம் முடிந்து விடுமென்று அதிர்ஷ்டப்படி சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. எந்தக் கருத்தைக் கொண்டு ஆந்திர மாகாணத்திற்கு மேல் சபை தேவையில்லைபென்று சொன்னார்களோ, அதே கருத்துப்படியே சென்னைக்கும் மேல் சபை தேவையில்லையென்றுதான் நாங்கள் கூறுகிறோம். ஆந்திர தேசத்திற்கு ஒரு கொள்கையும், எஞ்சிய பிரதேசத்திற்கு ஒரு கொள்கையும் சர்க்கார் ஏன் வகுக்கவேண்டுமென்றுதான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. இந்த மசோதாவில் இந்திய சர்க்கார் ஒரு கண்ணில் கண்ணாம்பையும், மற்றொரு கண்ணில் வெண்ணையையும் தடவியிருக்கிறது என்பதுதான் எனது கருத்து. அங்கு பணச் செலவு அதிகமாகி விடுமென்று மேல் சபை கிடையாதென்று ஒரு கண்ணில் வெண்ணை தடவிவிட்டு எஞ்சிய மாகாணத்திற்கு மாதிரி எதற்காக மேல் சபை இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று கண்ணாம்பைத் தடவ வேண்டுமென்றுதான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். மற்றொரு விஷயத்தை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால் தற்பொழுது உள்ள மேல் சபை அங்கத்தினர்கள் சிலர் அசெம்பிளி மெம்பர்களாலும், சிலர் பட்டாதாரிகளாலும், சிலர் ஆசிரியர்களாலும். சிலர் மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்களின் நியமனத்தாலும் பதவி வகித்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆந்திர மாகாணம் அமைந்தவுடன், ஆந்திராவை மேல்சபை அங்கத்தினர்களின் பதவி முடிந்துவிடுமென்று அவர் கண்ணில் கண்ணாம்பைத் தடவி விட்டு, எஞ்சிய பிரதேசத்தைச் சேர்ந்த அங்கத்தினர்களின் பதவிக் காலத்தை நீடிக்குப்படி இவர்கள் கண்ணில் வெண்ணையைத் தடவுவது மிகவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும். ஏற்கெனவே நான் சொன்னதுபோல ஆந்திரர்களும், தமிழர்களும் சண்டை போட்டுக் கொள்ளுமென்று இம்மாதிரி இந்திய சர்க்கார் செய்திருக்கிறதென்று தான் நான் கருதுகிறேன். மேல் சபை இருப்பதினால் நேரடியாக பொது மக்களிடம் சென்று அவர்கள் வோட்டுக்களைப் பெறாமல், அவர்களின் அனுதாபத்தைப் வழியாக உள்ள நுழைவதற்கு வசதி இருக்கிறது. மேல் சபை இருப்பதினால் தான் அறிவாளிகளின் யோசனைகளைப் பெறமுடிகிறதென்றும், கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியைப் போன்ற மேதைகள் தங்கள் யோசனையையும், சேவையையும் நாட்டுக்கு அளிக்க முடிகிறதென்றும், அந்தப் பக்கத்திலிருந்து பேசினார்கள். உண்மையாக இன்றையதினம் கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியாரைப் போன்ற மேதைகளின் யோசனைகள் அவசியம் தான் நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். சர்க்காரின் நிர்வாகம் எப்படி இருக்கிறது. மக்கள் எப்படி கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்களின் குறைகள் எல்லாம் எப்படி நிவர்த்திக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்பது போன்ற விஷயங்களை மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட மக்களின் பிரதிநிதிகள் முதல் மந்திரியிடம் பெட்பு போலீசாரை வட்டு கைது செய்யச் சொல்வதும், ஐந்தாறு மணிகள் போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனில் வைத்துவிட்டு பிறகு வெளியில் விடுவதும், அதைப்பற்றி விசாரிக்க யாமல் தடுப்பதும் ஆகிய அவரது யோசனைகள் நமக்குத் தேவையானவையென்பதைப்பற்றி நாம் நன்கு யோசிக்கவேண்டும். மேல் சபை என்ற கொடியைப் புற வழியாக அவர்கள் அதிகாரத்திற்கு வந்திருப்பதினால் தான் அவர்கள் வந்திருந்தபோது மக்களின் நிலைமையை நேரில் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல நான் சென்றேன். அவருக்கு நான் வந்திருப்பது பற்றி ஒரு குறிப்பு அனுப்பியதற்கு அவரது காரியதர்சி முதல் அமைச்சர் தாங்குவதாகவும் அவரைப் பார்க்க முடியாதென்றும் சொல்லிவிட்டார். அவர்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப் பட்டு வந்திருந்தால் தானே அவர் மக்களுக்கு நன்மை செய்யவேண்டுமென்று விரும்பப் போகிறார். விரும்புகிறவர்களோடு விவாதம் செய்யப் போகிறார். ஆட்சியை நடத்துவதற்கு போலீஸ் படையை உபயோகிக்கும் கனம் ராஜாஜி போன்றவர்கள் பதவிக்கு வராத இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும்

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a.m.

20th July 1953]

[Sri S. Ramalingam]

நிச்சயம் மேல் சபையை ஒழித்தாக வேண்டும். பொதுவாக மக்களிடம் நேரடியாகச் சென்று அவர்களுக்கு வாக்குளை வாங்கி வருகிறவர்கள் தான் மக்களுக்கு விரோதமாக எந்தக் காரியத்தையும் செய்யப் பரப்புவார்கள். மக்களுக்கு விரோதமாக பொறுப்பற்ற முறையில் கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியாரைப்போல போலீஸ் படையை உபயோகிக்க நடுக்குவார்கள். ஸ்ரீ ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் கவுன்ஸில் மெம்பராக இருப்பதினால் தான், மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்களின் நியமனத்தின் மூலம் கொல்லைப்புற வழியாக உள்ளே நுழைந்த காரணத்திற்கும் தான் மக்களுடைய கோரிக்கைகளைப் புறக்கணித்து, மக்களுடைய பிரதிநிதிகளைப் பார்த்துப் போவும் அனுமதி தர மறுத்துப் பொறுப்பற்ற நிலையில் எதேச்சாதிகாரமாக நடந்துகொள்ள முடிகிறது. பொதுமக்களிடம் சென்று வோட்டு வாங்கி வராததாலும், இனிமேலும் பொது மக்களிடம் சென்று வோட்டுக்கு நிற்கப் போவதில்லையாதலாலும் அவர் துணிச்சலாக நடந்துகொள்ள முடிகிறது. ஆகையால் தான் ஆந்திர தேசத்திற்கு மேல்சபை கிடையாதென்பதைப் போலவே, எஞ்சியுள்ள ஆந்திர தேசத்திற்கும், கவுன்ஸில் தேவையில்லையென்ற ஸ்ரீ கலியாணசுந்தரம் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஆந்திர ராஜ்யத்திற்கு கவுன்ஸில் வேண்டாமென்ற கோரிக்கையும் எஞ்சிய பிரதேசத்திற்கு கவுன்ஸில் வேண்டுமென்ற கோரிக்கையும் சர்க்கார் எதற் காக மறைமுகமாக இந்திய சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமென்று தான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆகவே எல்லோரும் கொல்லைப்புற வழியாக யாரும் நிர்வாகத்தை எகப்பற்றிக் கொண்டு மக்களுக்குப் புறம்பான காரியங்களைச் செய்யாமலிருக்க எஞ்சிய பிரதேசத்திற்கும் கவுன்ஸில் வேண்டாமென்ற நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ கலியாணசுந்தரத்தின் திருத்தத்தை ஆதரிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்கிறேன்."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am one of those who have given notice of amendments in favour of constitution of a Legislative Council for the Andhra State whatever may happen to the Madras State which has been a progressive one and continues to be so. Whether they retain the Council or not is not my job. But I am particular that in the situation in which the new Andhra State will find itself it is essential that that Legislature should have a Council also so that it may function as a helpful advisory body for at least the duration of the Andhra Assembly, if not permanently. I am aware that the Government of India are thinking in terms of abolishing all Legislative Councils in the country. Whenever such a decision is taken by the high level committee appointed for the purpose and when the great men finally agree to such a course, let it come. But before any such decision is taken, it is curious to find that a State like the Andhra State which, even in its crippled size is still deserving of an upper Chamber is denied one. An upper Chamber is necessary to guide the deliberations of the Assembly on several matters which require expert or elderly experience and advice. Depriving the Andhra Legislature of such an institution is a serious blow to the Andhra State. We constitute a major province. Mysore has got a Legislative Council. Assam has got a Legislative Council. West Bengal has got one. In these circumstances, why should Andhra be deprived of a Legislative Council. Is it proper to deny an upper Chamber when even in the most advanced country like the United States, every State has got a second Chamber in spite of the fact that the population of each small State is not more than three or four million? That being so, in a State which consists of 20 million people and which is promised an increased strength of 196 in the Legislative Assembly,

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it is not proper to refuse a second Chamber, which is after all a negligible factor. The Andhra area has been enjoying an Upper House by remaining in the composite State all this time, a chamber consisting of several great men who have been giving their experience and talents for the proper governance of the country. That being so, I do not see any reason why there should not be a Council for the Andhra State.

"Sir, objection may be taken on the ground that an upper House will be a financial burden on the new State. After all, figures have been worked out and the Legislative Council will not cost more than a lakh and thirty thousand rupees every year. It is not such a big figure. What is there that the Andhra State is going to get by a reduction of this sum from its expenditure? It is not going to be helpful to the Andhra State in its administration. Even if we talk of principle, there is no principle involved in this issue. Are we to assume that all the Constitutions in the world which provide for a second chamber have gone wrong? We are an infant democracy and we cannot say that Legislative Councils are anomalous, out-dated and useless. That is not the attitude we should take. When a final decision is taken by the Government of India, I am sure they will not come to a decision in favour of abolition. The high level committee also I am sure will not favour abolition. Be that as it may. So long as this Assembly in the Andhra continues, a Council also should be there. There are already 24 Members elected from several constituencies. We want only 16 more to constitute the Andhra Legislative Council. This can be arranged either under the Constitution or by the President even at the formation of the Andhra State. I would say that it has become doubly important and necessary that there should be a Legislative Council. The argument heard is that 'in view of some decision that may be taken tomorrow, let us abolish the Council in the Residuary State, or let us have no Council in the Andhra area.' That should not be the attitude. We have been having a Legislative Council in the composite State. Let us continue to have such members. If this course is not possible, the Government of India can decide that those members who are now members of the Legislative Council here representing the Andhra area may be made Members of the Legislative Assembly itself, just as members of this Assembly are now constituted to be members of the Andhra Legislature. Why should they be dismissed straightaway by reason of the Constitution of the Andhra State?

"Sir, my sole and strong plea is that a Legislative Council in the Residuary Madras State is absolutely necessary and for the duration of this Assembly at least, the Government of India and Parliament may consider the question of constituting a Legislative Council for the Andhra State."

*Sri V. SRI KRISHNA:—“అధ్యక్షా, ప్రతి వరదాచారిగారు మాట్లాడుతూ, అంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ఎగువ శాసన సభ అవసరమని, అది విమోచకము రాష్ట్రానికి భారము కావని ఒక సూచన చేశారు. కాని, అసలు కోర్కెగా రాష్ట్రము విస్తృతమౌతున్నప్పుడు మన అధికపరిధి చాలాలోటుగా ఉండున్నప్పుడు వరదాచారిగారు చెప్పే

20th July 1953]

[Sri V. Sri Krishna]

వి కొద్దికాలము భారమైనా ఎదురే అవుతుందని, రాష్ట్రమునకు చాలా శక్తివంతమౌతగా ఉండి ఉంటుందని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఈ సందర్భములో, మిత్రులు వరదాచారిగారు వారి తరువాత మాట్లాడిన విషయము, ఈ సందర్భము ప్రతిపాదించుటవంటి క్లిష్టమూర్తిగాను ఒక విషయము గుర్తుకు తెచ్చుకొనవలసియుంటుంది. అంధ్ర శాసన సభ్యుల సమావేశంలో రాజధాని నిర్ణయ సమస్యమీద చర్చ జరిగినప్పుడు, ప్రజాస్వామిక సామ్రాజ్యాన్ని గురించి దీర్ఘమైన ఉపన్యాసాలు చేసిన మిత్రులు, అనేక ఇతర ప్రజాస్వామిక దేశాలనుండి ఉపయోగించి మాట్లాడిన రాజ్యాంగ వేత్తలు, ఈ వాడుక ఇక్కడ, దీనికే శాసన సభకు ఎన్నుకోబడలేకపోయినవారు దొడ్డివాడికి నిర్మించే ముఠాని మిట్టానికి విధానాన్ని కోరుతున్నారంటే విచారంగా ఉన్నది. ఇతర ప్రజాస్వామిక దేశాలలో, ఎక్కడకూడా ఇటువంటి దొడ్డివారిని శాసన సభకు వచ్చే వద్దని లేదు. అటువంటి వద్దని ఏరు సమర్థించడం చాలా ఆశ్చర్యంగా ఉంది. ముఖ్యంగా గత సమావేశంలో క్లిష్టమూర్తి రాజుగారు రమ్య నియంతృత్వాన్ని గురించి మాట్లాడారు. నిజంగా ప్రజాస్వామికం అంటే, ప్రజలయొక్క వోల్టేజీ ఎన్నుకోబడటమేగాక తిరిగి ప్రజలు ఎప్పుడు వనికి రావలెనుంటే అవుతుంది అని అవకాశం ఉంటుంది కాని రాజ్యాంగ వట్టు ప్రకారం ప్రతినిధులు రి రిక్లమేషన్ అడ్డులేకుండా అంటిపట్టుకుని అధికారంలో కూర్చోగలరు. ఏరు ప్రజలకు నిత్య ప్రాతినిధ్యము వహించవలసిన అవసరం లేదు. ప్రజాస్వామ్య వద్దని మరుగునపెట్టి దొడ్డి వ్రోవను వచ్చే వద్దని కోరడం ప్రజాస్వామికం అనిపించుకోదు. సాధారణంగా ప్రజాప్రతినిధులనేవారు. తమతమ ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలచే ఎన్నుకోబడవలసియుంటుంది, అట్లుకాకుండా, ఇప్పుడు జరుగుతున్నదేమంటే, ఒక సభ్యుడు తన ప్రదేశమైన అశంకపురములో; తన ప్రజలచే ఎన్నుకోబడలేక, అక్కడ ఉండిపోయినందున తాళుచున్న నియోజకవర్గమునకు నిలబడడం, అక్కడ నెలం ఉండిపోతే దొడ్డివారనే గొడ్డునెక్కినందుకు యీ వద్దని ఉపయోగిస్తుంది.”

SRI B. KRISHNAMOORTHY ROW:—“On a point of order, Sir, the hon. Member is speaking on things inconsistent with the amendments before the House.”

*Sri V. SRI KRISHNA:—“Sir, the hon. Member is taking the powers of the Speaker. What I speak is consistent and relevant to the point. ఇప్పుడు, రాజ్యాంగ సభలోను, ఎగువ శాసన సభలోను చాలామంది తెలివితేటలుగల వ్యక్తులు, రాజ్యాంగ వేత్తలు ఎన్నుకొని సమాధానము తెలుపుతున్నారు. ఆ ఆధునికముంటే ఇప్పుడు ఈ రెండేళ్ళ కొద్దికి ఎటువంటివారు వస్తున్నారు. విచిత్రంగా వస్తున్నారని, దాని స్వరూప స్వభావాలు ఒకసారి చూచివేస్తే, ప్రజలచే శాసన సభకు ఎన్నుకోబడలేకపోయిన మిత్రులు, వేరేవిధంగా శాసన సభకు వెళ్ళడానికి దీనికల్లు మార్గమేర్పడుతున్నదని తెప్పవలసియుంటుంది. దీనికి ముఖ్యంగా మళ్ళీ ప్రధానమంత్రిగారిని ఉదాహరణంగా చెప్పుకున్నాను. ఈ కొన్నింటి ఉదాహరణలు: రాజధానిగా, దీనికల్లు అనేకమంది మేధావులను శాస్త్రజ్ఞులను ఎన్నుకోవచ్చుననే చెబుతున్నారు. కాని, ఎన్నికలో ఉండిపోయినవారు, క్లిష్టమూర్తి, ఎవరైనా జాతీయోద్యమానికి వ్యతిరేకులై దేశ స్వాతంత్ర్య పోరాటానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా, సామ్రాజ్యవాదాన్ని విలపరుస్తూ, వచ్చారో, అటువంటి వ్యక్తులు జస్టిస్ పార్టీ ముఠానాయకులు, ధాన్యాములు, ఈ రోజున కాంగ్రెసు వామల అంటూ మన శాసన సభకు దొడ్డివారనే ప్రవేశపెట్టడానికి ఎగువ శాసన సభ ప్రధానంగా ఉపయోగపడుతున్నదని గుర్తుంచుకోవలసి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భంలో సోషలిస్టు రమ్యుల శాసన సభను వివిధంగా ఉపయోగించి చూచివేస్తే, అక్కడ రెండు సభలున్నాయి. ఆ

[Sri V. Sri Krishna]

[20th July 1953]

రెంటిలో, ఒకటి ప్రధానమైనది. అది ప్రజలకే అనుకూలమైనది ప్రతినిధులు గలది. రెండవది చిన్న చిన్న జాతుల తరఫున, మైనారిటీ జాతులయొక్క హక్కులను కాపాడడానికి వారి ప్రయోజనాలను రక్షించడానికి ప్రత్యేకంగా మరొక సభ ఉన్నది. అయితే, ఇక్కడున్న విధంగా, అక్కడ, ఒకవేళ ఓడిపోయినట్లైతే, మరోమార్గంలా శాసన సభకు వచ్చే పద్ధతిలేదు. ఆ రకంగా, అక్కడ రెండు సభలు వారు కూడ ప్రజలచే ఎన్నుకోబడినవారుగా ఉంటారు. ఇప్పుడు మన దిగువ శాసన సభకు ఓడిపోయిన వ్యక్తులూ, ప్రజలకుండు నిలబడ లేని వ్యక్తులూ ఈ రెండు రకముల ప్రతినిధులను ఎన్నుకొనుటకు ఏలుగానున్నది. అటువంటిప్పుడు, మనకు ఎగువసభ అనేది అవసరం వేగా, దానికి ఎం. ప్రజాస్వామి ప్రభుత్వము వ్యధా... ఖర్చు పెట్టవలసి ఉంటుంది. మనము ఇప్పుడు దానికి ఖర్చు పెట్టే స్థితిలో కూడలేము. రెండవది ఈ ఎగువ శాసన సభ ఉండకపోయినా చాలా తెలివితేటలు గలవారిని శాస్త్రజ్ఞులను ఎన్నుకొనుటకు ఏలుగా ఉంటుందని అంటున్నారు. కానీ, ప్రజాస్వామి సూత్రాలను, స్వాతంత్ర్యవ్యవస్థాన్ని దిక్కిరించినవారు, వారికి తెలివితేటలు వున్నప్పటికీనీ, వారు పాపాపాతనాన్ని పొందిన సభకు అర్హులు కారని, వాడు శాసన సభలో ఉండవలసిన వాడు కాని తెలుపుచున్నాను. అటువంటివారు మన దేశపురొద్దవద్దకి ప్రజాప్రయోజనాలకూ అడ్డుపడడానికి తోడ్పడ గలరు. కనుక అటువంటి ఎగువ శాసన సభ ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమునకు లేకపోవడమే మంచిది. తరువాత మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రమునకు కూడ అది లేకుండా మనము తీర్మానించి నట్లైతే, వారికికూడ మనమంతో సహాయంచేసిన వారైతామని మిత్రులకు సలహా ఇస్తున్నాను. తరువాత ప్రధానంగా విజ్ఞానవంతులు, తెలివితేటలు గలవారు, దిగువ శాసన సభకు రాతేక హక్కున్నారు. గనుక ఎగువ శాసన సభ అవసరమని కొంతమంది మిత్రులు చెప్పుచున్నారు. దానికికూడ ఒక మార్గమున్నది. నిజంగా, ప్రజాస్వామిక సూత్రాలను, వ్యతిరేకించనటువంటివారు, తెలివితేటలు గలవారు, విజ్ఞాన వంతులు ప్రజలచేతనే దిగువ శాసన సభకు ఎన్నుకోబడునట్లు చేయవచ్చును. విజ్ఞాన వంతులు, తెలివితేటలు గలవారు ఎవరైనా శాసన సభకు ఉపయోగపడు వారున్నట్లయితే ప్రజలచేత వారు ఎన్నుకోబడుటకు రాజకీయపక్షాలన్ని కృషిచేసి వారిని ఎన్నుకో వచ్చును. అది మన చేతిలోనే ఉన్నది. లేదా, అటువంటివారు ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క పరిశాలనా శాఖలో ఉపయోగపడునట్లు వారిని నియమించుకోవచ్చును. ఆ విధంగాకూడ వారి విజ్ఞానాన్ని, తెలివితేటలను మనము ఉపయోగించుకోవచ్చును. అంతేగాని, ఎవరైతే దేశానికి, జాతికి, ఆచారము చేస్తారో, ప్రజాస్వామిక సూత్రాలను వ్యతిరేకిస్తారో, వారికి తెలివితేటలు ఉన్నప్పటికీనీ, వారిని ఎన్నుకోగూడదు. వారు ఎన ప్రజాస్వామిక విధాలకు ఎన్నో అడ్డంకులుగా పరిణమిస్తారే గాని, వారివల్ల ప్రజలకుగాని దేశానికాని ఎమి ప్రయోజనముండదోదు. కనుక అటువంటివారు శాసన సభలో ఉండకూడదు. ఎంత తెలివితేటలు వున్న ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగపడకపోతే నిష్పూరితా జనం. అటువంటివారిని పొడ్డిదారిలో కాన్సిల్స్ కి తీసుకురావడంవల్ల అభ్యుదయ శాసనాలకు అడ్డంకం వచ్చు మరేమి ఉండదు. అలాకాకుండా తెలివితేటలున్న వారిని ఎంపీలైతే ఎన్నిక అయ్యేట్లా రాజకీయ పక్షాలు ప్రయత్నించవచ్చును. మరేండ్లనాడే వటోపధ్యాయ బెంగాలీ హెదరాబాదులో కాపురం. అటువంటి ఆయనను తెలుగు దేశం తీసుకువచ్చి కరి, విజ్ఞానవేత్త, శాంతి ఉద్యమానికి, ప్రజా ఉద్యమానికి తోడ్పడే అభ్యుదయ కామి అని ప్రజలకుచెప్పి విజయవాడలో నిలబెట్టాము. అఖిల భారత నాయకుడే ఆయనకు ఎదురుగా నిలబడినా, గెలిపించడం జరిగింది. అలాగే ఇతర చాలా చర్యయవచ్చును. అందువల్ల నా అభిప్రాయం ఏమిటంటే ఈ కాన్సిల్

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ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి అవసరమని, అటువంటి కాన్సిల్స్ ప్రజాస్వామిక శాసనాలకు అడ్డంగా వుండకంతప్ప మరేమిలేదని, అదే ప్రకారం తమిళ మిత్రులకుకూడా కాన్సిల్స్ లేకుండా వుండవలసని కోరుతూ విరమిస్తున్నాను."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"Sir, I rise to support the amendment moved by the hon. Member Sri M. Kalyanasundaram. I like to bring to the notice of this House one pertinent factor. That is, even the Congress itself has accepted that there is no need for a second Chamber for the States. But I do not know the views expressed by the Madras State. But all the same we find there is a provision in this Bill for the second Chamber in the Residuary Madras State. Actually I feel that there is no necessity for the Madras State to retain the second Chamber. There may be an argument that eminent men and eminent politicians like Mr. Rajagopalachari may be a real necessity for the Residuary Madras State. Then, it is for the Residuary Madras State to decide the issue, and I feel it is for such members to get elected in the Residuary Madras State. The Hon. Mr. Subramaniam may say even that is easier and I do not propose to contest that point either. For instance, Mr. Prakasam got himself elected by standing for and contesting an election. We know, Sir Winston Churchill and others have contested elections even at the age of 80 and our Chief Minister is not yet 80 and he can very well stand for an election . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Is the Council to be abolished because of me?"

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"So, Sir, because prominent men and prominent political figures like Mr. Rajagopalachari, are a necessity in the Madras State, there is no need to have another Chamber. If his presence is essential, the Hon. Sri Subramaniam may resign his seat and get him elected for the Legislature."

"Then, Sir, there is another difficulty about the second Chamber. Many speakers pointed out and many hon. Friends are prepared to quote historical precedents of the difficulties of the second Chamber. Even those who have great faith in the Constitution of England and the practices in England are agreed that this second Chamber is always against reforms. For that reason, there were proposals previously to abolish the second Chamber even in England and so this second Chamber has become a very old idea and many politicians are thinking of giving up these second Chambers . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"What about Russia?"

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"My hon. Friend, Sri Subramaniam refers to the question of Russia. Of course. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam) Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Sri Subramaniam are against all interruptions when they speak. It is unfortunate that they interrupt every speaker, at every stage and on every point. And

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here he says about Russia. In this connection, may I point out to him that the constitution of the second Chamber in the Soviet Union is entirely different? There are no nominations just like what is happening in Madras. Even for the second Chamber it is by elections that members are chosen. Moreover, there the second Chamber is a House of Nationalities where all the nationalities may be properly represented. For that purpose only there is a second Chamber in the Soviet Union. If that were the composition of the second Chamber here, personally I have no objection and the Leader of the House also will not bring in comparison between the existing Legislative Council and the second Chamber in the Soviet Union. That is why, we feel that the second Chamber here is not only not helpful, but it obstructs the proceedings of the Legislature.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, you and I are experiencing the difficulties that whenever a Bill is passed by this House . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, I have never had any difficulty."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"No, Sir. One minute and I will explain. Whenever a Bill or a proposition is brought forward here, immediately the Cabinet says this has to go to the Legislative Council; the Budget must be presented there before such and such date and that is why matters have to be expedited here and they bring in pressure on you regarding the procedure . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, no. Never is any pressure brought on the Speaker."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, even at this stage we are feeling how difficult it is having a second Chamber and how the second Chamber is interfering with our own procedure in this House. That is the very reason why I say that there is no need for a second Chamber."

"Sir, another question raised is about eminent people. I have great respect for the eminence of people. But all the same should that merely be the criterion for a person to be in the Legislature? There is the Advocate-General who is an expert in Law. There is no reason why he should be in the Legislature and decide the policies of Government. The criterion should be whether a particular person represents the people and whether the people have faith in him for him to be a member of the Legislature. We can take eminent men in advisory bodies, like the Educational Council, the Medical Council or the Engineering Council and they may help the Government in carrying on the policies of the Government. So, Sir, these eminent people need not decide the policies of the Government, but at the same time by their eminence they may help the State in carrying on their policies, and that reason need not stand in our way of abolishing the second Chamber."

"Sir, one hon. Member while speaking stated that the Communists oppose the retention of the Legislative Council merely on

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political considerations. Perhaps, that particular hon. Member is not aware that the Congress itself has decided against the continuation of the Legislative Councils. We will bring in political considerations on political issues and certainly we will do that without raising this issue of the political parties for the abolition of the second Chamber. The hon. Member had not think that the Communist Party is interested in this. He forgets that even the Congress decided likewise. But only the Madras State has proposed the continuation of the Legislative Council. So in bringing in the Communist Party and trying to isolate it even when his own organization had decided on abolition of Legislative Councils, he is entirely wrong.

"We, the Andhra members in the present Legislature are for doing away with the present Legislative Council, so that the new residuary Madras State may also not have the hindrances of a second Chamber."

"Sir, I hope the Resolution given notice of by the hon. Member Sri M. Kalyanasundaram will have the unanimous support from the whole House, despite party politics and party differences."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, while rising to support the amendment moved by Sri M. Kalyanasundaram, I also wish to speak on the amendment moved by myself (No. 172). If the amendment of Sri Kalyanasundaram is accepted, my amendment becomes superfluous and I will be very glad. On the other hand, if Mr. Kalyanasundaram's amendment is not accepted, my amendment comes in. Therefore I speak with respect to the two amendments as they are connected matters. My amendment refers to certain names which should have been in the schedule, but which have been omitted for some reason or other. Sir, much has been said why a Council should exist. Personally I am not a fanatic of one or the other theory that the Council should exist, or that the Council should not exist. But ideas are developed from existing conditions and when the Constituent Assembly provided for Councils in certain States, they took the old thread from the Government of India Act and reconciled themselves to these councils in certain States. If they had accepted the idea of councils, surely they should have provided Second Chambers for all the States. But they did not. They provided Second Chambers only for some of the States. But we are now trying to continue the thread on the division of this great State into two States. Certain friends have brought in the name of the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari to prove that the council is a necessity. Surely he is not useful for them to prove their case. After all, the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, so far as the administration of the affairs of this State was concerned, was not in the picture at all. He was not an afterthought. Something had to be done in the last moment to leave the Government in Congress hands and so he came in and the argument that there was no place for a great elderly statesman otherwise does no good. If originally he wanted to take part in the affairs of this State, he would have come in the ordinary way."

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Ideas develop from existing conditions. The States which are given councils are not in a different category. Seeing indeed the nominations and seeing also that Members who are set up by the political parties to the council are not great and elderly statesmen whom and whose greatness we now extol, I can say they are generally persons who have been left out in the selection of members for the Legislative Assembly. That is how the councils are justified. There is a greater reason now than at the time of the Constituent Assembly why these councils should go. If in this brief period of three years the councils have justified themselves, possibly I should have come to the view that the Second Chamber is an advisory or revising Chamber. It would be wrong if I try to analyse the personnel. But the facts are well known and that is why a general atmosphere has spread in favour of the abolition of councils. I know that certain of my friends belonging to the Congress Party have said that the council for Madras is a necessity for the reasons which they have stated. But they are no reasons at all. All the same, if my information is correct, the Congress Party also in their memorandum to Mr. Justice Wanchoo stated that the councils are not good. They did not want a council for Andhra. Certainly what applies to Andhra must also apply to Madras. It does not depend merely on numbers. It is not merely a question of numbers, the Assembly having 160 and the Council having 40. Punjab and Mysore have got Legislative Councils without having 160 members in their Assembly. The reasons which prompted the forward Andhras to ask for the abolition of the council must also apply to the progressive friends that are now in the Residuary Madras State. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'We are backward'.) I do not like the Hon. Chief Minister just to say that they are backward. They are very forward. I do not support the existence of a council just for the sake of a few Members. I also submit that the theory that there is a necessity is not correct because its existence has not justified the theory.

"Then, Sir, if the amendment of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram is not accepted, in the composition of the members of the council for the residuary State, certain changes have got to be made and that is the subject-matter of my amendment. In the schedule giving the names of members of the Madras Legislative Council, the names of certain members have been removed and I do not know on what principle. I am not particularly referring to the members who have been elected by the Graduates' Constituencies which are divided on a territorial basis, nor am I referring to the members who have been elected by the Teachers' Constituencies which are also divided on a territorial basis. Then there is the case of 24 members who have been returned to the Council by the common vote of the Assembly and if some members are to be retained and some others are to be removed, an over-riding justification has got to be presented and it must appeal to a reasonable mind. I submit that the 24 members have got a vested right and they cannot be deprived of their vested right by mere legislation. Legislation can alter political status as regards the future. But

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vested rights cannot be cancelled as they cannot be cancelled in contractual obligations. The 24 members who have been elected to the Council by the common vote of the Assembly have got a right to continue whether they belong to the residuary Madras State or not. I submit it would not be an anomaly. We are accustomed to anomalies. The Andhra University Senate has members who represent areas which are affiliated to the Madras University. The world consists of several anomalies and wisdom consists only in reducing their number and not in creating more anomalies, by trying to abolish one. I entirely agree with Sri Gopala Menon whose views are generally very balanced that it is very arbitrary and discriminatory to take away the names of some members by mere legislation. The Government may say that they have removed those names on the ground of their domicile or on the ground of their vocational or voting interest. Even then the principle is not correctly applied. Mr. Raza Khan whose name is removed has no voting or property interest in the new Andhra State. Sri B. V. Subramaniam whose name also is removed has no voting or property or vocational interest in the new State. They are citizens of the residuary State and there is no reason why their names should not be there. Then there is the well known pest Mr. Srirangam Srinivasa Rao who has been recently elected to the Council and who has voting and vocational interests in the Madras State. I cannot understand why these three names have been removed. If the Government have got some difficulty in adjusting the numbers, they might choose some other method rather than removing the names of these three gentlemen in this manner who have been elected to the Council by the common vote of the Assembly. I think the Government should revise their views in respect of these three members. I therefore submit that my amendment might be accepted if the House rejects the amendment of Sri Kalyanasundaram."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member has mentioned only two names in his amendment." 12-20 p.m.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Yes, Sir. After seeing Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah's amendment, I had included the names of Sri Srinivasa Rao, and some other similar members also. I submit that this taking out of the names of these members from the list of Council Members is unparliamentary, undemocratic, unconstitutional and arbitrary. I once again submit, Sir, that the continuance of the Council after separation will be against the wishes of all progressive forces which demand its abolition. Let not the Hon. Chief Minister sidetrack the issue by saying that they are backward, they want a Council, etc., etc., and thus brush it off."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am rather surprised at the turn the discussion has taken. I might even say that I am rather amused at seeing the difference of opinions among the Andhra Legislators themselves. Some favour abolition of the Council, while some others had waited on deputation on the Prime Minister and demanded

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its retention. I could well understand the Andhras saying that they want an Upper House or they do not want it after the appointed day, i.e., 1st of October 1953 when their new State would have been born. But I am surprised at their participating in the discussion regarding the continuance or retention of the Upper House in the residuary State (mind you, not Andhra State) when all of them would have gone when the residuary State is born. Why should they shed their tears for the retention of our Upper Chamber, I do not know.

"Let me now come, Mr. Speaker, to historical facts, to basic facts. This question has been thoroughly discussed in the past. In fact this question figured prominently when the Constituent Assembly was discussing the question whether to continue or retain the Upper Chamber in the States. After mature consideration they decided in favour of the retention of the Upper Chamber in the States in which it already existed. Can we say that their decision was an off-hand one? Why should our Andhra friends show extra kindness to us by advising us to abolish our Upper Chamber after their separation? I am unable to understand the mystery behind it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"On a point of order. It is not a question of Andhra or Tamil, Sir. We are members of the House till 1st of October 1953 and till that time we enjoy the same rights and privileges as the Raja of Chettinad."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I know Mr. Viswanatham for a very long time, Sir. The only point I could not understand still is, why are the Andhra Members showing this extra kindness to us in favouring the abolition of the Upper Chamber in the Tamil area, when in fact it is one concerning us and not them, for they would have gone by that time. We do not stand to lose anything by having an Upper Chamber. In fact it is a blessing for the minorities. This has been recognized by the Congress also. Mr. Viswanatham knows all those things. In fact he had been all these years a Congressman. Now only he had changed."

"The necessity of an Upper Chamber had long ago been realised. In fact when my revered leader Sri Rajaji was running the administration during 1937-39, I had the privilege of being the Leader of the Opposition. It was there that I found the necessity of an Upper Chamber. The minorities, the voice of those who had been defeated in the elections, cannot be so easily brushed aside. In fact the case of minorities stands to gain by having an Upper Chamber, for if not in the Assembly at least in the Council it would be referred. In fact I like this gradation of the People, then Council of States and then the Supreme Court. That would act as a sort of check. I have noticed several times in the usual tense atmosphere prevailing in the Lower House, at times Government have got to say 'No' to several things to which on normal occasions they would have said 'yes'. The

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existence of an Upper Chamber would exercise a balanced check against such hasty legislation. That should not be lost sight of. In fact we stand to gain and not lose by having an Upper Chamber. I could very well understand hon. Members saying that we may alter the procedure of nomination, we may reduce the number of persons to be nominated by the Governor or some such thing. I can understand that. In fact we want to encourage democratic methods. But it rather amuses me when I find Andhra members showing this extra kindness to us and that too on the eve of separation.

"In fact democracy has taught us a lesson. In such an advanced democratic country like the United Kingdom, what do we find? Of course I do admit that the House of Lords is constituted on altogether different lines from our Upper Chambers. But what is the purpose served by it? Can it be said that that is merely a waste? Can we say that it had not properly exercised its discretion in the discharge of its duties and that it had been continued only to please the whims of peers? What did the extremist Socialist Party say? What did the Labour Party say with regard to the continuance of the House of Lords? They never objected to its continuance. They never favoured even on one occasion its abolition. In fact the House of Lords is there to have a balanced legislation, avoiding the often hasty measures of legislation that springs from the tense atmosphere of the House of Commons. After all what are the powers of our Upper Chambers now? We have greatly reduced their power. People who are well aware of their influence after the passing of our Constitution know full well that its previous powers had been curtailed to a large extent. They have neither voting strength nor can they move amendments to any Money Bill. That power had been taken from their hands. The Upper Chambers, as they are constituted at present, are there as a revising Chamber. They are not there to duplicate our work. In fact, I may say, their continuance will be only to our advantage and not disadvantage."

"Let me not be mistaken as though I am favouring the retention of the Council in the residuary State of Madras for the sake of Rajaji. Eminent men like Rajaji need not have any back-door entrance. On any day and at any moment they can contest any seat in the Assembly and nothing short of success will attend their efforts. Rajaji has served in the past, he is serving and he will continue to serve the public irrespective of the fact whether he is inside or outside the legislature. I wish to ask in what way the Upper House has overridden the powers of the Lower House. May 12-30 I know what are the instances when the Upper House has curtailed the powers of the Lower House. It may be contended that it has been superfluous fifty per cent and useful fifty per cent. But I say, the Opposition have much to gain by the existence of an Upper House for there will be more opportunities for presenting their view points to the country through the respective legislative bodies. It has done real service to the country and I would appeal to all hon. Members to consider this aspect of the matter."

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namely, that it affords a great privilege and opportunity to the Opposition which they should not lose and the country should not lose."

*SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது மேல்சபை இருக்க வேண்டிய அவசியத்தைப்பற்றி சர்க்கார் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் பேசினார்கள். அப்படி நோடியாக மேல் சபை இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று பேசுவது தான் நேர்மையாக இருக்கும். ஆனால், அதற்குப் பதிலாக ஆந்திரர்கள் இருக்கும் போது நாம் ஏன் மேல் சபை யைப்பற்றி பேசவேண்டும்; நாம் பிரிந்த பிறகு மேல் சபையைப்பற்றி பேசிக் கொள்ளலாம் என்பது நேர்மைக்கு குறைவானது என்பது தான் என் னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். ஏனென்று கேட்டால், சர்க்கார் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்களுக்கு எப்படியும் மேல்சபை இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. கொள்கை அடிப்படையில் இருந்தாலாவது ஒப்புக்கொள் ளலாம். இப்பொழுது பேசுவதையும், சர்க்கார் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் துரிதமாகச் சென்று வேட்கையைச் சேகரிக்க முயற்சி செய்யும் முறைகளையும் பார்க்கும்போது, என்ன சந்தேகம் வருகிறதென்றால், ஏற்கனவே இந்தச் சபையின் மூலம், நேரடியான தேர்தலில் நின்று வர விரும்பாத ஒருவரை முதல் மந்திரியாய் சமத்தியாக்கிட்டது. பிரிவினைக்குப் பிறகு, தேர்தலில் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட வேறு ஒருவரை முதல் மந்திரியாய் சமத்துவதற் காகவே மேல்சபை இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்த வர்கள் விரும்புகின்றனர் என்ற சந்தேகம் ஊர்ஜிதமாகப் போகிறது. கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியைப் பொறுத்தமட்டில் நான் கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியின் சார்பில் தான் பேசுகிறேன். ராஜகோராலாச்சாரியார் இருக்கவேண்டுமா, இருக்க தல்ல பிரச்சனை. மேல்சபை இருக்கவேண்டுமா வரக்கூடாதா என்ப பார்த்தால், கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியைப் பொறுத்தமட்டில், அது அவசியமா என்று ஜனநாயகத்துக்கு விரோதமானது. மேல்சபை எப்படியும் இருக்கவேண்டு மென்பதற்காக நல்ல வார்த்தைகளைக் கொண்டு அது வர்ணிக்கப்பட்டிருக் கலாம். அறிவாளிகளையும், விசேஷ நிபுணர்களையும் கொண்டுவருவதற்காக மேல் சபை இருப்பதாகச் சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், நம்முடைய அனுபவமா னது ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விரோதமாக, ஜனநாயக நம்பிக்கையற்றவர் களுக்குப் புகலிடமாக மேல்சபை உபயோகப்பட்டு வந்திருக்கிறது என்பது அதே கொள்கை தொடர்ந்து நடக்குமோ என்ற சந்தேகம் எங்களுக்கு இருக்கிறது.

“ ஒரு விஷயம். இந்தப்பிரச்சனையில் ஆந்திரர்கள், தமிழர்கள் என்ற பிரசாரத்தில் ஏமாந்துவிட வேண்டாமென்று சபையோர்களைக் கேட்டுக்கொள் னுகிறேன். ஆந்திரர்கள் அல்லது தமிழர்கள் என்ற பிரச்சனைகளை இதில் இட மில்லை. ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு மேல்சபை விரோதமா இல்லையா என்று தான் ஆலோசிக்கப்படவேண்டிய விஷயம். ஆனால், இந்த விஷயத்தில் ஆந்திர மக்கள், தமிழர்கள் என்ற வித்தியாசமின்றி எல்லோரும் கொள்கையின் அடிப்படையில் மேல்சபையை எதிர்த்து வோட்டு போட வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

*SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. the Rajah of Chettinad was surprised at the turn of the discussion but I am not at all surprised at the trend of the hon. Member's speech. Unlike the Rajah of Chettinad, I have had the privilege of having been associated with the national movement for a long time and so, I know what the national movement itself thought about the existence of the Second Chamber. We know that in 1935, we had the Constitution under the Government of India Act, 1935. The Congress carried on a virulent campaign against that Act and there is a publication by the All-India Congress Com-mittee regarding the Act and one of the points that had been made against that measure was that the constitution provided for Second

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Chambers in many of the provinces as well as in the Centre. The All-India Congress Committee always took the view that the existence of the Second Chamber was an anachronism and it was a deadweight on any kind of progressive legislation and they have been always utilized for this purpose; as experience has shown and as even the history of Great Britain has shown, the Upper Houses consist of reactionary and vested interests and in the name of moderation and in the name of not giving way to passion and heat, it has always been utilized as a deadweight on progressive legislation. Therefore, in 1935 the Congress took the view that Upper Chambers should be abolished not only in the States but also in the Centre and the Congress also took the view that there cannot be any system of indirect election. Indirect election is something which is abhorrent to our concept of democracy. That was the view of the Congress in 1935 and I quite remember that while in the general elections of 1937, we went round the country doing propaganda for the Congress, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru went on addressing mammoth meetings in the country in which he said that the constitution as envisaged in the Government of India Act of 1935 should be broken and the main point that he made against that constitution was the creation of Upper Chambers, the citadel of reactionary elements and of vested interests in the country which would act as a deadweight against any form of progressive legislation. I am not at all surprised at the attitude of the Members on the other side; I am not surprised at all at the opposition of the Rajah of Chettinad because I know that the Rajah of Chettinad was in 1935 opposed to the opposition of the Congress to the creation of the Second Chambers; I am not at all surprised coming as he does from a class which has vested interests and has stakes and he was afraid that a popular House elected by the people of the country might rush in pro-gressive legislation which might affect him and his class and the retention of Upper Chambers was absolutely essential for the purpose of preventing that and that is why he and his class opposed the proposition of the Congress. Today, Sir, things have changed and the Congress itself has shed its ideas and the Rajah of Chettinad and people of his like are inside the Congress. That unfortunately is the position for us today. Therefore, I am not at all surprised at the trend of this discussion today. While I am speaking on the motion, let me make it clear that I am not at all apologetic because it is a political question, a question whether what sort of legislature the country should have and what type of legislative chambers a State should have; that is a political question. Therefore, we are moved by political considerations and we need not be ashamed at the stand we take with reference to this particular matter. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari : 'Some times has been spent over this question in the Constituent Assembly.) Sri Rajaji did spend some time and a number of hon. Members from the other side did spend some time on this question in the Constituent Assembly and it does not mean that what they thought at that time is always bound to be correct; it does not mean that what they did in 1950 and 1951 is always correct

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because they have gone back upon the promises that they made earlier for reasons best known to themselves. It does not mean that we are bound by their views but we have to express our views now. The question has been raised whether there is not a Second Chamber in the Soviet Union. Before that question is answered and it is mentioned as an analogy, let us understand what exactly is the position there. In Russia there are a number of nationalities; there is the Great Russian nationality with a population of 8 crores and there are also small nationalities with a population of barely 2 millions like the Azerbaijan nationality because there are different States and it is a Federal Republic. It has been there in order to ensure the implementation of two basic principles, namely, the equality of man and equality of nationality. Each individual will have the equal right to vote and each nationality whether it is a nationality of 8 crores of people like the Great Russians or a small nationality of 2 millions like the Azerbaijanians will have equal representation in the Second Chamber so that each of these nationalities feel confident that no majority nationality will be able to oppress or exploit them. They both have got equal powers. There is no question of having legislative powers only for the one House. The House of People and the House of

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p.m Nationalities have equal powers. That is an entirely different question. We are not dealing with that question now. When the question of the American Constitution is raised, I would ask the hon. Members 'Take the 52 American States. Is there a single American State where there is a bi-cameral legislature? Do not talk of the Federal Constitution wherein they have provided for two Chambers. The question with which we are now concerned is whether there should be a bi-cameral Legislature for the States and I submit that those members who are trying to draw the analogy from the American Constituent or some other constitution do not realize that those States do not have the Second Chamber there. Now let us come to the question of practical politics. During the year 1937 also there was a Council. For the last one and a half years there has been a Council. What earthly purpose is this Council serving? Some hasty legislation might be passed; some hasty decisions might be taken by the Legislative Assembly and the Council might interfere and ask us to reconsider that legislation. I would ask 'Show me one instance in which this Council has interfered.' Leave alone the question that the Council has not acted. Why should persons, who are not the real representatives of the people, step in? Let us be very clear about it. People who are elected indirectly have no direct touch with the common people. They are not answerable to the electorate. Nobody bothers about them. They need not go to the electorate and tell them what they have done. That an unnecessary set of people, who are not answerable to anybody, should interfere or even have the right to suggest to a House consisting of the elected representatives of the people that they should reconsider a question is an intolerable position. I submit that this is not a position which is in consonance with the principles of democracy. We do not want them. It is said that

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there are eminent scientists and eminent artistes. Very good. But we are dealing with the question of politics. If we are to decide inside this Legislature the question of what form of music is best suited to the Tamil people or the Andhra people, or whether a particular *raga* is good or not. Then there must be some musicians. We are not concerned here with music. If we are reduced to a music academy or an art academy or a dance academy, then things would be entirely different. Even take the question of Scientists. How many Scientists are there who take an active interest in political affairs? There are hundreds of Scientists who shut themselves completely from day-to-day human affairs. They do not understand to develop the human aspect. They think of science in isolation. They know their laboratories and their theories of science. How can those people, for example, interfere when dealing with questions affecting human affairs? On the other hand, if there are scientists, if there are artistes who take interest also in political and social affairs, then obviously they will be elected by the people. Therefore, the argument that simply to provide for certain class of persons to be nominated by the Governor there must be a Council seems to me to be quite unreasonable.

"Now, let us see what purpose this House is serving. It has served only one purpose, namely, the purpose of political manoeuvre by the party which is in power—may not be in power at the moment—but the overall power it might wield at the Centre enables that party to manoeuvre through the Councils to retain its hold in the various States. This might be one of the purposes. Why should we allow a body who have not been elected by the people of this country and who do not speak in the name of the people to represent the people just for the luxury of the ruling power being enabled to manoeuvre to enter into subterfuges for the purpose of defeating the verdict of the people? I am not bothered whether the Congress party does it or whether any other party does it. All I am concerned is that we should remove that particular body or that particular machinery which indulges in this kind of subterfuges. There is no earthly use and it is a costly affair too. Our own work suffers. That time may be utilized to our best advantage. We, the representatives of the people of this country, do not get opportunities to put forth all the grievances of the people on the floor of the House. There are hundreds of things which the people want us to raise on the floor of the House for being discussed so that we may be able to influence the views of the Government or to formulate policies on all these questions. We do not get the opportunity because the Council has also to sit. Instead of that, if the time that is wasted in the Council is utilized by the Assembly, then hundreds of questions of public and extreme importance could be usefully discussed and the Government will be able to understand what exactly the feelings of the common people are on those questions. I therefore support the amendment of Sri Kalyanasundaram and oppose the amendment which says that there should be a Council for the Andhra State."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the question of the retention of the Council in the residuary State of Madras I want the hon. Members to come to decisions apart from personalities. The determining factor should not be that Rajaji happens to be in the Council or that Prakasam has now ceased to be in the Council. That should not be the argument either for the retention of the Council or for its abolition. Therefore, let us take an impersonal view of the question and find out whether we should support this amendment moved by Sri Kalyanasundaram or not. In the first place, a sweeping statement was made by Sri Kalyanasundaram that the Second Chamber by itself is an undemocratic one. I am not prepared to accept that statement. With a Second Chamber a Constitution may be democratic. With a Single Chamber a Constitution may be totalitarian. The existence of a Second Chamber has absolutely nothing to do with the democratic basis or undemocratic basis. We should not confuse the issue by thinking that the Second Chamber by itself is undemocratic. On the necessity or otherwise for having a Second Chamber, volumes have been written by constitutional pandits and professors of politics. Some people have argued that a Second Chamber serves a very good purpose, and some people have said that it is a hindrance. Opinion on the point is divided and the view of every one depends upon his political complexion. Very good arguments can be advanced for the retention or abolition of the Second Chamber. The Leader of the Opposition said that there was no use of the Second Chamber, that it should not criticize the view of the elected representatives in the Assembly, that it merely wasted time and did not produce even one good result. I am not at all surprised at the way in which he argued, knowing as I do, his political ideas and creed. What does the minority in this Assembly do? It does not carry through any proposition, because there is the majority on the other side. It has got the right to argue and hinder the progress of business. When Sri P. Ramamurti comes to power, he would not tolerate any opposition or hindrance to the programme of the majority party, and therefore the minority opposition would be completely liquidated! It is only a reflection of this idea that we find in his argument that the Second Chamber only hindered all progress and did nothing more than that. He holds the creed that when his party gets a majority and wields power, all opposition should be wiped out. He takes the Assembly as the unit wherein he operates and says that nobody else should have the right to criticize or point out the mistakes that the Members of the Assembly might commit.

" If, in the course of the last one year and a half, the Legislative Council of this State has had no occasion to disagree with any of the measures passed in this Assembly, it is because of the peculiar situation obtaining here. The Chief Minister, who is the Leader of the House in the Council, happens to be in this House also in his capacity as Chief Minister. Whatever view he has, he puts it before this House and carries it through. Therefore

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when he goes before the Council there is no disagreement. There is no guarantee that the same state of affairs will continue for ever. Therefore the fact that the Council had not disagreed with any of the measures passed by this Assembly during the last year and a half should not be adduced as an argument against the retention of the Legislative Council. Previous to 1952, there have been occasions when the Council sent back Bills to the Assembly suggesting very good amendments, and such amendments have been accepted in the Assembly. Therefore I respectfully submit that we should not judge by what has happened in the course of the last year and a half.

" The next argument put forward by the Leader of the Opposition was that the Congress Party itself was once of the opinion that there should be only one chamber and that my hon. Friend Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad, who was then opposed to the Congress, was now supporting the Second Chamber. In the Constituent Assembly, the Congress Party had a majority and it could have carried the proposition that there should be only one chamber. But after careful consideration, a provision had been made for the retention of the Upper Chamber in certain States. It is not as if they have made this provision a permanent one binding for ever; they have also made provision for abolition of the Upper Chamber. Therefore, it is not right to argue that the Congress held the view in 1936 or so that there should be only one chamber and that the Congress Members are not entitled to go back on that view. Provision has been made in the Constitution for such a revision. Therefore it need not be assumed that the Congressmen who are voting for the retention of the Second Chamber are voting for an anti-democratic measure or voting for a thing which is opposed to the Congress creed.

" I respectfully submit another point for consideration. There is a provision in the Bill for the retention of the Legislative Council in the residuary State, and this House is no doubt entitled to express its opinion on it. On that ground, the amendment suggesting the abolition of the Council may be considered to be in order. But there are provisions in the Constitution itself providing for the creation or abolition of the Legislative Council. The relevant articles are as follows :—

168. (1) For every State, there shall be a Legislature which shall consist of the Governor, and

(a) in the States of Bihar, Bombay Madras, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal, two Houses;

(b) in other States, one House.

169. (1) Notwithstanding anything in article 168, Parliament may by law provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council of a State having such a Council or for the creation of such a Council in a State having no such Council, if the Legislative Assembly of the State passes a resolution to that effect by a majority of the total membership of the Assembly and by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the members of the Assembly present and voting.

So far as the Madras State is concerned, it is a continuing entity though a portion of its territories is transferred to another State

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and another portion is carved out into a separate State. There is no question of dismemberment of the State. If the Legislative Council of Madras is to be abolished, action can be taken only under Article 169 (1). Articles 3 and 4, under which this Bill is brought forward, are not the appropriate articles under which action could be taken for the abolition of the Legislative Council. Article 4 (1) reads :

'Any law referred to in article 2 or article 3 shall contain such provisions for the amendment of the First Schedule and the Fourth Schedule as may be necessary to give effect to the provisions of the law and may also contain such supplemental, incidental and consequential provisions (including provisions as to representation in Parliament and in the Legislature or Legislatures of the State affected by such law) as Parliament may deem necessary.'

The abolition of the Legislative Council cannot be said to be supplemental or incidental to or consequential upon the transfer of certain territories of the State to some other State and carving out some portions into a separate State. Therefore I submit that the expression of our opinion in this matter on this Bill is not quite relevant. Parliament can take action for the abolition of the Legislative Council only if action is taken under article 169 (1), and under no other circumstances. Therefore no useful purpose will be served by accepting or rejecting Mr. Kalyanasundaram's amendment. The opinion expressed will be infructuous. The Madras State is going to be divided. I respectfully ask Mr. Kalyanasundaram whether we cannot consider the retention or abolition of the Legislative Council for the Residuary Madras State after the partition. If action is taken for the abolition of the Council under article 169 (1) even now by this House, it will be quite in order. But to try to move for achieving that object in a Bill under article 4 will be quite out of order. Taking this view, I respectfully submit, and I still appeal to Mr. Kalyanasundaram and the Leader of the Opposition to consider this aspect apart from political considerations. On political considerations Mr. Kalyanasundaram may wish to press his amendment. Apart from the constitutional point of view and the legal point of view, from the propriety point of view, it is better that he abstains from pressing this amendment. He (Mr. Ramamurthi) has very strongly expressed his opinion, and that expression of his opinion has served the purpose. He stands by his creed. He does not brook any opposition to this Chamber from the Upper House. He does not want any opposition. Having unequivocally expressed his opinion, I ask, Sir, is it necessary to press this amendment. If he wants to gain a political point, it is open to him to do so. Mr. Viswanatham, who is a lawyer himself, may consider this aspect of the matter. It is not as if we do not want our Andhra Members to guide and advise us so that we may prosper and progress. Taking this into consideration, Members on this side thought that it should be left to the Residuary State to decide whether it should have a second chamber or not. Another objection was taken in regard to the composition. Mr. Viswanatham and Mr. Ramamurthi were arguing that the composition of the second chamber was not good. Their opinion

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may be correct or may not be correct. Upper Chambers have been put in there only as an experimental measure. Provision is made under Article 171 for changing the composition of the House. If the Opposition Members think that the present composition is not good, but the composition existing in Russia (in that Heaven on earth) is good for us, we are prepared to take that also. Parliament can consider that under article 171. Article 171 (2) says: 'Until Parliament by law otherwise provides, the composition of the Legislative Council of a State shall be as provided in clause (3)'. It is not as if the composition of the Council cannot be changed. Until it is changed, the composition should continue to be the same. It is open to us to make a suggestion to Parliament to see that our Legislative Councils are based on such and such principles, and that they should be on Russian model or British model, or purely on the model to be suggested by the Leader of the Opposition. The Leader of the Opposition may suggest a new composition for the Council. Simply because of the present composition of the Council, we need not oppose retention of the Upper Chamber. Considering all these things, I appeal to the House, if Mr. Kalyanasundaram chooses to press his amendment, to reject and throw out his amendment.

" With reference to particular persons, who have been knocked out according to Mr. Viswanatham, I respectfully submit that representations have been received, and it has been brought to the notice of the Government that certain mistakes have been committed by omitting certain persons. Long before the amendments were placed before the House, representations have been received by Government. The Government have already taken action. We have written to the Government of India also to examine and rectify the mistakes, if any. But in regard to Mr. Gopala Menon's amendment that all the Members elected by the Assembly should continue to remain in the Upper Chamber here . . . (Interruption.) This was in a way supported by Mr. Viswanatham also. (Interruption.) Twenty-four members were elected by the Assembly irrespective of their domicile and irrespective of the fact whether they belonged to the Residuary State or Andhra State. I respectfully submit that there will be a conflict with the provisions in the Constitution itself—not a conflict of interests. Because the qualification to be a Member of the Upper Chamber is that one should be a resident of, and a voter in, the Residuary State. Otherwise, one cannot be a Member of the Council. So, it would not be constitutional to say that simply because one has been elected by the Assembly (irrespective of the place of one's residence), one should continue to be a Member of the Legislative Council of the Residuary State. (Interruption.) If he continues to be there, he cannot continue to be a Member elsewhere. So, considering this disqualification, and also the fact that the valuable services of Andhras will be required in the Andhra State, I say that we should not deprive the Andhra State of the services of these eminent people, who are now in the Council. They may get into the Assembly or they may otherwise assist the Andhra Government. The Andhra

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Government should not be deprived of these people and their advice. (Interruption.) Andhra is full of leaders. There is no dearth of leaders there. I think everybody is a leader there. It is not as if there will be a dearth of leaders in Andhra if some leaders remain here. That I know. But still I do not want that we should deprive the Andhra State of the services which these people are likely to render. Rightly their services should be at the disposal of that State. As far as the people who are domiciled here, who are resident here, and who are qualified to be here, are concerned, certainly their cases are being examined. It is not the case of two Members or three Members. There are some others also. I can assure hon. Members that we have already taken action in this matter. It is not as if we want to send away those who are entitled to remain here. All those who are entitled to remain here because of their domicile in the Madras State, will be retained, and there is no question of their being sent away. I wish to bring one instance to the notice of the House. Mr. Bhaskararao Naidu is a voter in the City. Automatically, he should represent the Residuary Madras State in the Council of States. But he has written 'no; I would not like to represent the Residuary State; I would like to represent the Andhra State'. So, it is not as if everybody is willing to remain here. This aspect has also to be taken into consideration. Considering all these, we will take proper action to see that those who are willing to remain here and those who are entitled and are eligible under the rules to remain here, do remain here. There is no question of their being sent away. We shall be just. I would point out that Mr. Viswanatham's amendment is unnecessary, as action has already been taken."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, the Leader of the House has made an appeal to me. The very fact that the Leader of the House makes an appeal to me shows clearly that he does not believe in what he says. He said that I had a creed which did not brook any opposition. The very fact that he has got an opposite view and makes an appeal to me shows that he expects me to listen to reason, if there is any. Therefore there is no question of listening to the opposition. The second question is that he has raised constitutional difficulties. (Interruption.) I would like to say that the expression of opinion of this House is valued very much. Therefore I would like to press the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will now put the amendment of Sri Kalyanasundaram (No. 65) to vote. The question is—

' 65. This House recommends to the Parliament of India that clauses 19, 20 and 21 of the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be deleted and a simple section substituted which will provide for the abolition of the Legislative Council in both the Madras and Andhra States.' "

The amendment was put and declared lost.

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A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :—

Ayes 92.

Sri G. Anjaneyulu.
" K. Bapanna Dora.
" G. Bapanayya.
" Chandra Ramalingaiah.
" V. Chidanandam.
" D. Dasarathan.
" P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju (Raja of Vizianagaram).
" T. Ganapathy.
" Gopalakrishnaiah, Vavilala.
" P. K. Gopalakrishnan.
" K. P. Gopalan.
" K. C. Gopalan Unni.
" K. Govinda Rao.
" M. Hanumantha Rao.
" P. Jeevanandam.
" G. Joseph.
" M. Kalyanasundaram.
" C. Kandasami.
" C. H. Kanaran.
" S. Kasireddy.
" G. C. Kondayya.
" P. Kotaiah.
" R. Krishnan.
" K. Krishna Rao.
" M. Kune Rao.
" E. T. Kunhan.
" P. Kunhirama Kidav.
" C. Kunhirama Kurup.
" T. Lakshminarayana Reddi.
" M. Lakshmanaswamy.
" D. Lakshmayya.
" B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
" V. Madanagopal.
" K. Madavan Nambiar.
" K. Malakondayya.
Dr. K. B. Menon.
Sri G. Nageshwara Rao.
" T. Nagi Reddi.
" N. V. L. Narasimha Rao.
" P. Narasimha Reddi.
" T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
" M. Narayana Nambiar.
" S. Pakkirisami Pillai.
" K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.
" M. K. Padmaprabha Gounder.
" M. Palaniandi.

Sri N. K. Palanisami.
" T. Potha Raju.
" C. Prabakara Choudry.
" T. Prakasam.
" C. Pulla Reddi.
" K. Rajagopala Rao.
" K. T. Raju.
" N. Ramabhadra Raju.
" P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
" B. Ramakrishna Reddi.
" S. Ramalingam.
" P. Ramamurthi.
" G. Rama Rao.
" P. Rama Rao.
" V. Rama Rao.
" K. Ramiah.
" K. Ramaiah Choudary.
" K. Ranga Rao.
" B. Sankarayya.
" G. Satyanarayana.
" D. Seetharamiah.
" T. Shanmugam.
" R. Siddanna Gowd.
" N. Sivarej.
" N. Sivarami Reddi.
" K. T. Sridharan.
" V. Sri Krishna.
" B. Subba Raju.
" K. Subba Reddi.
" A. K. Subbiah.
" P. Suryachandra Rao.
" S. Swayamprakasam.
" P. Shyamsundar Rao.
" Vadivelu.
" M. Veerabhadram.
" K. Venkaiah.
" C. Venkatakrishna Rao.
" R. Venkata Jagga Rao.
" K. Venkata Kurmi Nayudu.
" Venkata Rao, Saka.
" P. Venkatasiviah.
" M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
" Pillalamaru Venkateswarlu.
" T. V. Swanathan.
" G. Yellamanda Reddi.

Noes 122.

Sri C. Ahmed Kutty.
" Aiyyanar.
" L. Anandan.
" T. Anantha Pai.
" Anthony Peter.
" Ardhanareswara Gounder.
" R. S. Arumugam.
" S. Arumugam.
" S. H. Arumugam.
" V. Arumugam.
" V. Balakrishnan.
" B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu.
" K. H. Bomman.
" M. Chadsyan.
" S. Chellapandian.
" P. Chellathurai.

Sri N. Cheneburama Naidu.
" S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
" V. S. Chinnasami Naidu.
" Chinnathambi Thevar.
" AR. A. RM. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
" V. Dharmalinga Nayakar.
" T. P. Elumalai.
" W. J. Fernandez.
" K. Gajapathi Reddy.
" G. Govindan.
" K. Ishwara.
" H. M. Jagannatham.
" M. Jagannathan.
" P. Kandasamy Gounder.
" M. Kandasamy Padayachi.
" V. K. Kannan.

1-20 p.m.

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Noes 122—cont.

Sri P. G. Karuthiruman.	Sri A. Ramachandra Reddier.
" M. K. Kempai Gounder.	" N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
" K. T. Kosaram.	" N. C. Ramasamy Kander.
" K. Kotra Basavana Goud.	" V. K. Ramasamy Mudaliar.
The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao.	" A. Ramasamy Thevar.
Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.	" A. Rami Reddi.
" V. Krishnasamy Padayachi.	" P. S. Rangasamy Naidu.
" R. Krishnaswami Naidu.	" P. Rangasamy Reddier.
" Kunhi Mohamed Shafee.	" N. Rathina Gounder.
" R. Kuppuswamy.	" A. M. Sambandam.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.	" G. Samia Koorayar.
Sri S. Lakshmana Gounder.	The Hon. Sri N. Sankara Reddi.
" N. Mahalingam.	Sri T. V. Sannasi.
" M. Manicksundaram.	" K. M. Seethi.
The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.	" A. Senapathy Gounder.
Sri P. G. Manickam.	" M. G. Shanker.
" Y. Manjaya Shetty.	The Hon. Sri Shanmuga
" M. Marimuthu.	Rajeswara
" A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.	Sethupathi (Raja of
" N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.	Ramnadi).
" M. S. Munisami Pillay.	" A. B. Shetty.
" P. M. Munuswamy Gounder.	Sri Sirasappa, Ijari.
" Ch. S. R. V. P. Murthy Raju.	" V. S. Sivaprakasam.
" Raja M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.	" Somaundara Gounder.
" C. Muthiah Pillai.	" S. N. Somayajulu.
" V. Muthu.	Dr. T. S. Soundaram
" M. C. Muthukumaraswamy.	Ramachan-
" B. R. M. Muthu Thevar.	dran.
The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.	The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
Sri P. S. Nalla Gounder.	Sri M. P. Subramanian.
" B. K. Nallasamy.	" I. K. Subramania Pillai.
" G. Narayanasamy Naidu.	" R. Thangavelu.
The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder.	" P. Thangavelu.
Sri V. K. Palanisamy Gounder.	" Thiagaraja Pillai.
" S. Panchaksharam.	" S. Thinakarasaani Thevar.
" R. S. K. Panlian.	" P. K. Thirumurthi.
" K. Parthasarathi.	" K. Uppi.
" N. Paramasivam.	" P. Urkavalan.
" B. Parameswaran.	" G. Vagheesam Pillai.
" S. Parameswarappa.	" B. Vaikunta Baliga.
" M. P. Periasami.	" Vaikuntam.
" P. B. K. Rajaahidambaram.	" T. R. Varadan.
" C. Rajam Ramasami.	" A. Veloo.
" K. Rajaram.	" K. V. Vema Reddy.
" T. K. Rama.	" O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" M. R. Ramachandran.	" S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
	" Venugopalakrishnasamy.
	" K. Vinayakam.
	" S. C. Virupakshiah.

Neutral 3.

Sri A. Venkatramiah.
" G. Latchanna.

Sri P. Pundarikakshacharyulu.

Ayes 92; Noes 122; Neutral 3.

The amendment was lost.

The amendments* of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram (Nos. 66 and 70), Sri N. K. Palaniswami (No. 67) and Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah (No. 68) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER:—"As for amendments Nos. 71 and 72, I think amendment No. 72 is more comprehensive and it reads as follows:—

'72. This House resolves that there shall be a Legislative Council for the Andhra State consisting of not less than forty seats of which the sitting Members

* For amendments, vide pages 718-719, 722 and 728 supra.

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of the Madras State Legislative Council representing the Andhra area therein and such further or other members to make up the said number by election by the Andhra Legislative Assembly and by nomination by the Governor of the Andhra State under such directions as the President may make in this behalf.'

As this amendment is a more comprehensive amendment, I think it is better if I put it first to the vote of the House. If that is the desire of the House also, I shall do so. Anyway, I wish to know what the Hon. Leader of the House wishes to say in the matter."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Any one of the amendments may be put to vote, Sir. But as amendment No. 71 comes up first and as amendment No. 72 goes into further details, I think it will be better if amendment No. 71 is put to vote first."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Any one of the amendments may be put to vote first, Sir. It is immaterial to us which is put first."

The amendment of Sri B. Krishnamurthi Rao (No. 71) was then put and lost.

The amendment of Sri P. Venkataswami Reddi (No. 72) was, by leave, withdrawn.

As hon. Member Sri N. Gopala Menon was not in his place, his amendment (No. 73) was deemed to have been withdrawn.

Amendments Nos. 172 and 173 standing in the names of Sri T. Viswanatham and Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah respectively were withdrawn with the permission of the House.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Shall we sit for some more time or adjourn now?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It is already 1-35, Sir. We may adjourn now."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I adjourn the House till 8-30 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 21st July 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.

Flood Relief in Malabar.

* 777-A Q.—SRI NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the extent of the damage suffered in Malabar on account of the recent floods and the steps taken by the Government to relieve the distress?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ From the report so far received from the Collector, the extent of damage is as follows:—

- (1) Chirakkal taluk—About 330 houses damaged or destroyed.
- (2) Ponnani taluk—About 135 huts collapsed.
- (3) Kurumbranad taluk—15 or 16 heads of cattle reported to be lost.

“ In Beipur and Badagara, there has been some sea erosion on account of which 147 and 100 coconut trees respectively were uprooted. Full details have not yet been received as communications have been cut off by the floods and the interior places are inaccessible.

“ Grants have been sanctioned to the affected persons for the reconstruction of their damaged or destroyed huts; wherever necessary.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“ This is a matter which cannot be covered by supplementaries. I request a half-hour debate on this, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I have no objection.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ We have got an adjournment motion to be discussed to-day between 4 and 6 p.m. That itself will be a great strain on hon. Members.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I totally forgot about it. To-day the House sits from 8-30 a.m. to 1-30 p.m. and then from 4 to 6 p.m. We shall take up the half-hour debate to-morrow.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ Is it the idea that half-hour debates can be had for the asking in every case? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ In England, it is the case, because no vote is taken and only a few Members take part in the debate.”

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 THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"What are we to do, Sir? We go on complaining there is no rain and pray for it. When it comes we are upset. When it does not come, we object."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"That is not the matter, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have allowed a half-hour debate. No more discussion will be allowed."

Alleged death of Sri Pasupuleti Rangayya in police lock-up of Muthukur Police Station.

* 777-B Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that a person named Pasupuleti Rangayya of Kakepalli, Nellore taluk, was arrested on 4th July 1953; whether he was produced before a Court of law subsequently and whether it is a fact that he was found dead in the Police lock up of Muthukur Police Station on 14th July 1953; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the father of the deceased made a representation to the Government about (a) and if so, what action was taken on the said representation?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (a, & (b) Rangaiah concerned in Burglary Case Crime No. 146 of 1953, Muthukur Police Station, committed suicide in the station lock-up by hanging himself. Government have not received any representation as mentioned in the question. In connection with the question put by the hon. Member, inquiries were made and the facts ascertained are as follows:—

"There was a house-breaking in Kekupalli in Muthukur station limit on 4th July 1953. Rangaiah and two others were suspected. All of them were found to be away from their normal residences and absconding and on 13th July 1953 at about 2 p.m. the Sub-Inspector, Muthukur, traced Rangaiah at Nellore. When he was questioned, Rangaiah gave a statement which led to the recovery of almost the whole property lost. He was sent over to the police station in Muthukur, which he reached with a constable at about 9-30 p.m. After necessary formalities, he was put in the lock up at 10 p.m.

"Between 5 and 6 a.m. on the 14th the sentry on duty found Rangaiah hanging inside the cell. The deceased appears to have used his lungi and another cloth for this purpose. As soon as this was noticed, the Joint Magistrate, Gudur, was informed, who arrived and made inquiries. The body was sent for post-mortem and the examination showed that there were no injuries excepting the ligature mark round the neck; the doctor gave his opinion that death was due to asphyxia as a result of hanging. The Joint Magistrate's report has not yet been received.

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"The deceased was 25 years of age, labourer by occupation. He had been convicted before and was an unmarried person. Gold rings and silver chains worth Rs. 300 were recovered in Nellore on his information. These were some of the properties stolen and some more were found at Gundlapatam. The President of the local panchayat, the Board school headmaster of the place and the Medical Officer were the panchayatdars who gave the verdict of suicide. I do not think that at this stage I can give any more information."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, in view of the fact that this lock-up has been the scene of long detentions and molestations of arrested persons, I would request that there should be a half-hour debate upon this very important matter. They are becoming common in Nellore and in many other places."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I refuse to allow a half-hour debate on this question."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The Government are dealing with such matters all the 360 days. Previous incidents were probably party matters but this is a regular theft case."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether this is not a case where a man was arrested and subsequently found dead and then it is reported as a case of suicide?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I cannot help partisan views being taken by hon. Members."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister said that on receipt of the short notice question, Government made enquiries. I want to know whether cases of suicide inside police lock-ups are not reported to Government, as soon as they occur."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, they are reported and the report in the routine way that has been referred to by Sri Viswanatham did come. That report reached my hands in the usual way and I may tell hon. Members that I read all these reports. As soon as this report was received, I marked it for an enquiry on 18th July. The report was received on 18th July because the Inspector General of Police got the report on 14th July and it was sent to me in the usual course; I was able to go through it on the 18th July and the same day I marked it for an enquiry. In the meanwhile, the question has come."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Sir, in view of the frequency of such suicides in police lock-ups, will the Government examine the need for removal of instruments helpful to such suicides from the buildings of police lock-ups?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, it is not right to assume that they are numerous when compared with the totality of the cases enquired into by the Police and the

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percentage of successful enquiries. If hon. Members will only try to find out and detect one theft case and get the stolen jewels back, they would understand the work that the Police have to do. It is wrong to assume from the reports that the total number is great; the number is insignificant when we have the background of the actual conditions in our mind."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Have the Government made a note of the number of occasions on which questions of alleged suicides in Police lock-ups have come up before the House and have Government taken any measures to find out the truth or otherwise of such suicides in the police lock-ups?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have gone into it, Sir, with particular attention and concern also. Hon. Members imagine that every allegation against the Government is true. It is not so. As a matter of fact, there are really cases of suicides also. If hon. Members remember that the man was unmarried, was of 25 years of age and committed a theft, that it was successfully discovered and the properties recovered from him, they can understand the motive for suicide."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I ask, Sir, in view of the psychological explanations given by the Hon. Chief Minister, why the man, when he was first convicted, decided not to put an end to his life by suicide?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The previous conviction indicates the weakness of the man for theft. But that does not mean that he lost his self-importance and dignity."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, has the Hon. Chief Minister come to the conclusion that that must be a case of suicide on *a priori* grounds of psychological make up of the mind?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have come to the conclusion in my own mind so far as this case is concerned from the psychology of the accused. The answers that I got for the questions put by me to the local authorities and the verdict of the very reliable panchayatdars lead me to my opinion. I am waiting for the Joint Magistrate's report."

SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO:—"ఫైదీలు పోలీసు లాకప్సులో ఉండినప్పుడు రాతింజగట్ల వారికొరకు పోలీసు కహరా భంజించినదా, అట్లాంటప్పుడు ఈ ఫైదీలు భరించుకోవడానికి అవకాశం ఎట్లు కలిగిందో మంత్రిగారు తెలిస్తారా?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, the whole matter will be gone into by the Joint Magistrate."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister told us that the man committed suicide by hanging and he used his lungi and another piece of cloth for this purpose. Is it possible for Rangayya to get himself hanged with his lungi, if there were

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no cross bars or other facilities in the lock-up? The existence of such facilities tempts these convicts to commit suicide. Will the Government take proper care to remove such tempting instruments in the lock-ups?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, the suggestion of the hon. Member is very useful and important. But the hon. Member is aware of the construction of lock-ups in the country side. They are generally tiled buildings and not modern terraced buildings. A tiled building must stand on trusses. Unfortunately, police lock-ups are not so well built as cinema houses."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, May I know, because the enquiry was carried on by the Police Department, whether the Government are prepared to order a fresh enquiry, a non-official enquiry, to go into the matter, as suicide in the lock-ups has become a general phenomenon, particularly in Andhra side, for, very recently, in my own constituency such incidents had happened?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, there is perhaps something in the emotional make up of the area concerned. Whether it is politicians or whether it is criminals or civil people, emotions really guide people."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"I am not concerned with that, Sir. The question is whether we can have a non-official enquiry?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I emphatically say that it is impossible to deal with crime by a non-official enquiry. That would increase crimes two-fold."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, does the report show how many trusses that room contained and by what truss or rafter he hanged himself?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, Mr. Vinayakam's suggestion brought in the question of trusses and beams. As a matter of fact the report does not refer to it. The report refers only to the cloth which he used for binding round his neck and hanging by. It is assumed, as Mr. Vinayakam suggested, that there might have been a cross-bar. But there is no reference in the report to any truss or beam. They could not foresee all the details of the discussion here."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Is it a fact, Sir, that he was arrested on the 4th and kept in the police custody from the 4th 8-50 a.m. to the 13th?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"That is, Sir, a lawyer's question. But it is not a fact. As I have already said, he was arrested and sent at night to the police station. A defence vakil naturally says that he was arrested on the 4th and tortured till the 13th and that the police took so much time to kill him."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"When was he first taken into the lock-up and on what date?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Hon. Members think of supplementary questions which they must put and do not listen to me. As I have already said, he reached the police station along with a police constable at about 9-30 p.m. and after necessary formalities he was put in the lock-up at 10 p.m. on that day."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Does the Hon. Chief Minister realize that the defence in this case is the police also because they have put in a false story of having arrested the man on the 13th and not on the 4th?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"This is not a new attitude. The Opposition puts the police always on the defence."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Is it not a fact that according to the version of the Hon. Chief Minister that the man has been taken to various places, he must have been arrested much earlier than the 13th at 9-30 p.m.?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Is it, Sir, denied by anyone that the stolen properties were found? I have given the most prominent emphasis in this case to the fact that the stolen properties found were of the total value of Rs. 300 including gold rings, etc. We cannot build a case of falsification of evidence on that basis."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Are the Government convinced that it is a genuine case of suicide after getting the report of genesis from the officers on duty?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am awaiting the report of the Joint Magistrate."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"On a point of order, Sir. While replying to the supplementary questions, the Hon. Chief Minister said that the Andhra area was emotional and that was why such cases of suicide were happening there. May I know, from you, Sir, whether the Hon. Chief Minister is in order in replying in that way. He might have some prejudices for particular areas and I do not mind. But I take strong objection to this insinuation and I would like the Chair to give a ruling, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I wish to be heard a minute, Sir, on that point. I would not have said it but for the hon. Member who put the question saying 'especially in the Andhra area and especially in my constituency.'"

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"The point is how careful the Chief Minister should be in replying to questions. Surely, he wanted to insinuate a particular area. He might have his own prejudices. But is he justified in casting

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insinuations on the floor of the House? If you, Sir, are convinced that he is not justified in saying so, I request that he should withdraw his remark."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"What is the point, Sir, of the hon. Member saying 'these things happen particularly in the Andhra area and in my area'?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The point which Mr. Venkateswarlu raises is that in spite of provocation the Hon. Chief Minister should not say so."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I would myself have considered it a commonplace; but Member after Member, politician after politician and friend after friend have been pressing on me the emotional character of the Andhras and in fact they are putting many amendments on that basis."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The word 'emotional' is not an insinuation. Sometimes everybody is emotional."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Whether the use of the word 'emotional' is an insinuation or not is not the question. To say that a particular area is emotional is an insinuation. If we use such words, the Hon. Chief Minister will take strong exception."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Are the Government aware that a similar case has occurred in Tellicherry also and it is not peculiar to Andhra alone?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member should correct his colleague, Mr. P. Venkateswarlu."

Punishment of certain constables in Madras City.

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

(a) the number of constables in Madras City who have been discharged or removed from service after the 2nd of January 1953 up to date;

(b) the number of constables in Madras City who have been suspended and whose cases are still pending enquiry;

(c) the number of constables in the City who have been punished otherwise than either by dismissal, discharge from service, or suspension; and

(d) the number of constables in the City who have been dismissed without any enquiry?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (a) to (d) A statement is placed on the table of the House."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"How many of the causes that inspired the police constables on a short term adventure were on

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the file of consideration of the Government and for how long and how many of them were subsequently rectified after this adventure?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"This has nothing to do with the strike. The hon. Member is probably confusing the question with another thing. This is a question of statistical gathering of all information as to quite a different set of cases, viz., neglect of duty, desertion, receiving illegal gratification, etc."

SRI N. K. PALANISAMI:—"During 1946 about 40,000 police constables struck work in U.P. for higher salaries and certain privileges and their demands were met afterwards. Why in this City alone . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"This question is about departmental arrangements and not about strikes."

Agencies for supplying medicines to Government hospitals.

* 779 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) who are the agencies for supplying medicines to Government and Local Boards' Hospitals and dispensaries;

(b) whether it is a fact that 50 per cent of the allotment to each medical institution is spent on packing and freight, etc.; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken to see that the expenditure on packing and transport is reduced?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) The main source for obtaining the medicines required for Government, Local Fund and Municipal Medical Institutions is the Medical Stores Depot, Madras. In the case of medicines which could not be obtained from this depot, they are purchased from local markets subject to safeguard regarding quality and price.

" (b) No.

" (c) The necessity for considering this question has not so far arisen."

SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI:—"What is the percentage spent on packing, etc., for medicines bought from the Medical Stores Depot, Madras?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It is not a fact, Sir, that 50 per cent is spent on packing, freight charges, etc. The expenses on these 2 items is only a small proportion. For instance the headquarters hospital at Salem last year purchased medicines from the Medical Stores Depot, Madras, worth Rupees 1,73,998 and the total expenditure incurred on packing, freight charges, etc., was only Rs. 4,538."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA:—"Sir, the Medical Stores Depot is supplying medicines to all the headquarters hospitals and also to

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the hospitals maintained by the local bodies. May I know, Sir, whether the Government have any control over the Medical Stores Depot?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, the Medical Stores Depot is a Central Government institution. Since the last eight months, the Medical Stores Depot is meeting promptly the indents placed on them and is sending about 90 per cent of the indents."

DR. K. B. MENON:—"The purchase of medicines involves a huge amount. What is the method the Government adopts in the selection of the company from which these medicines are bought? Is there a system of calling for tenders?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"As I said, Sir, about 90 per cent of the medicines required by the various institutions are supplied by the Medical Stores Depot. As regards medicines which could not be got from the Medical Stores Depot, they are got from reliable firms."

SRI A. APPU:—"Have the Government received complaints 9 a.m. that several kinds of medicines received from the depot are of bad quality and are, therefore, ineffective?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have said that since the last eight months there has been a very great improvement in the supply. There have been no complaints about the quality of the drugs supplied."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Inasmuch as the Medical Stores Depot was the creation of war emergency and the quotations of the institution are on an average much higher than the quotations in the open market, might I ask why the local bodies with meagre resources, should be compelled to make their purchases from the Depot?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Even when the Medical Stores buy medicines in the open market, they supply such medicines on a no profit and no loss basis."

SRI R. KRISHNAN:—"May I know, Sir, who are the agencies for supplying medicines for the Ayurvedic dispensaries in the district boards; do the doctors send their indents to those agents or to any special department created for this purpose?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I suggest that a separate question may be asked, Sir."

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIYAR:—"Might I ask, Sir, if the State Government will take over control of the Medical Stores Depot inasmuch as they have no control over this department and much delay is caused in the supply of various medicines to the local board and Government hospitals and dispensaries."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"It was so in the past, Sir, and I have already stated that for the last eight months, there has been a very great improvement and defects have been rectified to a very great extent."

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* 780 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"I do not put the question, Sir."

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

* 781 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons recruited as Sub-Inspectors of Police, during 1948-52;

(b) how many of them completed training in the Police Training School; and

(c) how many of them are absorbed in Government Service (figures may be given communitywar)?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (a) to (c) A statement * showing the particulars is placed on the table of the House."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"Column (2) of the statement laid on the table of the House says that 826 sub-inspectors have been recruited during the period 1948-52; I ask if it is in proportion to the vacancies caused during the same period."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am afraid I have to explain the whole of the case to hon. Members. The number of people recruited in each year has been added and given here. The policy in each year might have varied a little from the previous year; it is not only the number of vacancies that is taken into consideration but also the number of promotions that have to be given to those below and all things taken together, a certain number is recruited directly."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL:—"May I know whether the Government would stop the direct recruitment of sub-inspectors until all the head constables who have had Sub-Inspector's training have been absorbed?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"That has been done temporarily in order to make up the balance."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—"May I know what the qualifications prescribed for Sub-Inspectors are and whether there is any relaxation with regard to Scheduled Caste candidates?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member will notice from the statement that 78 candidates of the Backward Classes have been recruited and 70 Scheduled Caste candidates have been recruited. He will see that that is the result of reservation. About the question of qualifications, the hon. Member may put a separate question if he considers it necessary and he can easily get it from the Government papers."

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SRI L. LAKSHMANDASS:—"In view of the reversion of a large number of Police Sub-Inspectors, will the Government consider discontinuance of direct recruitment for the post for one or two years?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"They have not only considered it but done it."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE:—"May I know, Sir, whether the principle of communal ratio was adhered to in these recruitments?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"These are the figures from 1948-52 and I do hope that I will raise the number of Muslims in the future."

Fee concessions to the Vanniyakula Kshatriya students.

* 782 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether under G.O. No. 3915, Home, dated 26th September 1949, Padaiyatchies of the southern districts otherwise described as Vanniyakula Kshatriyas in records are entitled to full fee concessions;

(b) whether the Criminal Tribes Act is applicable to them;

(c) if so, from which date; and

(d) if not, from when?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—" (a) The answer is in the affirmative."

" (b) The Criminal Tribes Act was repealed with effect from 28th April 1948 and it is therefore not now applicable to any tribe or caste in this State."

" (c) & (d) Do not arise."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in pursuance of the Government Order quoted in my question a circular has been sent to all headmasters of all the high schools in the State containing a list of communities which are eligible for full fee concession. A reference in this connection was made by the headmasters and the presidents of the district boards concerned to the Government but no reply has so far been received. It is stated in the circular that communities which are hitherto known as criminal tribes only are eligible for the concession. Since the Hon. Minister says that the Vanniyakula Kshatriyas are eligible for full fee concession now, may I know whether this community was hitherto known as a criminal tribe?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"They were included in it and I may tell the hon. Member that full fee concession at all stages of education is granted to them."

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Implementation of the report of the Geologist according to G.O. Ms. No. 1326, Development, dated 29th March 1953.

* 783 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the decision taken by the State Government on the implementation of the proposals recommended by Sri Krishnaswami, Geologist, in his report (vide G.O. Ms. No. 1326, Development, dated 29th March 1952)?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Sri Krishnaswami in his report has suggested among others, the starting of the following industries as measures for amelioration of the condition of the hill tribes in the Agency tracts—

- (1) Coal mining industry, after carrying out trial borings in 12 places if such trials go to prove the existence of coal.
- (2) Starting of ceramic and paint industries near Araku.
- (3) Starting of a pencil factory as an adjunct to the Andhra Paper Mills, at Rajahmundry.
- (4) Starting of a cement industry at Bhadrachalam.

Item (1).—The Government have decided to take up the investigation of coal deposits in Godavari Valley in 1954 as no financial provision could be made in the budget for 1953-54.

Item (2).—The prospects of ceramic and paint industries near Araku are not considered economic at present.

Item (3).—The starting of a pencil factory was not considered promising in view of the quality of graphite and the non-availability of suitable woods. It was however considered that beneficiation of graphite with a view to use it in the crucible industry was more promising. The Director of Industries and Commerce has been asked to submit necessary proposals for laboratory and pilot experiments. His proposals are awaited.

Item (4).—It is considered that the cement industry need not be sponsored at present in view of the sufficiency of existing production.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ May I know what are the other recommendations and what the Government propose to do especially about cottage industries? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ The hon. Member may put a separate question, Sir, to the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ I think industries cover cottage industries also.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ May I tell the hon. Member that cottage industries is dealt with by my Hon. Colleague Sri Pattabhi Rama Rao? ”

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ Will the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare enlighten the House as to what are the cottage industries which he proposes to introduce as a result of these recommendations? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ I dare say if sufficient notice is given to my Hon. Colleague, he will satisfy the Opposition.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ I am asking his Hon. Colleague.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ But he is not here.”

Reconstruction of Veeraparagrama tank anicut in Tirunelveli district.

* 784 Q.—SRI P. URKAVALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister 9-10 a.m.
for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken up the reconstruction scheme of the Veeraparagrama tank anicut at Nikshabayanthi of Karivalamvandanallur village of Sankarankoil taluk of Tirunelveli district; and

(b) if so, what is its present stage and what is the cause for not yet completing the scheme?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“ (a) & (b) A proposal to carry out improvements to the anicut as permanent remedial measures is under investigation by the Public Works Department.”

Repairs to the road from Payyanur to Pallichal, North Malabar.

* 785 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state when the repairing of the road from Payyanur to Pallichal in North Malabar will be completed?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“ The annual repairs to the road from Payyanur to Pallichal for 1952-53 have been completed.”

Amount sanctioned for the Nellore district under the Five-Year Plan.

* 786 Q.—SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the amount that has been sanctioned to the Nellore district under the Five-Year Plan; and

(b) the various works that are contemplated year by year?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ (a) The Five-Year Plan is not drawn up districtwise and no specific amount is allocated to the Nellore district. Recently a sum of Rupees 1,29,100 has been allotted to this district from the grant of 40 lakhs made by the Government of India for the programme of local development.

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"(b) The schemes which will benefit the Nellore district are as follows:—

- (1) Rallapad Irrigation Scheme—Second stage.
- (2) Establishment of a block glass plant at Gudur.
- (3) Vattambedu Salvage Scheme.

The Salvage Scheme is already functioning and the other two schemes are in progress."

Number of deaths in jails in 1951.

* 787 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) the reasons, if any, for the increase in the number of deaths in jails in 1951 over that in 1950; and

(b) whether the increase of sickness in jails from 242.53 to 281.77 from 1950 to 1951 is due to want of proper medical attendance or due to any other reason or reasons?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“(a) The increase in the mortality rate was due to an increased number of deaths due to Myocarditis in 1951 and also due to the fact that most of the prisoners were anaemic and debilitated and some of them old aged at the time of admission to Jails.

“(b) The increase in the incidence of sickness in Jails in 1951 was not due to want of proper medical attendance but due to the fact that most of the prisoners were in a poor and neglected state of health at the time of admission and some of them had chronic diseases and required hospitalization in the Jail even from the time of admission.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—“Sir, is it a fact that most of these prisoners suffer from some sickness or other because they are supplied with mixed diet which they are unable to relish?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“It is not a fact, Sir.”

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—“May I know whether these deaths include any case of suicide and whether the health of the prisoners improves or decreases after admission to the jails?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“Decidedly it improves.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—“May I know, Sir, what steps the Government have taken to arrest the increasing sickness and to provide proper medical facilities to the prisoners?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“Every arrangement is being made, Sir.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—“Out the total cases of mortality, how many are due to shooting and lathi-charge and

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“A separate question may be put, Sir, because this covers a period wherein nothing of that sort has happened.”

Value of timber removed from Government forests.

* 788 Q.—SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cubic feet of timber removed by contractors from Government forests in 1951–52;

(b) the value of the timber removed, reckoned at the prevailing market rates; and

(c) the lease amount realized by the Government for the removal of the timber mentioned in (a)?

THE HON. DR. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) 1,581,879 cubic feet.

“(b) Rs. 46,25,273, and

“(c) 24,86,333.”

District Munsifs.

* 789 Q.—SRI M. CHADAYAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state the number of District Munsifs recruited directly from the Bar and the number recruited from services since 1st January 1948 and how many of them are Harijans, and how many qualified Harijans had applied?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“Since 1948, 125 candidates have been appointed regularly as District Munsifs of whom 26 were selected from among war service candidates, 81 were recruited directly from the Bar and 18 from among service candidates. Only three qualified Harijans had applied and they were selected.”

SRI M. CHADAYAN:—“സർ, എന്നാൽ അവസാനമായി സർവ്വീസ് കമ്മീഷൻ മുൻനിശ്ചയിച്ചതാണ് തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ടത്? അതിനനുസരിച്ച് തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കപ്പെട്ടവരിൽ എത്ര പേർ ഹരിജനരുടെതാണ്? ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member is putting a series of questions. He must put only one question at a time.”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“വേറെ ഒരു ചോദ്യം തന്നെയാണ് അതിനു ഉത്തരം പറയാൻ. ഇതിൽ പലതരം ചോദ്യം.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM: Will the Government consider the desirability of recruiting the District Munsifs through the Public Service Commission instead of through the Judicial authorities?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“I am afraid the hon. Member has not understood the position. The recruitment of District Munsifs can be made only through the Public Service Commission and it is done like that only.”

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SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE:—" May I know whether it is a fact that the High Court had made proposals in the years 1951 and 1952 for creating certain additional posts of District Munsifs but that the Government did not make those appointments in those years and now this year without any fresh proposals from the High Court the Government have appointed certain additional District Munsifs? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—
" The Government do not appoint additional District Munsifs unless the High Court recommends such appointment, Sir."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—" Sir, among the District Munsifs recruited from 1948 up to now, how many are still temporary and whether there is any likelihood of their being made permanent? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—
" Of course, when permanent vacancies arise, some of them will be made permanent. Until permanent vacancies arise, the others will not be made permanent because they are only temporary posts to which recruitment is made."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" സാർ, ബാറിൽനിന്നു 81 പേരെയാണ് മുൻസിഫ്മാരായി തിരഞ്ഞെടുത്തിട്ടുള്ളത് എന്ന് ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രി പറഞ്ഞു. എന്നാൽ ബാറിൽനിന്നു മുൻസിഫ്മാരെ തിരഞ്ഞെടുക്കുന്നതിനുള്ള യോഗ്യതകൾ എന്തെല്ലാമാണ്? അവ അളക്കുവാനുള്ള മാനദണ്ഡമെന്താണ്? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—
" The recruitment is made by the Public Service Commission as per rules framed by the Government and the High Court."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—" May I know, Sir, the method employed by the Government to introduce changes in the selection made by the Public Service Commission? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—
" We have no method of changing the present system. The method is worked out and adopted by the Public Service Commission which is part of the Government."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—" Is there any relaxation of age-limit with regard to the recruitment of Harijans and backward classes? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—
" Certainly, there is relaxation of age-limit."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—" What is the number of temporary munsifs? "

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

* 790 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—" This question will be taken up to-morrow."

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Permission given to Bharat Salt Works, Visakhapatnam, for salt manufacture.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the District Collector, Visakhapatnam, gave permission to Bharat Salt Works, Visakhapatnam, to manufacture salt in the swamp area supposed to be within the limits of Chipurupalli estate in Anakapalle taluk; and

(b) if so, whether he satisfied himself that the swamp area is within the limits of Chipurupalli estate?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) Yes. The Collector gave the permission to Bharat Mining and Company, Visakhapatnam.

" (b) The permission given by the Collector concerns lands in Cheepurupalli village only."

Water-supply schemes in Madras City.

* 792 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether 16 water-supply schemes were submitted to Government by the Corporation of Madras and how many of them have been approved by the Government of Madras and included in the Five-Year Plan? 9-20 a.m.

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Two statements * one showing the list of water-supply schemes already sanctioned by Government and taken up for execution and the other showing the list of new schemes proposed to be taken up in the five year period from 1951-52 to 1955-56 as forwarded by the Corporation of Madras are placed on the table of the House. Of the schemes mentioned in Statement II, items 2 and 4 have been sanctioned by Government and item 3 is under the consideration of the Government."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—" Are the Government aware of the fact that whenever the Corporation applies to them for provision of more taps in the western and northern portions of the City, the Secretariat officials, having developed an antipathy for the western and northern portions, always refuse to give permission? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I am not aware of any instances to justify the very uncharitable accusation made by the hon. Member."

Bonus applications in Nellore district.

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

(a) whether any bonus applications are still pending disposal in Nellore district; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

* Printed as Appendix III on pages 878-879 infra.

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) None of the bonus applications received in time is pending disposal in Nellore district.

“(b) The question does not arise.”

SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—“Sir, my case there. I must be paid Rs. 500.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I have answered that none of the bonus applications received in time is pending disposal in Nellore district. I do not know whether the application of the hon. Member comes within the category of applications received out of time.”

SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI:—“May I know the time-limit fixed for the receipt of applications?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The time-limit fixed was 15th June 1952 for the receipt of bonus applications from producers and 15th July 1952 for the receipt of bills from the procuring agents.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“The question was how many applications were received and at what stage they stood. It is immaterial whether they were received in time or out of time.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“It is immaterial to the hon. Member whether they were received in time or out of time. As far as the Government are concerned, they fixed a time limit for the receipt of applications and the amount due has been paid in respect of all applications received with that time.”

* 794 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“This question will be taken up to-morrow.”

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

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

(a) whether there has been any change in the policy of the Government towards the scheme of separation of Judiciary from the Executive; and

(b) what are the steps so far taken by the Government in the light of observations made by the Committee that was appointed to go into the working of the scheme of separation of Judiciary from the Executive, to remove the defects and improve the standard of administration of criminal justice?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—
“(a) The hon. Member is referred to the answer given to clause (b) of his starred question No. 193 (593) on the 26th March 1953. There has been no change in the policy.

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“(b) As a necessary preliminary to the taking of decisions on the various recommendations of the Committee, Government have called for the views of the relevant heads of departments.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL:—“May I know when the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive will be introduced in the West Coast districts?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—
“As soon as possible. It may take a month or two.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“If there is no change in the policy of the Government, may I know the number of non-separation districts when this Ministry assumed office and the number of districts to which the separation scheme has been extended since then?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—
“The hon. Member knows that in the meantime a committee was appointed to go into the working of the scheme. We are examining the report of that committee, and the question of extension will be taken up only after we finalise our view as to how and in what manner we should implement the scheme.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Inasmuch as the question of extension to other districts was not within the purview of the committee, may I know why there has been such a long delay in extending the scheme to other districts if there has been no change in the policy of the Government?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“It is because we want to avoid the mistakes noticed in the past and extend the scheme devoid of all mistakes.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—“Is it a fact that the Government are generally unwilling to extend the scheme to other districts?”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“It is not a fact.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—“Are the Government aware that there are inordinate delays in the disposal of criminal cases by Judicial Magistrates and how are the Government going to avoid these delays?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“What has this supplementary question to do with the main question which is about the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive?”

SRI B. SANKARAYYA:—“ಕುರಿತು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಪ್ರಕ್ರಿಯೆಗೆ ಇಂಥ ಕುರಿತು
ವೇದಾ ? ಆ ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಮುಂದುವರಿದು ಬಂದು ಅಧಿಕಾರವು ಇದ್ದಾರಾ ? ಇಂತಹ
ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ಕುರಿತು ವಿಚಾರಣೆ ವೇದಾ ?”

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"The question put by the hon. Member is: Has the committee sent its report and what is the action that the Government have taken on its recommendations?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"I have submitted that the report of the committee is being examined by the Government. Without examining the report, it is not possible to implement the recommendations."

SRI C. H. KANARAN:—"In fact, there is a change in the policy of the Government in regard to the separation of the Judiciary from the Executive. May I know the reason for it?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"The hon. Member thinks so because he is prejudiced against the Government."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Sir, clause (b) of the question refers to the removal of defects and the improvement of the standard of administration of criminal justice. My supplementary question as to whether the Government are aware that there are inordinate delays in the disposal of criminal cases by Judicial Magistrates and how the Government are going to avoid these delays is perfectly in order as a supplementary question within the purview of clause (b)."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"The Government are not aware of such a state of things. If individual cases are brought to the notice of Government, they will try to remove the delays."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—"Inasmuch as the administration of criminal justice in non-separation districts has been characterised as disgraceful by the committee, may I know why the Government are hesitating to extend the separation scheme?"

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"I am sorry the hon. Member has not followed attentively the reply given by me. The Government are not hesitating. They are only considering the defects that have to be rectified before extending the scheme to other districts. The Government want to extend the scheme to other districts and in answer to clause (a) I have said that there has been no change in the policy."

Alleged irregularities in the Minor Panchayat Board Elections.

* 796 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any reports have been received by the Government and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards in relation to fraud in the counting of votes in the Minor Panchayat Elections committed by Election Officers and the nature of the irregularities committed; and

(b) if so, in relation to how many elections and what steps have been taken on such reports?

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—" (a) & (b) Allegations of partiality and fraud on the part of Election Officers in counting of votes among other things have been received from time to time. But in the absence of findings after due inquiry by Election Commissioners, the only authorities constituted to enquire into such allegations on petitions filed by the aggrieved parties, Government are unable to accept such allegations at their face value."

MR. SPEAKER:—"We can take up the next question also, because it also relates to the same subject."

Allegations against officers in charge of Minor Panchayat Elections.

* 797 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the number of election cases alleging partiality on the part of the election officer in the matter of counting votes in the recent elections to the minor panchayats?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Representations have been received upto 15th May 1953 in 32 cases, alleging partiality on the part of election officers in the counting of votes. Election Commissioners are the duly constituted authorities to enquire into such allegations. In the absence of their findings, Government are unable to accept such allegations at their face value."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already allowed a half-hour debate on this subject."

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"Sir, in view of the fact that these election officers have not been beyond suspicion, will the Government consider the advisability of appointing tellers on both sides so long as the system of open voting continues?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Similar allegations can be made against tellers also."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Question hour is over. Answers to the rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings."

Water scarcity in villages under Appapuram Project.

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

(a) whether any petitions have been received by the Government from the ayacutdars of Kakumanu and Kondapatur, etc., villages under Appapuram Project in Bapatla taluk regarding water scarcity; and

(b) if so, the action taken on them?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) A representation was received on behalf of the ayacutdars of the villages.

" (b) The request was complied with to the extent possible."

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Financial assistance from the Central Government during 1947-53.

* 799 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the nature and extent of financial assistance demanded by the Madras Government from the Central Government during the years 1947-53 and how the demand was met and to what extent?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“A statement is laid on the table of the House.”

Construction of a bridge at Chettuvai, Ponnani taluk.

* 800 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether detailed report and estimates of cost for the construction of a bridge at Chettuvai, Ponnani taluk, Malabar district, have been received; and

(b) whether the Government have received any contribution from the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies of Ponnani for the said purpose?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a) No.

“(b) The excess collections made by the Producer-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies of Ponnani taluk in respect of rice sold to consumers during 1947-48 have been recovered and the amount will be made available for the construction of the bridge when necessary.”

Construction of Chettuvai Bridge, Ponnani taluk.

* 801 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) when the construction of Chettuvai bridge in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district, will be taken up;

(b) the estimated cost of the construction of the bridge; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government so far in the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a), (b) & (c) The estimate for the construction of the bridge referred to is being prepared by the Chief Engineer (Highways.) The question of sanctioning the work for execution will be considered as soon as the estimates are ready.”

Admission for Research Fellowships of the Madras University.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that considerations other than aptitude, merit and urge for knowledge are taken into consideration by the

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Principal, Madras Veterinary College, in recommending students for admission for research fellowships of the Madras University; and

(b) whether there are any set of rules to regulate the conduct of the Principal, Veterinary College, Madras, in particular and the Principals of the various Government Educational and Technical institutions in general in forwarding applications and for making recommendations for research studentships of the Universities?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) None, Sir.”

Labour schools in Wandiwash taluk.

* 803 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to open new Labour Schools in Wandiwash taluk?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“There is no proposal at present under the consideration of the Government.”

Inclusion of Periya village in Hosdrug Zone, South Kanara, for food supplies.

* 804 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations from Periya village in Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara district, to include that village in Hosdrug zone regarding food supplies; and

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

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

(b) The Government have ordered the inclusion of the village in the Malabar-Nilgiris-Hosdrug zone.”

Exemption from payment of the enhanced dearness allowance by Textile Mills in Malabar.

* 805 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some Textile Mills in Malabar are exempted from implementing the enhanced dearness allowance; and

(b) the names of the exempted mills?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) The Tripartite Textile Inquiry Committee did not consider that some mills should pay enhanced dearness allowance. The Government therefore did not suggest to these mills to raise their dearness allowance.

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“(b) These mills are—

- (1) Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Cannanore.
- (2) Commonwealth Weaving Factory, Cannanore.
- (3) Kulapuram Weaving Establishment, Mandur, Payan-gadi.
- (4) Thunoli Mills, Ltd., Cannanore.
- (5) Kutibia Oil and Textile Mills, Azhikode.”

District Headquarters Hospital, Eluru.

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

(a) the total amount spent on the building construction of the West Godavari District Headquarters Hospital at Eluru as on 31st March 1952 and up to 31st December 1952;

(b) whether it is a fact that further construction of the Hospital has been ordered to be stopped; and

(c) if so, the reasons why?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Rs. 8,28,336 and Rs. 10,83,575.

“(b) The answer is in the negative.

“(c) Does not arise.”

Transfer of Communist prisoners from Cannanore Central Jail.

* 807 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Communist convicted prisoners in Cannanore Central Jail were transferred to Cuddalore Central Jail recently; and if so, what were the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative.

“The Government do not consider it advisable in the public interest to state the reasons for the transfer.”

Exemption from the operation of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act for growing foodgrains.

* 808 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representations in 1952 or 1953 from any Members of the Legislative Assembly in Malabar or cultivators' organizations in Malabar requesting Government to exempt cultivators from the operation of the Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act in the matter of growing foodgrains?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“A memorandum on the subject from Sri V. R. Krishnan, M.L.A., was received on 6th August 1952. The Government do not consider it possible to comply with his request, and have separately informed the M.L.A. accordingly.”

Harijan students in Teachers' Training Schools and Colleges in Coimbatore district.

* 809 Q.—SRI P. G. MANICKAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total number of Harijan students (boys and girls) studying in the Colleges and Higher and Secondary Grade Teachers' Training Schools in the Coimbatore district; and

(b) whether the Government have remitted their examination fees?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) The total number of Harijan students studying in the Colleges and Training Schools in Coimbatore district are—

Colleges (Arts and Professional).		Secondary Grade Training Schools.		Higher Elementary Grade Training Schools.	
Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.	Boys.	Girls.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
71	..	6	1	14	6

“(b) Yes, in respect of three boys in the Government College of Technology, Coimbatore.”

Rice stock in the Cheruvathur Co-operative Stores.

* 810 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received reports that the Cheruvathur Co-operative Stores have no rice stock to be distributed to the consumers with effect from 22nd March 1953 and if so, what action has been taken; and

(b) whether it is a fact that in Hosdrug sub-taluk rice is short or completely nil in the godowns of the Co-operative Stores through which rice is distributed?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) No.

“(b) On account of abnormal and unforeseen increase in the offtake, the stock of rice in wholesale depots in Hosdrug sub-taluk was found to have been depleted in the third week of March 1953. Immediate arrangements were made by the Collector of South Kanara to replenish the stocks. There is now enough stock in all the depots of the sub-taluk and all the ration shops in the sub-taluk are having adequate stocks.”

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Persons employed through Employment Exchanges in 1952.

* 811 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) how many persons applied for jobs through the Employment Exchanges in the State in 1952; and

(b) how many secured jobs during that period through them?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) 193,257 persons applied for jobs through the Employment Exchanges in the State during 1952 of whom 35,131 secured employment.”

Grant of Takkavi loans in Wynaad taluk.

* 812 Q.—SRI M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received from agriculturists in Wynaad taluk for Takkavi loans during the last eight months; and

(b) how many of these applications have been disposed of and how many were granted the loans requested for?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) 50 applications were received.

“(b) 42 cases have been disposed of. Loans were granted in 36 cases.”

Bund on the Aripuri Thodu, Palghat taluk.

* 813 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when the bund on the Aripuri Thodu in Palghat taluk was constructed and what was the cost of the same; and

(b) how many acres of land are benefited by the Government bund?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the anicut across the Erivveri thodu in Puthuperiyar asmam. The work on this masonry anicut was completed in 1950 at an actual cost of Rs. 5,553.”

“(b) The entire ayacut of 119 acres is benefited.”

Interest charged on foodgrains supplied to Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar.

* 814 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total amount charged by Government as interest upon the value of foodgrains supplied to the Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies of Malabar for the financial year 1951-52; and

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(b) what is the rate of interest charged by Government from the Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies of Malabar for the financial year 1951-52?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) The total amount of interest charged by the Government on the value of foodgrains supplied to the Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies of Malabar for the financial year 1951-52 is Rs. 2,92,442-10-1.

“(b) Interest at the rate of 4 per cent was charged by the Government on the value of consignments payable to them from the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies of Malabar for the financial year 1951-52.”

Compensation to the persons evicted at Neyveli Lignite Project site in South Arcot.

* 815 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) how many people living in slums were evicted so far at Neyveli Lignite Project site in South Arcot district, and in how many slums were they living;

(b) what are the reliefs and compensation offered to persons so evicted; and

(c) the total number of staff other than labourers employed in the project and the number of Harijans among them?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) No one was evicted so far from the Lignite Project area at Neyveli. But the residents of Thandavankuppam and Annangarankuppam, both hamlets of Gangaikondan village, evacuated themselves voluntarily in view of the concessions offered by the Government.

“(b) The following concessions were offered:—

(i) permission to cut and remove the trees standing on their lands;

(ii) grant of two palmyra trees for each family of payment of seigniorage charges in deserving cases;

(iii) permission to remove materials of the houses acquired without payment of cost in respect of owners receiving a compensation of Rs. 50 or less, and on payment of 25 per cent of their cost in respect of owners receiving a basic compensation of more than Rs. 50;

(iv) assignment of an alternative house site, at the rate of 5 cents, for a 'kacha' house and 10 cents for a 'pacca' house to each displaced family free of cost; and

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(v) payment of a loan on an *ad hoc* basis to the displaced persons subject to a maximum of 60 per cent of the probable compensation amount payable to them in respect of the sites acquired from them.

“(c) The total number of staff other than labourers employed in the Lignite Project is 105. Of them two are Harijans.”

Lecturers in Arts Colleges, Training Colleges, etc.

* 816 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the posts of Lecturers in Training Colleges, District Educational Officers and Inspectresses of Schools are grouped in one unit;

(b) whether Assistant Lecturers in Government Arts Colleges are eligible for appointment by transfer to posts of Lecturers in Training Colleges; and

(c) whether Assistant Lecturers in Training Colleges are eligible for appointment by transfer to posts of Lecturers in Arts Colleges?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) & (c) No. But the question of amending the Special Rules for the Madras Educational Service in this regard is under consideration.”

Publication of the Radio talk “Preservation of wild life in Madras.”

* 817 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of money spent towards postage in despatching the reprints of “Preservation of wild life in Madras” a Radio talk of the Chief Conservator of Forests;

(b) why it was not sent by book post; and

(c) why mere publication of it in the “Madras Information” was not regarded as sufficient?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) The amount of money spent so far towards despatching the reprints is Rs. 90-4-6.

“(b) The reprint was an enclosure to letter from the Chief Conservator of Forests and had therefore to be despatched in covers.

“(c) The Chief Conservator desired to secure wide publicity among both officials and non-officials on the subject. One thousand five hundred copies of the reprint were therefore ordered to be printed and supplied to the Chief Conservator of Forests for distribution among various officials, non-officials, Members of the Legislature, etc.”

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Ambulance cars.

* 818 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of ambulance cars in the State; and

(b) the number of ambulance cars in order?

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

“(b) All these vehicles are in working condition.”

Formation of the Bruhmadevam-Nellatur road in Nellore taluk.

* 819 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) when the proposals for the formation of the Brahmadevam-Ananthapuram-Nellatur road in Nellore taluk were taken up for estimate for sanction and for construction;

(b) the stage at which the construction of the said road now stands; and

(c) by which time the said road construction is proposed to be completed?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a) The detailed estimate for the work was technically sanctioned on 2nd February 1950.

“(b) The work is under execution.

“(c) The work is expected to be completed by March 1954.”

Ongole cattle-show.

* 820 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Government have been paying any amount to the annual cattle-show at Ongole; and if so, the amount paid for each year; and

(b) whether the Government have got any proposal to improve the Ongole cattle breed?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) Yes, Sir, a sum of Rs. 1,280 for each of the shows held during 1947-48, 1948-49 and 1949-50 was granted as contribution for award of prizes for the best exhibits selected during the show.

“(b) Yes, Sir. The Government have several proposals for the improvement of Ongole breed of cattle and they are also implementing them. There are already a number of schemes in operation for the improvement of livestock in general and the Ongole breed in particular. The Director of Animal Husbandry also submitted proposals to stimulate production of more and better Ongole cattle to meet the demand for export to foreign countries which are under consideration of Government in consultation with the Government of India.”

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Bifurcation of the Palakonda taluk.

* 821 Q.—SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government considered a proposal to bifurcate Palakonda taluk into Rajam and Palakonda taluks; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) No. The Government did not consider any proposal for the bifurcation of Palakonda taluk into Rajam and Palakonda taluks.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Overloading in City buses.

* 822 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have allowed overloading in the City buses and if so, to what extent; and

(b) how long overloading will continue?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Yes, Sir. Overloading has been allowed on the tram routes during peak hours without causing inconvenience to bus passengers. No specific limit has been fixed for overloading.

“(b) It will continue till tram service is resumed or till additional buses are put on the road to cope with increased traffic, whichever is earlier.”

Health Inspectors.

* 823 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Health Inspectors are liable to be transferred from one district to another district;

(b) whether they get any special allowance if they are asked to work on special duties like epidemics, plague, cholera, etc.; and

(c) what is the symbol of Health Inspector while on duty?

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

“(b) The answer is in the negative but Health Inspectors employed in certain Material Schemes are given an additional pay of 25 per cent.

“(c) The following uniform has been prescribed for the Health Inspectors while on duty:—

- (1) Khaki open coat.
- (2) Khaki shirt ‘C’ collar.
- (3) Khaki tie.

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- (4) Khaki turban with lace border.
- (5) Khaki shorts.
- (6) Khaki stockings.
- (7) Brown boots.”

Non-lapsable fund for road-works.

* 824 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have created a non-lapsable fund for road-works; and

(b) if so, the amount of money in such fund now?

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

“(b) Does not arise.”

Allocation of money from Central Road Development Fund to South Kanara.

* 825 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any amount from the Central Road Development Fund has been allotted to the South Kanara District Board for the development of roads during the last three years; and

(b) if so, how much?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) A grant of Rs. 4,900 was sanctioned to the District Board in 1950-51 for the construction of a causeway across the Kolichal stream at mile 18/5 of Hosdurg-Panathady road. No grant was sanctioned to the District Board in 1951-52 and 1952-53.”

Compounding of offences under the Madras Forest Act.

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

(a) who are the forest officers specially empowered by the Government under section 55 of the Madras Forest Act to compound offences under the said Act; and

(b) whether it is a part of the executive instructions to the officers empowered to compound offences under the Forest Act, to increase the amount of compounding fee per case and per person from year to year; and, if so, on what grounds instructions were given for increasing the fee?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) A statement furnishing the information is placed on the table of the House.

“(b) No, Sir.”

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Arrears of increments to teachers under the Harijan Welfare Department, Nellore.

* 827 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of arrears of increments of the teachers who are working in the Harijan Welfare Department, Nellore, still outstanding now without disbursement; and

(b) the reasons for the delay?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) The exact amount of arrears outstanding is not known.

“(b) The main reason for delay was the improper maintenance of Service Registers of the teachers and their leave accounts. Instructions have been issued for the proper maintenance of Service Registers and for bringing up to date the leave accounts of the teachers. Instructions have also been issued to the Collector of Nellore to expedite the disbursement of the increments without any avoidable delay.”

Scale of pay of a Civil copyist and a Revenue copyist.

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

(a) what is the pay of a Civil copyist and a Revenue copyist; and

(b) whether in addition to their pay they are paid for copies made by them?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b) Copyists in the Civil Judicial Department are paid remuneration at the rate of 2 annas for every 175 words subject to a minimum of Rs. 30 per mensem. The extra allowances earned by such copyists are always subject to a recovery being made up to the amount of any excess paid to them in either or both of the last two working months in order to make up their minimum salary. They are also paid a machine allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem.

“Copyists of the Revenue Department fall under two classes, viz., those employed as piece-workers on a part-time basis and those employed on a fixed monthly wage. The former are paid remuneration for the work done by them at the rate of 2½ annas for every 175 words. Copyists employed on a fixed monthly wage are allowed to retain as bonus any fees realized from the use of copy-stamped papers in excess of a certain minimum to be prescribed by the Collectors. The amount of pay and bonus to be granted to them are left to the discretion of the Collectors. A machine allowance of Rs. 2-8-0 per mensem is also allowed to the copyists who provide themselves with their own typewriters.”

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Road-works of Punganur taluk included in the Five-Year Plan.

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

(a) whether there are any roads proposed by the Government in Punganur taluk included in the Five-Year Plan; and

(b) if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) The information required is given in the papers placed on the table of the House.”

Slum Improvement Schemes in Perambur area, Madras.

* 830 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered the Madras City Improvement Trust not to take up the slum improvement schemes of Vazhapoo Cheri and Mohana Mudaly Garden of Perambur area in the Madras City; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

“(b) Does not arise.”

Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode.

* 831 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) when the Hydrogenation Factory at Kozhikode will be starting production; and

(b) whether the retrenched workmen from the Government Factories at Kozhikode will be given preference in the Hydrogenation Factory?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) The Government Hydrogenation Factory, Kozhikode, will start production as soon as additional power supply to the extent of 140 K.W. is made available to the factory and the necessary supplies of raw groundnut oil are procured.

“(b) Necessary instructions have already been issued to absorb as many of the retrenched workers of Government factories at Kozhikode, as possible, in the Government Hydrogenation Factory, soon after the Factory goes into production.”

* Printed as Appendix VI on pages 885-886 infra.

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Inclusion of Tungabhadra High Level Channel Scheme in the supplementary list of the Five-Year Plan.

* 832 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether resolutions were passed at Tungabhadra High Level Channel Conference held at Guntakal recently for including Tungabhadra High Level Channel scheme in the supplementary list of the Five-Year Plan;

(b) what are the recommendations of the State Government to the Union Government on those resolutions; and

(c) if so, what is the opinion of the Union Government?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) The Government have no information.

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

Representations from the villagers of Valakkurichi, Udayarpalayam taluk.

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

(a) whether it is a fact that the villagers of Valakkurichi, Udayarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, have petitioned the Government that the foreshore lands of the Madichukattai Eri assigned to political sufferer is a catchment area; and

(b) whether any action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) No Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Grant to some schools run by Madras Corporation.

* 834 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any grant has been refused to the Corporation of Madras for the High Schools and Higher Elementary Schools that they are running in the City of Madras; and

(b) the reasons for such refusal?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) The Corporation of Madras is receiving a lump-sum grant towards the maintenance of elementary schools. This is intended to cover the cost of maintenance of Higher Elementary Schools also. No grant is paid to the Corporation of Madras for the two High Schools run by it. The request of the Corporation for a teaching grant was not complied with as the two schools had not been in receipt of a subsidy previously; and in view of financial stringency a change in that position was considered not feasible.”

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Reservation of lands for depressed classes.

* 835 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any annual return fixed by the Government regarding the lands reserved for Depressed Classes to be submitted by the Collectors to the Board of Revenue; and

(b) if so, whether the return for the year ending 31st December 1952 will be placed on the table of the House in the form in which it has to be submitted to Government by Board?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Lease for selling the brushwood in Cauvery Padugai.

* 836 Q.—SRI S. P. THANGAVELU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have leased out to Dr. T. S. S. Rajan of Thiruvengimalai the surface brushwood and tree brushwood in Cauvery Padugai between Musiri ferry ghat and Mudakusalai from the year 1947 onwards; and

(b) what was the usual practice adopted by the Government in selling the brushwood in Cauvery Padugai and why was it departed from, in this case?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The sale is by public auction usually. A lease without auction was granted to Dr. Rajan for 1947 as he offered an amount not less than the average rental for the preceding 8 years and he had rendered signal service in organizing farm work and agricultural reform on his own in the neighbourhood and in the production of food during a critical period. Subsequently, the lease was renewed to him in 1949, as he agreed to pay Rs. 200 and as only one other person had offered that amount, and again in 1951, as there were no other specific offers then.”

Local Fund dispensaries at Mannarghat and Ottapalam.

* 837 Q.—SRI K. M. SEETHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have a proposal to convert the Local Fund dispensaries at Mannarghat and Ottapalam into Government hospitals?

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

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The Velliathur Dam Scheme in Kurumbranad taluk.

* 838 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Velliathur Dam Scheme (Kurumbranad taluk, Malabar) has been examined by the Government; and

(b) if so, when the Government will start the work?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) The feasibility of the proposal is being examined by the Public Works Department.

“(b) It cannot be said now whether the scheme will be sanctioned.”

Taking over of the Seetharamapuram Estate in Udayagiri taluk by the Government.

* 839 Q.—SRI K. RAMAIAH CHOWDARY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) when the Seetharamapuram Estate in Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district, will be taken over by the Government; and

(b) if not, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b) Seetharamapuram Estate in Udayagiri taluk, Nellore district, was notified to be taken over under the Estates Abolition Act on 7th September 1950. The landholder of this estate filed a C.M.P. (No. 7908/50) in the High Court questioning the validity of the Abolition Act. On 6th September 1950, the High Court issued an interim injunction order restraining the Government from taking over possession of the estate under the Abolition Act. The estate was therefore not taken over by the Government on the notified date, namely, 7th September 1950. The Civil Miscellaneous Petition was dismissed by the High Court on 8th September 1952. But before the disposal of the said Civil Miscellaneous Petition the landholder again filed a Writ Petition No. 40 of 1952 in the High Court. With reference to this petition, the High Court in its order, dated 14th February 1952 has restrained the Government from taking any further proceedings under the Abolition Act in respect of Seetharamapuram Estate pending disposal of the Writ Petition No. 40 of 1952 on its file. The Government are therefore, not in a position to take over although it was notified to be taken over nearly 2½ years ago. The estate will be taken over by the Government after the stay is vacated by the High Court.”

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Ambulance Van of the General Hospital of the former Pudukkottai State.

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

(a) whether the Ambulance Van belonging to the General Hospital of the former Pudukkottai State was despatched to Rayalaseema;

(b) if so, when and why; and

(c) whether it is to be returned or not?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) & (b) The Ambulance Van of the Town General Hospital, Pudukkottai, was sent to Kurnool district in May 1952 for rendering medical aid in the famine affected areas. It was subsequently diverted to North Arcot district in June 1952 for the same purpose.

“(c) The Van was returned in January 1953.”

Representations from the peasants of Penchupadu, Madanapalle taluk.

* 841 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have recently received any representations from the poor peasants and agricultural labourers of Penchupadu, Vempalle and Chinnatippasamudram villages of Madanapalle taluk complaining against waste lands under their long enjoyment having been given to political sufferers; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b) Recently a petition from Sri Theegala Akkulappa, with a covering letter, dated 14th March 1953 from the hon. Member was received by the Government, objecting to the assignment of S. No. 1011/B of Chinnatippasamudram, Madanapalle taluk, Chittoor district, to Sri B. Krishna-Murthy, M.L.A., a political sufferer. Copies of the petition and the covering letter have been transferred to the Board of Revenue for disposal.

“No representations from the poor peasants and agricultural labourers of Penchupadu and Vempalle have been received recently.”

Lecturer in Regional languages for Government Training College, Mangalore.

* 842 Q.—SRI M. S. SINGARAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations from some Kannada Members of the Legislative Assembly, and Parliament and prominent men of the South Kanara district in

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September 1952 requesting the Government to convert the vacant post of Lecturer in Education at Government Training College, Mangalore, into a Lecturer in Regional Languages; and

(b) what action the Government have taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) The hon. Member's attention is invited to the answer to question No. 52 (1593) answered on 15th July 1953.”

Opening of a District Munsif's Court at Pattambi.

* 843 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation (Memoranda or Petitions) from the public of Pattambi for opening a District Munsif's Court at Pattambi in South Malabar; and

(b) whether the Government have received any proposals from the High Court for the establishment of a new Munsif's Court at Pattambi, and if so, what orders the Government have passed thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The Government have not received any proposal from the High Court for the establishment of a District Munsif's Court at Pattambi. But they have examined the representations referred to in clause (a) above in consultation with the High Court and have decided that there is no case for the establishment of a District Munsif's Court at Pattambi now. The attention of the hon. Member is in this connexion invited to the answer given to a similar question [Question No. 777 (2093) answered on 20th July 1953].”

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) FAST OF SRI KAMI REDDI FOR A PLEBISCITE IN BELLARY.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member, Mr. G. C. Kondayya has given notice of an adjournment motion about the fast of Sri Kami Reddi in Bellary. I remember to have given a ruling when this subject was brought before the House by Mr. Latakanna. The same ruling holds good in the case of this motion also.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“May I submit, Sir, that the fast has assumed a very critical turn, and that you may be pleased

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to give an opportunity for hon. Members to state their views and also give an opportunity to the Government to state their views and what action they are going to take?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member can put a short notice question on this subject, and he can have a half-hour debate if he wants. The adjournment motion reads—

‘Since Kami Reddi's fast in Bellary is reaching the 32nd day, causing much concern to the people of Andhra, this Assembly stands adjourned to discuss the issue of Bellary plebiscite to save Sri Kami Reddi's life.’

It is clearly out of order and is ruled out.”

(2) REMOVAL OF CIVIL SUPPLIES LORRIES, ETC., FROM VIJAYAVADA.

MR. SPEAKER:—“Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah, Sri M. Hanumantha Rao and Sri T. Potha Raju have given notice of adjournment motions. The adjournment motion of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah reads—

‘This House adjourns to discuss the urgent matter, i.e., the removing of the Civil Supplies lorries allotted to Vijayavada to Madras.’

‘The adjournment motion of Sri M. Hanumantha Rao reads—

‘I hereby give notice to move that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the attempts of the Government to shift the stores used by the Civil Supplies Unit at Vijayavada by disbanding the said unit last week with the purpose of depriving the new Andhra State of these stores.’

‘The adjournment motion of Sri T. Potha Raju reads—

‘This House stands adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance of recent occurrence, namely, to discuss the stand taken by the Government to shift all the lorries and other property of the Civil Supplies Unit of Vijayavada contrary to the seventh schedule, clause 1, of the Andhra State Bill and the situation that arose out of it in Andhra.’

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Sir, I have not seen these motions till you showed them to me in the Chamber this morning. I would like to take them up to-morrow. I would like to look into them.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“All right.”

(3) AUCTIONING OF LANDS BEING CULTIVATED BY CERTAIN TENANT SOCIETIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—“There is another adjournment motion given notice of by Sri M. Hanumantha Rao. The adjournment motion reads—

‘I hereby give notice to move that the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., the order of

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the Government to lease lands which are being cultivated by Ipur and Kollur Tenant Societies by means of auction thereby depriving hundreds of Harijan labourers of their living.

I wish to know whether this subject does not come under day to day administration."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Sir, the adjournment motion refers to the Ipur lanka and Kollur Tenant Societies. They have been cultivating two hundred acres of land for a long time. But now the entire land is going to be put to auction on the 5th August by the Government. By this order 500 labourers, poor Harijan labourers as well as ex-toddy tappers and their families, would be deprived of their living, land and bread. So, this is a very important matter. Yesterday I was telling the House that the lands would be put to auction yesterday itself. But subsequently I got a telegram saying that the auction has been postponed to 5th August. Nevertheless it is an urgent matter, and it is also of public importance in the sense that 500 poor families will be deprived of their living, and the public are concerned with this. I think this is a serious matter which has to be discussed by this House. If this policy is pursued further not only hundreds of families but thousands more will be deprived of their living. That is why the motion must be taken up now. It might be thrown away saying that it is a day-to-day administrative affair. I think it is not a day to day affair. I do not think you will believe that it has become the routine business of this Government everyday to deprive hundreds and thousands of families of their living. That is why I hope you will consider this matter seriously, and allow this adjournment motion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, yesterday this was mentioned to me as well as in the open House and I asked friends who were interested in it to find out from the Secretariat whether the auction was to take place or had been postponed. Because in matters of this kind my impression was that as far as possible we accommodated the petitioners who complained, and matters were stayed. As a matter of fact, the hon. Member has now made it clear that the auction has been adjourned to 5th August. I think I must ignore the allegation made that it is the definite policy of the Government to deprive men of their employment."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"The hon. Member did not say that."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"You had better modify that (laughter). (Interruption.) It is better that this conglomerated kind of attack is distributed a little amongst the Members. When a Member commits a mistake, it is better he mends it."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, I would like the Chief Minister not put words in the mouth of a Member of this House."

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[Sri P. Ramamurthi.]

(Interruption.) The hon. Member said 'I do not think the Speaker believes that it is the policy of the Government to go on removing people from their lands; therefore it is an urgent matter'."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I think the very gracious punctuational change that Mr. Ramamurthi makes is making the whole . . ."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Sir, I stand by what I said. I only said, addressing the Chair, that the Hon. the Speaker will not believe that it has become the routine business of this Government to deprive hundreds and thousands of people of their living."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"This is what is again generally called 'insinuation' (laughter) which, under the rules, we are asked not to indulge in. However, I shall ignore it. As far as I am aware, I may assure hon. Members that it is the definite policy of this Government to help poorer people out of such difficulties, even if the law is to be stretched a little for that purpose. Going into the matter itself, I think that it has become a matter of political importance with hon. Members that they should be in a hurry to catch up wherever any alleged injustice has been committed so that they might have the credit of removing that injustice. But in this case the Government has been earlier in this race. They have already adjourned the auction. The hon. Member who has given notice of this adjournment motion is unfortunately deprived of the political advantage that he wanted to get. But in any case, the Government have put off the auction to 5th August, and the matter will be looked into. This is, I submit, Sir, a routine matter."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister was telling us that we play for political advantages in this matter. I wish that the Government take the initiative and do away with all injustice if at all they are capable of doing it, and we shall thank them for it. At the same time, I might remind the Hon. the Chief Minister that this matter was represented to the Revenue Minister four days back by three of our friends here. But still nothing has happened."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The initiative has been recovered by the Communist gentlemen."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I think, Sir, it is better that we do not indulge in this kind of thing as to who has got the initiative. It does not help us."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"This is a general matter. We play for initiative, and what is the good of hiding it."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Unfortunately, Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister looks through coloured glasses at everybody. (Laughter.) He wants to . . ."

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* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"One colour deprives the other colour of its advantage." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The subject comes under matters of day-to-day administration, and I rule the motion out of order."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I accept the reprimand from the Hon. the Speaker."

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—cont.

Clauses 22 to 24.

MR. SPEAKER:—"There are no amendments to clauses 22, 23 and 24. I now proceed to clause 25."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Though no amendments have been given notice of, yet Members can oppose the clauses, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is no question of opposing the clauses. Hon. Members can only give their views. If they want they can stand up and speak."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Please allow us some seconds so that we may stand up, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, the hon. Member, Sri P. Venkateswarlu, is always anxious that we should not rush through, and that there should be as much delay as possible. If there is any view to be expressed, it is to go in a specific form to the Government of India. Therefore, if there is any point of view to be expressed, it should have come in the form of a resolution, and that alone can be discussed. When no amendment is given notice of in respect of any clause, that shows that we are in general agreement with that clause. There should be no question of further discussion of that clause. I respectfully submit that we should pass over all clauses in respect of which there are no amendments."

Clause 25.

9-40 a.m. * SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I move the following amendment which stands in my name:—

Add at the end the words "and not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution."

"Sir, clause 25 says that the rules as to procedure and conduct of business in force with respect to the Madras Legislative Assembly should apply to the Legislative Assembly of Andhra to be formed. My amendment seeks to make out that any rules of procedure with respect to the Legislative Assembly of Andhra that is to be formed, must be in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution. I say so because we here are above law. Many of the procedures here, for example, whether the Ministers ought to give a reply to questions or not and whether they can at all

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refuse to give answers to questions, cannot be taken to a Court of Law and contested. We cannot go to a Court and ask for a decision as to whether it is *ultra vires* of the Ministers to refuse to give answers to questions put in the Legislative Assembly. Thus, in regard to many of these matters we are in a fix. If anything is to be done, it has to be done in this House by means of points of order, privilege motions, or things like them. A number of precedents with regard to procedure have accumulated in this Assembly which ignore the provisions of the Constitution."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the hon. Member mean to say that we have not been following the provisions of the Constitution?"

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"I think I should correct the impression. The point is that the procedures of the House are such as to constitute a violation of the rights of Members. I have given an instance also. Members have got a right to put questions and to receive answers. In fact, the procedures are not new. They are coming on since the Montford Reforms and there has not been a radical alteration of these procedures in the light of the provisions of the new Constitution. I would remind you that there was a Committee appointed by this House, and I am informed that though the Hon. Speaker has made a number of suggestions, the Committee have not considered them and have not come to an agreement. My point is that the rules of procedure, whether written or unwritten, will have to be examined in the light of the provisions of the Constitution."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"Sir, I second the amendment moved by the hon. Member, Sri Krishna Rao. After all, this amendment is a very innocuous one. It only tries to bring out that the provisions of the Constitution should be strictly followed. I do not think, by inserting this amendment, anything is going to be lost."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I was really surprised to see the hon. Member Sri Deivasigamany supporting this amendment. But I suppose he is supporting it from another point of view quite different from that of the hon. Member, Sri Krishna Rao. First of all, when his amendment seeks to add the words 'and not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution', I presume the hon. Member is not stating that we are following a procedure here which is inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution. That will be a reflection not only on you, Mr. Speaker, but also a reflection on the House itself."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"Not at all."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"If it is not so, the hon. Member, Sri Krishna Rao, wants that the Andhra Members should be specifically reminded about the provisions of the Constitution so that they may follow them. I have no objection, but it will look really very odd. Whatever the procedure is, it will always be subject to the provisions of the Constitution. A special mention here will be reflection either on this House or on

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the Andhra Members if not on this House. I respectfully submit that the hon. Member should not press it and should withdraw it."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

(Clauses 26 and 27—No amendments.)

Clause 28.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move the following amendment which stands in my name:—

75 'This House recommends to the Parliament of India that sub-clause (2) of clause 28 of the Andhra State Bill be amended so as to provide for the establishment of the High Court for Andhra on a date decided upon by the Legislative Assembly of that State.'"

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"I second the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let all the amendments be moved and seconded. Then, hon. Members may speak on their amendments."

The following amendments were accordingly moved by the Members in whose names they were standing and duly seconded:—

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH—

76 "This Assembly recommends that the Andhra High Court be formed in Andhra along with the formation of the Andhra State and its location be decided by the Andhra Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly by the end of August 1953."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI—

77 "For clause 28, substitute the following:—
'28 As from the date of the formation of Andhra State there shall be a High Court for the State of Andhra hereinafter referred to as "The High Court of Andhra."
'The Andhra Assembly shall decide the place of the High Court.'"

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH—

78 "For sub-clauses (1) and (2), substitute the following:—

'There shall be separate High Court for the State of Andhra, hereinafter referred to as "The High Court of Andhra", from October 1, 1953.'"

SRI N. GOPALA MENON—

79 "(i) Delete the words 'As from the date appointed under sub-section (2)' occurring in sub-clause (1);

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(ii) For sub-clause (2), substitute the following:—

'(2) The President shall, as soon as may be after the appointed day, establish a separate High Court for the State of Andhra by notification in the Official Gazette.'

(iii) For sub-clause (3), substitute the following:—

'(3) The High Court of Andhra shall be located in the capital of the State.'"

Sub-clause (2).

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI—

81 "For sub-clause (2), substitute the following:—

'(2) The President shall, as soon as may be convenient or on the passing of a resolution by the State Assembly of the Andhra State appoint by notification in the Official Gazette a date for the purpose of sub-clause (1).'"

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO—

82 "For sub-clause (2), substitute the following:—

'(2) The President shall immediately after a resolution recommending the establishment of a separate High Court for the State of Andhra has been adopted by the Legislative Assembly of that State and submitted to him, appoint by notification in the Official Gazette, a date in 1953, for the purpose of sub-section (1).'"

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI—

83 "For sub-clause (2), substitute the following:—

'(2) The President shall, as soon as may be convenient, appoint by notification in the Official Gazette, a date for the purpose of sub-clause (1).'"

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH—

84 "(i) After the words 'after a resolution recommending the establishment', insert the words 'and location'.
(ii) Add at the end the words 'and fix the location accordingly.'"

SRI K. VENKAIAH—

85 "(i) Delete the words of the sub-clause commencing with 'as soon as' and ending with 'submitted to him'.
(ii) After the words 'in the Official Gazette a date', insert the words 'in the year 1953'."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM—

86 "(i) For the words and figure 'date appointed under sub-section (2)', substitute the words 'appointed day'.
(ii) Delete sub-clauses (2) and (3) and for the words 'prescribed day' wherever they occur, substitute the words 'appointed day'."

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is division of the country on the linguistic basis, the States so divided must have cultural and administrative units. When there was a University for Andhra, i.e., a cultural centre, there was no Andhra State. Now, when the Andhra State is being formed, it will have no High Court in its own territory. It is really very paradoxical. I appeal to the Government of Madras, the Members of this House and those in power at Delhi to take a decision to the effect that the High Court must immediately be started in Andhra along with the inauguration of the Andhra State. Otherwise there will be so many difficulties. The people of Andhra will have to come to the residuary Madras State in connection with their legal matters. They will have no say in the matter of appointment of Judges, allotment of money, etc. As such, it will be highly impractical to have the High Court in Madras. What happened when Orissa was partitioned? Patna High Court was made the composite High Court for Orissa and Bihar. On account of this, so many difficulties, so many irregularities and constitutional issues had arisen. After understanding the difficulties, a separate High Court was constituted for Orissa itself. Let us learn from the experience gained by the Orissa people, and let us not repeat the same blunder committed at that time. Therefore, I appeal to the Central Government and to others concerned that a separate High Court for Andhra within its own territory must be established along with the formation of the Andhra State. With these words, I commend my amendment for acceptance of the House."

10 a.m. * SRI N. GOPALA MENON:—"Sir, I want to say a few words on my amendment No. 79.

"The question of the location of the Andhra High Court and of the time when it should commence working are pre-eminently matters for Andhras on which I do not want to be looked upon as an intruder. But nevertheless, I would like to make a few remarks. The question is this. The Andhra State is to have a High Court of its own and the arguments advanced by the previous speaker are very proper. When the State is formed it ought to have a High Court of its own. When this is conceded there is really no meaning in saying that the future Andhra Legislative Assembly should again meet and consider whether there should be a High Court. The clause says—

'The President shall, as soon as may be after a resolution recommending the establishment of a separate High Court for the State of Andhra has been adopted by the Legislative Assembly of that State and submitted to him, appoint by notification in the Official Gazette, a date for the purpose of sub-section (1).'

I really think that there is absolutely no need for the Legislative Assembly of the State of Andhra again to deliberate on this question and reaffirm that there ought to be a High Court. It is conceded and it is essential that the Andhra State should have a High Court of its own and what remains to be done is that the President on the advice of the Government of Andhra should fix a date for the inauguration of the Andhra High Court. Therefore,

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I have said in my amendment that the President shall by notification after the formation of the State of Andhra fix a date for the inauguration of the High Court.

"The other point is about the location of the High Court. The Travancore-Cochin State has its High Court in Cochin and the seat of the Government in Travancore. I find that this arrangement is not working properly. The location of the High Court should not be regarded as a question of patronage. When you form a State, you ought not to think that there are two segments, the Rayalaseema section and the Circars section. It is one whole indivisible Andhra State. You ought not to think that there are two component parts to that State. It is one indivisible State and normally the High Court must be located in the capital of the State. I am yet to see a good State, a flourishing State, having its High Court in one place and its capital in another place. The High Court must be in the capital of the State. There are a great many advantages in having the High Court in the capital itself. Therefore, hon. Members should not think that this is a question of patronage, giving to Rayalaseema the Capital and to the Circars, the High Court. That kind of vision ought to be obliterated from the minds of the people. The moment the Andhra State is formed, all must regard the State as one. The idea of patronage must be abandoned altogether and it is essential for good administration that the High Court must be located in the capital of the State. These are more or less in the shape of remarks that I say. As I said in the beginning, this is pre-eminently a matter for the Andhras themselves to decide and what we, who are not Andhras, say is only as a matter of opinion."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Venkatasubba Reddi."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"He may be asked to speak a little later."

* SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI:—"Sir, I want to say a few words on my amendment (No. 83). The object of my amendment is to provide for the early establishment of an Andhra High Court. The purport of it is more or less the same as mentioned by Mr. Gopala Menon. If we allow the discretion to the Andhra Assembly to pass a resolution on the formation of an Andhra High Court, it may not be advantageous or fair to the political parties or to the residuary State. Political and other considerations may prevent such a resolution being passed at an early date. It would be advantageous if the President is authorised to fix a date for the inauguration of the High Court. Under the Constitution also, there is no necessity for such a resolution being passed by any Legislative Assembly for the setting up of a High Court. It will be sufficient if powers are given to the President to form a High Court as early as possible. Mr. Gopala Menon has explained the position at full length and I wholeheartedly support what he has said in the matter."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this question of High Court has been in the minds of the Andhras ever since the

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Prime Minister's announcement was made about the formation of an Andhra State. When it was originally said that the Andhra State would be formed on October 1, and the High Court would continue to be in Madras till such time as it was decided by the Andhra Assembly, political leaders from Andhra and also the Andhra public resented the statement. When once the Andhra State is formed, every important political party has said, the Andhra High Court must be taken away from Madras to the Andhra State. Even Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi, the President of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, said that there was no point in having the Andhra High Court in Madras. So much so, it is the unanimous opinion of the Andhra public that the High Court must be located in the Andhra State itself from the beginning. Why we raise this question now in the Assembly, rightly or wrongly, has located the capital at Kurnool. Yesterday our Chief Minister gave some information about Mr. Lobo Prabhu's report on the choice of Kurnool as capital. The Chief Minister has informed us that Mr. Lobo Prabhu has recommended the location of a camp capital only at Kurnool and not the real capital. According to the report, the impression given to the public is that all important offices will not be taken to Kurnool but only a part of them and that the major part of the staff working in those offices will continue to work in Madras. Taking this fact along with the other that the Andhra High Court will be in Madras, let me ask what is it that is being shifted to Andhra. It is only a case of the Assembly alone meeting in Kurnool and nothing more, while all the important departments of the Secretariat will be working in Madras. Including the High Court in this list, it only means that it is not really a Province that is going to be formed and it is not the real capital that will be located at Kurnool. These are the proposals that are being placed before the Andhra public and the Andhra public will never accept them. Therefore, we say that all the offices, whether important or unimportant, pertaining to the Andhra State, including the High Court should be located in the Andhra area. The High Court must be started along with the formation of the province. The Central Government cannot effect separation of the State without the High Court. There is no question of our High Court being in Madras when once we have decided on the formation of the new Andhra State.

"Another point is that the location of the High Court has been left to the choice of the Chief Justice."

MR. SPEAKER:—"When we come to clause 36, we can take up this matter."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"May I make a submission, Sir. This is with reference to the High Court coming into existence in the Andhra area and when it should come into operation. We may proceed with other clauses first and take this up later. As a matter of fact, a postponement of the clause will not affect the discussion on other clauses."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Then we will take it up later."

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Clause 29.

No amendments moved.

MR. SPEAKER:—"For clauses 30, 31, 32, 33, 34 and 35, there are no amendments. We pass on to clause 36."

Clause 36.

The following amendments were then moved by the Members in whose names they were standing and duly seconded:—

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI—

90 "This House recommends to the Parliament of India that clause 36 of the Andhra State Bill be amended so as to provide that the High Court of Andhra and the Judges and Division Courts thereof shall sit at such place or places in the State of Andhra as the Legislative Assembly of that State may decide."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI—

"91 This Assembly is of the opinion that the separation of the High Court for Andhra be effected from the appointed day itself with Madras as its seat of functioning till December 1953 before which time the Andhra Assembly shall meet and decide a place in the State of Andhra as its seat."

SRI G. LATCHANNA—

"92 This Assembly recommends that for the words 'at such place or places', the words 'in any of the two centres indicated by Justice Wanchoo and in the light of Sri Bagh Pact' shall be substituted."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH—

"93 For the existing clause substitute the following:—
'The High Court of Andhra and the Judges and Division thereof shall sit at Guntur.'"

"94 For the words 'such place or places as the Chief Justice may with the approval of the Governor of Andhra, appoint' substitute the words 'Guntur—Vijayavada.'"

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI—

95 "For the words 'shall sit . . . with the approval of the Governor of Andhra, appoint', substitute the words 'shall be located at Anantapur.'"

SRI N. GOPALA MENON—

"96 For the words 'such place or places in the State of Andhra as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the Governor of Andhra, appoint', substitute the words 'the Capital of Andhra.'"

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SRI H. SATYANARAYANA DORA—

" 97 This House resolves that in clause 36, for the words 'as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the Governor of Andhra appoint', the words 'as the Governor of Andhra may in consultation with the Chief Justice, appoint' shall be substituted."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM—

" 100 For the words 'as the Chief Justice may appoint' substitute the words 'as the Andhra Legislature decides.' "

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO—

" 101 For the words 'as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the Governor of Andhra, appoint', substitute the words 'as the Legislative Assembly of that State shall decide.' "

SRI K. VENKAIAH—

" 102 For the words 'Governor', substitute the words 'Legislative Assembly.' "

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" Sir, most of the members are not aware that their amendments would be coming up now . . . "

MR. SPEAKER:—" It is the duty of every Member to be here between 8-30 a.m. and 1-30 p.m. "

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—" That is true, Sir. The point is because most of the members did not know that their amendments would be coming up now, they have just gone out. I request they may be given an opportunity to move their amendments. "

MR. SPEAKER:—" If they come back during the discussion of the clause, I have no objection. But this should not be taken as a precedent afterwards. "

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—" Sir, from the nature of the resolutions and amendments given notice of to all these clauses, it will be seen that it is not as easy to select the place where the High Court should be located and when it should start, as is considered to be by hon. Members. It is the bone of contention just as the location of the Capital in the Andhra Pradesh. The selection of a Capital in the new Andhra State has created many new problems in addition to those which are already prevailing in the proposed Andhra State. It is very difficult for this House to select the location of the High Court till the Capital is decided. There are various opinions, Sir, on this subject. Some want that the High Court should be left where it is for some time. Mr. Justice Wanchoo also suggests this for various reasons given in his report. (Interruption.) This is embodied in his report from pages 8 to 11, and he says that it is advisable from all points of view, from the point of convenience to the advocates, their clerks and staff, to the Judges and staff of the High Court and

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also for the speedy disposal of the cases as also for the conveniences of the clientele that the High Court should be located and allowed to continue at Madras itself for some time to come. This is one view, Sir. It is recommended and strongly recommended by Justice Wanchoo.

" Sir, there is another view which cannot be easily brushed aside, as the hon. Member Sri Gopala Menon sought to convey to this House. It should be remembered, Sir, that there is what is called the Sri Bagh Pact arrived at between the representatives of Coastal districts and the representatives of Rayalaseema. It says that either the High Court or the Capital whichever is chosen by the Rayalaseemites should be located in Rayalseema. Though the temporary Capital is to be at Kurnool, the Capital of Andhra has not yet been located the Rayalaseema permanently. A dispute has arisen and from the trend of events, from conversations and discussions that are going on in Legislature Party meetings and elsewhere, there is a likelihood of the selection of Kurnool as the Capital of the Andhra State being altered. If the Capital is changed from Kurnool to Visakhapatnam or Tirupati or Guntur or Vijayavada, then according to the Sri Bagh Pact, the location of the High Court has to be determined and the Sri Bagh Pact should be implemented by allowing the High Court to be located in Rayalaseema. During the last 30 years or more, since the Andhra movement began in the Andhra Pradesh there are opinions that the Capital should be located in Vijayavada and the High Court should be located in Anantapur. It is known to every Member 10-20 a.m. of this House that in accordance with the Sri Bagh Pact that the University Centre was located at Waltair, that the High Court should be located at Anantapur and the Capital at Vijayavada or Vijayavada-Guntur. Therefore, Sir, it is very difficult to select the place where the High Court should be located and when it should be shifted from Madras. Under these circumstances, I feel it most expedient that the clause should be left as it is without passing any of the amendments given notice of by many hon. Members.

" The decision to locate the Capital at Kurnool is leading to various difficulties from the point of view of accommodation. When once a Capital is chosen, it is also necessary that various organs of the Government should be located there in the interests of good and efficient administration. The Secretariat and the various heads of departments, viz., Inspector-General of Police, Inspector of Local Boards, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Chief Engineers, etc., should be located at the seat of administration and only then it would contribute to efficient administration. Hon. Members who attend the Legislative Assembly sittings may have to interview many officers and this may not be possible if all the organs of Government are scattered all over the Andhra districts. It is therefore necessary that in the interests of efficient and good administration all the organs of the Government as far as possible should be located in one and the same place where the Capital is to be located. From the point of view of accommodation also, it is found that Kurnool is a very bad place and it is

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impossible to locate both the High Court and the Capital at Kurnool. From the point of view of finance also, the Government of India have not given us any subvention as in the case of Orissa. Only they have promised to give us Rs. 40.0 lakhs by way of loan.

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

SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—

అధ్యక్షా, ఈ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర బిల్లు విషయములో మాట్లాడే టప్పుడు ప్రకాశంగారు కొన్ని విషయాలు చెప్పారు. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర బిల్లులో ఆంధ్రదేశపురొద్దికి అడ్డు కలిగించేవి నష్టమైనవి కాక అనేకం ఉన్నాయని చెప్పారు. అటువంటి విషయాలలో ముఖ్యమైనది ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి హైకోర్టు రాకుండా చేసేకాజు. అటువంటి నష్టకరమైన కాజును బిల్లునుంచి తొలగించి, ఆంధ్రదేశ పురొద్దికి అడ్డుకలిగించకుండా చేయడానికి ప్రకాశంగారు ఏమిచేశారు? వీటన్నింటినీ తొలగించ వలసిన బాధ్యత ఈ సభ్యులవై వున్నది. హైకోర్టు విషయం ఏమిటంటే, జస్టిస్ వాండూ దాని నచ్చినప్పుడు ఒకవైపున రాజధానిని మూత్రం మద్రాసులో పెట్టడానికి వీలులేదని—అందుకు ఏమూత్రం అవకాశం లేదు అని చెప్పిన మద్రాసు మంత్రివర్గము ఒక హైకోర్టు రెండురాష్ట్రాలకు వుండవచ్చునని చాలా క్లుప్త చేశారు. అటువంటి క్లుప్త ఫలితమే ఈవేగ్ హైకోర్టు వెంటనే ఆంధ్ర దేశం రాకుండా, ఒక హైకోర్టు వుంటుంది అనే కాజు. వేరే హైకోర్టు ఆంధ్రదేశానికి రాలేదంటే దీని వెనుక ఎంతో క్లుప్త వున్నదని చెప్పి ప్రతివారికి తెలుసు. రాజధాని మద్రాసులో వుండవచ్చునని చెప్పి ఆంధ్రదేశపురొద్దికి అడ్డు కలిగించడానికి క్లుప్తచేశారు. మొట్టమొదటినుంచి మేము దీన్ని ఎదిరిస్తూనే వున్నాం. అటువంటి క్లుప్త సాగడానికి వీలులేదని, ఆంధ్ర రాజధాని మద్రాసులో వుండవచ్చును హైకోర్టు మద్రాసులో వుండడం అర్థం లేదని, ఆంధ్ర దేశంలోనే హైకోర్టు ఏర్పాటుచేసుకోవచ్చునని సంజీవరెడ్డిగారు మాడ ప్రతిపాదన చేశారు. కాని ఆ ప్రకటన వీలైనదిగో ప్రజాస్వామ్య పక్షంని చెప్పే నాయకులు ఈవేగ్ హైకోర్టు రాకుండాను, రాజధాని కన్నా చురుకైనదిగా ఆంధ్రదేశపురొద్దికి అటుకం కలుగ చేశారు. ఈవేగ్ ఆంధ్రదేశపురొద్దికి రోహదం చేసే హైకోర్టు విషయంలో వీళ్ళ కృత్రిమ వాదనలను లేవంటే, వీళ్ళ చేస్తున్న క్లుప్తాలు అర్థం అవుతాయి. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని కోరినటువంటి ఉద్దేశం పరిపాలన ఆంధ్రలోనే జరగాలి అని సామాన్యమైన రైతు కూలీలకు పరిపాలనలో భాగం కావాలని ఆశిస్తూ ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం కోసము పోరాడారు. కోర్టులో అన్ని విషయాలూకూడా తెలుగులో జరగాలి అని అన్ని పరిపాలన వ్యవహారాలు తమ మాతృభాష అయిన తెలుగులో జరిగవచ్చుడే సామాన్య ప్రజానీకం పరిపాలనలో భాగస్వామి కావడానికి అవకాశం వుంటుందని ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంకోసము పోరాడడం జరిగింది. కాని ఈవేగ్ ప్రత్యేక హైకోర్టు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి లేకుండా ఒక హైకోర్టు వుంటుందని బిల్లులో చేర్చారు. అంతేకాకుండా అధికంగా లీసుకున్నప్పటికి యావదాంధ్ర ప్రజల 11 కిల్లాయి 3 కాలకాలమంది హైకోర్టు వ్యవహారాల నిమిత్తం మద్రాసుకు రావాలి. ఎంతోమంది ఉద్యోగస్తులను కలుసుకోవాలి. ఈ విధంగా ఆంధ్రుల డబ్బులకూకూడా, ఇకముందుకూకూడా పూర్వం వలెనే, మద్రాసులో అనేక విధాల ఆంధ్రదేశపురొద్దికి ఉపయోగపడకుండా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఏర్పడిన పిమ్మటకూడా, ఖర్చు అవుతూనేవుంటుంది. మేము నాయకులు వస్తున్న క్లుప్తము మొదటినుంచి ఎదిరిస్తూనే వున్నాం. మద్రాసు

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[Sri B. Sankarayya]

మంత్రివర్గం ఆంధ్రుల ఇంటిరెనును, అభివృద్ధిని కోరడంలేదు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి మంత్రివర్గము మద్రాసులో తాత్కాలిక రాజధాని వుండడానికి సవరించేచి, ఆంధ్రుల పురొద్దికి అటుకం కలిగించే హైకోర్టును సంబంధించిన కాజును ఎలా బలపరుస్తున్నారో తెలియడం లేదు. పరిపాలనా వ్యవహారాలు మాతృభాషలో జరిగి, ఆంధ్రుల డబ్బు రాష్ట్ర పురొద్దికి వినియోగపడాలి అని కాక్షించే ప్రజాస్వామిక వాదులందరూ ఆంధ్ర హైకోర్టు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సర్వాణంతోనే ప్రత్యేకంగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం లోనే ఏర్పడాలి అనే సవరించిన బలపరచాలి అని కోరుతూ, ఇంతటితో నేను విరమిస్తున్నాను."

SRI H. SATYANARAYANA DORA:—"Mr. Speaker, the 10-30 amendment which stands in my name is very simple. It is only a verbal alteration that is sought to be made and I hope the House will have no objection to accept it. I only meant that the Governor as Head of the State should be given precedence over the Chief Justice."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Mr. Speaker, my amendment is very simple. It seeks to vest the power of choosing the place for the location of the High Court in the Legislative Assembly of the Andhra State."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"According to my amendment, I want that the selection of a place for the High Court should be on the basis of Mr. Wanchoo's report and in accordance with the Sri Bagh Pact and I hope the House will accept my amendment."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Mr. Speaker, from the beginning, our party is very particular that the High Court should also be separated from Madras as early as possible and many representations were also made to that effect. I also understand that many of our Tamil friends are equally anxious that the High Court should be separated soon and also shifted from Madras as early as possible. In this connexion there is one point which the House must take into consideration. Who is to determine the place, whether it is the President or the Governor or the Assembly? There are some Members who feel that it may be decided according to Mr. Wanchoo's report and we have got our own objection to that. In fact Mr. Wanchoo's report was not accepted by any party as such. So there is no question of going into Mr. Wanchoo's report or accepting his recommendations on this issue only. What we suggest is that it should be left to the Andhra Legislative Assembly where the High Court should be located. Some Members feel that the President may be empowered to decide the place in consultation with the Governor and the Chief Justice. After all the President may not be in a position to know the mind of the people and may not be able to select a place which will satisfy the people. Therefore we suggest that the Andhra Assembly alone is competent to decide the place and it cannot be left to the hands of either the President or the Governor. Some Members feel that the Andhra Assembly may or may not meet, and according to them there is a greater possibility

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that it may not meet. My point is just as we have met to select a place for the location of the temporary Capital, we should again meet to select a place where the High Court should be located. That there may not be a Cabinet is a different matter. When we met to select a Capital there was no Cabinet and there need not be a Cabinet if again we are to meet and recommend a place to the Central Government. The Andhra Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly can meet for this specific purpose of deciding upon a place for the location of the High Court. It is quite possible and it can be done.

"Then, Sir, in the Bill no specific mention is made when the High Court should move from Madras. We feel that it should be as early as possible. We have suggested in our amendment that it may be before December 1953. Some Members are of the view that it may not be possible to shift the High Court till June 1954. Even to that we will have no objection provided the date is mentioned in the Bill. We therefore feel that the choice of place must be left to the Andhra Legislative Assembly and the date before which the Andhra High Court should be shifted from Madras should be not later than June 1954. With these few words, Sir, I conclude."

SRI M. R. APPA RAO:—"Mr Speaker, it has been decided to inaugurate the Andhra State on 1st October 1953. The Andhras feel that the High Court also should be located in the Andhra territory. Where it should be located, we feel that it is better the Governor decides, instead of the Chief Justice. We have chosen Kurnool as the temporary Capital and we will know after two days whether it is going to stand. In considering the place for the High Court, it is better if Sri Bagh Pact is kept in mind according to which the University Centre should be in one place, the Capital in another place and the High Court in a third place. Now, the University is in Waltair and we have chosen Kurnool as the temporary Capital. It will be in the fitness of things if the High Court is located in Vijayavada. I therefore support the amendment moved by Sri G. Latchanna and request the House to accept it unanimously."

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—"Two things arise for consideration so far as this clause is concerned, namely, what is the place at which the High Court is to be located and who is to determine the place. It has already been brought to the notice of this House that in considering these two questions the Sri Bagh Pact must be respected. And in pursuance of the terms of the Sri Bagh Pact, it has already been decided by the Andhra Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly that Kurnool is to be the seat of administration and we cannot go back on that decision."

10.10 a.m. "In respecting the terms of the Sri Bagh Pact we have complied with the choice of the people of Rayalaseema to have the seat of Government in Rayalaseema and the other question remains as to where the High Court is to be located. Naturally it will have to be somewhere in the Northern Circars and we

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will have to confine our attention to that particular question. In limiting this choice, the section imposes a restriction upon the discretion of the House. If the Chief Justice is given the final choice, it may come into conflict with the decision of the Members of the Assembly which, I submit, is not desirable. Therefore, the question where the High Court or the division courts are to be located should be exclusively determined by the Members of the Assembly; otherwise the difficulty or the possibility of conflict with the decision of the sovereign Assembly and of the Chief Justice might arise. In order to avoid that, I suggest that in the matter of selection of the seat of the High Court and the division courts, it should be the State Assembly Members that should decide and the suggestions or advice that may be tendered by the Chief Justice or by the Governor may also be considered by the Assembly. I, therefore, appeal to hon Members that this aspect of the matter must be borne in mind before accepting the amendment that has been proposed, and further it is necessary that the High Court must simultaneously be made to function along with the formation of the Andhra State."

* SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to take this opportunity to answer some charges levelled against our Krishikarlok Party in saying that the capital should be located at Tirupathi and the High Court at Vijayavada-Guntur and the various other offices at other places. I request hon. Members to study the context in which we made such a proposal. When Mr. Justice Wanchoo made a proposal that the temporary capital can be located at Madras and it was rejected by the Madras Government, the Hon. the Chief Minister made the suggestion that the capital can be located at Nellore and the High Court and the various other offices may be continued at Madras. In that connexion we strongly protested why when the temporary capital cannot be continued at Madras, the High Court and other offices should be continued at Madras. Therefore, we made the statement that the High Court should at once be shifted to Andhra soil. Then the question arose whether there is sufficient accommodation for the various offices and in that connexion we suggested that the offices can be located at places other than the capital. It is not with any ulterior intention that we made the suggestion and it is not in order to make the capital a name-sake capital. Now, Sir, let me come to the Sri Bagh Pact. According to that pact and the feelings in Rayalaseema, we have notice of an amendment for the location of the capital at Tirupathi and if the capital is accepted to be at that place, I wish to submit to the House that the High Court might be located in Vijayavada-Guntur as suggested by Justice Wanchoo. The places mentioned by Justice Wanchoo as suitable for the location of the High Court or the temporary capital or the permanent capital are Tirupathi, Visakhapatnam, Vijayavada-Guntur. In the fitness of things when the Rayalaseema people according to the Sri Bagh Pact want the capital in the Rayalaseema, we suggest (and according to Wanchoo also) that the capital can be located in Tirupathi and the High Court at Vijayavada-Guntur. In the alternative if the

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Assembly decides upon the location of the capital at Vijayavada-Guntur, I wish to submit that the High Court can be located at Tirupathi. Thank you, Sir."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I wish to make a slight change in the amendment; it is only a verbal amendment. My amendment reads—

"This House recommends to the Parliament of India that clause 36 of the Andhra State Bill be amended so as to provide that the High Court of Andhra and the Judges and division courts thereof shall sit at such place or places in the State of Andhra as the Legislative Assembly of that State may decide."

I suggest that in the place of the words 'as the Legislative Assembly of that State may decide' the following words may be substituted, namely, 'as the Members of the Legislative Assembly of that State may decide at a meeting'. This is a small amendment and my friend Sri Nagi Reddi will explain the amendment, Sir."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the establishment of a High Court for Andhra and the time and place where it should be established. It has been accepted on all hands that a separate High Court for Andhra should be established and that is provided for in the Bill itself and certain important changes have to be made in respect of that provision so as to clarify certain matters. It has been said in the Bill—

"The President shall, as soon as may be after a resolution recommending the establishment of a separate High Court for the State of Andhra has been adopted by the Legislative Assembly of that State and submitted to him, appoint by notification in the Official Gazette a date for the purpose of sub-section (1)."

In this connexion, I would like that there should be a clause which would fix a date within which the notification should be issued, say, not later than the 1st June 1954. For that purpose, I shall take Sri Venkatasubba Reddi's amendment as the basis, namely,—

"The President shall, as soon as may be convenient or on the passing of a resolution by the State Assembly of the Andhra State, appoint by notification in the Official Gazette a date for the purpose of sub-clause (1),"

and to it I shall add at the end the words 'which shall not be not later than the 1st June 1954'."

MR. SPEAKER:—"But Mr. Venkatasubba Reddi has not moved the amendment. In so far as this has been left out to be dealt with later, we shall take it up afterwards."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Then, Sir, there is an amendment on the order paper in the name of Sri Latchanna (Amendment No. 92)—

"This Assembly recommends that for the words 'at such place or places', the words 'in any of the two centres indicated by Justice Wanchoo and in the light of the Sri Bagh Pact' shall be substituted."

This is in respect of clause 36. In this connexion, I would like to inform the House that two months ago the Andhra legislators met to decide the question of the capital in accordance with the wishes of the people of Andhra as a whole. In other words the

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issue of the capital was decided not by the President and not by the Government but by the Legislative Assembly Members of Andhra.

"A provision was made that the Andhra Legislative Assembly Members may meet in a particular place at a particular time to decide the question of capital, according to the wishes of the people. That had been done. Similarly with regard to the location of the High Court also it is the wish of the people that its location should be decided by the representatives of the people of Andhra, I mean, the Andhra Legislative Assembly Members. That is the proper way in which things should be done. Some hon. Members have waxed eloquent on the Sri Bagh Pact. What is the Sri Bagh Pact? It was an agreement entered into between two parties by which either the choice of the capital or the High Court was given to the Rayalaseema people. So far as the capital is concerned the democratic procedure has been followed. The Andhra Members met and we have decided upon a particular place for the same. When such is the thing, why can't we follow the same procedure here also? Why should we leave the choice of the location of the Andhra High Court to a Governor or the Government or the President? I am really surprised to find that those who were so very anxious to bring about this state of affairs here are now coming on with amendments which would take away the right of the Andhra Legislators from choosing their own High Court in a suitable place. It is my humble opinion that this composite Assembly cannot express its opinion regarding the location of the Andhra High Court. This Assembly cannot choose between any two of the places recommended by Justice Wanchoo for the location of the Andhra High Court. The final choice should be left to the representatives of the Andhra public. That is why the Communist Party have given their amendment. What does it say? It says—

"This House recommends to the Parliament of India that clause 36 of the Andhra State Bill be amended so as to provide that the High Court of Andhra and the Judges and division courts thereof shall sit at such place or places in the State of Andhra as the Legislative Assembly of that State may decide."

As Mr. Ramamurthi had observed the choice should be left to the Andhra Legislative Assembly, the composite Assembly cannot discuss this question. That is my submission. In the same manner as we have been called upon to choose the capital of Andhra let the Government of India or the President issue a special directive to all the Andhra Legislators to choose a place for their own High Court. We shall immediately meet and decide on a suitable place. If conditions permit we shall move on the very appointed day. I have no objection. But the only democratic method should be for us to choose the final location of the High Court.

"Of course as hon. Members know the Andhra Legislature is composed of diverse political elements. One cannot say whether on the appointed day we shall have a popular Ministry or not. In the case of there being no popular Ministry, what is the only course left? We shall have the Governor's rule. Where

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can the Legislature be summoned then? That is why my amendment to Sri T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi's amendment has been put. That covers this possibility. In the event of there being Governor's rule, I have fixed a definite date, viz., 1st June 1954. On no account could we remain without our own Andhra High Court beyond 1st June 1954. Hon. Members on an impartial observation will not fail to see the reasonableness behind my amendment. I would request all Andhra Members irrespective of their party affiliations to vote unanimously for this amendment and show to the Government of India that Andhras as a whole had expressed their unanimous desire that the final choice of the location of the High Court should be entirely left to them and that they are anxious enough to move to their own territory within the shortest possible time. Therefore experienced members like Sri Koti Reddi and others may cast their votes in favour of my amendment.

"I would like to mention one more point before I close, Sir. It is true that Mr. Justice Wanchoo had recommended either Tirupathi or Guntur as a suitable place for the location of the Andhra High Court. It is here I enter my protest. The exact location of the Andhra High Court should be left to be decided by the representatives of the Andhras for whom the High Court and all its connected courts are intended. Let us not overlook that fact. Are we not the best judges of our own affairs? If on the other hand the Government of India think that the Andhra High Court also should be moved on the appointed day to Andhra territory, I say, well and good. Let them immediately call for a conference of Andhra Legislators after the present session is over or sometime afterwards. We shall then decide the location of the High Court as we did the capital. If other conditions are also favourable by all means let us have our own High Court in our own territory on the day when our new State is born.

"In the fervent hope that all hon. Members will definitely not fail to see the reasonableness of my amendment and vote unanimously for the same irrespective of party feelings, I shall conclude, Sir."

11 a.m. * SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I already stated that for the present myself and my party have decided to keep the provisions as they are at present. Let it not be imagined that we are not anxious to have the Andhra High Court in our own area. But hon. Members may be aware of the impracticability and difficulties that have arisen, direct or otherwise out of our trying to move the Andhra Secretariat and the Legislature to a place different from Madras, where all along we have been running a combined administration."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"On a point of order, Sir. I am afraid that Sri Viswantham is thinking that we are discussing the amendment to the clause requiring a date to be fixed for the location of the High Court. We are now on the clause which seeks to provide a seat for the Andhra High Court."

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Let me inform Mr. Ramamurthi that I was speaking only on the practical difficulties involved in moving the High Court to Andhra on the appointed day. I do not want to enter into any dispute with any one. It was on the grounds of practicability that myself and my party decided in favour of preserving the *status quo* till such time as the Andhra Legislature decided the exact date of location of the Andhra High Court. A suggestion had been put forward that the decision regarding the location of the Andhra High Court itself should be left to the Andhra legislators to decide, and not to the Chief Justice or Governor. A section opposes discretion being given to the Governor to decide upon the exact location of the Andhra High Court on the advice of the Chief Justice. A careful scrutiny of the clause will reveal that not only the High Court but even the division courts thereof shall sit at such place or places in the State of Andhra as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the Governor of Andhra, decide. It is not merely a clause. It is a comprehensive clause which relates not merely to the location of the principal seat of justice but also to certain other matters connected with it and also with the arrangement connected with the selection of suitable places for the functioning of division courts also. These are matters which concern the Chief Justice only and of course to some extent Government also. But can it be said that it falls under the purview of the Legislature? For instance, can we pass a resolution in the Andhra Legislature saying that such and such a place shall, after some day, form the site of the office of the Chief Engineer? Is it not a domestic matter that should be decided by the chief of that department and the Government? Can such a small matter, which falls within the purview of day-to-day administration be discussed in the Legislature? Surely not. These are things that are being decided by Government in their day-to-day administration. Why should we, legislators, bother over those trivial details as the location of the office of the Chief Engineer or any such matter connected therewith? Those who are conversant with the ordinary running of administration will realize that the Legislative Assembly is not the best medium to consider these questions but that these are matters which are generally left to the executive administration. What do we find in this clause? I see nothing overriding our powers in it. The power to decide the location of the High Court and division courts has been given to the Chief Justice, who is the head of the department of justice. Is it any wonder that he is given such a power? After all he alone is the competent judge in these domestic matters under his charge. That is why myself and my party do not oppose it. That is why we did not want to interfere with the present arrangement. We allowed the *status quo* to continue for some more time. As soon as things settle down, we will lose no time in moving the High Court to our own Andhra. Let no one have any misgivings on that score.

"Sir, some friends have expressed the fear that the Governor's rule may come into being on the 1st October 1953. No doubt,

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Sir, it is true that the Andhra Legislature is composed of diverse political parties no one commanding an absolute majority to form the Government. After all, Sir, in our democracy the Governor is only the constitutional head. He carries on the administration with the advice of a Council of Ministers. The Governor has got to call the leader of the majority party in the Legislature to form the Government. On my own behalf and on behalf of the party I represent, let me assure those hon. Friends who have expressed the fear that the Governor's rule may come into being on the 1st October 1953 in Andhra, that no such thing shall ever happen. There will be a Ministry. Though it may not command a big majority, yet it will have a workable majority. I do not think it is an insurmountable difficulty. We will have a popular Ministry. The Government will be there. The Assembly will be there. We will be there. The Ministers will be there. In fact I expect lively discussions in our new Legislature, for as you know, Mr. Speaker, I am one of those who are fond of lively discussions on the floor of the House always. I am anxiously looking forward for that day, I mean, 1st of October 1953, though personally speaking I would prefer the 2nd instead of the 1st. (Cheers.)

"As a matter of fact it may be seen from the Constitution that nowhere is it stated that the place of the High Court of a State shall be determined by its Legislature. In fact it is a thing that is to be decided by the Chief Justice and the Government. To suit his administrative convenience and taking into account all other relevant factors, the Chief Justice shall determine the place of the High Court and the division courts. There is nothing unnatural in this. We are not taking away the democratic right of the Andhra Legislature by giving power to the Chief Justice to decide the location of the High Court. Because of the impracticability of moving the Andhra High Court on the appointed day itself and the incidental difficulties that such a procedure may involve, we have decided in favour of the clause as it stands."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I have listened with great respect to the speech of the hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham and I may say that I agree with him. With regard to the location of the High Court and the division courts I am inclined to agree with Sri Viswanatham that the same should be left to the discretion of the Chief Justice and not to the Legislature. Nowhere in the Constitution is it stated that the location of High Court of a State shall be determined by its Legislature. There is no constitutional bar against the Chief Justice determining the location of the High Court and the division courts under his jurisdiction. In fact the Government have got the power to change the location of courts to suit their administrative convenience. But that, of course, would be done only in consultation with the Chief Justice.

"Let not Mr. Nagi Reddi and others have any misgivings whether there would be Governor's rule in the new Andhra State at the outset. Let me tell Mr. Nagi Reddi that for my part

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would very much appreciate a popular Ministry functioning from the very outset. The new Andhra State should have a popular Chief Minister and Ministers like Sri Viswanatham so that lively discussions of a more lively character than ours will take place in the new Andhra Legislature. Let us hope for the best. I would very much appreciate a popular Government functioning in our sister Andhra State at the time the new State is born.

"Let me now come to the present controversy? What is it? Some object to the power being given to the Governor to choose the place of the High Court and division courts in consultation with the Chief Justice?

"My own view is that the provision as it is giving the power to the Governor to locate the initial seat of the High Court will suffice. But if you want to take a vote and decide about it in this Assembly, I should say that it should be left to the Andhra Members to decide about it and the Members of the residuary Madras State should not impose their decision and their views on the Andhra Members. Taking an impartial and impersonal view of the whole thing, I am inclined to think that it is for the hon. Members coming from the Andhra to decide on it. But practical convenience is in favour of the provisions made in the draft Bill. If necessary I have no objection and I think it would be better also to amend the clause to read 'The Governor in consultation with the Chief Justice of Andhra', because the Governor is responsible personally not only for the Executive but he is the head of the whole State and it is but fair that the Governor should be given the power to locate the seat of the High Court in consultation with the Chief Justice. That may be a proper thing and we should not bring in the Members of the Assembly or the Assembly as such into the picture. The ultimate responsibility and the ultimate power vest in the Assembly as the representatives of the people and they can always change the place. But the initial choice should be left to the Governor. I would therefore appeal to the hon. Members coming from the residuary Madras State that we should not impose either our views or our decision on this matter. It should be left to the Andhra Members to take a decision on this."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"Sir, I want just to clarify one point. I do not want it to be understood that there is any interference in the internal affairs of the future Andhra State by the Members who are not Members of the Andhra State. Here we are not deciding the question of the location of the High Court. But we are deciding a certain principle and that principle, we feel, should be a democratic one. The Andhra Members must have a voice in that. Therefore, this is not a question of interference. I am unable to accept the suggestion."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Division courts also?"

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"I will omit reference to division courts and recast the amendment as follows:—

'That this House recommends to the Parliament of India that clause 36 of the Andhra State Bill be amended so as to provide that the High Court of Andhra shall sit at such place in the State of Andhra as the Members of the Legislative Assembly of that State may decide at a meeting.'

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That this House recommends to the Parliament of India that clause 36 of the Andhra State Bill be amended so as to provide that the High Court of Andhra shall sit at such place in the State of Andhra as the Members of the Legislative Assembly of that State may decide at a meeting.'

The amendment was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus:

11-20
a.m.

Ayes 66.

Sri G. Anjaneyulu.
" T. S. Aradhanari.
" G. Bapanayya.
" Chandra Ramalingaiah.
" Gopalakrishnaiah, Vavilala.
" P. K. Gopalakrishnan.
" K. P. Gopalan.
" K. C. Gopalan Unni.
" K. Govinda Rao.
" M. Hanumantha Rao.
" G. Joseph.
" M. Kalyanasundaram.
" C. Kandasami.
" C. H. Kanaran.
" S. Kasireddy.
" G. C. Kondayya.
" R. Krishnan.
" K. Krishna Rao.
" M. Kune Rao.
" E. T. Kunhan.
" Lakshminarayana Reddi.
" M. Lakshmanaswamy.
" D. Lakshmayya.
" B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
" V. Madanagopal.
" K. Madhavan Nambiar.
" K. Malakondayya.
" G. Nageshwara Rao.
" T. Nagi Reddi.
" P. Narasimha Reddi.
" T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
" M. Narayanasamy.
" M. Palaniandi.

Sri T. Potha Raju.
" C. Prabakara Choudary.
" C. Pulla Reddi.
" K. Rajagopala Rao.
" K. T. Raju.
" P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
" B. Ramakrishna Rao.
" S. Ramalingam.
" P. Ramamurthi.
" N. V. Rama Rao.
" P. Rama Rao.
" V. Rama Rao.
" K. V. Ramesam.
" K. Ranga Rao.
" B. Sankarappa.
" G. Satyanarayana.
" D. Seetharamiah.
" N. Sivaraj.
" N. Sivarami Reddi.
" B. Subba Raju.
" K. Subba Reddi.
" P. Shyamsunder Rao.
" Vadivelu.
" M. Veerabhadram.
" K. Venkaiah.
" C. V. K. Rao.
" R. Venkata Jagga Rao.
" Venkataramaraju, Alluri.
" Venkata Rao, Saka.
" P. Venkatasiviah.
" P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
" Venkateswarlu Pillalamarri.
" G. Yellamanda Reddi.

Noes 66.

Sri K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
" K. Appa Naidu.
" Appa Rao Bahadur, Rajah Meka Rangayya.
" T. C. Atchannaidu.
" P. Bapu Naidu.
" N. Chenchurama Naidu.
" V. Chidanandam.
" Gajapathi Raju P. V. R. (Raja of Vizianagaram).
" P. Gunnayya.
" O. Koran.
" K. Koti Reddi.

Srimathi Thamma Kotamma Reddi.
Sri P. Kunhirama Kidav.
" C. Kunhirama Kurup.
" L. Lakshmana Das.
" G. Latchanna.
" T. Mallayya.
Dr. K. B. Menon.
Sri K. Moidu.
" Ch. S. R. V. P. Murthy Raju.
" G. Nagabhushanam.
" N. V. L. Narasimha Rao.
" Narayana Kavali.
" M. Narayana Kurup.

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Noes 66—cont.

Sri S. Narayanappa.
" S. Pakkirisami Pillay.
" K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.
" M. K. Padmaprabha Gounder.
The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao.
Sri T. Prakasam.
" V. Pundarikakshacharyulu.
" M. Rajeswara Rao.
" N. Ramabhadra Raju.
" D. Ramabrahmam.
" H. Ramalinga Reddi.
" P. Ranga Reddi.
" P. Sangam Naidu.
The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya.
Sri V. Sankaranarayana Menon.
" K. Santhappa.
" H. Satyanarayana Dora.
" R. Siddanna Gowd.
" G. Sivasankara Reddi.
" K. T. Sridharan.
" Srungaram.

Sri M. Subba Reddi.
" C. Subbarayudu.
" R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
" P. Suryaachandra Rao.
" K. Suryanarayana.
" Suryanarayana Raju, Raja Sagi.
" G. Suryanarayana.
" P. Thimma Reddi.
" K. Varadachari.
" K. Veeranna Padal.
" K. V. Vema Reddy.
" K. Venkata Kurmi Nayudu.
" K. Venkata Setty.
" M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" P. Venkatasubbayya.
" A. Venkatasubramaniam.
" N. Venkatayya.
" K. Venkatnarayana Dora.
" A. Venkatramaiah.
" T. Viswanatham.

Neutral 103.

Sri Aiyyanar.
" L. Anandan.
" T. Anantha Pai.
" Anthony Peter.
" K. Aranganathan.
" R. S. Arumugam.
" V. Arumugam.
" V. Balakrishnan.
" B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu.
" K. H. Bomman.
" M. Chadayan.
" P. Chellathurai.
" O. Chengam Pillai.
" S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
" V. S. Chinnasami Naidu.
" V. Chinnayya.
" AR. A. RM. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
" V. Darmalinga Nayakar.
" M. Dharmalingam.
" T. P. Elumalai.
" W. J. Fernandez.
" K. Gajapathy Reddy.
" T. Ganapathy.
" M. Gangappa.
" V. Gopala Gounder.
" G. Govindan.
" K. Ishwara.
" M. Jagannathan.
" M. Kandaswami Padayachi.
" S. Kandaswami Gounder.
" P. G. Karuthiruman.
" M. Kattimuthu.
The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
Sri P. S. Krishnaswami Ayyangar.
" R. Krishnaswami Naidu.
" Kunhi Muhamed Shafee.
" R. Kuppaswami.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nayar.
Sri S. Lakshmana Gounder.
" K. S. Lakshmiapathy Naicker.
" N. Mahalingam.
The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.

Sri P. G. Manickam.
" M. Marimuthu.
" Mahomed Salih Maraikayar.
" N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.
" M. S. Munisami Pillai.
" C. Muthiah Pillay.
" V. Muthu.
" Muthukumaraswamy.
" A. Muthuswami.
" B. R. M. Muthu Thevar.
The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.
Sri V. R. Nagarajan.
" P. S. Nalla Gounder.
" B. K. Nallasamy.
" M. Palanimuthu.
The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder.
Sri V. K. Palanisami Gounder.
" R. S. K. Pandian.
" B. Parameswaran.
" S. Parameswarappa.
" K. Parthasarathy.
" S. Radhakrishnan.
" E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
" N. Rajagopal.
" C. Rajam Ramasami.
" K. Rajaram.
" N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
" K. Ramasamy Doss.
" S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi.
" A. Ramasamy Thevar.
" P. S. Rangasamy Naidu.
" R. Rangasamy Gounder.
" N. Rathina Gounder.
" E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
" K. M. Seethi.
" P. Selvaraj.
" A. Senapathy Gounder.
" Shaanuga Rajeswara Sethupathi.
The Hon. Raja Sri (Raja of Ramnad).
The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty.
Sri Sirasappa Ijari.
" S. Somayajulu.

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Neutral 103—cont.

Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.	Sri G. Vagheesam Pillay.
Sri A. S. Subbaraj.	„ A. Vaikuntam.
The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.	„ T. R. Varadan.
Sri I. K. Subramania Pillai.	„ O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
„ R. Thangavelu.	„ S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
„ S. P. Thiagaraja Pillay.	The Hon. Sri K. Venkataswamy Naidu.
„ S. Thinakarasami Thevar.	Sri M. Venugopala Gounder.
„ P. K. Thirumurthi.	„ K. Vinayakam.
„ K. Uppl.	„ S. C. Virupakshiah.
„ P. Urkavalan.	„ K. R. Viswanathan.

Ayes 66 ; Noes 66 ; Neutral 103.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The result of the voting is Ayes 66, Noes 66 and Neutral 103.

“ I think this is the first time here that the Speaker has got to exercise his casting vote. Under the Constitution the Speaker should not vote in the first instance, but he has got a casting vote. But the convention is that he should give the reason for the way in which he exercises his casting vote to avoid any imputation of partiality. In England the principle has been laid down that the casting vote should be so exercised as not to change the position. In other words, the *status quo* should be maintained. So I give my vote against the amendment. The final result is—

‘ Ayes 66, Noes 67 and Neutral 103.’ ”

The amendment is lost.

The amendment of Sri T. Nagi Reddi (No. 91) was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I am now going to put Mr. G. Latchanna's amendment (No. 92) to vote. The question is—

“ This Assembly recommends that for the words ‘ at such place or places ’ the words ‘ in any of the two centres indicated by Justice Wanchoo and in the light of Sri Bagh Pact ’ be substituted.”

The amendment was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded. The division bell was then rung.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I shall now read the amendment.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ One amendment has already been lost.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ It is only a view. There is difference between amendment and view.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ In that case there will be no finality to any view.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Does Visala Andhra come within the scope of the Bill? ”

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ With regard to Visala Andhra, for example, to-morrow I may move another amendment, and say that that is my view. When once we vote for a thing we must stick to the general principle thereof; if not to the letter of it, at least to the spirit of it. When a question has been decided, we have to rule out other things covered by it.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Let the hon. Member explain what he means.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ It is decided that the High Court of Andhra and the Judges and division courts thereof shall sit at such place or places in the State of Andhra as the Chief Justice may, with the approval of the Governor of Andhra, appoint. How can we have another amendment, because a view has been taken . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ When was it taken? ”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ One amendment has just now been thrown out.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The amendment to clause 36 given notice of by the Leader of the Opposition was thrown out by the House.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ The House having given its verdict on that amendment . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ That is altogether different. What does the hon. Member want now? Does he want the Sri Bagh Pact to be honoured? That is the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Latchanna.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ I thought that amendment having been rejected, clause 36 stood.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The present amendment is perfectly in order.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“ On a point of order, Sir. I want a clarification. In regard to an earlier amendment, you said that in order to maintain the *status quo* you exercised your casting vote against that amendment. How can we take up another amendment now to that clause. I want to know whether it is in order to take up this amendment now.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ The House may or may not accept this amendment.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“ Sir, we have not yet taken the original clause for voting. There are other amendments on the order paper. After all the amendments are disposed of, the original clause may be taken up.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ That is what I am doing.”

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SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR:—"When once Kurnool has been chosen as the capital, can it be said now that the High Court shall sit in any of the two centres indicated by Justice Wanchoo—Tirupati or Guntur?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"This House has nothing to do with all that. If hon. Members want to throw out this amendment, they can throw it out. It is entirely in their hands."

Voting on the amendment of Sri G. Latchanna (No. 92) then commenced.

The House divided as follows:—

Ayes 52.

Sri K. Adikesavalu Naidu.	Sri H. Ramalinga Reddi.
" K. Appala Naidu.	" N. V. Rama Rao.
" Appa Rao Rahadur, Rajah Moka Rangayya	" K. V. Ramesam.
" T. C. Atchannaidu.	" A. Rami Reddi.
" Bapu Naidu.	" P. Ranga Reddi.
" N. Chenchurama Naidu.	" P. Sangam Naidu.
" V. Chidanandan.	The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya.
" D. Dasaratharamaiah Naidu.	Sri K. Santhappa.
" M. Gangappa.	" H. Satyanarayana Dora.
" P. Gunnayya.	" R. Siddanna Gowd.
" K. Koti Reddi.	" G. Sivasankara Reddi.
Srimathi Thamma Kotamma Reddi.	" M. Srungaram.
Sri B. Krishnamurthy Rao.	" M. Subba Reddi.
" L. Lakshmana Das.	" R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
" G. Latchanna.	" K. Suryanarayana.
" T. Mallayya.	" Suryanarayana Raju Raja Sagi.
" Ch. S. R. V. P. Murthy Raju.	" P. Thimma Reddi.
" G. Nagabushanam.	" K. Varadachari.
" Narayana Kavali.	" K. Veeranna Padal.
" S. Narayanappa.	" K. V. Vema Reddy.
" Asi Neeladhirao Reddi.	" K. Venkata Setty.
The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao.	" T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.
Sri P. Pundarikakshacharyulu.	" P. Venkatasubbayya.
" M. Rajeswara Rao.	" A. Venkatasubramaniam.
" D. Ramabrahmam.	" N. Venkatayya.
	" K. Venkatnarayana Dora.
	" A. Venkatramaiah.

Noes 84.

11-50 a.m.	Sri G. Anjanoyalu,	Sri P. Kunhirama Kidav.
	" Appalaswami, Bojja.	" C. Kunhirama Kurup.
	" T. S. Ardhanari.	" Lakshminarayana Reddi.
	" K. Bapanna Dora.	" M. Lakshmanaswamy.
	" G. Bapanayya.	" D. Lakshmayya.
	" Chandra Ramalingaiah.	" B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
	" P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju (Raja of Vizianagaram).	" V. Madanagopal.
	" P. K. Gopalakrishnan.	" K. Madhavan Nambiar.
	" K. P. Gopalan.	" K. Malakondayya.
	" K. C. Gopalan Unni.	Dr. K. B. Menon.
	" K. Govinda Rao.	Sri K. Moidu.
	" M. Hanumantha Rao.	" G. Nageshwara Rao.
	" G. Joseph.	" T. Nagi Reddi.
	" M. Kalyanasundaram.	" N. V. L. Narasimha Rao.
	" C. Kandasami.	" P. Narasimha Reddi.
	" C. H. Kanaran.	" M. Narayana Kurup.
	" S. Kasireddy.	" M. Narayana Nambiar.
	" O. Koran.	" T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
	" R. Krishnan.	" M. Narayanasamy.
	" K. Krishna Rao.	" K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.
	" M. Kune Rao.	" M. K. Padmaprabha Gounder.
	" E. T. Kunhan.	" T. Potha Raju.
		" C. Prabakara Choudary.

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Noes 84—cont.

Sri T. Prakasam.	Sri K. Subba Reddi.
" C. Pulla Reddi.	" C. Subbarayudu.
" K. Rajagopala Rao.	" P. Suryachandrarao.
" K. T. Raju.	" G. Suryanarayana.
" N. Ramabhadra Raju.	" P. Shyamsundar Rao.
" P. S. Ramachandra Rao.	" S. Vadivelu.
" B. Ramakrishna Rao.	" M. Veerabhadram.
" S. Ramalingam.	" K. Venkaiah.
" P. Ramamurthi.	" C. V. K. Rao.
" P. Rama Rao.	" R. Venkata Jagga Rao.
" V. Rama Rao.	" K. Venkata Kurmi Nayudu.
" K. Ramiah Choudary.	" Venkataramaraju, Alluri.
" K. Ranga Rao.	" Venkata Rao, Saka.
" B. Sankarayya.	" P. Venkatasiviah.
" G. Satiyanarayana.	" M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" D. Seetharamiah.	" P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
" N. Sivaraj.	" Venkateswarlu, Pillalamarri.
" N. Sivarami Reddi.	" T. Viswanatham.
" K. T. Sridharan.	" G. Yellamanda Reddi.
" B. Subba Raju.	

Neutral 115.

Sri Aiyyanar.	Sri P. G. Manickam.
" L. Anandan.	" M. Marimuthu.
" T. Anantha Pai.	" Mahamed Salih Maraikayar.
" Anthony Peter.	" N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.
" K. Aranganathan.	" M. S. Munisami Pillay.
" Ardhanareswara Gounder.	" P. M. Munuswamy Gounder.
" R. S. Arumugam.	" C. Muthiah Pillai.
" S. R. Arumugam.	" V. Muthu.
" V. Arumugam.	" M. C. Muthukumaraswamy.
" V. Balakrishnan.	" A. Muthuswami.
" B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu.	" B. R. M. Muthu Thevar.
" K. H. Bomman.	The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.
" M. Chadayan.	Sri V. R. Nagarjan.
" P. Chellathurai.	" P. S. Nalla Gounder.
" O. Chengam Pillay.	" B. K. Nallasamy.
" S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.	" G. Narayanasamy Naidu.
" V. S. Chinnasami Naidu.	" S. Pakkirisami Pillay.
" V. Chinnayya.	" M. Palaniandi.
" AR. A. RM. Chokkalingam Chettiar.	" M. Palanimuthu.
" V. Darmalinga Nayakar.	The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder.
" M. Dharmalingam.	Sri V. K. Palanisami Gounder.
" T. P. Elumalai.	" R. S. K. Pandian.
" W. J. Fernandez.	" B. Parameswaran.
" Gajapathi Reddy.	" S. Parameswarappa.
" T. Ganapathy.	" K. Parthasarathy.
" V. Gopala Gounder.	" S. Radakrishnan.
" Gopalakrishnaiah Vavilala.	" E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
" G. Govindan.	" D. K. Raju.
" K. Ishwara.	" N. Rajagopal.
" M. Jagannathan.	" C. Rajam Ramasami.
" M. Kandasamy Padayachi.	" K. Rajaram.
" S. Kandaswami Gounder.	" A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
" V. K. Kannan.	" N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
" P. G. Karuthiruman.	" K. Ramasamy Doss.
" M. Kattimuthu.	" S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi.
" M. K. Kempai Gounder.	" A. Ramasamy Thevar.
" G. C. Kondayya.	" P. S. Rangasamy Naidu.
The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao.	" R. Rangasamy Gounder.
Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.	" N. Rathina Gounder.
" R. Krishnaswami Naidu.	" A. Sambasivam.
" Kunhi Muhamed Shafee.	" E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
" R. Kuppuswami.	" K. M. Seethi.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nayar	" P. Selvaraj.
Sri S. Lakshmana Gounder.	" A. Senapathy Gounder.
" K. S. Lakshminipathy Naicker.	The Hon. Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara
" N. Mahalingam.	Sethupathi Raja (Raja of
The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu	Ramnad).
Naicker.	The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty.

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noon.

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Neutral 115—cont.

Sri Sirasappa Ijari.	Sri P. Urkavalan.
„ S. Somayajulu.	„ G. Vaghoesam Pillay.
Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.	„ A. Vaikuntam.
Sri A. S. Subbaraj.	„ T. R. Varadan.
The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.	„ O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
Sri I. K. Subramania Pillay.	„ S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
„ S. P. Thangavelu.	The Hon. Sri K. Venkatswamy Naidu.
„ Thiagaraja Pillay.	Sri M. Venugopala Gounder.
„ S. Thinakarasami Thevar.	„ K. Vinayakam.
„ P. K. Thirumurthi.	„ S. C. Virupakshiah.
„ K. Uppi.	„ K. R. Viswanatham.

Ayes 52; Noes 84 and Neutral 115.

The amendment was lost.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Hereafter I will simply ask hon. Members to stand in their places and count their number. I am not going to allow any more divisions. This division has unnecessarily been asked for.

“ We are now on amendment No. 93.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ I do not know what happened to clause 28, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ We will come to that afterwards.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ Sir, if clause 28 is accepted *in toto* my amendment need not be here at all. That is my submission. We have not yet passed the first clause, clause 28. That is the most vital clause. Clause 36 is only a consequential clause.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I think the hon. Member has given notice of an amendment to clause 28 also. Then let him not move this amendment.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ My amendment is about the date.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Let the Hon. the Leader of the House explain what Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah wants.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ Let the hon. Member state whether he is pressing his amendment or not. It is for the Member to say whether he wants to press his amendment or not. If he does not want to press, he need not.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“ Sir, you asked the Leader of the House to explain what I wanted. But he said that if I wanted to press the amendment, I might do so. My submission is that clause 36 is subsequent to clause 28. If clause 28 is not passed . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ We will take up clause 28 afterwards. I will now put the amendment to the vote of the House.”

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ The amendment of 12-10 Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah has nothing to do with clause 28. This clause relates to the seat of the High Court and he is suggesting Guntur for that. It has nothing to do with clause 28 at all.

“ The amendments of Messrs. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah (Nos. 93 and 94), T. Lakshminarayana Reddi (No. 95), N. Gopala Menon (No. 96), H. Satyanarayana Dora (No. 97), K. Krishna Rao (No. 101) and K. Venkaiah (No. 102) were, by leave, withdrawn.

“ Now, Sir, we may resume our discussion on clause 28.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“ I have no objection. We shall take up clause 28 now.”

Clause 28.

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“ Sir, after discussion and consultation among various sections of the House, I move the following amendment to amendment No. 81 given notice of by Messrs. T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi and Ramakrishna Ayyar:—

‘ Add at the end the words “ which shall not be later than June 1, 1954.” ’

“ My amendment seeks to specify the date for the constitution of the Andhra High Court. The amendment as amended will read as follows:—

‘ For sub-clause (2), substitute the following:—

“(2) The President shall, as soon as may be convenient or on the passing of a resolution by the State Assembly of the Andhra State appoint by notification in the Official Gazette a date for the purpose of sub-clause (1), which shall not be later than June 1, 1954.” ’

This is a very simple amendment.

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Is it an agreed amendment? ”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“ Sir, there is a large measure of agreement, but I am afraid there has not been unanimity.”

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI:—“ I think it is not advisable to add these words for the reason that if it is found convenient to transfer the High Court by 1st June 1954, it is open to the President or to the Assembly to take immediate steps for the purpose. If we fix the date now, it will add to the already great difficulties of organising a Capital, for we may have to find another town for the establishment of the High Court in a hurry. So, we must not fix a definite date by which time the High Court should move to a new place. There must be some laxity so that the President or the Andhra Assembly may decide the question. I think, therefore, my amendment need not be amended further in the interest of the new State.”

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MR. SPEAKER:—“First I will put the amendment of the Leader of the Opposition to the vote of the House. If it is carried, then I will put the amendment of Sri Venkatasubba Reddi, as amended, to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘Add at the end of Sri Venkatasubba Reddi’s amendment (No. 81) the words “which shall not be later than June 1, 1954”.’

The amendment was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I will now put the amendment as amended to the vote of the House. The question is—

‘For sub-clause (2), substitute the following:—

“(2) The President shall, as soon as may be convenient or on the passing of a resolution by the State Assembly of the Andhra State appoint by notification in the Official Gazette a date for the purpose of sub-clause (1), which shall not be later than June 1, 1954.”’

The amendment, as amended, was put and carried.

The amendments of Messrs. P. Ramamurthi (No. 75), D. Seetharamiah (No. 76), G. Yellamanda Reddi (No. 77), Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah (No. 78), N. Gopala Menon (No. 79), K. Rajagopala Rao (No. 82), C. R. Ramaswamy (No. 83), D. Seetharamiah (No. 84), K. Venkaiah (No. 85) and M. Veerabhadram (No. 86) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER:—“We will now take up clause 38.”

Clauses 38 and 41.

The following amendments were moved by the hon. Members in whose names they were standing and duly seconded:—

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM—

“103 These clauses should be amended so as to provide that the pending proceedings to be transferred from the Madras High Court to the Andhra High Court, Mysore High Court shall be those specified in lists prepared by the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court and notified by the Chief Justice of India.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM—

“104 This House recommends that clause 38 be amended so as to vest the Andhra High Court with jurisdiction and power to hear and decide all pending proceedings at the stage at which they would be on the date of their transfer from the Madras High Court and that sub-clause (2) of clause 38 be deleted.”

Sub-clauses (1) and (2).

SRI T. PRAKASAM—

“105 This House recommends that sub-clauses (1) and (2) be deleted.”

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Sub-clause (3).

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—

“106 Insert the following proviso:—

‘Provided that in the case of writs or any proceedings of a like nature pending in the High Court of Madras the Chief Justice of Madras and the Chief Justice of Andhra High Court shall decide jointly in which High Court the writ or other proceedings shall be retained or to which Court the same is to be transferred.’”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“Sir, my amendment is very simple. It relates to a situation which will arise after the High Court of Andhra is established. According to the provision made in the present Bill, even after the formation of the Andhra High Court, it is expected that appeals and reviews over certain decisions given by the Madras High Court shall continue to remain within the jurisdiction of the Madras High Court. The position, therefore, will be that although we have got for original jurisdiction and some other matters a separate Andhra High Court, still with regard to certain appeals and review petitions, we have to come again to Madras. It is a situation which cannot be contemplated with any sense of satisfaction. If this provision is made, several anomalies will arise and similar questions may be taken up and contradictory judgments given by the Andhra High Court on the one side and the Madras High Court on the other, on points arising in appeals. Therefore, if the appellate jurisdiction is vested in the Madras High Court, any amount of confusion will be created. So, I submit that as soon as the Andhra High Court is formed, all pending proceedings should be transferred to the Andhra High Court and that High Court should be vested with the power of continuing those proceedings from the stage at which they were transferred. Only one difficulty might arise with regard to review petitions. Review is a matter falling within certain clauses of the Civil Procedure Code. When once the Central Government pass this Act and say that all proceedings shall be transferred, the Andhra High Court itself, under the Civil Procedure Code, will get the power of suitably amending the concerned provision to provide for review petitions. Even assuming that the Andhra High Court, under its powers, cannot change the rules with regard to review petitions, still the Government of India who are creating the Andhra High Court for the first time can provide for a suitable amendment of the Civil Procedure Code. The result of it would be this. The procedure, after the formation of the High Court, if my amendment is to be accepted, is that all matters which arise within the territories of the Andhra State and which are within the jurisdiction of the Andhra High Court, will be transferred to the High Court of Andhra, including writ proceedings. There is no difficulty even with regard to writ proceedings. Article 226 would apply to the Andhra High Court also. So writ proceedings also can be transferred to the Andhra High Court. All these can be transferred according to the place of original and cause of action.”

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My amendment, stated without technical language, will be to this effect. All proceedings which are pending before the Madras High Court shall be transferred to the Andhra High Court as soon as that High Court is created. Naturally, lists will follow. We have got sufficient time. So arrangements should be made to transfer all cases. There is no reason why appeals and review proceedings should remain with the Madras High Court. It will create a lot of anomaly besides causing considerable inconvenience to the litigants and to those who represent the litigants. To avoid these only, I have moved my amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I would like to have some clarification from the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham. My amendment No. 103 also deals with the transfer of cases. His amendment No. 104 deals with a substantial thing, and it is a little bit vaguely worded. It says 'all pending proceedings' should be transferred. It is not clear whether it refers to proceedings that have arisen in areas within the Andhra territory or all the proceedings pending in the Madras High Court relating to other areas as well. This has to be clarified. Further I would like to know from him if he is agreeable to my amendment which is not excluded by his amendment."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am sorry for the omission of a small phrase which has to be added to the effect, 'all pending proceedings in respect of matters arisen within the Andhra territory'. This is what I had in my mind. With your permission. I would like to suggest this verbal addition to my amendment. Surely I never meant that all proceedings pending in the Madras High Court should be transferred. That was not my intention."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"There is the other question also. We have to lay down a principle. When we say that all matters relating to, or that have arisen in, the Andhra territory should go over to the Andhra High Court, we have to take into consideration certain factors. There may be a case in which the cause of action may have arisen partly in the Madras territory and partly in the Andhra territory. We have to consider all such border-line cases. Therefore there should be some authority who should finally transfer these cases. That is why I have suggested in my amendment that the Chief Justice of Madras will prepare a list of cases and proceedings which will go to the Andhra High Court and which will be notified by the Chief Justice of India. Thus there will be scrutiny of the list by the Supreme Court also. The Government's intention is that the matter of transfer of these cases should not be made a contentious affair and when the list is scrutinized and notified by the Chief Justice of India, it should be considered as final. If for the purpose of convenient hearing, the parties want a transfer of cases afterwards, it should be on an application for transfer of the case on other grounds and not on the ground that there has been wrongful transfer. That principle should be laid down. That is why I have suggested my amendment so that there may not be some sort of suspense with regard to these

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transfers. If this is accepted, there may not be much difficulty with regard to Mr. Viswanatham's amendment recommending the deletion of sub-clause (2) which relates to appeals from the judgment of High Court, i.e., Letters Patent Appeals, etc. As regards the point whether certain cases which were decided in the Madras High Court, have to be decided by that Court itself in appeal also or whether they should be transferred to the Andhra High Court, I wish to submit that after all, the same High Court is being split up into two. It is not a case of two separate and new High Courts dealing with these cases. The same High Court is being split up and there may not be any technical objection to the Andhra State High Court dealing with Letters Patent Appeal, etc., on the ground that these should be disposed of by the same High Court which dealt with them originally. So I am agreeable to the deletion of this sub-clause."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I submit that in order to avoid all ambiguity about the matter, these two amendments should be clubbed together and passed as one resolution so that one may not be in conflict with the other."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am thankful to the suggestion made by the Chief Minister. But my trouble is this. The Civil Procedure Code already provides for cases in which the cause of action arises partly in one territory and partly in another. My point is, if the Chief Justice makes a list of cases, it is certainly liable to be questioned by parties. Because, certain decisions are there and certain interpretations have been given even in the Civil Procedure Code with regard to such cases of transfer and jurisdictional matters. That is the reason why I say that the preparation of a list determining the jurisdiction once for all by the Chief Justice is not quite correct. The Chief Justice has got the right to classify certain appeals to be sent over to one Court and certain others to be sent over to other Courts. But, here the position is not the same. Here, we deal with two different territories. If a decision was taken according to the existing law and if there was doubt, then it must be left to the litigants in that particular case to argue out the case. Each case must be decided on its own merits. That is the reason for my amendment. Amendment No. 103, moved the Hon. Minister will cause difficulty which we want to avoid. Each case has got to be decided on its own merits. Therefore, the Hon. Minister's amendment is not acceptable to me."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"We have to consider cases where criminal jurisdiction is involved. As far as the Civil Procedure Code is concerned, it is open to the parties concerned to make a motion for transfer of a case for the sake of convenient disposal. We must consider the position with reference to the Criminal Procedure Code. Take a case where a murder is committed in Adoni or an incident takes place in Adoni and the man is brought to Bellary Hospital and he dies there, and

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a case is pending in the Bellary District Court. If that case has to be disposed of how is it to be decided as to where the cause of action arose? Is it to be decided with reference to the place where the incident took place and where the rioting and stabbing took place, viz., Andhra territory or the place where ~~death~~ took place, viz., Bellary? In such cases, if a decision was taken one way or the other it may be open to the parties to argue that the transfer was made wrongly and that the conviction or decision made on that basis will not be binding on them and so it should be reopened. Our intention is to close the matter once for all as far as the transfer of cases is concerned. That is why we say that the list prepared by the Chief Justice of Madras and notified by the Chief Justice of India should be final and no conviction or order or decision passed or taken on transfer of proceedings should be questioned as such. Of course, it is provided in the Civil Procedure Code that cases may be transferred on regular applications praying for transfer on the ground of convenient disposal. We are not superseding this provision on which applications can be made. So far as criminal proceedings are concerned, the position is entirely different. At every stage, people may go to the Supreme Court stating that a particular order was made by a Court which has no jurisdiction as the transfer itself was wrong. In order to avoid all these things, we want to state clearly here itself that the list as prepared by the Chief Justice of Madras and as notified by the Chief Justice of India should be final."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" There is some confusion. Even in respect of criminal cases, the Supreme Court has got jurisdiction and there will be no difficulty. What I want to stress is this. When we make a departure from the existing practice, further difficulties may arise. In the case of jurisdiction, transfer of cases, etc., it must be left to the parties and litigants to put forward and argue their respective cases. Each case will have to be decided on its own merits. For different sets of facts, a common rule cannot be made. We have been getting on for years and years with regard to cases in which the cause of action arose partly within the jurisdiction of one area and partly within the jurisdiction of another area.

12-30 p.m. " I submit, Sir, the matter may be left to the new High Court to deal with as soon as it is formed. Of course, by this statutory, transfer, if any party is affected, it will be open to that party to raise the point of jurisdiction in the Court. As a matter of fact, if the Andhra High Court is not to do it but even before the formation of the Andhra State, the Chief Justice of Madras High Court should decide which cases according to law should be transferred to the Andhra High Court and which should not be transferred, we will be landing ourselves in further difficulty. There is no cross purpose between me and Mr. Subramaniam in our aims. I only submit that Mr. Subramaniam's amendment, if passed, will create more difficulties because it will deviate from the existing provisions of law and practice."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Suppose we lay down principles on which the allocation of the pending cases should be made. Who is the authority to carry out those orders? It has not been provided in the Bill. Is it Mr. Viswanatham's intention that in each case, an Andhra party should go over to the Madras High Court with a request that his case is one to be decided by the Andhra High Court and so it must be transferred to that Court? Having laid down certain rules, we must decide the authority who should carry out those rules. So, all that we suggest is that the Chief Justice of the Madras High Court should make out a list of cases which would come under the principles laid down by the Government of India in the Andhra State Bill and should send them to the Supreme Court so that the Chief Justice of India may notify those cases. After all, when the Andhra High Court is formed, it should have some work to do. Even before the 'prescribed date' all the work that should go to the Andhra High Court should be decided so that the new High Court may take up all pending cases. Therefore there is no question of the Andhra High Court as such not exercising a function which it should. Even the joint High Court in Madras will have some judges who, though they may remain here for the time being, may have to go to the Andhra High Court when it is formed. Taking all these things into consideration, we have provided that the Chief Justice of Madras High Court will decide the cases subject to the ratification of the Supreme Court."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The difference is considerably narrowed. My amendment is merely a verbal one which may be incorporated in clause 1 and the Government amendment may be taken up later."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I would suggest that both the amendments be clubbed together."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Unless mine is put first, the second does not follow."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Having agreed to the principle, we shall draft it properly with the assistance of the officials concerned and we can take it up later."

' The further consideration of the amendment was postponed.'

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are no amendments to clauses 39, 40 and 41."

Clause 42.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir I move—
" 108 This clause should be amended so as to empower the Governor of Madras to authorize the expenditure in the Andhra and Madras States, for the period beginning with the appointed day and ending with the 31st March

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1954, and to add that the formalities prescribed in Article 205 of the Constitution in connexion with the Supplementary Grants for the financial year 1953-54 shall be sufficient authority for all expenditure incurred during such period."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Sir, I move—

'109 This House recommends that provision be made to the effect that under clause 42, it is only the person who will be appointed as Governor of Andhra before the appointed day should have authority to authorize withdrawals from the Consolidated Fund of Andhra State for any expenditure considered necessary for that State and also to include another provision enabling or authorizing the Andhra State Legislative Assembly to take a vote on account for the rest of the financial year in respect of the expenditure of Andhra State.'"

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR:—"Sir, I move—

"110 In clause 42, omit the words "and the Consolidated Fund of the State of Madras" occurring after the words "State of Andhra" and also omit the words "or the State of Madras, as the case may be."'"

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER:—"All the amendments are before the House for discussion."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, Mr. Prakasam's amendment is a very simple one and it does not conflict with the Government amendment, with regard to the period for which the Governor should get the power of withdrawing money from the Consolidated Fund of the State. All that I say is on the day of the formation of the Andhra State, the Governor of Andhra, whoever the person may be, should be able to issue orders. The Governor of Madras need not issue those orders and there can be no difficulty at all in this arrangement.

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Sir, I oppose the first amendment moved by the Government because it extends the period from three to six months. The Governor of course must have the right to spend money from the Consolidated Fund of the State for a period of three months due to that period being transitional. At the same time, it is not necessary that the period should be extended to six months and I am surprised at Mr. Viswanatham's explanation when he says that he does not mind extension of time. Because I feel that Mr. Prakasam's amendment itself suggests that the Andhra Governor must be empowered to spend for a period of three months only. For the rest of the period, viz., three months, the Andhra Governor will have to take a vote on account

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from the Assembly. I do not have any objection to the Governor of Andhra or the Governor-designate being empowered to withdraw moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the State. That proposal I completely agree to and support heartily. But with regard to the period, I have very serious objection and it must be three months and nothing more.

"Another point, I wish to refer to, is that the same process is suggested in the Government amendment with regard to Madras State also. I feel, Sir, it is quite unnecessary here. In the transitional stage, there should be provision no doubt for withdrawing moneys only for a period of three months. Why should it be extended? The State is there; the Legislative Assembly is there and it can continuously arrange its sittings to settle these things. That is why it is still more objectionable in the case of Madras to have the period extended to six months. With these words, Sir, I oppose the Government amendment and support Mr. Prakasam's amendment."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have to oppose Mr. Prakasam's amendment for this reason. Mr. Prakasam wants to invest the would-be-Governor of Andhra with the power of drawing money. That means a Governor who is not assisted by a Council of Ministers, good, bad or indifferent. It also means that the Governor is not responsible to anybody and he can take all the money. At least in the residuary State, there is a Governor assisted by a Council of Ministers, good, bad or indifferent. You have got them. Why do you want to invest a person who is going to be the Governor at a future date with power to draw money? Please don't do it. This is opposed to the very fundamental principles of democracy. With regard to the Government amendment, I do not see any reason why it should go beyond three months. The original thing is all right. There is no point in extending it up to 31st March 1954."

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Sir, I am sorry to say that the 12-40 hon. Member Sri K. Krishna Rao is under a misapprehension. Sri p.m. Prakasam's amendment seeks to authorize the Governor of the Andhra State to incur expenditure as contemplated in this clause; because, on the appointed day, there will be a Governor for the Andhra State and the moment he takes oath of office, he can also sign the apportionment of expenditure from the Consolidated Fund. Therefore, there is absolutely no difficulty for the Governor of the Andhra State functioning in this matter. The apprehension of the hon. Member Sri Krishna Rao appears to be that no one will be appointed as Governor for some time. It is not so. The Governor will be appointed on or before 1st October and he will take the oath of office and at the same time he will begin sanctioning expenditure. Therefore, there is no difficulty about it and the hon. Member Mr. Prakasam need not be confronted with the difficulty pointed out by Mr. Krishna Rao."

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"Sir, the original clause 42 speaks of only three months, whereas the amendment now sought

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to be moved by the Hon. Finance Minister asks for a further period to be given to the Governor to deal with the finances of the States until 31st March 1954. I submit, Sir, whether it is one Governor that is going to deal with both the Provinces or whether there will be another Governor, that cannot be a very important matter in this connexion. On any account, time should not be given for more than three months, because the effect of granting this time will be that the Legislature will not be sitting until 31st March 1954. It would be nullifying the good work that this or the other Legislature may do, and we may not be called upon to deal with the finances of the State for the rest of the year. So it is very necessary that the time asked for should never be until 31st March 1954, but it should cease by 31st December 1953. That is my submission, Sir."

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR:—"Sir, I feel that by this Bill, the rights of the residuary Madras Legislature should not be affected. So far as the new Andhra State is concerned, it is but meet that such a provision should be there. I do not understand why such a provision should be made for the residuary State at all. I think that if the amendment of the Hon. Finance Minister is accepted, the Legislature will be abdicating its functions and it will be a negation of the very democracy itself. Of course, there may be some technical difficulty. If the Assembly of the Residuary State cannot meet before the appointed day, they could meet on the appointed day or on the subsequent day, and it can vote on account and discuss. Therefore, I submit that all reference to the State of Madras and to the Consolidated Fund of the Madras in clause 42 shall be omitted."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, I stand here to oppose the amendment of the Hon. Sri Subramaniam and to support the hon. Member Mr. Prakasam's amendment. Sir, the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam's amendment negatives the whole thing and leaves the appropriation of the amounts into the hands of the Madras Governor, not only for three months, but for the whole of the remaining year, i.e., six months. My submission is this. The amendment of Mr. Prakasam states that it must be left to the Governor of the Andhra. But it must be left in the hands of the Andhra Governor and it should be only for three months and the Governor should be asked to face the Assembly and ask the Assembly for the power to withdraw from the Consolidated Fund. Though the spirit of clause 42 as it stands is good, they have authorized the Madras Governor to withdraw funds. When two parties are there and when the division is going on, naturally there will be some misunderstandings. As Mr. Krishna Rao said, at least there is a Cabinet in the composite State. There won't be an Andhra Ministry on the formation of the Andhra State. So the whole allotment may be more unfavourable to Andhra."

"Sir, the Central Government have appointed a Special Officer and he may be appointed as the Governor on the 1st October or even before. Before that, he must be authorized to withdraw or incur expenditure from the Consolidated Fund. When the

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Governor appointed for the Andhra State takes up his office, the Consolidated Fund has to be divided, as the Consolidated Fund of the Andhra State and the Consolidated Fund of the residuary Madras State. So I request this House and Parliament to take that aspect into consideration. We know there is every doubt that there may not be any Ministry in the Andhra State immediately. We are afraid that there will be Governor's rule. Of course, we do not wish it. As a matter of fact we wish it should be a democratic State and the Assembly should be functioning. Now we see day-to-day changes and day-to-day manoeuvres in politics; something may happen, I can only say it will be 'politics'; some tricks will happen and that is why I say the Andhra State Governor should be authorized to allot funds for three months. If he cannot then convene the Assembly and get funds sanctioned, the President may decide on the next step. But as things stand now, let the Andhra Governor have three months only for expending sums. It should be the Andhra Governor and not the Madras Governor. That is my submission, Sir."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, I hope there will be no objection either to the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari or the Hon. Sri Subramaniam to leave matters to the Andhra State, the Andhra Governor and the Andhra Cabinet. But unfortunately, both in the Bill as well as in the amendment suggested the Hon. the Finance Minister seeks to vest powers in the Madras Governor . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It is because of some legal difficulties."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, the principle of authorizing the Madras Governor to spend for the Andhra State from the Consolidated Fund is in itself wrong. If there is any legal difficulty, the Hon. Sri Subramaniam may set it right in a legal way and in a legal manner and if necessary, the Constitution may also be amended. In this connexion, I submit that the Central Government, as we are given to understand, are thinking of forming a number of new States on linguistic basis, by amending the Constitution itself, if need be. They will be making provision for the Governors of these new States to spend from the Consolidated Fund of the previous composite State. I therefore feel that there is no need to empower the Governor of Madras to authorize the expenditure in the Andhra State from 1st October 1953 till 31st March 1954. I also want clarification from the Hon. Finance Minister Sri C. Subramaniam why in the Madras State also they want the Governor to authorize the expenditure. We would like to understand the principles so that if they are good we can carry them to the Andhra State. I would like to know what is it that is uppermost in their minds in empowering the Governor to authorize the expenditure in the Madras State instead of convening the Assembly and passing the budget. After all there is no fear that there won't be a Cabinet in Madras. If it is in the mind of the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam

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that there may not be a Cabinet even in Madras after the separation of Andhra, there is no ground for it. I do not wish that it should happen, and I wish that the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari and the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam and others should represent the Government in Madras, and Sri Sanjeeva Reddi in Andhra, instead of having Governor's rule. Therefore, the provision regarding Madras may be deleted and as far as the Andhra affairs are concerned, they may be left to the Andhra Assembly. I support the amendment moved by Sri T. Prakasam and hope there may not be any occasion for the Governor to authorize expenditure for more than three months. Even before that there may be a Cabinet for the Andhra State also, and they will take a vote on account for the rest of the financial year. As regards the fears expressed by Sri K. Krishna Rao, I would like to point out that it is no good to allow the affairs of Andhra State to the Governor of another State, however efficient that Governor or that Cabinet may be. It is a question of principle. We want that the Governor of Andhra should be empowered to authorize the expenditure. With these few words, Sir, I support the amendment moved by Sri T. Prakasam and oppose the amendment moved by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam on behalf of the Government."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, I am rising only to make a few observations explaining why this clause is included in the Bill at all and that will make the position clear. I am very grateful to Sri K. Krishna Rao for what he said because it is just what I wanted to point out. He made it clear that it would be absurd to authorize a person whom we call Governor-Designate or Special Officer, with the power of spending out of the Consolidated Fund. According to Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah the bag is there. But the question is who is to authorize expenditure. That is the problem that has arisen now with reference to the transition period. Now, Sir, we have already passed a vote on account which will cover expenditure up to 30th September 1953 and we cannot spend a pie on the morning of 1st October. Hon. Members are confusing this matter with the formation of a Cabinet either with A or B. We need not worry about that and that has nothing to do with reference to the problem we have now. The question of constitutional procedure, i.e., authorization of expenditure up to 30th September 1953, we have authorized already. There is no question that arises now on that account. But we have to decide for expenditure from the 1st of October onwards. No one can operate without proper sanction after that date. We have to pay officers, we have to pay for buildings, for the convening of the Assembly, for the Governor himself, etc. Everything has to be paid for. We must have therefore a legal sanction to cover expenditure from the 1st of October onwards. Now, the Government of India have drafted this Bill providing only for the first three months from the 1st of October. We must make a previous provision, and the previous provision for expenditure can only be done through a constituted Government and this Government is in position now. The residuary State of

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Madras is in position with a Governor, Ministry, Assembly, and all that. So, this authorized expenditure for the first three months for the present composite State of Madras, i.e., Governor, Assembly and all the rest, is already provided for by a statutory provision. The minimum has been provided for, viz., for three months. Now, our proposal is that this House should recommend a provision to cover six months because it would be a difficult thing even more in the Andhra State than even in the residuary Madras State, to prepare another budget now within the next three months to cover a period immediately following the three-month period provided for. So we suggested six months. Whether it should be three months or six months or whether it should be for three months in the Andhra State and for six months in the Madras State or six months in the Andhra State and three months in the Madras State, that is a matter for difference of opinion. But so far as the first limited period of three months goes, there should not be any misunderstanding. It is absolutely necessary. So the provision in the draft Bill should stand at least as far as it has been provided for. The only question is whether it should be extended to six months.

"There is another point that must be made clear. If any expenditure is to be incurred in Andhra even for this temporary period, the Government of Madras is not going to be so stupid as to authorize the expenditure without any consultation with the officer who is to deal as Governor later on in the Andhra State. But it cannot be put in the Statute or in the Constitution. These consultations will certainly take place and as soon as the Legislative Assembly of Andhra comes into being, they can alter anything; they can cancel everything and pass a new vote on account. It is absolutely necessary that we make some previous provision. When we decided to accept the original provision in clause 42 providing for a three-month period, the Andhra members felt that even in the three months they might not be able to prepare a budget, put it before the Legislative Assembly and get it through, and that the period might be six months. If they want to try they can try."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I did not say that on the 1st of October itself the Governor of the new State should authorize the expenditure. There would be some difficulty. That is why I say that the provision in regard to the Consolidated Fund is absolutely necessary. The question is, who should sign? The expenditure is for the Andhra State and therefore the Governor of Andhra should sign. When he will sign is the question posed by the Hon. Chief Minister. Surely, he will sign on the day he takes the oath of office. Suppose there is a minor. The power of the major guardian lapses on the day the minor attains majority and he can sign for himself then. He can take the oath of office on the 1st of October and can sign the first order."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Is it the 1 p.m. opinion of Sri Viswanatham, in view of the present position he has

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taken that after the new Government is formed and Governor is in a position to sanction the expenditure that he should sign the sanction formally or is it his contention, as put down in the amendment proposed by Sri Prakasam that even *before* the Special Officer is made Governor, *he* should sign any expenditure for Andhra and not anyone else? That is where I have got to object. We cannot stipulate that any expenditure in respect of Andhra should be signed by the Governor or the Governor-designate before the appointed day. For instance, suppose we have got some initial expenditure to be incurred in Kurnool for some purpose, are we to act on the Special Officer's sanction alone? Apart from the fact that we had written to New Delhi that the Special Officer should come here as soon as possible to expedite some initial urgent business, what I should like to submit is, that a stipulation that he alone should sign the expenditure in respect of Andhra and none else is not correct. Of course the Special Officer may arrive in time or somewhat earlier. That is a matter for executive arrangement. No doubt he will acquaint himself with all relevant matters in respect of Andhra. As a matter of fact without his knowledge and approval we could not authorize any expenditure in respect of Andhra *after* the appointed day. Therefore the best that could be done is, to meet the wishes of the Opposition also to let him countersign the expenditure authorized on behalf of Andhra by the Governor of Madras for a period of three months from the appointed day."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The meaning of Mr. Prakasam's amendment does not concern the particular person that is going to be appointed as the Andhra Governor. In fact the Governor-Designate is as new to us as the Madras Governor. But what I say is, when he is appointed as the Governor of the Andhra State and as soon as he takes the oath of office, he alone should sanction the expenditure in respect of his (Andhra) State and not the Governor of an alien State, I mean, Madras."

* THE HON SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I will explain the position, Sir. Already we have provided for some initial exigencies. It is not as if either the Madras Governor or the Andhra Governor authorizes the expenditure of a block grant like Rs. 2 crores or Rs. 3 crores. In any case, some sort of budget will have to be prepared both for the residuary State and for the Andhra State which should become operative from October 1st. On the basis of the budget, expenditure would have to be sanctioned by the Madras and Andhra Governments. The Andhra State which will come into existence on the 1st of October cannot be expected to present its budget at once. So some sort of provisional budget for Andhra for a limited period (say three months) will have to be prepared by us. That is why the Government of India had made the provision that for three months beginning from 1st October 1953, the Governor of Madras shall have the power to authorize expenditure from the Consolidated Fund in respect of both Andhra and Madras. It is not as if the Centre had not taken note of all the relevant matters connected with this particular clause. In fact

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so far as this clause was concerned it was they who had suggested that this procedure be followed. We had nothing to do with that. After all, let not hon. Members think, preparation of the budget can be done so easily. We have got to prepare a budget for the State as a whole, let it be Andhra or Madras. Each Government will have to scrutinize carefully the probable expenditure under each head and prepare the budget. In view of the practical difficulties involved in asking the Andhra Government to prepare the budget immediately, this authorization of expenditure for the Andhra State from the Consolidated Fund had been done and the period too had been limited to three months.

"It is now contended that the expenditure in respect of Andhra could be authorized only by its own Governor from the appointed day and some say it should be done only by the Andhra Governor even before the appointed day. As we all know under the Constitution, the Governor is only the constitutional head. He has to act only on the advice of the Council of Ministers. He cannot sanction the expenditure straightway without being advised by his Council of Ministers. For the Ministry to begin to function it will take some time. There is bound to be a vacuum in the meantime when no expenditure, not a pie, could be spent. Only to avoid the vacuum which prevents any expenditure being incurred from 1st of October 1953 till the Legislature meets and the budget is presented, the Government of India after careful consideration of all practical difficulties involved in the matter, decided that the present procedure be followed. What is it that we suggest now? After all as hon. Members know we had passed through a Budget session (of course only a vote on account was taken for a six-month period).

"So far as the residuary State is concerned a provisional Budget will have to be presented for the remaining part of the year. That may be some time in November or so. The Finance Department would be working out the details for the full-fledged Budget for 1954-55 right from October of this year itself. Therefore if another Budget were to be presented in November 1953 for covering the period till 1st April 1954, then that amounts to saddling the Secretariat with too much work. Let me not be mistaken as though we shirk our responsibility. So far as this is concerned I leave the choice to the Leader of the Opposition. I have explained the practical difficulties involved in the matter. If he is of the opinion that we have got to meet for a Budget session some time in November or so for passing the Budget for the remaining part of the financial year 1953-54 and then again meet in February or March 1954 for passing the full budget for 1954-55, I have no objection. I am agreeable to the reduction of the six-month period to three months in respect of the Residuary State, as is put in the clause.

"The case of Andhra is different. As I had already explained some sort of provisional budget will have to be prepared for them by us to cover some initial months beginning from the appointed day. In view of its impracticability, the power to sanction the

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expenditure for three months from 1st October 1953 has been vested in the Governor. Let not hon. Members imagine that the power of the Andhra Legislature to sanction their own expenditure had been taken away. In fact it has not been done so. All these things could be discussed threadbare when the 'Demands for Supplementary Grants' come up before the Andhra Legislature. As a matter of fact the Andhra Government have got to come before the Andhra Legislature, under the Constitution, for ratification. Only in view of the practical difficulties involved in presenting an interim budget for three months by the Government of Andhra so soon after their commencement of office, I had moved that the present stipulation of three months' expenditure being sanctioned for the Andhra State by the Madras Governor be extended to six months. Hon. Members on an impartial consideration of administrative difficulties will never fail to see the reasonableness behind the Government amendment. After all, Sir, no new scheme is going to be started by either the Andhra or the Madras State during the interim period. They would be only pursuing their existing schemes. It is nothing short of impossibility for them to have two Budget sessions and that too within three months after the inauguration of the new State. As far as the Residuary State is concerned, I had already explained. I leave the choice to the Leader of the Opposition regarding the same.

1-10 P.M. "With regard to Sri Prakasam's amendment that they should go before the Legislative Assembly for a vote on account, it is for them to decide. But regarding the first part of the amendment that the Governor should have authority to authorize withdrawal will, I am sure, lead to practical difficulties and to all sorts of legal hurdles, and however much Sri Viswanatham may be clear in his mind about the whole position, constitutional difficulties cannot be overcome, and that is why the Government of India after a very careful consideration have made such a recommendation."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me assure the Leader of the House that I was not so very forgetful when I was making the suggestion that it is the Governor of Andhra that must sign the order. I know we cannot create any vacuum. I know that the Secretariat of the composite State will prepare a statement of expenditure and revenue for the purpose and I assume that they will do it, and I also assume that I am not creating a vacuum by the proposals I have made, because the present Ministry is bound to do it; but the point is that the Governor of Madras cannot sign an order for the Andhra State. If at all the President in his superior power may get powers reserved to himself for the purpose. It is only the Governor of the State concerned that can sign. I submit that on the 1st October or prior to that the Madras Governor will not be the Governor of Andhra and I feel that instead of avoiding legal troubles, we will be getting into more troubles."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"If, Sir, that is the point, it may be provided that on the 1st October, the Governor of Andhra shall countersign the order and he is bound to do so."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The point is that the details will be there and the Finance Department can put it up before him on the 1st of October."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"But how is he to act without the advice of his Ministers and when will the Ministers come into existence?"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"It is an overriding executive power which the Governor is vested with for authorizing such withdrawal from the Consolidated Fund; it is on the advice of the present Secretariat and the present Ministry."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"How can we advise your Governor?"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"There is no use parrying the issues in that manner. As a matter of fact, the present Government have taken a very great interest in framing the provisions of the Bill from top to bottom without the knowledge and without consulting the Andhra Members who are outsiders so far as the Bill is concerned; they are doing that and it follows that they should do the rest of it also."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I am afraid that I shall have to answer the insinuation that has been made by the hon. Member. Let me tell him that we had nothing to do with the framing of clause 42; it was, as a matter of fact, sent to us now for the first time, and it was why we have made a suggestion in that regard. I wish to assure him that we had no hand in it."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Whether they had any voice or not with regard to this clause, it is a fact known to all hon. Members that the Government of India were consulting this Government and the newspapers contained daily reports about it and they were stating that the Ministry were considering it clause by clause. In so far as you did it, I submit we will not grudge your doing it further. The question as to where is the Government and who is the Governor and whom is he going to consult is all irrelevant because we are taking it for granted that you who have taken so much responsibility in the matter should at the time of the division continue the work until the Governor of Andhra signs the order, but the Governor of Madras cannot, I submit, sign for the Andhra State. To us one gentleman is as new as the other. It is merely a constitutional point that even if the Madras Governor signs prior to the appointed day, it cannot apply to the new State. If the Andhra Governor cannot sign before taking office, he will sign on the 1st of October. My whole point is: how can the Governor of Madras sign for the Andhra State?"

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"That is why the Parliament is giving such a power."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"My point is that such a power should not be given. It should not give power to the Governor of one State to sign the order for another State. That is why it has been suggested that reasonable provisions should be made enabling the Governor to sign the order. So far as I am concerned, I am quite prepared for the order in respect of three months but our amendment is slightly different because we want the State Assembly to meet and then take a vote on account. It may be a full-fledged budget or a vote on account. In my humble opinion a full-fledged budget will be impossible. The Assembly will meet, hear opinions and take advice of the Members of the Legislature, take into consideration the various viewpoints and act. There is no question of vacuum here because Sri Prakasam's amendment provides that the Assembly should take a vote on account for the rest of the year; the amendment is not saying that we should wait for six months because we meet and dispose of the budget."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"If that is the point, I suggest the amendment should be framed properly."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am sorry, Sir, that mine is not an amendment. It only says 'provision should be made enabling . . .'. The object is there and I have left the question of bringing out the object and of framing it to expert hands. I have not said that provision 'shall be made . . .' because the employment of suitable language is the monopoly of the Government experts."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—"On the question, Sir, whether it should be three or six months, we should agree not to extend the time-limit and therefore, I suggest that we stick to the original three months provided in the original Bill."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sri Viswanatham wants only three months' sanction for the Andhra State and the Leader of the Opposition also thinks that a like thing will do for us. So, as far as the Residuary State is concerned, I propose that my amendment may be permitted to be withdrawn."

MR. SPEAKER:—"With reference to Amendment 109, what is the position?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It relates to the Andhra State and if they think there will not be any vacuum, I have nothing to say about it. The Legal Department of the Government of India will further scrutinize it in view of the objections and I am sure that whatever is reasonably possible will be done."

"The view has also been expressed that it is derogatory to the Andhra State that the Madras Governor should sign the order. The Government of India may be informed about it and they will scrutinize and if possible change the formula to the effect that the

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Governor of Madras should not sign and somebody else; it may be the President should sign. In any event, it should not be the Governor of Madras. That seems to be the view."

The amendment of the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam (No. 108) was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER:—"With reference to Amendment No. 109, is the hon. Member removing the words 'before the appointed day?'"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I wish to submit, Sir, that it is not as if I have suggested an amendment to a clause or anything of that nature. I have merely made a suggestion that the person who is going to be nominated as the Governor before the appointed day, it is he that should have the power of signing it on the 1st October. That is the recommendation that has been proposed. Apart from the question of derogation, I feel that, under the Constitution, the Governor of one State cannot authorize expenditure in another State."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Let me make one more attempt to explain to Sri Viswanatham that we are unnecessarily making too much of a small matter. Everybody agrees that the matter should be thrashed out by the present Government before the 1st October; the present Government and the present Ministry will have to go into them, the present Government includes representatives of Andhras, good, bad and indifferent—just as is the case regarding representatives of the Residuary State also. It is a common Government. Regarding this item No. 109 whether it is called a resolution or an expression of opinion it is so worded that it gives rise to the possible construction, I think a very reasonable construction, that it proposes to authorize the Governor-designate to operate on the Consolidated Fund. I think it is not proper. Let us, therefore, withdraw both items 108 and 109. I can give the assurance on behalf of the Government that we will represent to the Government of India that objection has been taken in the House that the authorization of expenditure after 1st October should technically and properly be signed by the new Governor when he is in office and not by the Governor of Madras and this may be taken into consideration by them and the Bill properly drafted."

The amendment of Sri T. Prakasam (No. 109) was, by leave, withdrawn.

Amendment No. 110 standing in the name of Sri E. L. Raghava Mudaliar was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clauses 43 to 45.

MR. SPEAKER:—"There are no amendments to these 1-20 clauses." p.m.

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Clause 46.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"As a matter of fact, the amendments to clause 46 and the Seventh Schedule overlap each other. We can come to them at the end and shall get on with the other clauses."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As requested by the Leader of the House, we shall take up clause 46 and the Seventh Schedule at the end."

Clause 47.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I move the following amendment:—

'Sub-clause (1) should be amended so as to provide that, if the contract is for purposes unconnected with the Residuary State, but is partly for purposes connected with the Andhra State/Mysore State or both those States and for the purposes of a State other than the States of Andhra, Mysore and Madras, it shall be deemed to have been made in the exercise of the executive power of the Andhra State/Mysore State or of the Andhra State respectively.'"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"May I suggest that as this is a long Chapter dealing with contracts and assets and liabilities, we can take it up to-morrow."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I agree. The House will now adjourn and reassemble at 4 p.m. to-day to discuss the adjournment motion."

(After lunch—4 p.m.)

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS—cont.

(4) POLICE FIRING IN TUTICORIN AND DALMIAPURAM.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion reads as follows:—

'That the business of the House be adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz., Police firing on the 15th July 1953 in a number of places in the State such as Tuticorin and Dalmiapuram, resulting in the death of nine innocent persons and serious injuries to many.'"

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL:—"I rise on a point of Order, Sir. I am supporting the motion. But after the resolution was moved in the House, a Committee is enquiring into the matter. So the matter is *sub judice*."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Only when the matter is before the Court, it is *sub judice*. This is merely an enquiry. The Committee is not going to give a judgment. So the matter is not *sub judice*."

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on the 15th July 1953, the Police opened fire near Tuticorin and at

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Dalmiapuram against the volunteers and sympathizers of the Dravidian Progressive Federation. Long before the 15th July, that is, towards the end of May 1953, the Dravidian Progressive Federation held a conference at Lalgudi and passed a resolution to the effect that immediately or within a reasonable time the name of Dalmiapuram should be changed into Kallakudi which is the original Tamil name. They also passed a resolution to the effect that as a token protest against the remark made by the Hon. the Prime Minister of India characterizing the movement at Tiruttani regarding the boundary question by the Tamilians as 'non-sense', they should do some agitation and stop all the trains so that the Prime Minister may feel that the South Indians resented his remark. Naturally, the Government ought to have known these two resolutions long before the agitation actually started. Since the Dravidian Progressive Federation did not receive any reply and the Government did not take any steps to change the name of Dalmiapuram into Kallakudi, they wanted to demonstrate and agitate over these two issues. From the newspaper reports and also from the statement of the Hon. the Chief Minister made on the floor of this House on the 16th instant, we understand that there was absolutely no necessity for opening fire. The only reason given by the Hon. Chief Minister was that in the afternoon there was a very big crowd, that the situation was unmanageable and that therefore the Police had to open fire. Even though the Hon. the Chief Minister said that he was glad for having received the report as early as possible (before making the statement), he did not give any reason as to how the mob was infuriated in the afternoon. He simply said that the mob was rather infuriated, that the situation was becoming uncontrollable and that therefore the Police had to open fire. That is all what I find from the newspaper reports regarding the statement made by the Hon. the Chief Minister on the floor of this House. How all of a sudden on the afternoon of 15th July 1953, the mob became infuriated and became unmanageable is a thing to be considered by the hon. Members of this House. So far as my enquiries go, what happened was this: 'In the morning a batch of some volunteers entered into the premises of the Dalmiapuram Railway station and pasted a paper containing the name Kallakudi against the name Dalmiapuram in the sign-board and then some laid on the track in order to stop the train. The volunteers were arrested and removed by the Police. Similarly, another batch entered and did the same thing. The Police arrested and removed the second batch also. When the third batch entered the premises led by one Kannadasan, a member of the Dravidian Progressive Federation, the Police did not adopt the same method but began to beat him indiscriminately and also broke one of his hands. The mob seeing this violent attitude on the part of the Police protested and shouted that the Police should not indulge in such brutal acts. The Police did not care for the protest of the public and they continued their acts. The mob tried to enter the premises and on seeing the mob the Police wrongly imagined that there would be violence and disorder. They opened fire indiscriminately. Sixty-four rounds were fired with the result that innocent passengers sleeping in the

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third-class compartments in the upper berth (I may call the luggage carrier "the poor man's berth"), that is the place intended for keeping the luggage, were shot dead, and another passenger sitting within the compartment was also shot dead. The Police had no business to resort to firing in such an indiscriminate fashion. Many people were injured and two or three persons died on the spot. Some died in the hospital later. These are the circumstances under which the Police opened fire and I have to submit to this House that the reason given by the Hon. the Chief Minister on the 16th that the crowd entered the premises in large groups, that the situation was becoming unmanageable and that therefore the Police had to open fire is not true.

"Now, with regard to the Tuticorin affair, it was a token protest both in Tuticorin and other places against the remark of the Prime Minister of India, which I have already mentioned, characterizing the Tamilian movement in Tiruttani as 'non-sense.' The members of the Federation wanted to stop the trains so that the Hon. the Prime Minister of India may know the agitation in the South. The demonstrations were organized by the Dravidan Progressive Federation and were held in a peaceful manner. I may submit in this connexion that in our State the total population is 5 crores and 70 lakhs. There are only two movements, the Dravidian Progressive Federation and the Dravida Kazhagam to promote the interests and welfare of the Dravidians. If the name of a Northerner is sought to be perpetuated in the heart of Tamil Nad simply because he has invested some capital here to run a business, it would be a shame for the Tamilians and nobody can tolerate such a thing. It is but just and proper that the station should be renamed as Kallakudi and it is equally just and proper for the Tamilians in Tiruttani to agitate the question of boundary in Chittoor district. After all, both the Andhras and the Tamils have equal rights to safeguard their respective boundaries and in order to show their protest the Tamilians started an agitation. That agitation cannot be easily characterized as 'non-sense'. The volunteers of the Federation wanted to take the lead and expressed their protest in an effective manner. Throughout the State they organized demonstrations in as peaceful a manner as possible as was done before by members of other parties during similar agitations. Now, the Hon. the Chief Minister said on the 16th that these matters cannot be prejudged, that he has appointed a Committee to enquire into these matters in detail and that it was not proper for us to discuss them on the floor of this House. So to say, the Hon. the Chief Minister has already given a verdict on this matter. I will just read one sentence from the statement made by the Hon. the Chief Minister on the 16th—

"But at present, I submit that any action such as the one proposed would be prejudging the action of the Police officials who are undergoing a great amount of risk and who are doing their work bravely, promptly, properly and courageously under difficult conditions."

4-10 p.m. "If this is the attitude of the Hon. Chief Minister, there cannot be any surprise about the result of the enquiry that is going on for the past two days. How can it be said that the Police and other officials are doing their work bravely and properly? As I

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have already said in the beginning, there was sufficient notice to the Government long before the agitation. I understand reliably that the district officials were not there on the spot. The district officials and the Government ought to have known that large crowds are likely to gather in such circumstances. If the officials apprehended any serious occurrence, they ought to have allowed only the volunteers to enter the premises of the Dalmiapuram Railway Station and effectively prevented the public from entering the premises. On the other hand, they allowed the crowd and the volunteers to enter the premises. When the Police indulged in unnecessarily beating one of the leaders and a protest came from the public, the Police resorted to opening fire. The entire blame for not taking proper steps in advance to prevent such unfortunate incidents and unpopular acts rests with the Government. We understand from reports and enquiries that the opening of fire by the Police in Dalmiapuram on the 15th July was a wanton act. Somehow or other they wanted to open fire with cause or without cause and put the blame on somebody else. It is an unfortunate thing. Ordinarily people may not even resort to travel by train hereafter, because innocent passengers are shot like that. Such unpopular acts are not justified. Our Government in the Centre as well as in the State seem to think that once they come into power, they have no use for the people. The people look upon such an attitude with resentment. When a major organization like the Dravidian Progressive Federation makes a representation on behalf of the people to the Government, it is for the Government to investigate the question, scrutinise the just aspirations and do the needful. If they fail to do so, people resort to peaceful demonstrations to draw the attention of the Government and get redress for their grievances from them. The whole question has to be investigated. As was pointed out by the Leader of the Opposition on the 16th July, an enquiry by a committee consisting of the Personal Assistant to the District Magistrate, Tiruchirappalli, and the Principal Subordinate Judge of Tiruchirappalli will not infuse confidence in the public. This is an important question affecting the people of this State, and a committee enquiring into it should consist of non-officials and the enquiry should be an open enquiry. Otherwise people will lose confidence and the enquiry will be a mockery."

*SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர் 4-15 p.m. களை, டால்மியாபுரத்திலும், தூத்துக்குடியிலும் மக்கள் சுட்டுக்கொல்லப் பட்ட நிகழ்ச்சி சம்பந்தமாக விவாதத்திற்கு வந்திருக்கிற அவசரப் பிரேரணையின் மீது பேசுகின்றபோது என் நெஞ்சம் குமுறுகிறது. மக்களின் உயிர்களைத் திரண்டாக மதித்து, நாய்களைப் போல மக்கள் சுட்டுக்கொல்லப்பட்டு தெருவில் இழுத்தெறியப்படும் இந்த ராமராஜ்யத்தில் மனதிற்கு மிகவும் வேதனையைத் தரக்கூடிய இப்படிப்பட்ட செய்கையைத் தவிர வேறு எதை யும் நாம் காணமுடியாது தான். வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் தான் கொடுமையுமிக்கவர்கள் என்று எண்ணினோம். அன்று வெறிபிடித்த டயர் தன் குப்பாக்கியில் ரவை இருக்கும் வரையிலும் சுட்டுத் தீர்த்தான் என்ற செய்தியை நாம் கேட்டிருக்கின்றோம். ஆனால் அன்றும் கூட டால்மியாபுரத்தில் சுட்டதைப் போல அறுபத்து நான்கு ரவுண்டுகள் சுட்டான் என்று கிடைப்பது இந்த காரணம், அஹிம்சா முர்த்திகளோ சாத்வீகத்தில் தனக்கு நம்பிக்கை இருப்பதாக சொல்லிக்கொள்ளும் இந்த ராமராஜ்ய ஆட்சியாளர்களோ நிரா

[Sri A. Govindasami Nayagar]

[21st July 1953]

யுதபாணியான கூட்டத்தின் மீது 64 ரவுண்டுகள் சுட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். ஈவு இரக்கமுள்ளவர்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ளுபவர்களின் உடல், உள்ளம் எல்லாம் இதைக் கேட்டுச் சிலிர்த்தவிலையாயென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்?

“ஜூலை மீ” 15-ம் தேதி தான் இந்த சர்க்காருக்கு சாவு மணி அடித்த நாள். இந்தச் சர்க்கார் அஸ்தமனம் அடையப்போகிறது என்பதை குறிக்கும் வெடிகுண்டு ஒலித்த நாள். இந்த அரசாங்கத்தின் வரலாற்றில் ரத்தக்கறை படிந்த நாளாகும். திராவிடரை மிகவும் அவமானப்படுத்தக் கூடிய வகையில் இந்தியப் பிரதமர் மந்திரி வில்லி என்றும், நான்சென்ஸ் என்றும் சொல்லி வருவதைக் கண்டிக்கும் முறையில் ரயில் நிறுத்தம் செய்ய தி. மு. க. திட்டமிட்டிருந்தது சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியும். ரயில் நிறுத்த திட்டத்திற்கும், ஆரம்பக் கல்வித் திட்டத்திற்கும் ஏதோ சம்பந்தமிருப்பதாக ஒரு சிலர் குழப்பிக்கொண்டே வருகிறார்கள். அது வேறு, இது வேறு விஷயம் என்பதை நாம் முன்பு சொன்னதைக் கொண்டு மனதில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“கடந்தகாலமாக தமிழர்கள் பல போராட்டங்களை நடத்திக்கொண்டே வருகிறார்கள். வடநாட்டு மொழி ஆதிக்கம் தென்னாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்காக திராவிடக்கழகமும், முன்னேற்றக்கழகமும் ஹிந்தி அறிப்பு இயக்கத்தை நடத்தினார்கள். அதுமட்டுமல்ல. ஆந்திர மாகாணம் அமைய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக சென்னை நகரில் ஸ்ரீ பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலு பட்டினி கிடந்து இறந்தார். அதைத்தொடர்ந்து விஜயவாடாவிலும், மற்ற இடங்களிலும் ரயில் வண்டி நிலையங்களில் சென்று சூறையாடியும், உணவு தான் யங்களைச் சேதப்படுத்தியும் ஆந்திரர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். ஆனால் நியாயமான தனது பிரதேசத்தை ஆந்திராவுடன் சேர்க்கக்கூடாது என்பதற்காக திருத்தணியில் சாத்விகமான முறையில் தமிழர்கள் போராடிய போதும், இந்தியப் பிரதமர் தமிழர்களின் போராட்டங்களை வில்லி என்றும், நான்சென்ஸ் என்றும், சைல்டிஷ் என்றும் மட்டமாகப் பேசிக்கொண்டே வருகிறார்கள். மானமுள்ள தமிழர்கள் யாரும் இதைக்கேட்டு ஆத்திரம் அடையாமல் இருக்கமாட்டார்கள். அதன் காரணமாகத் தான் அறிஞர் அண்ணாதுரை அவர்களும் நேருவுக்குப் பாடம் கற்பிக்க நாடெங்கும் ஜூலை மீ” 15-ம் தேதி ரயில் நிறுத்தம் செய்வோம். அது சாத்விகமான மறியலாக இருக்குமென்று அறிவித்தார்கள். அவர் வேண்டுகோளின்படி தமிழ் நாடெங்கும் 600 இடங்களுக்கு மேல் மறியல் நடந்திருக்கிறது. ஆனால் டாலியியாபுரத்திலும், தூத்துக்குடியில் மட்டும் போலீஸார்கள் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதற்குக் காரணம் என்னவென்று சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

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

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p.m.

“வட நாட்டிலிருந்து தென்னாட்டிற்கு சுரணுவதற்காக வந்த ஒரு முதலாளியின் பெயரை டாலியியாபுரம் என்று ஒரு தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள ரயில் நிலையத்திற்குக் கொடுத்திருப்பது தமிழர்களையே அவமானப்படுத்துவதாக இருக்கிறதென்ற காரணத்திற்காக அந்த ரயில் நிலையத்தின் பெயரை கல் குட்டி என்று மாற்றியமைக்கவேண்டுமென்று கலைஞர் கருணாநிதி தலைமையில் தமிழர்கள் போராடினார்கள். இதில் தவறு என்ன? பெயர் மாற்ற இயக்கத்தை ராஜாஜி சில்லி என்கிறார். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் வெள்ளையர்களின் பெயர் இருக்கக் கூடாதென்று பல இடங்களில் தமிழ்ப்பெயர்களை ஏற்படுத்தவில்லையா? பாங்க்வெட்டிஷ் ஹாலிற்கு ஏன் ராஜாஜி ஹால் என்று பெயரிட்டார்கள்? அது அற்பத்தனமல்லவா? சைனா பெஜாருக்கு ஏன் சுபாஷ் சந்திர போஸ் ரோடு என்றும், மதுரா என்பதை என் மதுரை என்றும் பெயரை மாற்றி வைத்தார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன். இவைகளெல்லாம் சில்லியல்லவா? இதேபோல டாலியியாபுரம் என்பதை கல்லக்குடி என்று மாற்றவேண்டுமென்பது தமிழர்களின் அவமானம் துடைக்கும் உரிமைப் போராட்டம், உரிமைக்கிளர்ச்சி. இந்த உரிமைக் கிளர்ச்சியை நேரு அவர்கள் அவமானப்படுத்திக்கொண்டே வருவதை கண்டிக்கும் முறையில் தான் சிதம்பரம் மகாநாட்டில் அதாவது ஜூலை மீ” நான்கு ஐந்தில் நடந்த கூட்டங்களில் ஒரு தீர்மானம் போட்டு நிறைவேற்றினார்கள். ஜனங்கள் அமைதியாக பகலில் ரயில் நிறுத்தம் செய்ய

[21st July 1953]

[Sri A. Govindasami Nayagar]

வேண்டுமென அறிவிப்புகள் செய்திருந்தார்கள். அதுவும் 15-ந்தேதி ஒரே நாள் தான். கனம் ராஜாஜி சர்க்கார் என்ன செய்திருக்கவேண்டும்? தன்மானமிக்க தமிழர்கள் ஒன்று சேர்ந்து போராடப்போகிறார்கள் என்றவுடனேயே நேருவுக்குக் கடிதம் எழுதி அவர் சொன்ன வார்த்தைகளை வாபஸ் வாங்கும்படி செய்திருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால் முதல் மந்திரி அப்படிப்பட்ட நடவடிக்கை எதுவும் எடுக்கவில்லை. காமராஜருக்கும், ராஜாஜிக்கும் மனஸ் தாபம் வந்தபோது காந்தி “இளிக்”, என்ற வார்த்தையை உபயோகித்ததைக் கண்டிக்க எவ்வளவு கூட்டங்கள் நடந்தது என்பதை யாரும் மறந்திருக்க மாட்டார்கள். அந்தப் பெருந்தன்மை மிக்க உலகத் தலைவர் அந்த வார்த்தையை உடனே வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொண்டார். ஆனால் பெருந்தன்மையில் லாத காரணத்தால் அடிக்கடி தன்னிச்சைப்படி தமிழர்களை இழிவு படுத்தும் வார்த்தைகளை உபயோகிப்பது, தமிழர்கள் வருந்தும்போது அதை வாபஸ் வாங்காது இறுமாப்போடு நேரு இருக்கிறார். அவரது இழிவு படுத்தும் போக்கை எதிர்க்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் தான் நாம் இருக்கிறோம். இந்தக் கிளர்ச்சியில் சாத்விக முறையில் போராடி நிராயுதபாணியான திராவிட வீரர்களைச் சுட்டிருக்கிறது இந்த வெறிபிடித்த சர்க்கார். சடுவதற்கு முன் கண்ணீர்புகை உபயோகிக்கப்படவில்லை. ரயில் போகாதவாறு குறுக்கே முன் கண்ணீர்புகை பலவந்தமாக அப்புறம் தள்ள எந்தவிதமான முயற்சி படுத்திருப்போர்களை பலவந்தமாக அப்புறம் தள்ள எந்தவிதமான முயற்சியும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாது உடனடியாக 64 ரவுண்டுகள் சுட்டிருக்கிறது. கண்ணதாசன் கையிழுந்து தவிக்கிறார். கடந்த ஒரு வாரமாக என்ன நடக்கும் என்பதை பத்திரிகை வாயிலாகப் படித்தால் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும் என்று சொன்ன கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் கண்ணீர் புகை ஸ்டாக் வைத்துக்கொள்ள உத்திரவிடவில்லையா? உத்திரவு இட்டிருக்க வேண்டாமா? வெறிபிடித்து 64 ரவுண்டுகளை சுடவேண்டும்? சுட்டது தான் சுட்டார்களே? ரயிலில் பிரயாணம் செய்து கொண்டிருந்தவர்களின் மேலேயு குறிபார்த்து சுடவேண்டும்? கதவுகளைச் சாத்திவிட்டு மேல் பர்திலில் படுத்திக்கொண்டிருந்த ஒரு பிரயாணி சுடப்பட்டிருக்கிறான். ஒரு சிறுவன் சுடப்பட்டிருக்கிறான் என்னும்போது சர்க்காரின் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகள் எவ்வளவு வெறி பிடித்து நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை நாமே தெரிந்துகொள்ளலாம். தாலியை இழந்த தாய்மார்கள் அலறுகிறார்கள். அந்தத் தாலிகள் இந்த சர்க்காரைக் கேட்கும் குழந்தைகள் அலறுகின்றன. இப்படி சாத்விகமான முறையில் நடத்தப்பட இருந்த ஒரு கிளர்ச்சியின் மீது அசம்பாவிதமான முன் எச்சரிக்கை எதுவுமின்றி துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் செய்தது மன்னிக்க முடியாத குற்றம் என்பதாக கனம் முதல் மந்திரி ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியின் மேல் நான் குற்றம் சாட்டுகிறேன்.

“கிளர்ச்சி நடத்த இருந்த அறிஞர் அண்ணாவையும் கலைஞர் கருணாநிதியையும் இந்த சர்க்கார் சிறையில் அடைத்தது. இன்னும் இதேபோல பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான பேர்கள் சிறையில் கிடக்கிறார்கள். தலைவர்கள் இல்லாதபோது சர்க்கார் பலாத்கார முறையில் போலீஸ் படையின் உதவி கொண்டு சுட்டிருக்கிறது, இதை இன்றையதினம் விசாரிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், இந்த துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகத்திற்குக் காரணமாயிருந்த அதிகாரிகளைக் கொண்டே விசாரணை நடத்தும்படியாக ஏற்பாடு செய்திருக்கிறார். மேலும் கலெக்டர் விசாரிக்கும்போது பின்னால் சாட்சி சொல்லவேண்டிய கீழ் அதிகாரிகளும் இருந்திருக்கிறார்கள். இதில் ஏதாவது நியாயமுண்டா? நீதி உண்டா? ஏன் கனம் ராஜா சிதம்பரம் போன்ற தனிப்பட்ட பிரமுகர்களைக் கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து விசாரணை நடத்தக்கூடாதென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களைக் கொண்டே விசாரிக்கச் சொல்வதில் நியாயம் கிடக்காது. கட்சி சார்பற்ற தனிப்பட்ட பிரமுகர்களைக் கொண்டதான் விசாரிக்கச் செய்யவேண்டும். இது அரசாங்கத்தின் பொறுப்பு என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். மேலும் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள், போலீஸ்காரர்கள் திறமையாகச் சுட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள், என்று அவர்கள் செய்கையை இவர் தான் பாராட்டுகிறார். தாலியை இழந்த தாய்மார்களின் கண்ணீர் ஓய்ந்தபாடிட்டை. அவர்கள் அலறும் அலறல் ஓய்ந்தபாடிட்டை. அது வெல்லாம் ஆச்சாரியாருக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. டாலியியாபுரத்தில் சுமார் பகல் 2 மணிக்குக் சுட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எனக்கு உடனே மூன்று மணிக்கு ஒரு தந்தி, 3-24 மணிக்கு ஒரு

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தந்தி, 3-34 மணிக்கு ஒரு தந்தி என்று வரிசையாகத் தந்தி அடித்திருக்கிறார்கள், ஆனால் ஒரு தந்தியாவது எனக்கு அன்றே கிடைக்கவில்லை. ஒரு நாள் கமிட்டி எனக்குக் கிடைக்கும்படியாக இந்த சர்க்கார் செய்திருக்கிறது. இது தான் ஜனநாயகத்தின் போக்கா? இப்படிச் செய்தியை மறைத்து விட்டால் உண்மை வெளிப்படாமலேயே இருந்து விடுமென்று எண்ணமா? குடையைக்கொண்டு சூரியனை மறைக்க முடியுமா? இத்தமாதிரியே பல செய்திகளை பல பத்திரிகைகள் போடவேயில்லை. தமிழர்களுடைய தன்மானத்தைப் புரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். அவர்களுடைய உரிமைக் கிளர்ச்சியை நன்கு அறிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். வட நாட்டவர்கள் நம்மை இழிவுபடுத்திப் பேசுவதை நிறுத்தும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தகுந்த நடவடிக்கையை இந்த சர்க்கார் எடுக்கவேண்டும். மிருகத்தனமாக நடந்து கொண்ட போலீசாரின் துப்பாக்கிப்பிரயோகம் நியாயமானதா இல்லையா யென்பதுபற்றி விசாரிக்க உடனே ஒரு தனிப்பட்ட பிரமுகர்கள் கொண்ட அதாவது அரசாங்க உத்தியோகஸ்தர்கள் அற்ற-ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து விசாரணை நடத்தவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the main purpose of this adjournment motion is to invite public attention to the serious danger to civil liberty and freedom because of the recent acts of the Government and their officials. Here the facts are very simple. The crowd at Tuticorin and Dalmiapuram obviously sympathized with the object of the Dravidian Progressive Federation. In one place, it was as a protest against the new elementary education introduced by the Chief Minister, even without consulting his own colleagues so far as my information goes. In another place, it was a protest against the change of one name for another. These may be the reasons why the crowd gathered there. In order to record their protest, they resolved in these places to stop trains by pulling the alarm chain and squatting on the railway track. Whether the method adopted by the people there was wise or not I am prepared to say.”

***SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:**—“ Sir, on a point of Order—கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஸ்ரீ சுயம்பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்காக ரயில் நிறுத்தம் செய்யப்பட்டதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார். ஆரம்பக் கல்வித் திட்டத்திற்கும், ரயில் நிறுத்தத்திற்கும், எந்தவிதமான சம்பந்தமும் கிடையாது. தமிழர்களை அவமதிக்கும் முறையில் இந்தியப் பிரதமர் பேசிக்கொண்டே வருவதைக் கண்டிக்கத்தான் ரயில் நிறுத்தம் செய்யப்பட்டது என்பதை அவருக்கும் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—“ This is not a point of order. The hon. Member Sri Swayamprakasam may continue.”

4-30
p.m.

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—“ As far as facts are there, I take it that one of the objects of the agitators at Tuticorin is this. Somehow they resolved to stop the trains to achieve their object, whatever their object may be. Whether it is Mr. Govindasami Nayagar's object or anybody's object, I am not worried. I am not also worried about the legal aspect of it. I am not worried whether the method adopted was wise or not. I am not here to determine whether the method adopted was lawful or not. But assuming for the sake of argument that the method adopted there is unlawful, we must know whether force was necessary in the circumstances. That is the point we have to decide. The second

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point is whether force to the extent of opening fire was necessary. These are the things we have to decide in this adjournment motion. So far as my information goes, I see that opening of fire in these two places was not necessary at all. I invite the attention of hon. Members of the House to the speech of the Hon. Minister here when he opposed the adjournment motion. He was very vehement when he said that if hon. Members had read the letters of the official organ of the Dravida Kazhagam and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, they would see that they were bent upon doing certain mischief. In that connection also the Chief Minister used the word 'silly'. From that we have to infer that he ought to have taken precautions, and he has issued instructions (so far as my information goes) to open fire. Whether the Police officials have got statutory powers to use force in certain circumstances, and whether a police officer and the District Magistrate have got statutory powers to use force in certain circumstances, is a question we have to decide. Whether in Tuticorin and Dalmiapuram they exercised the powers entrusted to them under the statute, or they have followed the executive instructions issued by the Chief Minister, is another question we have to decide. In that connection alone, I am inviting the attention of hon. Members to the speech delivered the other day by the Chief Minister. He was referring to these two official organs. He was seeing the articles in *Viduthalai* and other papers inciting people to acts of violence. So, naturally he was referring to these articles for the purpose of showing to the House that these people were bent upon doing certain mischief. I am using his own argument. He was sure that they were going to adopt certain methods, e.g., pulling the alarm chain of the trains, etc. So, he had instructed the police people to open fire when occasion arose. If the Hon. the Chief Minister had issued instructions, we want to know what those instructions are. We want them to be placed before the committee. That is exactly why we wanted a committee of non-officials to go into the question. I am glad to the extent that the Chief Minister did not lose time to appoint some committee. Whether the committee of officials is or is not useful, is another question. But he has appointed a committee. Our demand is for the appointment of a non-official committee. From the evidence of the District Magistrate, we understand that the age of the District Magistrate is about 34. Two young people have been appointed as District Magistrates. They say they are taking up the responsibility. They have used force. They are not expected to understand the real circumstances. In this connexion I invite the attention of hon. Members to the fact that they were not prepared to disperse the crowd by tear gas. Tear gas would have been sufficient to disperse the crowd. But the executive instructions have been followed by the officials at Dalmiapuram and Tuticorin. We say for everything that we are following England. There the fundamental rights of people are not mentioned in the Constitution. We have got fundamental rights in our Constitution. Not only there is no mention of fundamental rights there, but Parliament is the sovereign body, omnipotent and all powerful. Even there, the Ministers are responsible to the people.

[Sri M. Kalyanasundaram] [21st July 1953]

கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடாது. வடநாட்டானின் ஆதிக்கியச் சின்னமான வட நாட்டுப் பெயர்கள் தமிழ் நாட்டில் எந்த இடத்திலும் இருக்கக் கூடாது என்பதற்காக ஓடி கட்சி சாத்வீக முறையில், முன்னறிவிப்புச் செய்துவிட்டு, டால்மியாபுரம் என்ற பெயரை கல்விக்குடி என்று திருத்தி எழுதுவதற்கு முயற்சி செய்தபோது கூட்டத்தின்மீது 64 ரவுண்டுகள் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் செய்யவேண்டிய அவசியம், கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களின் ஆசிரியர் ஆதிக்க வெறியைக் காட்டாது வேறு எதைக் காட்டுகிறதென்றுதான் நான் கேட்கவிரும்புகிறேன்? சபையிலே பேசும்போது கடந்த ஒரு மாதமாக திராவிடப் பத்திரிகைகளான விடுதலை, நம்நாடு போன்ற தினத்தாள்களைப் பார்த்தாலேயே உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். இதுமாதிரியான ஒரு நிலையை உண்டு பண்ணவே அவர்கள் மொம்பவும் தூபம் போட்டு வந்தார்கள். ஆகவே இதுமாதிரியான ஒரு சம்பவம் நிகழ்ந்திருப்பதுபற்றி நான் ஆச்சரியப்படவேயில்லை, என்று ராஜாஜி சொன்னார். அப்படி முன்பே என்ன நடக்கும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்த ஸ்ரீ ராஜாஜி துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் செய்யச் சொல்லித்தான் போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு உத்திரவிட்டாரா? குறிப்பாக சபையிலுள்ளவர்கள் ராஜாஜி பதவிக்கு வந்தபின், அதாவது அதிகாரம் அவர்கள் கைக்கு வந்தபின் எப்படி நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறார் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும்.

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p.m.

“பலமான எதிர்ப்புக்களிடையே கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் மந்திரி சபையை அமைக்க ஒப்புக்கொண்டதும், தீவிரமாக மந்திரி சபையை அமைத்ததும்—கொல்லப்பட்ட வழியாக வந்தாலும் அதன் பின் தனது சாகஸங்களை உபயோகித்து தனது கண்ணகிய சட்ட நுணுக்கத்திறமைகளைக் காட்டி மந்திரி சபையை நிலைக்க வைத்துக்கொண்டதையும் எல்லோரும் பாராட்டலாம். அது தனிப்பட்ட விஷயம். ஆனால் நாட்டின் நிலைமை கொஞ்சமாவது முன்னேற்றம் அடைந்திருக்கிறதா? பொதுநலனா பாதுகாக்க எப்படிப்பட்ட எதிர்ப்பு இருந்தாலும் ஒன்றுபட்டு அதை முறியடிக்க போராடுவோம் என்பதை மக்கள் பல சந்தர்ப்பங்களில் இந்தச் சர்க்காருக்கு எடுத்து காட்டியிருக்கிறார்கள். கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் மந்திரி சபைக்கு எதிராக உணவுப் பஞ்சம், வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம், பசிபட்டினிச் சாவுகள் போன்ற பல பிரச்சனைகள் நாளுக்கு நாள் அதிகரித்து கொண்டேயிருக்கின்றன ஆகவே இதுமாதிரியாக மக்கள் ஒன்றுசேர்ந்துக் போராட இப்பொழுது சந்தர்ப்பம் அளித்தால் இந்த எதிர்ப்புச் சக்திகள் எல்லாம் நிச்சயமாக ஒரு காலத்தில் ஒன்று திரண்டு இந்தச் சர்க்காரைப் கவிழ்த்துவிடும் என்ற அச்சத்தாலேயேதான் மக்கள் உள்ளத்தில் பயத்தை உண்டாக்கி அவசியமானால் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகத்தையும் கூடச் செய்து இந்த இயக்கத்தை நசுக்க வேண்டுமென்று ராஜாஜி உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். அதை அவர்கள் மறுக்க முடியுமாவென்று கேட்கிறேன்? முன்பு நடந்த ஹிந்தி அழிப்பு இயக்கத்தின்போது போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு என்ன உத்திரவிட்டார்கள், அவர்கள் சாத்வீக முறையில் அழிக்கும்போது பேசாமல் இருங்கள். நிலைமை மோசமாகிவிடாமல் மாதிரம் பார்த்துக்கொள்ளுங்கள். என்று சொன்னதோடு கடைசி பாராவில் இதில் கம்ப்யூனிஸ்ட்டுகள் பங்கு கொள்ளுகிறார்களா என்று பார்க்கவும் எனக் கண்டிருந்தது.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“அப்படி எந்த உத்திரவும் போடவில்லை.”

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“உங்களால் உத்திரவும் போட முடியும். உத்திரவு போடவில்லையென்று மறுக்கவும் முடியும். ஆனால் எங்களால் அந்த ரகசிய உத்திரவைக் கொண்டுவந்து காட்ட முடியாதல்லவா? நீங்கள் உத்திரவு போடவில்லையென்றால், போலீஸ் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு என்ன உத்திரவு கொடுத்தீர்கள்? என்ன உத்திரவு கொடுத்தீர்களோ அதன் நகல் ஒன்றை சபையின் முன்பு உங்களால் வைக்க முடியுமா?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ஹிந்தி அழிப்பு இயக்கத்தின்போது போட்ட உத்திரவையா?”

21st July 1953]

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“அந்த உத்திரவையும்தான், இப்பொழுது போட்ட உத்திரவையும்தான், தமிழ் நாட்டில் ரயில் நிறுத்த மறியல் பல இடங்களில் நடந்த போதிலும்கூட துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் எந்த இடங்களில் நடந்திருக்கிறதென்று பாருங்கள். ஒன்று டால்மியா புரத்தில், மற்றொன்று தூத்துக்குடியில். டால்மியாபுரத்தில்தான் சிமிண்டு தொழிற்சாலை இருக்கிறது. தொழிலாளர்களின் நலனை நசுக்க எல்லா வித வழியையும் கையாளும் அந்த வட நாட்டு முதலாளி, மற்றவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கிடைக்காத இந்திய சர்க்காரின் சலுகையைப் பெற்றுத் தொழிலாளிகளின் உயிரை உறுஞ்சி வருகிறான். தூத்துக்குடிதான் ஆர். வி. மில்லியின் கோட்டை. அங்கே வேலை செய்யக்கூடிய தொழிலாளிகள் பட்டினி கிடந்து செத்தாலும்கூட தன்னுடைய நாலு பங்கு லாபத்தில் ஒரு பங்கு லாபம் குறைந்தாலும் கூட அவன் அலறுவான். அவர்களின் நஷ்டத்தை கோடிக்கணக்கில் கொடுத்து ஈடு செய்யவும் சர்க்காரின் நஷ்டத்தைத் தரப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் நடந்த முன்வரும். இந்த இரு இடங்களில்தான் துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் நடந்திருக்கிறது. வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டம், உணவு கிடைக்காத திண்டாட்டம் போன்ற பல பெரிய பெரிய பிரச்சனைகள் நாட்டில் கிளம்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுதிலிருந்தே எதிர்ப்புச் சக்திகள் ஒன்று சேர இடம் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்ற கருத்தோடுதான் கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் அவர்களைச் சுட்டுக்கொல்ல உத்திரவிட்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்று கருதுகிறேன். இதுவே தமிழ் நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்களின் அபிப்பிராயம். சர்க்காரிடம் அவர்கள் ஆத்திரப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்கள்மேல் பழியைச் சுமத்திவிட்டு, சந்தர்ப்பங்களை தனது சமயோசித புத்தியால் எப்பொழுதும் தனக்குச் சாதகமாகவே வைத்துக்கொண்டு விட்டால் மாதிரம் போதாது. சர்க்கார் தரப்பிலிருந்து பேசியவரால் கூட துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் சரி என்று சொல்வதற்கு நாக்கு வரமாட்டேன் என்று விட்டது. அவர் மனம் அதற்குத் துணியவில்லை. ஆகவே கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரிக்கு நான் எச்சரிக்கை செய்ய விரும்புகிறேன். பிரச்சனையை நேருக்கு நேராகப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். சென்ற ஒரு மாதமாகவே நேருக்கு சர்க்காரின் ஆரம்பக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தையும், மற்ற விஷயங்களையும் கண்டிக்கும் முறையில் அவர்கள் மகாநாடுகள் கூட்டினார்கள். பலபல இடங்களில் கூட்டங்கள் போட்டு தீர்மானங்கள் அனுப்பினார்கள். அவர்களது தினத்தாள்களில் ரொம்பவும் எதிர்த்து எழுதி வந்திருப்பதாக கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியாரே ஒப்புக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார். அப்படியிருக்க ஜனநாயகத்தில் ரொம்பவும் நம்பிக்கையுள்ள கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் அந்தக் கட்சித் தலைவர்களைக் கூப்பிட்டு வைத்து அவர்கள் எதிர்க்கவேண்டியதின் அவசியத்தைக் கேட்டாரா? அப்படி எதுவும் சமரஸ் முறையில் நடந்ததாகத் தெரியவில்லை. விபரீதமான செய்கை ஏற்படலாம் என்று உணரும் போதாவது கண்ணீர் புரக்க எல்லாவிடங்களிலும் கிடைக்கும்படி வழி செய்தாரா? போதுமான முன்னறிவிப்பு இன்றி, சாத்வீகமான முறையில் கூட்டத்தைக் கலைக்க வழியிருந்தும் அவைகள் ஒன்றையும் கைப்பற்றாமல் சுடுவதற்கு உத்தரவு எப்படி கொடுத்தார்கள் என்று கேட்கிறேன். கனம் ராஜாஜியின் உத்திரவு இல்லாவிட்டால் அவர்கள் அப்படித் துணிந்து செய்கிறார்களா? கூட்டத்தினரின் தொகை அதிகமாக இருந்தது என்று திருப்பார்களா? அவர்களைக் கலைப்பதற்கு வேறு வழி ஒன்றுமே வில்லையென்று வைத்துக்கொண்டாலும் முப்பது வயதுகூட நிரம்பப் பெற்ற ஒரு அதிகாரி, ஒரு ரவுண்டா இல்லை..... 64 ரவுண்டுகள் சுடு, சுடு என்று சொல்ல வேண்டுமானால் அரசாங்கத்தின் உத்திரவு இல்லாமலா தைரியமாக அப்படி மக்களின் உயிர்களைத் திரண்டாக மதித்து உத்திரவு இட்டிருப்பார்? நான் கேட்கிறேன்? யாரோ தெரியாமல் செய்து விட்டதாக, ஸ்தல அதிகாரிகளின்மீது பழியைப் போட்டுவிட்டு கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் தப்பித்துக்கொள்ள முடியாதென்று நான் எச்சரிக்கை செய்யவிரும்புகிறேன்.

“ஆகவே ஒரு பாரபட்சமற்ற கமிட்டியை நியமித்து இதைப்பற்றி விசாரிக்க வேண்டும். இந்த சம்பவத்திற்குக் காரணமாயிருந்த அதிகாரிகளை விட்டே இதை விசாரிக்கச் சொல்வது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். அதில் நியாயம் கிடைக்காது. நீதி இருக்காது. ஆகவே ஜனநாயகத்தை காலில் போட்டுத் துவைக்காமல், ரத்தத்தைச் சிந்தி இந்த நாட்டில் ஜனநாயகம்

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கத்தைக் காப்பாற்றவேண்டிய ஒரு நிலைமை ஏற்படாமல் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றால் உடனே தனிப்பட்ட அங்கத்தினர்களைக் கொண்ட ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து இதுபற்றி பாரபட்சமற்ற விசாரணையை நடத்த வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அல்லது ஜனங்கள் ரத்தத்தைச் சிந்தியாவது ஜனநாயகத்தை நிலைநாட்ட இந்த ஏதேச் சதிசார ஆட்சியை ஒழித்துக் கட்டுவார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

4-56 P.M. SRI P. B. K. RAJACHIDAMBARAM:—“ Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I hail from that part of Tamil Nad, called Chola Nad, with an ancient history and a culture also. The Hon. the Chief Minister knows that very great kings like Manuneethi Chola ruled over that territory. He also knows how justice was meted out during the reign of King Manuneethi Chola, who never cared who was the culprit, whether it was his own son or somebody else. When a poor cow, a dumb cow, saw that its own calf was run over by the chariot of the young prince, it went and sought audience with the King. Unfortunately, there was not the District Superintendent of Police of Coimbatore or the Collector to stop away the cow from having an audience with the king. The king gave an audience, and when he found that his own son had done a mistake, he never hesitated to punish his own son. Coming from that part of the country, I want to say that when we, as elected representatives of the public, came forward with a complaint saying that the lives of innocent people had been taken away, not by an accident but by a deliberate act of the subordinates of the Government, the Hon. the Chief Minister made a statement on the floor of the House, which I was pained to read. With your permission, Sir, let me quote from his speech. He is reported to have said—

‘ If they begin to doubt the correctness of the act immediately and ask for the appointment of a non-official committee, it would be prejudging the action of the people concerned.’

Then, I want to know whether, by the very act of appointing a committee to enquire into the real facts, we are going to prejudge their action. If the honour of the officials who are concerned with the shooting is so sacred, then even an enquiry should not be ordered by the Hon. the Chief Minister. But in the same statement he says—

‘ The persons entrusted with the task of conducting the enquiry are judicial officers not connected with the executive administration.’

With due respect to the Hon. the Chief Minister, I do not see why such a statement which is not true should be made on the floor of the House. As far as the Dalmiapuram incident is concerned, I find that the District Magistrate and another Subordinate Judge have been appointed to go into the question. It is a known fact that the district magistrate is the authority who is entrusted with the maintenance of law and order in the district. Does the Hon. the Chief Minister want us to believe that the district magistrate had nothing to do with all the incidents that took place in Dalmiapuram? Does he want us to believe that an impartial enquiry will be conducted by the District Magistrate who also is responsible for this unfortunate incident?

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say, ‘ Had only the District Magistrate and the District Superintendent of Police the prudence to correctly assess the situation and had they taken necessary steps, this unfortunate incident of shooting might have been averted! Further, till this day the Government or the District Officers have not come forward with a statement about the number of persons killed. I know, as matter of fact, that as soon as the shooting took place, the young Sub-divisional Magistrate, may be probably that was the first instance when he had to order a shooting, I do not know, whether on his own initiative or under the orders of the Government did not even take steps to remove the dead bodies or the injured persons to the hospital. It was the private parties that took the injured and dead persons to the hospital and other places. That is why the authorities could not say how many died and how many were injured, and they had to collect information. That is why the District Magistrate had to delay sending his report to the Government. Is it not an irresponsible way of dealing with the dead and injured persons, especially after this incident?

“ That night when I went to Dalmiapuram, I heard that that morning about 36 persons, including Sri Karunanidhi, the great novelist and playwright, had been arrested and detained in the Police station. To my great surprise, I heard that till 10-30 in the night they had not been given any food. Then I went and saw the Police officer in charge of the Police station. Then only he remembered those poor people who were arrested and kept in the lock-up. Then he agreed that we could supply them food. But, Dalmiapuram being an out-of-the-way place, we could not give them food, and those poor persons had to be satisfied with some fruits. Is this the way to treat these persons who were arrested and put in the cell?

“ Sir, I have already clearly stated that the District Magistrate is not the person to conduct an enquiry into this matter. So, at least now, will the Hon. the Chief Minister come forward with a statement saying that the present enquiry will be stopped and that the enquiry will be conducted by a judicial officer who has nothing to do with the executive work, as he has already agreed in his statement on the floor of the House?”

* SRI N. RATHINA GOUNDER:—“ கனம் உதவிச் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! இன்று சாதனைத் தில் நம்பிக்கைக் கொண்ட நமது சர்க்கார் சமீபத்தில் கையாண்ட மிருகத்தனமான செயலைக் கண்டிக்கும் முறையில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தின் மீது நான் சர்க்காரின் செயலை வன்மையாகக் கண்டித்துப் பேச வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது.

“ இதற்கு முன் எத்தனையோ காரியங்களைச் சாதிக்க எத்தனையோ கடிகள் சாதனை முறையில் பல போராட்டங்களை நடத்தியிருக்கின்றன.

“ அதே போலவே தென்னாட்டில் வட நாட்டானின் சுரண்டல் இருக்கக்கூடா தென்றும், அவனது ஆதிக்கியத்திற்கு உள்ளடங்கி அடிமையாக வாழக் கூடாதென்றும் திராவிட மக்களின் விடுதலையைக் கோரி திராவிடக் கழகமும், திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகமும் வெகு நாளாகப் போராடிக்கொண்டு வருவது நாம் எல்லோரும் அறிந்ததே. ஆனால் போராட்டங்கள் எத்தனையோ நடந்தும் கூட இதுவரை அவர்கள் யாரும் எந்தவிதமான பலரிடமிருந்து எந்தவிதமான இறங்கலிலும் இறங்கவில்லை. இப்படி அமைதியான முறையில், சாதனை

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"Another point is this. When the Hon. the Chief Minister does not want us to go into the question and take part in this debate because, he says, we will be prejudging the action of the officers or we will be interfering with this enquiry—he has not hesitated to praise the acts of the brave policemen and the officers who have done this brave act of shooting down innocent railway passengers. He says—

'I shall certainly order a fuller enquiry that may be necessary in the case. Any discussion on the matter at present would be prejudicing the action of brave officials and policemen who were doing their work properly and bravely under difficult conditions.'

I want to know whether such an observation will not really prejudice the enquiry conducted by an officer who is also responsible for this unfortunate shooting incident. I don't see why the Hon. the Chief Minister should have chosen to make such an inconsistent statement on the floor of the House, in his anxiety just to safeguard the interests of these young and inexperienced officials who have been let loose in the country, with high powers. Certain facts I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Chief Minister, and I hope he will consider those points when he is giving his reply to the debate. This unfortunate shooting incident took place between 2 p.m. and 3 p.m. When did the information reach the District Magistrate? When did the District Magistrate reach the spot and when did he send his report to the Government? I say the District Magistrate reached the spot four hours after the incident, and after spending a few hours at the spot; he took all those concerned with the shooting back to Tiruchirappalli, 23 miles away, sat at a conference, concocted evidence, prepared documents, and then made a report to the Government after midnight. I want to know whether the Hon. the Chief Minister is going to deny this. I emphatically say that the District Magistrate reported the matter to the Government just after midnight, that is, after so many hours since the incident took place. Why such an inordinate delay took place on the part of the District Magistrate should be considered. Still, the very same District Magistrate is appointed to sit in judgment over the action for which he is also primarily responsible.

"The Hon. the Chief Minister in his statement says that he had been following the writings and the speeches of the persons responsible for all these demonstrations and that he was not astonished at the turn of events because he himself thought that such a course of action might be taken by those people. As far as the Dalmiapuram incident is concerned, some months back a conference was held, which was attended by thousands of people, and a resolution was passed saying that a demonstration would be staged at Dalmiapuram. A number of meetings were held throughout the district, and in every meeting the sponsors of this movement were telling the people that they were going to stage a demonstration. In spite of all these things, the local officials kept quiet, and were not prepared to meet the situation. As one who was present at Dalmiapuram the next day after the unfortunate incident and who has seen the excellent arrangements made by the Police and the District Magistrate a day after the firing incident, I can boldly

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முறையில் நடந்துவரும் போராட்டத்தை, இந்திய முதல் மந்திரி ஸ்ரீ பண்டிட் நேரு அவர்கள் "நான் சென்ஸ்" என்றும், silly என்றும் பொறுப்பற்ற முறையில் பேசி வருவதைக் கண்டிக்கும் முறையிலும், வட நாட்டு ஆதிக்கம் ஒழியவேண்டுமென்ற முறையிலும் ஒரே ஒரு நாள், அதுவும் பகலில் சாத்வீக முறையில், ரயில் நிறுத்தம் செய்வதென்று முடிவு செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கையில் அரசாங்கத்தார் பலாத்கார முறையில் நடந்து கொண்டது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். தமிழ் நாட்டில் அன்று பல யிடங்களில் மறியல் நடந்திருக்கிறது. எல்லா யிடங்களிலும் ரொம்பவும் அமைதியான முறையில், நியாயமான முறையில் மறியல் நடந்திருக்கிறது. மேலும் இந்த ரயில் நிறுத்தத் திட்டத்திற்கும், அரசாங்கத்தாரால் சமீபத்தில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிற ஆரம்பக் கல்வி திட்டத்திற்கும் யாதொரு சம்பந்தமும் இல்லையென்பது யாவரும் அறிந்ததே. ஆகவே அவைகள் இரண்டையும் பிணைக்காமல் பிரச்சனையை ஆராய்ச்சி செய்ய வேண்டும்.

"வட நாட்டான் தென்னாட்டானை அடிமைப் படுத்தி, ஆதிக்கம் செலுத்துவதை தகர்த்தெறிய வேண்டுமென்று தன்மானமுள்ள தமிழர்கள் சொல்வதில் தவறு உண்டா? வட நாட்டானின் சுரண்டலை தென்னாட்டில் அனுமதிக்க முடியாதென்று போராடுவது தவறு? தென்னாட்டிலுள்ள தலைவர்களின் பெயர் எதையாவது வட நாட்டில் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்களா? கனம் ராஜாஜியின் பெயரைத் தாங்கி ஏதாவது ஸ்தாபனம் அங்கே யிருக்கிறதா? தமிழ் நாட்டின் விடுதலைக்காக தன் பொருள், உயிர் எல்லாம் கொடுத்தவர் கப்பலோட்டிய தமிழன் வ. உ. சிதம்பரம் பிள்ளையின் பெயரை வைத்திருக்கிறார்களா யென்று கேட்கிறேன்? அப்படியிருக்கும்போது தென்னாட்டின் செல்வத்தைச் சுரண்ட வந்த வட நாட்டு முதலாளியின் பெயரில் 'டால்மியாபுரம்' என்று ஏன் ஸ்டேஷன் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்கிறேன்? அதற்குக் கல்லக் குடி என்று பெயரிடவேண்டுமென்று போராடுவது தப்பா? தன்மானமுள்ள தமிழர்கள் எல்லாம் வட நாட்டு ஆதிக்கியத்தை ஒழித்துக்கட்டவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் 'ரயில் நிறுத்த மறியல்' நடந்ததே தவிர ஒரு அறிஞர் அண்ணா அவர்களின் நலனுக்காகவோ பெரியார் ஈ. வே. ராவின் நலனுக்காகவோ அல்ல. தென்னாட்டில் தமிழன் மானத்துடன் வாழவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக நடத்தப்பட்ட தன்மானப் போராட்டமாகும். டால்மியாபுரம் என்ற பெயரை கல்லக்குடி என்று மாற்றுவதற்காக நடத்தப்பட்ட சாத்வீகப் போராட்டத்தில் 'Government of the people, by the people, for the people.'

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

"என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருக்கும்போது போராட்ட வீரர்களை சர்க்கார் மிருகத்தனமாகச் சுட்டுக் கொன்றது ரொம்பவும் கண்டிக்கத்தக்கதாகும். மக்களின் விருப்பத்தை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டியது சர்க்காரின் கடமையே தவிர, அவர்களின் சாத்வீகக் கிளர்ச்சியை பலாத்காரத்தால் அடக்கிவிட முயல்வது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். தென்னாட்டின் இயக்கங்களை யெல்லாம் பற்றி இந்திய முதல் மந்திரி 'சில்லி', 'நான் சென்ஸ்', என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லி வந்திருப்பது கண்டிக்கத்தக்கதாகும்.

"அதையெல்லாம் விட்டு விட்டு சர்க்கார் போலீஸ் படையை மிருகத்தனமாக ஏவி விட்டதால் ஆறு திராவிட மணிகளின் உயிர்கள் குடிக்கப்பட்டு விட்டன. பல்லாயிரக் கணக்கான பேர்கள் மண்டை உடைந்து கிடக்கிறார்கள். கண்ணதாசன் போன்றவர்கள் கையொடிந்து கிடக்கிறார்கள். தாலி இழந்த தாய்மாமர்களின் கண்ணீர் பெருக்கெடுத்து ஓடுகிறது. இப்படி வெறி பிடித்து நடந்துகொண்ட போலீஸ் காரர்களின் செய்கை நியாயமானதா யென்பதைப் பற்றி விசாரிக்க ஒரு தனி நபர்கள் கொண்ட கமிட்டியை நியமிப்பது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகும். இரண்டு அதிகாரிகளைக் கொண்டு விசாரிக்கச் சொல்வது தவறாகும். அவர்கள் கட்சியிலேயேயுள்ள உத்தமர் ஒன்றாகப் போன்றவர்களையும், மற்ற கட்சிகளுக்கு ஒவ்வொரு நபரையும் கமிட்டியில் நியமித்து விசாரிக்கச் சொல்வது ரொம்பவும் அவசியமாகுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

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* DR. K. B. MENON:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have not the full facts before us and therefore it is not possible to speak on the merits of the case. Hence I would like to confine myself to a few general remarks about the shooting that has resulted in the loss of life of the citizens. No one will question the right of the State to use force in the normal discharge of its duties. As a matter of fact, a modern State is an incarnation, an embodiment of force."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I now fix a time-limit of five minutes for each Member."

* DR. K. B. MENON:—"No one will question the right of the State to use force, but the issue is not the use of force, but how and when it was used, whether there was restraint, and whether minimum force was used. These are the issues that are at stake now. As far as I can understand, public opinion does not countenance the use of force by the Police which resulted in the loss of life of citizens. When a man is shot down by the agents of law appointed by the State, it is very difficult to pacify the public mind on the issue. Shooting in India has a long history and there are also bitter associations with that history. These shootings are fresh in public mind. The public have not yet forgotten those days when such things happened during British regime. These things happen even after we have gained our independence. Now people ask the question, 'What is the difference between British regime and Congress Raj?'. It is very natural for them to ask that question and it is for the Congress to answer that question."

"Often, the excuse put forward by the police is that shooting was done for reasons of self-defence. Even in the case of self-defence, my submission is that shooting should not be ordered to kill. In such cases, shooting should be ordered below the knee. As shooting was done at random and in a reckless way, even persons who are innocent died as a result of shooting, as it has happened in the present case."

"My second submission is that whenever and wherever shooting may happen, there should be public enquiry and not a judicial enquiry. Judicial enquiry does not have the status of public enquiry. In the present case, I submit the enquiry that has been ordered is not at all a public enquiry and not even a judicial enquiry. I should call it an executive enquiry. An executive enquiry can never satisfy the public. In cases where the loss of citizens' lives happens, there should always be a popular and public enquiry."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me also add my voice of protest to the general condemnation against the repressive measures adopted by the Government against peaceful agitators. It was said by one of the hon. Members that this agitation was confined to the question of changing of names. But judging from the chain of events, we find that these demonstrations were with regard to two matters, viz., the new education

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policy followed by the Government and also the question of changing the name of a particular place. As this agitation has sprung up from the education policy of the Government, it may be relevant to refer to that policy. But I would reserve my remarks to a later occasion so far as that policy is concerned."

"The Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari, the Chief Minister, referred a few days ago to the fact that he anticipated that there would be some kind of demonstrations and that it would be necessary to deal with them firmly. There was no intelligent anticipation. I for my part fail to understand or appreciate the intelligence. Rather, I would prefer to say that there was lack of intelligence on the part of the Government in anticipating these demonstrations. That is the impression one would get if he takes into account the manner in which the Government prepared themselves to meet this movement of the Dravida Kazhagam and Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. They have a strong hold in certain localities of the State. Their movement did not spread throughout the State. So it would have been possible for the Government to mobilise their forces in sufficient numbers to meet the situation in those localities. The fact is these demonstrations were not intelligently anticipated, and so there was not intelligent preparation to meet the situation. If we read the newspaper reports, we find that the police were not fully prepared and even milder equipment like tear gas equipment was not supplied to the police to prevent the breach of law and order. When such an incident has happened under the regime of a person like the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari, one has to come to the conclusion that there was no intelligent anticipation, but there was excessive use of force. That is the conclusion to which any average citizen will come to under the present circumstances. When the Government knew in advance the type of demonstration and the length of time for which it will be in force and all those things, and when the Government did not take adequate steps to meet them, one is compelled to come to the conclusion that the Government wanted these things to go on and wanted to suppress the demonstrators by the use of excessive force."

"The demonstrators seem to have announced in advance that they would be demonstrating only for a particular period of time, i.e., up to 5-30 p.m. or so. Due to natural calamities, sometimes trains run late by many hours. Similarly, they could have waited till 5-30 p.m. and after that, trains might have been allowed to move. By adopting this method, no harm would have been done to anybody and the shooting also could have been avoided. The Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachari very often uses on the floor of the House certain facile phrases during question time and other occasions also. When we ask for anything to be done, he says that the Government will be abdicating their functions if they accede to our request. I want to ask, 'Can the people abdicate their sovereignty?' In this particular movement, we must see the autocratic manner in which the Government want to implement their policy. One may say that such demonstrations may be all

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right during foreign rule and that in the present context when there is our own Government, these things are not necessary as these matters could be raised by the Opposition Members in the Legislature. But I would like to say that such an argument cannot hold good when we consider the present incidents and the action taken by the Government."

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

5-20
p.m.

* SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! 'ரோமாபுரி பற்றி எரியும்போது பிடிவாசித்தானும் நீரோ மண்ணின்', என்பதைப்போல நாட்டில் மக்கள் சுட்டுக்கொல்லப்படும்பொழுது, நாட்டில் மக்கள் நாய்களைப்போல அடித்து இழுத்துச் சிறையில் அடைக்கப்படும்போது, சட்டி பாலைகளை உடைப்பதைப்போல அவர்களது மண்டைகளையும், கைகளையும் உடைத்தெறியும்போது, இப்படிப்பட்ட அலங்கோலக் காட்சியை ஏற்படுத்திய ஆதிக்கவெறி பிடித்த சர்க்காரின் நடவடிக்கையைப்பற்றி விவாதிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கொடுத்த அவசர ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணையை உடனே விவாதத்திற்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளாது, ஆந்திர ராஜ்ய சட்டத்தைப்பற்றி விவாதிப்பது இருக்கிறது இவ்வளவு நாள் காலம் கடந்து விவாதத்திற்கு வந்தது ஜனநாயக ஆட்சியில் நாம் எல்லோரும் அவமானப்பட்டுவெண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. நாட்டில் அன்று என்ன நடந்தது? திராவிட முன்னேற்றக் கழகம், திராவிடக் கழகம் என்ற மக்கள் கழகங்கள் மக்களுடைய எழுச்சியை, மக்களுடைய நன்மையைக் கருத்திடுகொண்டு அவர்களின் நல் வாழ்வுக்காக ஒரு திட்டத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு சாத்வீகமான முறையில், அமைதியான முறையில் ஒரு மறியல் திட்டத்தை நடத்தியபோது, சர்க்கார் அவர்கள் பால் பலாத்காரமாக துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் செய்தது ரொம்பவும் கண்டிக்கத்தக்க ஈனத்தனமான செய்கையாகும். அதற்காக தமிழ்நாடு உழைப்பாளிகள் கட்சி வருத்தத்தை தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறது. வேதனை அடைகிறது. வன்மையாக கண்டிக்கிறது. இது மாதிரியாக சுட்டுக் கொல்லப்பட்டது, சிறையில் அடைக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது நியாயமானதா, அநீதியானதா என்பதைப்பற்றி எதுவுமே குறிப்பிடாமல் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியில் இருந்து பேசிய ஒரு அங்கத்தினர் ஜனநாயகம், சர்க்கார், தேசியம் என்று என்னென்னவோ சுற்றி வீசுத்துப் பேசினார். அவர் பேசியதன் அர்த்தமே எனக்கும் புரியவில்லை. சர்க்கார் இப்படி மக்களின் எழுச்சியை அவமானப்படுத்தும் முறையில் எழுச்சி முன்னணி வீரர்களைச் சிறையில் தள்ளிவிட்டு, போராட்டத்தில் கலந்துகொண்ட வீரர்களை சுட்டுக் கொன்றது நியாயம் என்று அவர் வாதிக்கிறாராயென்பதைப்பற்றி என்போன்றவர்கள் தெரிந்து கொள்ளமுடியவில்லை. அவர் எதற்காகப் பேசினார் என்றே எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஜனநாயகம், பரந்த உலகம் என்றெல்லாம் நாம் பேசலாம். இருக்கிற நிலைமையை அவர் மறந்துவிட்டார். ஒரு இனம் இந்த நாட்டில் அதிகாரத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஒரு இனம் நாட்டில் எல்லா வசதிகளையும் அடைந்து வருகிறது. அந்த ஒரு இனம் திராவிட பிற்பட்ட இனங்களை நசுக்கி, சுகபோகத்தில் இருந்து வருகிறது. திராவிட கழகம், முன்னேற்ற கழகங்களின் வளர்ச்சி இவர்களை பாதிக்கிறது. இதை முனியிலேயே கனிய வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தின் எதிரொலிதான் இந்த துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம், தடியடி எல்லாம். தங்கள் அடிமைத்தனத்தைப் போக்கிக்கொள்ள அவர்கள் சாத்வீக முறையில் போராட்டம் நடத்தும்போது சர்க்கார் அவர்கள் மீது துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் செய்வது வெறுக்கத்தக்கதாகும். பலாத்காரத்தை உபயோகித்து எந்த இயக்கத்தையும் நசுக்க முடியாது. இதைச் சரித்திரம் கூறுகிறது. காங்கிரஸ் இயக்கம் பிரிட்டிஷ்காரர்கள் துப்பாக்கி முனையில் வளர்ந்தது என்பது உலகம் அறிந்த விஷயம். காங்கிரஸ் பலம் அதனால் பெருகத்தன் பெருகிறது. அதே போல் கடந்த காங்கிரஸ் சர்க்கார் கம்யூனிஸ்டுகளின் மீது கடுமையான பலாத்காரத்தை சென்ற காலத்தில் உபயோகித்து வந்ததின் காரணமாகத்தான் தற்காலத்திலே அவர்கள் செல்லாக்கை அடைய முடிந்தது. அதேபோல் இந்தச் சர்க்கார் திராவிட முன்னேற்றக்கட்சியின் மீது பலாத்காரச் செயலை செய்ய முற்படுவது அந்தக்

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கட்சியின் வளர்ச்சியைத் தான் அதிகப்படுத்துமே தவிர அவர்களின் தன்மான இயக்கத்தை ஒரு நாளும் அழிக்க உதவாது. எதையும் சமாதான முறையில், சாத்வீகமான முறையில் தீர்த்துக்கொள்ள வசதியிருக்கும் போது பலாத்காரத்தை உபயோகித்து சாதித்துக்கொண்டு விடலாமென்று மாதிரம் யாரும் எண்ணக்கூடாது. மக்களை மாக்களாக நடத்தி அந்த மமையிலே வீற்றிருந்த ஜார் மன்னன் மண்ணைக் கவ்வினை சரித்திரம் தெரிந்த ராஜாஜி மறந்திருக்கமாட்டார் என்று எண்ணுகிறேன். இந்த துப்பாக்கி பிரயோகங்களின் உள் அர்த்தமே வெறுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஏன் சுட்டுத் தள்ளினார்கள் எத்தனை பேர் செத்தார்கள் என்று ஆராய்வதைவிட அதன் உள் நோக்கத்தை பற்றித்தான் நமது கவலை. சரித்திரகால ஆரம்பத்திலிருந்து ராமாயண காலத்திலிருந்து திராவிட ஆரிய போராட்டம் நடந்து வருகிறது. அப்போராட்டத்தின் கடைசி கட்டம்தான் தூத்துக்குடி, உல்லக்குடி துப்பாக்கி பிரயோகங்கள் என்று நான் நிச்சயமாக கூறமுடியும். கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் அவர்களை நான் கேட்கிறேன். தூத்துக்குடி போன்ற இடங்களில் குறையாடப்பட்டது. ரயில் பாலங்கள் கொளுத்தப்பட்டது. என்று சொல்லுகிறார்களே. அவைகளினால் எவ்வளவு நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டு இருந்தாலும் அதை ஈடு செய்யக்கூடிய பணத்தை திராவிட மக்களிடமிருந்து திரட்டிக் கொடுக்க முடியும். ஆனால் இறந்து போன பத்து அல்லது மந்திரியார் கூறுவது போல் ஆறு திராவிட மணிகளின் உயிர்களை அவர்களால் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்க முடியுமா? எங்கோ ஒரு புது கிராமத்தில் ஏழாயிரம் அல்லது எட்டாயிரம் நஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டாலும் நான் ஒரே நாளில் திரட்டிக் கொடுப்பேன் என்று திராவிடர்களின் சார்பில் சொல்லுகிறேன்? ஆனால் உங்களது மிருகத்தனமான செய்கைக்கு 10 திராவிடச் சிங்களங்கள் பலியாகி விட்டதே. அவர்களின் தாய்மார்கள் அலறுகிறார்களே. வற்றாத ஓடையாகக் கொட்டிக்கொண்டிருக்கும் அவர்களின் கண்ணீரை நிறுத்தும் படி செய்ய உங்களால் முடியுமா? இதற்கு அரசாங்கம் என்ன பதில் சொல்லப்போகிறது? நான்கு நாட்களாக மௌனம் சாதிக்கிறதே. இன்று என்ன பதில் சொல்லப்போகிறதென்று நான் கேட்க விரும்புகிறேன். திராவிட இனத்தை, திராவிட எழுச்சியை நசுக்குவதற்கு கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் உபயோகிக்கும் அடக்குமுறையே அவரது ஆட்சியின் முடிவை நெறுங்க வைக்கிறதென்பதை அவர் உணர்ந்து கொள்ள வேண்டும். நாய்களுக்கு முன் வால் ஆடும் என்று கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். அதையொட்டி அவருடைய கொடிய ஆட்சிக்கேற்ப கலைக்கருடைய துப்பாக்கிப் பிரயோகம் இருக்கிறது."

Mr. SPEAKER:—"The Leader of the Opposition."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANI:—"I want to speak, Sir. Please allow me two minutes."

Mr. SPEAKER:—"I have to follow the rules of the Assembly. It is not possible to allow all Members to speak. Mr. Deivasigamani may speak."

* SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANI:—"Sir, I rise to enter my emphatic protest against the indiscriminate and brutal shooting that took place at Dalmiapuram and Tuticorin. I do not want to repeat what my hon. Friends have said on the floor of the House. But I fully associate myself with the sentiments that have been expressed and I condemn the acts of those officers of the Government who ordered shooting of the people in those places."

* SRI M. PALANIYANDI:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே! நான் நேற்றைய முன் தினம் டால்மியாபுரத்தில் இறந்தவர்களுடைய வீடுகளுக்கு நேரில் சென்ற காலத்தில் தாலியையும், தனியையும் இழந்த தாய்மார்கள் அழுத கண்ணீரைக் கண்டேன். அவ்வழகைக் கண்ணீர் துடைக்கப்படுமா? துடைக்கப்படாது. பெருக்கெடுத்து ஓடும் அவர்கள்

[Sri M. Palaniyandi]

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கண்ணீர் காரூண்யமற்ற முறையில் மிருகத்தனமாக நடந்து கொண்ட இந்த சரீக்காரை ஒழிக்குமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, when I gave notice of the adjournment motion five days back, I was confining myself to one particular subject and that subject was the action of the subordinate officials at Tuticorin and Dalmiapuram in ordering shooting at an unarmed crowd as a result of which certain people have died. I am not now bothered about the number of people dead. I am not going to enter into a dispute with regard to the number of people that died. Subsequently when to-day the motion has been taken up for discussion, I am afraid that the subject on which I wanted to concentrate has been diverted and a number of speeches have been made on the floor of the House, both on this side and on the other side of the House, on the merits of the particular movement and the incidents that have happened as a result of that movement. There will be, I am sure, and there are big differences of opinion with regard to the aims of that movement and with regard to the forms that the struggle should take. For example, some of us feel that the unity of the democratic movement in this country, the unity of the peasant movement in the country, the movement of the working classes in the country, which are struggling against a common enemy, against the feudal reaction and imperialism must be maintained and any kind of action to disrupt this unity will not help the people of India or the people of Tamil Nad itself. But I am not going to enter into a discussion on this aspect of the question. I have got great faith in our people because I have moved with them, the people of Tamil Nad, the people of Andhra and the people of Malabar and I also know that it is possible for me by means of argument and persuasion to make them realize the truth of anything. Now coming to the incident of the 15th, the question here is whether the shooting at both the places was justified and for this purpose, let me tell you, Sir, I am not going to rely on the report of the enquiry that is now going on, because I do not want to give an opportunity to the Chief Minister to say ‘we are having certain facts, certain allegations have been made and certain statements have been made on the floor of the House and the matter is still under enquiry and under such circumstances, when a complete picture of the incidents is not available, I cannot accept your statement.’ But we have certain facts, certain unassailable facts from the Chief Minister and let us look into those facts of the case. It is an admitted fact that on the 15th, two young officials, both in the thirties, were on the spot where the incidents took place and ordered firing. Are we to believe that these officials have had no experience of dealing with people? I have often addressed a number of hostile audiences. I have addressed meetings in a number of places where there were terribly hostile audiences who wanted to shout me down and threw stones at me. Did I say then, had I a gun I would have managed the crowd? (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari. ‘We have got immense faith in the goodness of the people.’) Unfortunately all these officials having

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been trained under British Imperialism, having been trained by the Congress Ministry in 1946-51 have a particular mentality. It is the mentality that has no faith in the people. They want that they should be obeyed by the people. After all, can we forget that between 1948 and 1951 there were a number of shootings in this Province. In Salem 28 young men were shot dead.

“ Sir, when I was in Kashmir talking to responsible Government officials and responsible members of the Kashmir National Conference, one gentleman asked me—I was ashamed to hear that—‘when 28 of the finest flowers of Indian youth were shot down in Salem Jail then it is called patriotism, why when somebody dies in spite of best efforts that we have made, it is called communalism?’ I could not answer this. In Salem, people were shot down. In Andhra people were shot down; in Tanjore people were shot down; in Malabar people were shot down. What was the attitude of our Chief Minister then? He himself said that a certain mentality had been developed in the officials by the Bureaucracy and called it the wooden bureaucracy. To-day, simply because our Rajaji has assumed office as Chief Minister, are we to believe that suddenly their entire mentality changes overnight and that everything changes? I cannot understand that. The Hon. Chief Minister himself does not believe it, but he has to defend them on the floor of this House. That is exactly the position to-day.

“ But, had the Chief Minister, for example, understood that that is their mentality and felt that therefore it was very necessary to assuage public feeling, and to put the officers in their proper places if he had gone into the whole question and ordered a public enquiry into all these allegations and tried to find out the causes of the shootings, then the officers’ mentality would have been different. But that is not the case.

“ Sir, the other day, the Hon. Chief Minister told us that these officials who are doing a brave act are heroic people and ‘we cannot do anything which would redound to their discredit’. I would like to ask ‘is shooting on unarmed people a brave act, a heroic act?’ I cannot imagine a more cowardly act than these shootings. (Applause from Opposition Benches.) After all, some people had thrown stones. What does it matter? If they had the guts, the capacity to brave that and if they had taken steps to talk to the people, to persuade them and appeal to them, I could understand these ‘brave men’. But most cowardly, at the slightest commotion they resorted to shooting on the people and such men are defended on the floor of this House and called brave men. Then, the connotation, the meaning of ‘bravery’ is entirely different for Rajaji from what I understand by that word.

“ Sir, I will take up the other question. We are asked not to prejudge the issue. Who has been trying to prejudge the issue? Is it the Chief Minister or is it we who prejudge the issue? All that we have stated is that we want to be sure of a public enquiry which will be above board, completely; an enquiry must be conducted by a Committee against the personnel of which nobody could say anything and about which everybody would be agreed

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that 'this is an impartial committee; these are people who can go into the question without being influenced by other consideration! What does Rajaji tell us? He tells us that the 'executive have got to be protected'. Whatever the Government, whatever the party, is it the first and fundamental duty to protect the executive? Well, I have got a different conception. The first and foremost duty of any party that has got a modicum of claim to the welfare of the people is to protect the interests of the people first and not the executive. That is how we understand it. If the executive acts properly, then certainly the interests of the people will be far more paramount and they will get the first place for protection. We cannot think in terms somehow or other of protecting the executive. Therefore, Mr. Rajaji's entire consideration, the whole outlook with which he approaches this problem is the stand that this executive has got to be protected. In 1946 to 1951, the previous Congress Ministries also shot down people in Golden Rock, in Tanjore and in various other places. They also had the same consideration—that the working class should be shot down—Sivaraman in Tanjore and hundreds of other people in other places were shot dead. They also said that the executive must be protected; it did not matter if people were shot dead. That is the same mentality handed down to us by the British Government.

"Sir, we are supposed to be free, we are supposed to have won freedom. Nonetheless, I must point out that Mr. Rajaji is still suffering from an intellectual slavery to the British Imperialistic ideology, to that same ideology, to the same ideas that have been handed to him who is an admirer of the British systems and that is despite the fact we are supposed to have won freedom.

"We are now concerned with the fact whether the executive at that time—I am not going into the question of the entire executive—acted properly. There were certain officers who have behaved in a particular way. Have they behaved properly and in the interests of the people? That is the specific question with which we are concerned. What is the evidence? What is the un rebutted evidence? Evidence available so far, statements which cannot be contradicted and the facts are, that two men unconnected with the people who have never to do anything with the people, these men suddenly lost their heads and ordered firing. They have got the power to order firing, when according to them, some people were throwing stones. What is the story of the other side? One constable was injured and immediately, according to their own statement, the officer said, "Go on, shoot down." Granting that the situation had become uncontrollable, granting that he was an officer who was incapable of going and talking to the people and persuading them, granting all that, what were the other methods? Was the crowd asked to disperse and did they wait till the crowd dispersed? It is common ground, admitted on all hands, that there were other ways of dealing with this situation.

"Sir, firing was ordered. That question is not disputed. Why was not tear gas provided? It will be told by them that at Tuticorin and in the other place tear gas squads were not available and that there was no stock of tear gas.

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"Here is Rajaji who tells us that he had the foresight, long before—for the last one month—reading the literature and writings of these people in the papers conducted by them, he had the fore-thought to imagine that some such thing would develop. He also tells that he had dealt with large mass movements. Therefore, knowing full well, having had enough experience of dealing with large masses, he expected that some such thing would happen. I would like to ask: if the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar had expected some such thing to happen—I am sure he did expect, why were not instructions given and why was it not possible to see that sufficient supplies of tear-gas bombs were also made available at every place so that resort to firing need not have been had? It is precisely because they can make the charge, where the people do not behave well, they can shoot. The mentality behind is 'we have the power and the tear-gas which makes the people run away because of asphyxia; we have got 'danda' in our hands; with that 'danda' we shall try to suppress the people'.

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"Sir, let me now turn to the question of public enquiry. The other day when I moved the adjournment motion on the arrest of Mr. Annathorai and certain other leaders, I had warned at that time that the Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar, having dealt with public affairs, having been connected with mass movements, ought to know what exactly would be the reactions of the people. We know, for example, in August 1942 the moment the leaders of the Indian National Congress were arrested—Mr. Rajagopalachariar thought that that movement was different and it is a different matter and we are not concerned with it, immediately the people got infuriated. So, in dealing with these mass movements, I wish to tell him, 'Don't follow the policies that have been followed by the British Government'. They will lead us into more and more troubles and they will lead us into a situation when we cannot discuss dispassionately our differences in a calm and cool atmosphere, so that the democratic movement as a whole in this country can go forward and the attention of the people may not be diverted from the basic issues which are affecting them tremendously, viz., mass unemployment, land to the tiller, indebtedness of the peasantry, etc. On all these questions, the people want to struggle and struggles are taking place. But your actions will lead us to a situation when the attention of the people will be diverted from the basic issues. Your actions are definitely calculated for the purpose that the people's problems will not come more and more to the forefront because the Government as it is constituted to-day is not capable of solving any of the problems. They can only aggravate them. The Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar says, 'I have ordered a public enquiry. Why do you organize all these things'. Having done all these things, a public enquiry is ordered. What is the sort of public enquiry that is now instituted? Leave alone the officers with whom I am not now concerned and the hon. Member, Sri P. B. K. Rajachidambaram, has dealt with them clearly. People are arrested and kept in jail. As far as the common people are concerned, they have shot them. All these things have created

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a terror in their minds. The officers who are responsible for shooting in Tuticorin and Dalmiapuram are sitting there in the public enquiry. After all we know these officers and we are accustomed to these officers. The Hon. Mr. Rajagopalachariar knows, being himself a criminal lawyer, what the method of the prosecution is and how exactly the police cook up evidence. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'I was a defence lawyer also.') You might have been a defence lawyer and you might have known how to cook up defence case also and I am not now concerned with that. Having known the police officers and how they cook up prosecution evidence, we still depend upon their evidence. They are perfectly free to cook up evidence and place their so-called evidence before the Court. So far as the public enquiry is concerned, terror regime having been started, people having been shot dead and most of the important people having been removed to the jail, a public enquiry is now started so that the truth can be sifted. How do you expect to get at the truth? This is the sort of public enquiry we have now. For example, in Tuticorin, when the public enquiry was started, our comrade who attended the enquiry told me, when he wanted to cross-examine the official witnesses, he was told, 'You cannot cross-examine the official witnesses and their statement must be accepted.' When the public are denied even this, we still call it a public enquiry. As far as the public are concerned, they can go and sit there. It is a farce of a public enquiry. In this sort of enquiry, no truth will come out and it will only result in whitewashing the whole affair. I am not now concerned with the movement and all that. I am concerned with lives and facts. Unless these police officials, these bureaucrats, these Government officials are told that they cannot deal with the people in this manner, the people's democratic movement in this country cannot go forward and the people will not be able to assert their rights under the reign of terror. That is why I demand that there must be a proper enquiry with public men who are unconnected with the affair and who may not be amenable to the pressure of officialdom and that is the least that the Government can do. If they cannot do, it means it is an attempt to screen the officers and somehow or other protect them. Therefore, Sir, I press my adjournment motion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, at the outset I must point out that I am at a great disadvantage relatively. While I may have the advantage of having information from official quarters, I have not the advantage of the perfect freedom of language which the Opposition could enjoy. The Opposition generally has little limitations in such matters. But to-day they have shown that they can enjoy even more liberty than ordinarily is enjoyed by the Opposition when dealing with such matters, when the Government is extremely tolerant of such virulence of language. If only we exercised our imagination, if even in the Assembly such language could be indulged in, we could see what could be indulged in outside, in the countryside, not to speak of the newspapers for which I think, if I may use a common phrase, I have given the longest rope in the last few

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months. So far as language-newspapers are concerned, I have not made the least attempt to interfere or to correct or to limit the freedom of language that is enjoyed by them. It is hardly to be called freedom in common parlance. I am using that phrase here for the sake of clear understanding and I shall not call it a licence or violent language. I just call it freedom and that is enough for the purpose at present. We know what freedom of language is and we have an illustration of it. Not only can they use such language but the Opposition is entitled to make any kind of allegations in such a debate. Anything might be said but I cannot answer them with a sense of responsibility in view of the enquiry. They can allege freely; I cannot answer freely. I will have to keep in mind always the fact that we must await the result of the enquiry, to say what exactly took place. I cannot talk away as Mr Ramamurthi or some other Members have done. As regards the allegations, it is of course perfectly open to the Members of the Opposition to say that ten people died and this and that. I tried to interrupt, even against my immediate inclination, as it was concerned with the number of lives. Loud observations were made enlarging the number of dead. People outside may accept the figures because it had been said on floor of the House. It was that wrong impression that I wanted to correct. That was why I interrupted to say to them. 'Look here, my friends. It is only six, four in Tuticorin and two in Dalmiapuram. It is not ten. It is only six.' It was only to correct a major misconception in the matter that I rose. With regard to other allegations that 'so and so stood there,' 'so and so had wished to do a particular thing,' 'a circular had been issued to shoot down people,' 'detailed instructions had been given to shoot down only the Communists and this and that'—I cannot go on contradicting and examining their allegations one after another. In fact it was not necessary. I cannot reply off-hand just as the Opposition alleges off-hand. A Chief Minister or a Minister as such is bound by certain restrictions, whereas Opposition Members are not bound by such restrictions. So let it not be understood because I did not controvert those various allegations that were made, I am admitting them or anything of that kind. The other day I gave a very brief statement of facts, I mean facts, regarding the incident that took place in Tuticorin and Dalmiapuram. Here again the opposition have re-stated their viewpoints, of course in much more vehement language. I could have really done full justice to the discussion, if I had the time, to go into the actual details and the ascertainment of facts. I should have read the note that I had received as regards what exactly took place, how the events developed and all that. I have some more definite information on that subject to-day than what I had the other day when I made that brief statement, at the time the motion was first moved in the House. I had time to make further enquiries into the matter. I have more details with me now. But of course if I were to read that now I could be blamed for wasting the time of the House. So I shall not do so. The Opposition instead of waiting for more details, which would be forthcoming after the full enquiry

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is over, is now pressing the motion. So I shall deal with the motion now. I would have to deal with the matter straight. I would try not to take up the time of the House reading reports about facts and incidents lest I would be charged with having talked out the motion. It would have been more satisfactory if I could deal with the arguments in detail. But in the present atmosphere it would not be right for me to do so.

"Let me now ask, what is the net result of this debate now? I am rather a little bit confused, on account of the line taken by the Opposition because as a somewhat experienced man with reference to human feelings and emotions, I can well analyse the reasons and the causes that led to the present strange double approach. I shall only state my own impression. I find two lines of analysis, I think 'approach' would be a better word. One is that the whole of this commotion (I am using a neutral word) was due to the desire of the 'community' or the 'nation' that is called the 'Dravidian nation' trying to overcome the domination, as it is stated of the people called the 'people of North India', that it was the main cause for the demonstration, that the names of stations were named wrongly, that a particular station was named as Dalmiapuram, that the leaders of the 'Dravidian Nation' thought that it should be altered to 'Kallakudi' and that this alone was the sole motive behind the whole agitation and that this had nothing to do with the educational scheme, that we should not confuse it with the educational scheme and all that.

"It had been stated that the purpose of the agitation could be traced to the desire of the so-called 'Dravidian' people to rebel against North Indian domination or sovereignty. Somebody stated that the 'Dravidians' wanted to establish their own independence and the independence of the Dravidians as a whole both in the cultural, political and other fields. Great emphasis had been laid on this by a speaker from the Opposition side who said: 'This debate is not the end of the matter. We must carry on our agitation. We must continue in spite of difficulties. We must maintain it as a general agitation to see to it that the 'Dravidian' nation is carved out as an independent people from the rest of India, that the Upper India people, should be separated from us and we should consider them as our enemies, our conquerors and exploiters and we should get rid of them. That is our main object. This debate is only a part of our agitation'. That seems to be the aspect from which this matter has been approached by some people and that was last emphasized by a speaker from that block who said: 'Never mind the deaths. We can bear it all. But we must maintain the battle so to say, between the Dravidians and the North Indians.' That is one colour given to this commotion. Equally important, though not followed by many speakers, were the speeches of the two speakers. I mean, Mr. Kalyanasundaram and Mr. Ramamurthi. They were not quite happy, if I may be permitted to make such observations, with the line that was taken by the Dravida Kazhagam members. It was but natural, Sir. The Communist Party is not only an intellectual party but a party not to be moved by domestic passions.

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They are far more moved by international politics. They are far more inclined to look upon the whole world as field for exploitation and total exploitation (cheers) They do not desire the world to be split up into parts. They want total exploitation, nothing short of that. I agree with them in a certain sense. I quite agree that their object is a nobler object than that of self-styled Dravidians. Their object is nobler than that of dividing the so-called Dravidians from the so-called Aryans. The point they wished to make was that this commotion, that is to say, shooting down of some 'Dravidians', was not in reality intended to quell the Dravidian agitation. 'Do not be misled, my friends, by such a false notion' this is the purport of the speech made by the Communist Party members. They made it of course in a more oratorical way, than I can ever command. It is a habit with me always to speak a little less oratorically than I would be inclined to. But this time the Communist members have tried to speak a little more oratorically than was necessary for the occasion. I admit I cannot attain that pitch,—they want to make out that the whole of this drive was intended to shoot the Communists down, where they were in large numbers. That is the great point that Mr. Kalyanasundaram wanted to make. He began by saying, 'Look at the place where the shooting took place. There are Harveys. Harveys are in Madurai.' What had Madura to do with Melur and Tuticorin, I really do not know. What had Harveys to do with the shooting in Tuticorin—I cannot understand. Yet, Mr. Kalyanasundaram's argument was that Harveys were there and that was why the shooting had taken place. Because the Communists were there and because the Communists are my enemy No. 1, they had been shot. He did not actually say that. But that was in the back of his mind. I know that. Then what about the shooting at Dalmiapuram? Because the Dalmia Cement Works were there and the Communists were working there, the shooting had taken place in Dalmiapuram. Let me say, Sir, that this kind of approach is a strange misinterpretation of the whole agitation. Let me now come to the point.

"The movement of the 'Dravidians' had much more to do with the commotion than the Communist fear. The commotion was started not to fight the North Indians, as is alleged by some. I quite understand and appreciate the 'Dravidian' interpretation because though it is not wholly correct, it is partially correct. The movement of the 'Dravidians', as they call themselves, had some real purpose behind it. Let me prick the bubble of the other theory. It was said the whole agitation started because Mr. Nehru had used the word 'silly' (Mr. Govindaswami Nayagar was heard to remark 'nonsense') in some connexion. Let me tell my friends of the 'Dravida Kazhagam' and 'Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam' that I understand them better than what some others here do. Their opposition is not against Mr. Nehru. Why bring in the name of poor Nehru? I am using, Mr. Speaker, the word 'poor' in a relative sense. The whole movement is directed against me . . ."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"It is now 6 o'clock and the debate will terminate. I wish to know under what rules the Hon. Chief Minister wants to continue."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am sorry Sir, I have been stopped at a very interesting point."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The debate is terminated. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 778 asked by Sri M. Kalyanasundaram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st July 1953, page 761 supra.]

Statement showing the number of constables of Madras City Police discharged, removed or dismissed from service, number suspended, etc.

(a) & (d) The number of constables in Madras City who have been discharged or removed or dismissed from service after 2nd January 1953 up to date is 75. Of these, 67 were dismissed from service after due enquiry held under emergency provisions. The remaining eight were dismissed as follows:—

For neglect of sentry duty	1
For desertion	1
For indisciplinatory conduct towards superior officer.	1
For receiving illegal gratification ..	2
For unsatisfactory work and conduct (probation terminated).	1
For corruption	1
For an offence under section 380, I.P.C. (convicted).	1

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In the eight cases mentioned above the detailed procedure as laid down in the Madras Police Subordinate Services Discipline and Appeal Rules, 1950, was followed.

(b) The number of constables in Madras City who have been suspended and whose cases are still pending enquiry is 58. Of these 49 constables were involved in the recent City Police unrest. Details of the charges pending against the remaining 9 constables are as follows:—

Offences under Prohibition Act and offences such as committing robbery—Cases pending in Court.	3
Fraudulent enlistment	1
Offence under Prohibition Act (convicted).	1
Trespass and extortion of money by threat.	2
Neglect of duty in allowing a prisoner to escape.	1
Misbehaviour towards a woman	1

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(c) The number of constables in Madras City who have been punished otherwise than either by dismissal, discharge or suspension is 185, as shown below:—

Number of constables.	Punishment awarded.	Charges.
(1)	(2)	(3)
8	.. Postponement of increment.	Indisciplinary conduct in connexion with the recent City Police unrest.
16	.. Reduction	.. Do.
1	.. Do.	.. Misbehaviour and insubordinate conduct towards superior officers.
1	.. Do.	.. Misuse of Government property.
47	.. Blackmark	.. Absence from duty without leave.
11	.. Do.	.. Absence from parades.
17	.. Do.	.. Disobedience of orders.
16	.. Do.	.. Slackness while on sentry duty.
1	.. Do.	.. Neglect of duty in having allowed a prisoner to escape.
40	.. Do.	.. Absence from night rounds duty, cinema bandobust duty, etc.
7	.. Deferred blackmark	.. Absence without leave or permission.
5	.. Do.	.. Slackness on sentry duty.
3	.. Do.	.. Disobedience of orders.
12	.. Do.	.. Absence from night rounds duty, cinema bandobust duty, etc.

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 781 asked by Sri P. Ranga-swami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st July 1953, page 764 supra.]

Statement showing the number of Sub-Inspectors of Police recruited during 1948-52, the number who completed training in the Police Training College and the number absorbed in Government service (communitywar).

Community.	Number of Sub-Inspectors recruited during 1948-52.	Number of Sub-Inspectors recruited during 1948-52 who completed training in the Police Training College.	Number of Sub-Inspectors recruited during 1948-52 who were absorbed as Sub-Inspectors after completion of training.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Brahmans	139	134	106
Non-Brahmans	394	389	330
Christians	69	68	57
Muslims	9	8	1
Backward Class	113	108	78
Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.	102	98	70
Total ..	826	* 805	† 642

* Twenty-one candidates out of those recruited either resigned their appointment or were discharged from service while under training in the Police Training College.

† One hundred and thirty-four candidates out of those who completed training in the Police Training College are under practical training in the districts and 29 either resigned their appointment or were discharged from service while under practical training.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 792 asked by Sri S. Vemiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st July 1953, [page 771 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

Statement showing the water-supply schemes either in progress or to be taken up in the five years from 1951-52 to 1955-56.

Name of the scheme.	Whether the scheme is a new one or one already approved and in progress.	Total cost of the scheme.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
		LAKHS.
1 City distribution system improvement	Sanctioned and in progress.	15.29
2 Further estimate for distribution system improvement.	Do.	4.76
3 Water-supply to Gandhinagar layout	Do.	4.36
4 Water-supply to Alagappa Nagar layout	Do.	2.77
5 Construction of second conduit from Red Hills to Kilpauk.	Completed ..	54.00
6 Laying of separate trunk main for South Madras ..	Sanctioned and in progress.	34.56
7 Duplication of 48" pumping main from Kilpauk pumping station to shaft.	Sanctioned ..	2.11
8 Acquisition of land west of Kilpauk pumping station ..	Sanctioned scheme.	2.50
9 Laying 24" C.I. main in the bed of Cooum at Munroe Bridge, Chetput.	Do. ..	0.59
	Total ..	126.94

STATEMENT II.

List of new schemes proposed to be taken up during the five-year period 1951-52 to 1955-56.

Name of the scheme.	Whether the scheme is a new one or one already approved and in progress.	Total cost of the scheme.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
		LAKHS.
1 Provision of water-supply to Nungambakkam western section Town-Planning area	New scheme ..	0.67
2 Overhauling steam pumping unit No. 3 at Kilpauk pumping station.	New scheme under execution.	1.00
3 Overhauling steam pumping unit No. 1 at Kilpauk pumping station.	New scheme ..	1.25
4 Emergency water-supply scheme	New scheme under execution.	11.60
5 Installation of deep bore wells and ordinary shallow wells for water-supply to local bodies.	New scheme ..	6.00
6 Sinking wells in public conveniences fitting up with electric pumps (100 Nos. at Rs. 4,000).	Do. ..	4.00
7 Metering water-services to garden houses in city (5,000 Nos. at Rs. 200).	Do. ..	10.00

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STATEMENT II—cont.

List of new schemes proposed to be taken up during the year five period 1951-1952 to 1955-56—cont.

Name of the scheme.	Whether the scheme is a new one or one already approved and in progress.	Total cost of the scheme.
(1)	(2)	(3)
		RS.
		LAKHS.
8 Installation of rapid mechanical filters at Kilpauk water works.	New scheme. ..	77.50
9 Diesel standby Unit for the Kilpauk pumping station.	Do. ..	12.00
10 Additional filter water tanks (6 Nos.) at Kilpauk pumping station.	Do. ..	15.00
11 Construction of quarters at Kilpauk water works including construction of the compound wall to accommodate the mechanical filters staff.	Do. ..	4.00
12 Branch main to connect the trunk main No. 8 with existing distribution system.	Do. ..	6.00
13 Further distribution system to Mambalam Town-Planning area.	Do. ..	6.46
14 Providing water-supply to North-west Madras, Sembium and Iyanavaram (extended areas).	Do. ..	14.20
15 Providing water-supply to newly extended areas west and south of the city, viz., Kodambakkam, West Mambalam, Saidapet and Guindy including provision of O.H. tanks wherever necessary worked out on the zonal system of distribution.	Do. ..	58.00
16 Separate trunk main for North-east Madras including Tondiarpet and Washermanpet, etc.	Do. ..	30.00
17 Fixing large bulk meter on feeder mains in various zones in the zonal system of distribution under proposal (59 Nos. at Rs. 4,500).	Do. ..	2.25
	Total ..	259.93

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 799 asked by Sri P. Ranga-swami Reddiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st July 1953, page 776 supra.]

Financial Assistance from the Government of India—1947-48 to 1952-53.

The financial assistance sought for by the Madras Government from the Government of India during the period 1947-48 to 1952-53 was under the following main categories:—

(i) Loans for financing capital outlay on Irrigation and Electricity Schemes and specific Grow More Food Schemes.

(ii) Short-term loans for financing Intensive Manuring Schemes and Cotton Expansion Schemes and ways and means advances.

(iii) Grants for Financing unproductive Development Schemes and Grow More Food Schemes.

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(iv) Grant for famine expenditure.

(i) and (ii)—Loans.

(1)	Amount asked for (2) RS. LAKHS.	Amount given. (3) RS. LAKHS.	Remarks. (4)
A. Loans for Development Schemes—			
1947-48 ..	600.00	600.00	The State Government did not raise any loan in the open market during these two years.
1948-49 ..	300.00	300.00	
1949-50 ..	1,000.00	Nil.	The Government of India agreed to give a loan of Rs. 6 crores in the first instance but on a final review of their budgetary position, they intimated in the middle of the year that they could not give any loan. (It was too late to raise a loan in the market, after the receipt of the Government of India's final decision.)
1950-51 ..	800.00	Nil.	An open market loan of Rs. 439.75 lakhs was raised during the year.
1951-52 ..	*	600.00	The Government of India's loan was for financing the expenditure on the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani Irrigation Projects only. (An open market loan of Rs. 301.49 lakhs was raised in the year by this Government.)
1952-53 ..	*	734.00	The Government of India's loan was for financing the expenditure on the Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampuzha Irrigation Projects only and was given from their Special Development Fund. (An open market loan of Rs. 524.81 lakhs was also raised in the year by this Government.)
B. Loan for famine expenditure—			
1952-53 ..	..	200.00	....
C. Loans for Grow More Food Schemes—			
1947-48 ..	..	..	....
1948-49 ..	..	..	....
1949-50 ..	..	..	....
1950-51 ..	136.32	136.32	Of this loan, a sum of Rs. 1.32 lakhs was repaid in 1951-52.
1951-52 ..	122.92	59.26	A sum of Rs. 2.26 lakhs sanctioned in 1951-52 was actually credited in 1952-53 only.
1952-53 ..	135.21	135.21	A sum of about Rs. 30 lakhs may have to be refunded in 1953-54, according to the conditions attached to the loans.

* Maximum extent possible for an estimated expenditure of Rs. 20 crores.

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(i) and (ii)—Loans—cont.

(1)	Amount asked for. (2) RS. LAKHS.	Amount given. (3) RS. LAKHS.	Remarks. (4)
D. Loans for Industrial Housing Schemes—			
1951-52 ..	9.00	9.00	The loan was repaid in 1952-53 as the industrial employers for whom the loan was obtained dropped out of the scheme.
E. Loans for Community Projects—			
1952-53 ..	87.00	3.97	As regards the balance of Rs. 83.03 lakhs required for deepening of wells, and electrification of areas for irrigation purposes, the matter is still under correspondence with the Government of India.
F. Short-term loans—			
(1) For purchase and distribution of chemical manures to ryots—			
1951-52 ..	100.00	100.00	Repaid before the end of the year.
1952-53 ..	100.00	100.00	Do.
(2) For purchase of cotton seeds for expansion of cotton cultivation—			
1950-51 ..	10.00	10.00	Repaid in March 1952.
1952-53 ..	10.00	10.00	Repaid in March 1953.

Ways and Means Advances.—During 1952-53, the Government of India gave a total ways and means advance of Rs. 23.31 lakhs, of which a sum of Rs. 6.31 lakhs was repaid before the 31st March 1953, leaving a balance of Rs. 17.00 lakhs at the end of the year.

(iii) and (iv)—Grants.

A. Post-war Development Schemes and Grow More Food Schemes.—From 1947-48 to 1949-50, the Government of India were giving block grants to the State Government for financing their Post-war Development Schemes and Grow More Food Schemes. The allotment for grants made by the Government of India was mainly with reference to the funds expected to be available with them. (The Development Schemes included also specific Rural Reconstruction Schemes and Government Khadi Schemes.)

From 1950-51, the Government of India discontinued the grants for Post-war Development Schemes. However, they have continued to give grants for approved Intensive Cultivation

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Schemes, on the basis of a 50 per cent share in the expenditure actually incurred. The figures for the six years 1947-48 to 1952-53 are as under :—

(In lakhs of rupees).						
Amount sanctioned by the Government of India.			Amount actually utilised.			that Balance lapsed.
Develop-ment Schemes.	Grow More Food Schemes.	Total.	Develop-ment Schemes.	Grow More Food Schemes.	Total.	
1947-48 ..	Block grant	625.00	229.41	40.38	239.79	355.21
1948-49 ..	Do.	325.00	186.91	43.03	229.94	95.08
1949-50 ..	250.00 150.00	400.00	250.00 (a)	194.00	250.00	150.00
						600.27
1950-51 ..	173.99	173.99	.. (b)	20.28	20.28	153.71
1951-52 ..	127.69	127.69	.. (c)	97.72	97.72	(d) ..
1952-53 ..	52.19	52.19	..	20.21	30.21	(d) ..

Explanatory remarks.—(a) The Government of India originally fixed the maximum grant for Grow More Food Schemes for 1949-50 at Rs. 150 lakhs. Subsequently, they imposed a new condition that the subsidy cost of intensive cultivation schemes should first be met from the Procurement Bonus that was given by them. Under the revised orders, only the excess of the total subsidy cost on Intensive Cultivation Schemes, if any, over and above the bonus fund can be met from the separate Grow More Food grant. In 1949-50 there was a large balance in the bonus fund. Consequently, the subsidy cost of Rs. 194 lakhs incurred under Grow More Food Schemes had to be counted against the bonus fund only and the grant was not utilized.

(b) The amount represents the subsidy cost which was in excess of the accumulations in the bonus fund.

(c) Subsidy cost met from the accumulations in the bonus fund.

(d) Represents amounts so far adjusted by the Accountant-General, Madras, based on reconciliation of accounts. Further claims are pending adjustment.

B. Grants for the welfare of schedule tribes.—Since 1951-52, the Government of India are giving grants to meet in part the cost of Special Development Schemes undertaken for the welfare of the scheduled tribes and for the administration of scheduled areas. The amounts realised in 1951-52 and 1952-53 on this account were Rs. 4.00 lakhs and Rs. 8.61 lakhs respectively.

C. Grants-in-aid for Community Projects.—In the Revised Estimate for 1952-53, this Government took credit for a cash grant-in-aid of Rs. 28.82 lakhs from the Government of India for Community Projects. The amount actually adjusted in the accounts has not yet been reported by the Accountant-General.

D. Grants for famine relief measures.—The Madras Government have been asking the Government of India for a grant of Rs. 10 crores for meeting the abnormal expenditure incurred on famine relief measures in 1951-52 and 1952-53. The Government of India have so far agreed to give only a half grant for gratuitous relief, namely, the running of gruel centres in the famine-stricken areas, subject to a maximum of Rs. 48 lakhs.

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(On the basis of the actual expenditure incurred to end of March 1953, the half grant actually sanctioned for this purpose was Rs. 47 lakhs.) As already indicated, the Government of India gave also a loan of Rs. 2 crores in 1952-53 towards the expenditure on relief works and a ways and means advance of Rs. 17 crores on 31st March 1953 in order to clear the overdraft with the Reserve Bank of India, part of which was due to the holding of large stocks of food grains and fertilizers on this Government's account.

E. Grants for Cottage Industries—

Name of the scheme and date of application for grant.	Estimated expenditure.	Amount of grant asked for.	Amount sanctioned and the date of sanction.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
20th August 1951.				
1 Establishment of Cottage Industries—Research Institute.	1,22,000	58,000 plus 3,000 (additional grant).	58,000 29th January 1952.	Regarding the additional grant of Rs. 3,000, the position is to be reviewed after the grant already made is spent.
	61,142	30,751	Nil.	Reply still awaited from the Government of India.
2 Village Industries Development Schemes.	7,72,032	50 per cent.	Nil.	Not sanctioned by the Government of India. No reasons were given for not sanctioning the grant.
3 Sri M. Visweswarayya's Industrialization scheme.	1,11,006	50 per cent.	Nil.	
4 Scheme for the development of woollen textile industry in Rayalaseema.	2,15,143	50 per cent.	Nil.	
5 Scheme for the development of marketing of cottage industries products by reviving sales emporia.	12,920	50 per cent.	Nil.	
6 Scheme for training of village oil pressers and village carpenters in the use of Wardha ghani.	9,400	50 per cent.	Nil.	
7 Constitution of Regional Advisory Boards for development of certain selected industries.	1,500	50 per cent.	Nil.	The Government of India's grant is limited to half the actual expenditure incurred by the State Government.
8 Survey of cottage industries (15th November 1951).	97,200	48,600	48,600	
	Subsequently revised as Rs. 87,060.			

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Name of the scheme and date of application for grant.	Estimated expenditure.	Amount of grant asked for.	Amount sanctioned and the date of sanction.	Remarks.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	
20th August 1951—cont.				
9 Establishment of a State Trading Corporation for the match industry, for purchase and procurement and distribution of raw materials (20th October 1952).	3,00,000	1,53,000	Not sanctioned.	The Government of India considered it not advisable to associate themselves with a trading corporation and they stated that they would consider any other scheme this Government might formulate for the match industry.
10 Offering prizes to inventors of labour saving and time saving—appliances in cottage industries (20th October 1952).	35,000	22,500	Do.	Negated by the Government of India as experiments have already been carried on by different institutions and good many improved appliances already exist.

All the above schemes, excepting items 4, 9 and 10 have been sanctioned by this Government.

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 836 asked by Sri K. Krishnamurthi Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st July 1953, page 785 supra.]

Statement showing the officers empowered under section 55 of the Madras Forest Act, 1882, to compound forest offences.

Class of officers empowered to compound offences.	Remarks.
(1) All District Forest Officers and Subordinates of District Forest Officers having the rank of Deputy or Assistant Conservators.	In respect of cases arising in their district.
(2) Conservators of Forests.	
(3) Tahsildars, Independent Deputy Tahsildars, Dependant Deputy Tahsildars, Forest Panchayat or Deputy Tahsildars.	In forest offence cases arising in connexion with unreserved lands and in connexion with lands handed over to forest panchayats for management where the value of the property involved does not exceed Rs. 50.
(4) Collectors of districts.	Within their respective jurisdictions and in cases arising in connexion with unreserved lands handed over to forest panchayats for management.

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Class of officers empowered to compound offences.	Remarks.
(5) Forest panchayat rangers in the districts of Nellore, Bellary and South Arcot.	In all forest offence cases arising in connexion with lands handed over to the forest panchayats for management where the value of the property involved does not exceed Rs. 50.
(6) All managers appointed under section 6 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, for the management of estates, notified under the said Act.	Within their respective jurisdictions in all cases arising in connexion with lands under their management under the said Act.
(7) All officers of the rank of Tahsildars, Deputy Tahsildars and Forest Rangers, working under the Managers appointed under section 6 (1) of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.	In their respective jurisdictions in all cases arising in connexion with lands under their management under the said Act, where the value of the property involved does not exceed Rs. 50.

APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 829 asked by Sri B. Krishnamurthi Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 21st July 1953, page 787 supra.]

(a) Yes.

(b) The names of the road works proposed under the Five-year Plan are as follows:—

(i) Formation of new roads.

- 1 Nanjampeta to Cherukuvaripalli (M. 4).
- 2 Road from 25/2 of Punganur-Pulicherla road to Timminayanipalli (M. 3/4).
- 3 Karasanepalli road via Sattumdoddi (M. 3/6).
- 4 Gundugallu road (M. 2/1).
- 5 Diguvalpalle road (M. 4/3).
- 6 Chokkandlapalle road (M. 3).
- 7 Valigatla road (M. 2/4).
- 8 Kottakotta-Durgasamudram road (M. 5/2).
- 9 Turlapalle road via Kolatturu (M. 3/2).
- 10 Vanamaladinne road (M. 4/4).
- 11 Nariganipalli road (M. 2/4).
- 12 Mittachinthavaripalle road (M. 5/4).

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(ii) *Improvement to existing roads.*

1 Providing dustless surface in M. 139/4 of Punganur village limit and in M. 147/4-5 of Idigipalle village limits of Chittoor-Anantapur road.

2 Construction of bridges, culverts and causeways between Somala and Chittoor-Kurnool trunk road junction via Kalikiri at M. 6/8.

3 Undervented road dam in M. 9/4 of Punganur-Mysore Frontier road.

4 Undervented road dam in M. 11/1 of Punganur-Mysore Frontier road.

5 Undervented road dam in M. 4/8 of Punganur-Mysore Frontier road.

6 Bridge at M. 4/6 of Punganur-Sudam-Pulicherla road.

7 Metalling Madanapalle-Chambakur-Ramasamudram road (M. 5).

8 Metalling Kallupalle-Chowdepalle road (M. 7/6).

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Wednesday, 22nd July 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.

Opening of a first-grade college for women at Cannanore.

* 790 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have received the copies of two resolutions adopted by the Kerala Mahila Samajam, Cannanore, on 9th December 1952 requesting the Government to open a first-grade college for women at Cannanore; and if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes. In view of the opening of an aided Second-grade Arts College at Kozhikode, by the management of the Providence High School, Kozhikode, and in view of the difficult financial position of the State, the proposal was deferred. The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to Question No. 275 on 4th December 1952.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that so many girl students are compelled to stop their studies for want of a college in Cannanore and suburbs and in view of the fact that it is very difficult to get admission in the Colleges and in view of the fact that the Municipal High School Parents' Association has promised to collect one lakh of rupees for the purpose of starting a College in Cannanore, will the Government be pleased to reconsider this question? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Parents' Association, Cannanore, had made an offer and wanted a college to be started before the present Second-grade Arts College was started by the management of the Providence High School. In view of the starting of this college, the question of starting a Government College has been deferred and girls are also admitted in the boys' colleges. But as the hon. Members know there is an overall increase in the demand for colleges, and the question will be taken up for consideration when the financial position improves.”

DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Since there are very few First-grade Colleges in Malabar, is it not in the public interest that the Mahilas are not selfish enough to ask for the starting of a College for themselves? ”

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I agree with the hon. Member but the financial conditions do not permit the starting of a College just now."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" In answering the question, the Hon. Minister said that there is a girls' college at Kozhikode and in view of that, the opening of a new college at Cannanore is not possible. Is it not a fact that Kozhikode is in South Malabar and Cannanore is in North Malabar, more than 100 miles away, and it will not be possible for the girls of North Malabar to utilize the concession given in Kozhikode? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am not convinced that Malabar is educationally backward either in the elementary education stage or in the collegiate stage. There are six colleges in one district of Malabar and it would be difficult to open more."

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" Malabar being a separate cultural national entity, will the Government consider the question of opening a college very soon? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have stated, Sir, that with the improvement of the financial position, this proposal will be taken up."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" In my question I did not say that Malabar is educationally backward. As far as education is concerned, Kozhikode is in South Malabar and in view of the fact that thousands of girls have completed their education and are not able to get collegiate education, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to reconsider this question? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have conceded that there is increasing demand for colleges both for boys and girls so far as Malabar is concerned."

Roads for Harijans in Wandiwash.

* 794 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether any roads have been formed for Harijans since 1950 in Wandiwash?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Lands for the formation of a road from the cheri to the main village of Kilvillivalam, Wandiwash taluk, have been acquired during the year 1951. Instructions have been issued to the Collector of North Arcot to take up the work during the current year as early as possible."

SRI D. DASARATHAN :—" In view of the fact that the Harijan Welfare Department finds it very difficult for want of finance to provide the cheris with roads and other facilities, will the Government be pleased either to increase the Harijan Welfare Fund or instruct the other Departments to take interest for providing the cheri people with roads and other facilities? "

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Because there was not sufficient money in the Harijan Welfare Fund, it was thought that we could get this done from the Famine Fund."

Agricultural implements and electrical goods stored in Andhra areas.

* 843-A Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that stores including agricultural implements and electrical goods were moved during the last two months from areas in Andhra to areas in residuary Madras, if so, what is the total value of such goods moved; and for what purposes they were moved?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative; the other parts of the question therefore do not arise. Instructions have been issued to Heads of Departments that there should be no room given even for suspicion of this kind. They have been requested to give their personal attention to this matter and to see that subordinate officers do not order any movements of valuable machinery or stores which are not necessary in the course of ordinary maintenance or for sanctioned works or schemes. Heads of Departments have also been told that they should not order any movements of machinery or stores on any substantial scale without the previous approval of the Government. We have got reports, Sir, to show that no transport of machinery or stores from the residuary Madras area to the Andhra area or *vice versa* has been made in the Electricity Department. The position of the Food and Agricultural Department is also the same."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. the Chief Minister looked into the press reports in which it is categorically stated that lorries of the Civil Supplies Department were transferred very recently from the Vijayavada unit to the Madras unit? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I will make a statement with regard to that when the concerned adjournment motion comes up before the House."

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" Is it not a fact that electrical goods from Pakala in Chittoor district have been transferred to the residuary State very recently? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" As far as I could get information and give information, I have done it already, Sir. If any particular instances are brought to my notice, I shall make an enquiry."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Has the division of the mov-¹³⁻⁴⁰ables between the two States already commenced? a.m."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir. The point is that they think that we are stealing."

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SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ Do the Government deny that three tractors were carried from Vijayavada to Madras recently? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I have already stated that merely making an allegation is of no use. I would like to have definite information about the allegations or suspicions and then I will make enquiries.”

Purchase of Comer Chassis.

* 843-B Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have placed orders through the South India Automotive Corporation, Limited, to buy Comer Chassis; and

(b) if so, for how many and at what cost?

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

“ (b) Orders were placed for the supply of 35 chassis at a cost not exceeding Rs. 25,379 per chassis for delivery at Madras. As a result of the Government of India's decision to reduce import duty on motor vehicles, the suppliers have subsequently agreed to allow a reduction of Rs. 2,340 in the price of each chassis imported after the reduction in import duty.”

* SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ Who are the directors of this concern? ”

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

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Has this South India Automotive Corporation ever been dealing in the sale of chassis and may I know if Mr. Muthiah Chettiar, Raja of Chettinad, has anything to do with this company? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I think the question becomes personal.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I will answer the first part of the question. This company is dealing in the Buick group of vehicles—Comer, Hillman and other products of the Buick group.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ With regard to the remark which has just been made by the Hon. Speaker, I think a Member is entitled to know whether any sitting Member of this House has got any connexion with any particular firm with which the Government have dealings. I do not think it can be classed merely as a personal question. I would like to say that the Hon. Minister might answer the question.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I am not aware of any such connexion. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I will make enquiries and answer.”

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Allopathic hospital and maternity centre at Irikkoor firka, North Malabar.

* 844 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to open an Allopathic hospital and maternity centre in Irikkoor firka, North Malabar;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation to restart the hospital at Irikkoor bazaar where there are hospital buildings belonging to the Government; and

(c) whether the Government have any proposal to convert the Local Fund Dispensary at the Headquarters of the Taliparamba sub-taluk into a Government hospital?

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

“ (b) The rural dispensary of Modern Medicine at Irikkoor was kept closed for want of a Medical Practitioner of Modern Medicine. In August last the inhabitants of Blathur Desam sent in a petition to the Malabar District Board to restart the dispensary at the place. As the practitioner of Modern Medicine was not available, a dispensary of Indigenous Medicine was opened at Irikkoor and it is now functioning in the buildings belonging to Malabar District Board.

“ (c) The answer is in the negative.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Why is it that modern medical practitioners are not available? Were any advertisements made in the local press? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Practitioners of modern medicine are unwilling to go and settle in rural areas and take charge of rural dispensaries for several reasons. The subsidy given to them is not sufficiently attractive, the amenities available are not sufficient and their income from private practice is very small.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ Have the Government any proposal to open a few naturopathy hospitals in rural areas as they are cheap and effective? If there is no such proposal, will the Government give at least some grant to naturopathy private practitioners? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ No separate dispensary is necessary for naturopathy. Nature cures most of the diseases.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Irikkoor firka is in the remotest interior with no transport facilities and medical centres. Instances have been brought to the notice of the Government during the last two budget sessions in which pregnant women who were carried from Irikkoor to Cannanore for delivery died on the way. Since Irikkoor is a place with more than half a lakh of

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people and there are no transport facilities, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to order the opening of a maternity centre and an allopathic medical centre there?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :— "It is the business of the District Board to open maternity centres. The Government give maintenance grants and building grants."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :— "Is it a fact that the Government have neglected to open hospitals and dispensaries in the interior parts of the Malabar district? In so many villages with a population of 50,000 and 60,000 there is not even a single dispensary. Will the Government be pleased to convert the Taliparamba Local Fund Dispensary into a Government Hospital?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :— "All the Taluk Headquarters Hospitals in Malabar have been provincialized. It is not so in the case of many other districts where there are still a number of Taluk Headquarters Hospitals remaining to be provincialized."

Number of murder cases in South Kanara in 1951-52.

* 845 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of murder cases reported in the year 1951-52 in the district of South Kanara;

(b) how many of them have been given up as undetected;

(c) how many have been charge-sheeted; and

(d) how many of them ended in acquittal and how many ended in conviction?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :— "(a) Twenty-six cases of murder were reported to the police during 1951-52 in the South Kanara district.

"(b) Four cases were referred as undetected.

"(c) Nineteen cases were charged by the police.

"(d) Seven cases ended in conviction and 12 ended in acquittal."

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :— "May I know how many deaths have been reported by the police as deaths due to accident or disease?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :— "I do not have the figures here. A separate question may be put."

Repairs to the Maniyara bridge in Payyannur firka, North Malabar.

* 846 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 Maniyara bridge in Koramamsam in Payyannur firka, North Malabar, is completely broken down and damaged; and if so, since how long it is lying in the damaged state; and

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(b) whether the Government have taken any steps hitherto either to repair the bridge or to build a new bridge?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :— "(a) The bridge has not completely broken down but is in a bad and dangerous condition. It is in that condition for about two years.

"(b) The bridge work could not be taken up now for want of funds."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :— "I visited the place and saw the bridge myself. The bridge is completely damaged. But the Hon. Minister says that it is not completely damaged. In view of the fact that so many students have to go to the other side of the bridge to attend the school and also because there is a ration shop on the other side to which the people have to go after crossing the bridge, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to enquire into the matter and expedite the construction of the bridge? I want a direct answer from the Hon. Minister."

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :— "This is a report from the Engineering Department. When the bridge was inspected, perhaps it was not completely broken down. The bridge is within the jurisdiction of the Payyannur major panchayat. If proposals are made by the panchayat, the Government will give necessary help for constructing the bridge."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :— "The Hon. Minister told us, Sir, 8-50 a.m. that the bridge had been in that damaged condition for the past two years. Does the Hon. Minister believe that it will be included at least in the Five-year Plan so that repairs to the bridge might be carried out?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :— "The proposals must come either from the panchayat board or the district board, and the Government will then give the necessary help. Many bridges and roads are like this in our country."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :— "Does this bridge fall within the jurisdiction of any panchayat, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :— "I have already answered it."

Educational facilities to the children of village officers.

* 847 Q.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government have not extended the educational facilities that have been extended to the Non-Gazetted Officers' children to the children of village officers and servants; and

(b) under what category the Government classify the village officers and servants, i.e., as Non-Gazetted Officers or as any other class of servants of the Government?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) On account of financial stringency, Sir.

“(b) They are classified as part-time Government servants.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTIAH :—“Will the Government, Sir, consider the question of extending the same educational facilities to the servants of the co-operative institutions?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“The suggestion will be considered. But they are not Government servants, I believe.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“Sir, are these village officers who are classified as part-time Government servants free to contest elections?”

(No answer.)

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“Sir, the village officers are paid very poor salaries. Will the Government think of giving their children a concession in the matter of school fees at least in the near future?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“I have already said that it is only on account of financial stringency, we are not able to extend the concession to village officers.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“Sir, having extended educational facilities to various classes of public servants who are much better placed in life than these village officers, would the Government seriously think of giving the concession to these poor village officers?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“I have already answered it.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“May I know, Sir, whether they are Government servants?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“I have already answered it.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“Sir, in view of the fact that they are treated as part-time Government servants, will the Government at least give them part concession?” (Laughter.)

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—“May I know whether the Government would recognize the succession principle in the case of these village officers, and whether the Government would give them fee concessions by some other method?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“No doubt, Sir, free education has got to be given to children up to 14 years of age according to the Constitution. But financial conditions prevent the Government from applying this principle.”

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SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“Sir, have the Government estimated the amount of loss that would be incurred by them if the concession is to be extended to the children of village officers also?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“I have not got the figures here.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“Sir, is not the Hon. Minister aware that the village accountants are classified as Government servants though not the headmen and the peons?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“They have been defined as part-time Government servants.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“విద్యార్థులకు మొత్తం అన్నింటికీ ప్రభుత్వానికి financial stringency అనే సాకు ప్రజలమీద వేస్తూవున్నట్లయితే, దేశములో ఉన్న వారందరికీని విద్య ఎట్లా వస్తుందంటే?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ఇది ప్రభుత్వానికి, ప్రజలకు సంబంధించిన అంశ విషయం.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Sir, in view of the fact that there is only one village officer per village and the number of villages is also not much, the financial commitment may not be a big drain upon our total expenditure to be incurred from the education budget. So, I would request the Government of Madras to reconsider their decision. Will the Government be pleased to reconsider their decision to grant educational concessions to the children of these village officers also?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“When financial conditions improve, it will be time to reconsider this question along with similar questions.”

Compensation for taking over temple tanks for fish culture.

* 848 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have taken up some temple tanks for fish culture; and

(b) if so how many and whether the Government are paying any compensation to the temple authorities?

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

“(b) Twelve temple tanks have been taken over by the Fisheries Department. Compensation is being paid to the temple authorities in respect of all the tanks except six. In these excepted cases, the temple authorities preferred to hand them over without payment of compensation.”

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—“Is fish considered a vegetable (laughter) or a non-vegetable?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Take it as a vegetable.”

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Royalaseema students in Medical Colleges.

* 849 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Royalaseema students selected for Medical Colleges for 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53; and

(b) what is the percentage of such selection to the total number of candidates selected for this course?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) 37, 36 and 39 candidates from the Royalaseema area were admitted to the Medical Colleges in the State during the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53, respectively.

“(b) The percentage of the seats obtained by them to the total number of admissions during the above years is 12.3, 11.9 and 12.3, respectively.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH:—“Sir, will the Government accept the recommendation of Mr. Justice Wanchoo regarding the admission of Andhra students in the Medical Colleges of Madras State?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“It is a matter for consideration.”

Reversion of officers in the Police department.

* 850 Q.—SRI T. GANAPATHY (on behalf of Sri K. T. Kosalam): Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that about 30 Deputy Superintendents of Police, 30 Inspectors and 30 Sub-Inspectors of Police have been reverted recently; and

(b) if so, what are the reasons?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) & (b) There has been no large scale reversion of Deputy Superintendents of Police in recent months. Eight Deputy Superintendents of Police, 27 Inspectors and 72 Sub-Inspectors have reverted after 1st October 1952 for want of vacancies due to abolition of temporary posts and return of senior officers who were till recently on deputation to Hyderabad and the Government of India.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—“Would the Government be able to tell this House how many Sub-Inspectors there are who, after having put in a service of five years as Sub-Inspectors, have been reverted?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“This question has been repeated ever so many times and answers have been given.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“What is the number language-war?”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“On 1st October 1953, we will know it.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“Sir, until the reinstatement of these officers to the posts held by them, will the Government stop direct recruitment of officers?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I cannot give a general assurance like this. The situation in each case will be considered as it arises.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“Sir, I am sorry on 1st October, the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam cannot reply to me. I ask him to reply now. How many people were reverted in the categories of Deputy Superintendents of Police, Inspectors of Police, and Sub-Inspectors of Police, language-war?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I am sure the hon. Member will be more pleased to hear the answer from some other Minister in his own language.” (Laughter.)

Exemption to untrained teachers.

* 851 Q.—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have laid down any rules for exempting untrained teachers working in Elementary and Higher Elementary Schools of the State from undergoing training; and if so, what those rules are; and

(b) whether it is a fact that those untrained teachers have to apply to Educational authorities every year for exemption?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) Under the rules relating to the grant of recognition to elementary schools untrained teachers are exempted from the training qualification till qualified teachers become available. In the case of unqualified teachers who are too old to undergo the training exemption is granted on a permanent basis. In the case of temporary exemptions fresh applications should be made.”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY:—“Will the Government consider the desirability of exempting all those teachers who have put in at least ten years of service, from undergoing training?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Opportunity is given to such people as are young to undergo training. If they are old, they are exempted permanently.”

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—“May I know the number of trained and untrained teachers in the elementary schools of the State?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I require notice, Sir.”

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SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR :—" May I know who are all considered to be too old to undergo training? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Those who are above 40 years of age, according to common sense. There is no time-limit. Each case is considered separately."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" In view of the paucity of trained hands, will the Government be pleased to open more training schools? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is being done, Sir."

Number of Communist convicts in jails.

* 852 Q.—SRI C. KANDASAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state how many Communist convicts are still undergoing imprisonment in the various jails of the State?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" In March 1953, 107 prisoners convicted under the ordinary penal law, viz., the Indian Penal Code, who were reported to be members of the Communist Party, were undergoing imprisonment in the several jails in this State. I may add that after the preparation of this answer, some more were released, and the number as on 18th July 1953 is 73."

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—" May I know how many convicts there are from Tamil districts? "

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

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Some time ago the Government promised to repatriate all these prisoners to their respective linguistic areas. That they have done. But they also promised to repatriate the prisoners from Salem Jail to their respective districts like Madurai, Coimbatore and Tiruchirappalli. How far have they progressed in that direction? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" As far as practicable, it has been done."

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—" On a previous occasion, the Hon. the Chief Minister promised to review the cases of the convicts and see that some of them were released. Has he done so? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" As I submitted, he has done so. That is why the number has been reduced to 73."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" My hon. Friend Sri Kalyanasundaram was saying that as per the assurance given by the Hon. the Chief Minister on the floor of the House that the prisoners would be repatriated to their respective regions, the

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repatriation took place. But is it a fact that after repatriation, some of the prisoners were sent back to jails other than in their own districts? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That arose out of certain action taken by the prisoners and the necessary consequences to look after them properly."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" In an interview at Tanjore, the Hon. the Chief Minister promised to me that he would consider the question of releasing the convicts at Tanjore."

MR. SPEAKER :—" How does it arise out of this question? "

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" They are also prisoners like Communist prisoners."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have no objection if the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer."

(There was no answer.)

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" The Hon. the Chief Minister was comparing October 1st with August 15. In view of this most auspicious occasion, will the Government see to it that all political prisoners are released and cases against them are withdrawn? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" General amnesty in relation to 15th of August cannot exactly be made a parallel to October 1st. When really we reach October 1st and when the Andhra State Bill is passed, the new Government will certainly take steps."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Will not October 1st pass out of the hands of the present Chief Minister? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That is exactly my difficulty, Sir."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" In view of the importance of October 1st, will the Hon. the Chief Minister review the cases of at least those prisoners who were connected with the Andhra State agitation? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" A separate question on this subject is on the agenda."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is a short notice question to-day which I will be answering."

Number of wells constructed in Tiruvallur taluk.

* 853 Q.—SRI M. DHANMALINGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of wells constructed in the selected areas of Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, in 1952; and

(b) of these how many were constructed in cheris; and how many in the villages?

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THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“(a) 10 wells.

“(b) Near the Harijan quarters the number is 5, and near the caste Hindu quarters 5.”

SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—“In view of the fact that the Harijans will have to pay contribution if the construction of wells is taken up under the Rural Welfare Scheme, will the Government consider the desirability of issuing a specific instruction to the Collectors to sanction the construction of drinking water wells under the Rural Water-supply Scheme?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“I am speaking on behalf of the Rural Welfare Department. On behalf of this department, instructions have already been given that facilities should be given to Harijan quarters. As a matter of fact, instructions have been given to the effect that in regard to drinking water wells, care should be taken to see that separate wells for Harijans and other communities are not constructed as they are likely to perpetuate the caste distinction and that ordinarily no new well should be dug within a distance of one furlong from an existing public well, unless there be any compelling reasons such as shortness in supply in the existing wells and that in any case nothing should be done which would tend to accentuate caste distinctions. As far as possible, the needs of the Harijans are met in this respect.”

Sri Soundareswaraswamy temple at Kamarasavalli.

* 854 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any complaint, dated 10th February 1953, from the villagers of Kamarasavalli regarding the mismanagement of Sri Soundareswaraswami temple at Kamarasavalli; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Construction of a road connecting the Payyanloor-Pulingom road with Coorg.

* 855 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government to construct a road connecting the Payyanloor-Pulingom road in North Malabar with Coorg?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“There is no such proposal.”

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“Are the Government aware that it will be a very important road which shortens the distance from Malabar to Coorg and that it would create better facilities for commercial crops grown in that area? Will the Government be, therefore, pleased to include this road also in the new scheme?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“A road of fifteen miles in length has to be formed in Coorg area and the Coorg Government have pleaded inability to construct that road. A bridge also will be necessary on the river which runs between Coorg and Madras.”

Representations from the members of the Kudumbi community.

* 856 Q.—SRI C. H. KANARAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum signed by more than 40 members of the Kudumbi community to include them in the backward community list and give them educational facilities given to backward communities; and

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

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The question of inclusion of the Kudumbi community in the list of backward classes will be considered after the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission are known.”

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“Did the Government take any step in this matter? Did the Government recommend the inclusion of this community in the list of backward communities?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“When the Commission receives the views of the Government, this will also be communicated, but the decision will be arrived at after getting the decision of the Commission.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“Sir, what is the policy or principle involved in declaring a particular community a backward community?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“The list of the backward communities was added to from time to time. But now, in view of the appointment of the Backward Classes Commission by the President, we have to wait till the Commission goes into the whole question.”

Representations from the members of the Kudumbi community, Tellicherry.

* 857 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government received a memorandum recently from the Kudumbi community of Tellicherry requesting the Government to include them among the backward scheduled castes; and if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The hon. Member is referred to the answer to question No. 856 on the same subject.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ What are the criteria adopted by the Government in deciding that a particular community should be included in the list of backward communities? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Backwardness involves educational backwardness and backwardness in other respects also.”

9-10
a.m

Cloth purchased for the Police department.

* 858 Q.—SRI G. SATYANARAYANA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of yards of cloth purchased by the Government for the Police department during the year 1951-52; and

(b) out of that how many yards were mill cloth, how many yards of cloth were imported from foreign countries and what was the cost in rupees?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) 381,076-1/8 yards of cloth were purchased for the Police Department during 1951-52.

“ (b) The whole of the quantity is mill cloth and no cloth was imported from foreign countries.”

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA :—“ మౌలికము చెప్పిన సమాధానం ఏమిటా ఉంచుకుని ముందునుంచి ప్రభుత్వానికి కావలసిన బట్ట, చేనేత పాకి, క్రామిక స్థానానికి పంపడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేస్తారా? ”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ This is what the hon. Member wants to know. In future, will the Government take care to get cloth from the handloom weavers in order to provide employment for them? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ This relates to 1951-52 and not for the present year. With regard to the present requirements, the hon. Members are aware that we are trying to find out the suitability of a new pattern of cloth woven from hand-spun yarn and mill-spun yarn put together. This will be utilised in the Police department if it is found suitable according to the physical duties which the various officials have got to do.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of supplying the police officials with khaki made of khaddar? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ That is exactly what I said, viz., that a new pattern of cloth made by a mixture of hand-spun yarn and mill-spun yarn is being evolved. If it is found suitable, it will be given to the Police department also.”

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Permits to ply buses from Cannanore to Taliparamba.

* 859 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the refusal of the Regional Transport Authority, Kozhikode, to grant the applications to issue permits to ply buses from Cannanore to Taliparamba direct; and

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

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

“ (b) Does not arise.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Are the Government aware that a lot of inconvenience is caused to the passengers on either side of the Baliapatam bridge and the distance is about 6 to 7 furlongs, and if so, will the Government be pleased to consider the question of giving permission to ply buses from Cannanore to Taliparamba direct? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, proposals for extension of existing routes of certain buses of Malabar Roadway Service and Jaya Sree Transport, now terminating at Cannanore, from Cannanore to Taliparamba and for extension of the route of the buses at present plying between Taliparamba and Pappinisseri, from Pappinisseri to Cannanore were referred to the Road Transport Officer by the C.R.T. Board to whom reports were submitted by the R.T.O., Kozhikode. Since, however, the power to vary the conditions of permits of stage carriages has since been delegated to the R.T.Os. and since the files regarding the proposals mentioned above were transferred to the R.T.O., Malabar, action has to be taken by the R.T.O., Malabar, afresh, such as publishing a notification, calling for representations from other operators, etc.

“ So far as opening of a new route from Cannanore to Taliparamba is concerned no representation has been received. One Sri Kasthuri Kunhappa of Chirakkal has proposed the introduction of a new route between Tellicherry and Taliparamba via Cannanore. The proposal will be considered by the R.T.A., Malabar. Sri Abdurhaman Abdulla Sait has proposed the introduction of new services between Cannanore and Payangadi which is a new route over the Baliapatam bridge. The proposal was considered by the R.T.A. but the subject was adjourned by R.T.A. till the proposals for extension of existing services over the Baliapatam bridge are disposed of. The necessity for introducing new or additional services from Taliparamba to Cannanore will be examined after the proposals for extension of the existing services now terminating at either side of Baliapatam bridge have been disposed of.”

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SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Is it a fact that the Malabar Regional Transport Authority did not recommend fresh permits in order to help monopoly bus-owners who have already got a number of buses in particular areas? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I do not think that is the policy of the Government. During the discussion on the Surcharge Bill, Member after Member got up and said that new permits should not be issued and that the old permits must continue to be in force as otherwise the already meagre profits that they were getting will dwindle.”

Construction of a bridge over the Kunderu, Guntur district.

* 860 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a request from the District Board, Guntur, to construct a bridge over the Kunderu passing between Ipurupalem and Thotavaripalem; and

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

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) Yes.
“ (b) The matter has been referred to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation)-I for report and his reply is awaited.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTIAH :—“ In view of the fact that the people of the villages are experiencing considerable difficulty in crossing this river, will the Hon. Minister for Public Works look into the matter and do something? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ That is why it has been sent to the Chief Engineer for report.”

Grant of subsistence loans to tailors, etc., in Rayalaseema.

* 861 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) on what grounds tailors, barbers, proprietors of small shaving saloons and masons are excluded from the definition of artisans in the matter of granting subsistence loans in Rayalaseema; and

(b) whether the Government propose to reconsider the question?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ (a) No subsistence loans are granted by the Government to any village artisan in the famine-stricken areas. If ‘ Subsistence loans ’ refer to the loans granted under the Madras Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1948, on personal security to village artisans in the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema, it is true that tailors, barbers, proprietors of small shaving saloons and masons have been excluded from the scope of the grant of loans as they are not eligible for

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the loans. These professional classes are not engaged in the pursuit of any cottage industry. They are not ‘ artisans ’ in the real sense of the term, as they are not engaged in the production of any goods but only render manual or professional service.

“ (b) No.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ Sir, a number of applications from Chittoor and other districts in Rayalaseema have been submitted for the subsistence loans and the cottage industries loans and none of the applicants have been paid. Will the Government please expedite the sanction of these loans? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ I am afraid the hon. Member is confusing cottage industries loan with subsistence loan. Under the Madras Cottage Industries Loans and Subsidy Rules, 1948, the Director of Industries and Commerce is empowered to grant loans up to Rs. 500 on collateral security to persons who want either to start new cottage industries or to develop an existing cottage industrial unit. Naturally, the Director of Industries has to examine the worth of those who offer collateral security and take a decision on the grant of loan. However, in the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema to enable the famine-affected artisans, it has been provided as a special case to grant loans up to Rs. 100 only to the artisans on personal security to enable them to eke out a living.”

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHY RAJU :—“ What is the basis on which collateral security is accepted by the Director of Industries? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ I have already explained the basis. The persons must be starting new industries or must be developing the existing cottage industrial unit. In such cases only, collateral security is required from the person who wants the loan.”

SRI B. SANKARIAH :—“ కరువు ప్రదేశంలో ఉండేటటువంటి వీధులకు ఈ కరువునందు రక్షించడానికి గదా ఈ సహాయం చేసేది. అటువంటప్పుడు ఈ వైద్యుల tailors మొదలైన వారికి అప్పులిచ్చుటకు ప్రభుత్వం అలోచిస్తుందా? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ వీధులకు చేసే సహాయం అంటే, ఉండు చిన్న పరిశ్రమలు, గృహపరిశ్రమలకు మూలమే ఈ department పనిచేస్తుంది. వారికి కొన్ని ప్రత్యేక నిబంధనలు నియమా వళి ఉన్నవి. దాని కొరకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ అప్పు విచ్చాటు చేస్తున్నారు.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ ఈ artisans కి అప్పు యివ్వడానికి ఏర్పాదన్నారు. మరో విధంగా వారికి అప్పులిచ్చుటకుకాని, ప్రభుత్వముగాని మార్గం చూపిస్తారా? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ అందుకే ఈ మార్గం చూపిస్తున్నాం.”

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SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Was the qualification the only guiding principle in recruiting these District Munsifs or do their practice and experience they have acquired in the profession also guide the selecting authorities and form part of the qualification? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ All those form part of the qualifications.”

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“ In view of the fact that some of the District Munsifs are found dosing during the time of argument, will the Government take care to see that Munsifs are appointed after careful medical examination? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The dosing is the result of the quality of the arguments.” (Laughter.)

SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM :—“ தகுந்த qualification உள்ளவர்கள் ஹரிஜனங்களில் யாரும் இல்லாவிட்டால், ஹரிஜன கிருஷ்ணவர்களுக்கு ஏன் அந்த உத்தியோகங்களைக் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது என்று, கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்வார்களா? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Recognition of the primary Harijan backwardness even in a converted Christian is to a large extent done in the matter of educational concessions but not in such matters.”

Reports regarding forest offences.

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

(a) whether there are any executive instructions issued to rangers and forest guards that they should as and when a forest crime is committed report invariably to a Magistrate; or whether it is left to the said forest authorities to report or desist from reporting to the Magistrates occurrences of forest crimes or breaches of forest rules; and

(b) whether any interval is fixed by the Government between the time of occurrence of a forest crime or breach of forest rules and the time of reporting of the same to the Magistrate; and if so, what is the period so fixed and allowed?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ (a) The general instructions issued for the guidance of the Forest Subordinates in the prosecution of forest offences, do not require that when a forest offence is committed, it should invariably be reported to the Magistrate. The District Forest Officer is empowered to decide whether the case should be prosecuted or compounded or withdrawn. If the District Forest Officer's orders are to prosecute the case is reported to a Magistrate. Also when the District Forest Officer's orders are to compound and the offenders fail to pay the compounding fee within 30 days of the date of receipt of the notices demanding the compounding fee, the case is reported to a Magistrate.

“(b) No, Sir.”

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SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Is there any time limit fixed, after the date of the occurrence of the offence, for the report of the occurrence of the offence to the District Forest Officer concerned who is to decide the course in the matter? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ No, Sir, he takes action immediately.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ Are the Government aware that one forest guard and one watcher cannot protect the forest properly and will the Government increase the staff by one more watcher for every beat? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ It all depends upon the intensity of the forest areas.”

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR :—“ Are the Government aware of the fact that these forest crimes have increased after the abolition of the forest panchayats? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Forest offences are detected more efficiently. That is why it looks as though there are more offences.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—“ May I know how many forest officers have been suspended for corruption during the last three years? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The hon. Member can give notice of a separate question.”

House rent and other allowances to Prohibition guards.

* 865 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state why Government are not giving housing allowance, washing allowance and shaving allowance to the Prohibition guards in Malabar?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ The Prohibition guards throughout the State are not paid any washing or shaving allowance but are given House Rent Allowance at the rates sanctioned in the G.O. Ms. No. 379, Finance, dated 3rd April 1951.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ May I know whether the Government have given washing allowance and shaving allowance to these people any time before and if so will the Minister say why it is stopped? Will the Government also consider the question of reviving it? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ Will the hon. Member enlighten me as to the date of the order giving the allowance? ”

SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—“ If the Government are not giving shaving allowance, will they tolerate it if the Prohibition staff grow beard? ”

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ The Minister has told the House that the Government are not giving any washing or shaving allowance to the Prohibition guards. Is it because they make their own allowances in some way or other? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ I am not of that view.”

9.30 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member, Sri Yellamanda Reddi, has given notice of a short notice question. There was no time to roneo it and circulate it to hon. Members. I shall read the question and if the Hon. Minister is prepared to answer, he may answer. I shall allow five minutes for this question. The question is—

“ Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(1) whether any representations have been made to the Government by the Members of this House with the request that all prosecutions launched in connexion with the Andhra State agitation in December last be withdrawn; and

(2) if so, the action taken thereon.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I am not sure whether any such representations were made. But the question itself may be treated by me as a representation. It is not possible to condone very grave crimes said to have been committed by all sorts of people, taking advantage of the confusion created by violent political agitation. This Government would be opening itself to a serious charge, if they did anything by way of creating a law and order difficulty for the new State at the very outset by an indiscriminate and all-comprehensive withdrawal of prosecutions for very grave crimes in which evidence is found to be available. Further, I would like to leave the advantage arising out of a general amnesty to the new Government and should not like to appropriate the credit to myself.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Sir, if the leaders of important political parties in Andhra who are now represented in this House jointly make a representation for the withdrawal of the cases connected with the Andhra State agitation, will the Government be pleased to consider that and order their release before 1st October so that they could also participate in that function? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I have partly answered the point raised, in the last part of my answer.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ If the leaders agree, can it be done? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, the Government of Andhra is still only a potential entity. Some leaders may agree and some others may not agree.”

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, does the Chief Minister remember that I was one of those who wrote to him about this a long time ago after the decision by the Prime Minister was announced that the Andhra State would be formed? I did really send a representation to the Hon. Chief Minister that those who are connected with the agitation should be let out and that is, Sir, with regard to the first portion. My question is, does he consider that the grave crimes about which he talks are just as grave or more grave than those offences for which prosecutions were launched, arrests were made and detentions were ordered and then proceedings withdrawn in the Chittoor area? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, any case, really not grave, will not be considered by me grave. I am referring to very grave cases like looting property, damaging railways and such things which had been committed. But this question should be really considered by the new Government and I am sure it will be considered by them very liberally. I do not think it would be proper for me to saddle the new Government with jail deliveries of robbers, decoits, etc.”

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—“ Sir, are these cases graver than those of 1942? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I did not release the 1942 prisoners.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ Sir, are the Government aware that all this agitation took place as a consequence of the failure of the Government to form the State earlier and save the life of Potti Sriramulu and will they realize that it is their duty to withdraw the cases which are still pending? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, crimes arising out of immediate passion can be considered altogether in a different way from crimes like removing of rice bags, looting of property and the like.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ Sir, is the Hon. Chief Minister aware that the people who indulged in removing rice bags did not take them for themselves but distributed them to the people in Vijayawada. All these things arose out of a momentary passion in a particular movement. Is it not very necessary, in view of the fact that the Andhra State is to be established now, to see that normal atmosphere is restored and all these cases are not kept pending? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, we are getting into a mere argument. It is possible to explain away every burglary on the socialist principle that property is distributed to other people who needed it very much. We cannot really take up that position. Really, the point is whether this should be considered fully by the new Andhra Government or by this Government in advance.”

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SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, does the Hon. Chief Minister consider the release of those people who were convicted or against whom cases were kept pending by the then Government and who were released by the new Congress Governments that were formed in 1946, a wrong thing? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I do not think that in 1942 cases of this kind arose."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, when a particular movement is withdrawn or when particular steps are taken by the Government to establish new conditions in the State, the general tradition is that the prisoners concerned are released. It has been done by the British Government and the Congress Government also. Will the Hon. Chief Minister take this into consideration and release the men before the 1st October so that we may start the new Andhra State in friendly conditions? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I do not really understand why hon. Members are so apprehensive about the new Andhra Government. In any case, let me point out that while the so-called tradition referred to by Sri Nagi Reddi has unfortunately been built up, I think it is time we stopped the feeling that such acts are generally condoned and that criminals can expect condonation as soon as something political takes place."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Sir, since Mr. Viswanatham has mentioned about Chittoor, I am tempted to put this question. Is it not a fact that the participants in the Chittoor agitation are still behind the bars and is it not a fact that the Hon. Chief Minister has not shown any different kind of treatment—one to agitators in Chittoor district and another to the agitators in Andhra area? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, those who have really committed graver offences, like interfering with railway track, etc., are behind the bars, very probably. But those who have committed mere agitational offences have been released as far as my information goes."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, will the Hon. Chief Minister consider why he should not share the credit for a general amnesty with the new Government by the release of those who are not guilty of violent and grave crimes? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I am quite prepared to accept the proposition of Mr. Balakrishnan."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" అయ్యో, Chief Minister గారు 1942 వ సంవత్సరంలో కులశేఖరపట్టణం కేసు విషయంలో తాను defend చేస్తూ నేరం దేశభక్తితో చేశారని సమర్థిస్తూ rules చేయటం ప్రయత్నం చేశారు. ఇప్పుడు చేసిన నేరం విడుదల అంది? ఇప్పుడు ఈ పరిస్థితులు వచ్చాయి కనుక ఇందుకు rules చేయకూడదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah refers to what I did as a private person and says that I agitated for clemency for a particular prisoner who was under sentence of death. The case was quite different. Commutation of sentences of death to one of transportation for life is being granted every day even now. The question of withdrawing cases of grave offences is quite a different matter."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister is not willing to release the prisoners or withdraw the cases only to allow the future Andhra Government to have the credit. May I suggest to him that the would-be members of the Andhra Government would also be pleased if the Chief Minister shared the credit as he has shared the credit for the formation of the new State? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, after so much of discussion, I shall look into the matter."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question-time is over. Answers to the remaining questions will be printed in the proceedings."

Famine relief measures in Chingleput district.

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

(a) whether any representation has been received from the M.L.Cs. and M.L.As. of Chingleput district with regard to declaring this district as famine-affected district and for relief measures as that of other famine-affected areas;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter; and

(c) whether the nature of the action taken has been communicated to any one of the representatives?

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

" (b) The Government considered that in view of the improved seasonal conditions in the district, no action was necessary.

" (c) A reply was sent on 29th January 1953 to this effect to Sri V. K. Ramaswami Mudaliar, M.L.A., who was one of the signatories to the representation."

The Sathanur Anicut.

* 867 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the stage of Sathanur Anicut and when it will be completed and the total number of acres that will be brought under cultivation by this anicut?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The scheme is under consideration of the Government. It is expected to benefit 20,000 acres. It cannot be said now when the scheme will be sanctioned."

Opening of a Sub-Registry office at Pattambi.

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

(a) when the opening of a Sub-Registry office at Pattambi in South Malabar was sanctioned;

(b) whether it has been opened; and

(c) if the reply to (b) is in the negative the reason for it?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" (a), (b) & (c) The Government recently considered the question of opening a sub-registry office at Pattambi as a Part II scheme for 1953-54, but decided that it should be deferred and taken up as a Part II scheme for 1954-55. The Government thought that, in view of the impending formation of the Andhra State, all schemes which are not imperatively and immediately essential should wait."

Retrenchment of workers in the Andhra Scientific Company, Masulipatnam.

* 869 Q.—SRI G. ANJANEYULU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was received by the Government regarding the retrenchment of workers in the Andhra Scientific Company, Masulipatnam, by the Andhra Scientific Works Union, Masulipatnam, in January 1953; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) & (b) No representation was received by the Government or the Commissioner of Labour from the Andhra Scientific works (workers) Union. The Labour Officer, Vijayawada, received a memorandum purported to be a representation from 46 retrenched workers of the company. The Labour Officer contacted the representatives of the union and found that the retrenchment was effected after consultation with the Works Committee and with their approval. As there was no discrimination, victimization or unfair labour practice while effecting retrenchment, no further action was taken in the matter."

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Free permission for the penning of cows in Bukkapatnam range.

* 870 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to give free permission for the penning of cows in Bukkapatnam range?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" No, Sir."

Offences relating to animal sacrifices.

* 871 Q.—SRI P. S. NALLA GOUNDER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) how many offences of animal sacrifice have been committed this year in temples;

(b) how many of them have been punished in courts;

(c) whether such offences are increasing; and

(d) whether active steps are being taken to enforce the law in this regard?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) The number of offences committed under the Madras Animals and Birds Sacrifices Prohibition Act, 1950, was 2 in 1952, and 7 during the period January to March 1953.

" (b) One case of 1952 ended in conviction. All the 7 cases of 1953 are pending.

" (c) Not appreciably.

" (d) Yes, Sir."

Compensation to U. V. Narayana Marar injured in Salem Jail.

* 872 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representations on behalf of one U. V. Narayana Marar for grant of some solatium or compensation in view of his being incapacitated at the Salem Jail shooting when he was an inmate of the said jail?

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

Lease of some lands belonging to Sri Ekanthalingaswami temple, Thirumalapuram, Tirunelveli.

* 873 Q.—SRI M. G. SHANKER : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) whether the lease of certain landed properties of Sri Ekanthalingaswami temple at Thirumalapuram, Tirunelveli district, was stayed by the Government;

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(b) when the Government's stay order was issued and when the lease was confirmed; and

(c) what action the Government have taken for the failure to give effect to the Government's stay order by the concerned authorities in the district?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“(a) Yes. The order of the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, regarding the lease of the lands of the temple was stayed.

“(b) The stay order of the Government was issued on 12th July 1952. The lease was confirmed on 11th August 1952.

“(c) The Commissioner has taken action against the persons concerned for failure to communicate Government's stay orders to the temple authorities in time.”

Manufacture of neera in Vijayavada taluk.

* 874 Q.—SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned neera for Vijayavada taluk in Krishna district;

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative the reasons for selecting this taluk in the district;

(c) the number of neera centres that were working by the end of February 1953 in the State; and

(d) the policy adopted in opening those centres?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—

“(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. Government have permitted the sale of sweet toddy for consumption as a beverage in the Vijayavada taluk on the representation made to Government by certain tappers' association and certain Members of Legislature.

“(c) The sale of sweet toddy for beverage purposes is allowed in

(1) the whole of Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts.

(2) Kakinada taluk, Narasapur taluk, Visakhapatnam taluk Vijayavada taluk and Nuzvid taluk.

(3) Area covered by the T. Sundupalli Jaggery Society, Cuddapah district.

(4) The Palm Gur Training School, Cuddalore.

(5) Adyar Jaggery Manufacturing Society, Mangalore.

(6) Gandhi Ashram, Angalur, Krishna district.

“(d) In Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts, people are accustomed to consume sweet toddy as a beverage. In other places except in the Palm Gur Training School, Cuddalore, where it is allowed for demonstration purposes, the

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concession has been granted as an experimental measure. Generally this concession is granted only in areas where the people are accustomed to drinking neera and places where there is no likelihood of misuse.”

Hiring of power-boring and drilling sets.

* 875 Q.—SRI M. P. SUBRAMANIAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of power-boring and drilling sets with the Government for hire;

(b) how many such sets are at present employed in Salem district; and

(c) whether any municipality or panchayat in the above district has applied for the boring sets to deepen the wells to ensure drinking water-supply?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Thirty-three Power Drills and 193 Hand Boring Sets.

“(b) One Power Drill and 4 Hand Boring Sets.

“(c) Yes.”

Retrenchment in the Electricity department.

* 876 Q.—SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state how many of the employees of the Electricity Department have been removed from service on account of the sudden stoppage of work; of these how many have put in more than two years of service and why so many have been thrown out of work?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Three thousand three hundred and forty-one (3,341) employees of the Electricity Department have been discharged from service consequent on the slowing down or stoppage of work and of these 579 had put in more than two years' service. The retrenchment has been necessitated by the quantum of funds available for executing extension schemes.”

Retrenchment of process-servers.

* 877 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the services of any process-servers were dispensed with, with the abolition of the work relating to suits under the Estates Land Act work in the office of Revenue Divisional Officers;

(b) if so, the number of process-servers so removed; and

(c) the number of such servers given employment afterwards?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) The process establishment employed for work under the Estates Land Act, 1908, were disbanded when the estates were taken over by the Government.

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"(b) & (c) Government have no information in the matter. A report has been called for from the Board and its reply is awaited. Instructions have been issued to collectors to absorb the process establishment thrown out of employment in temporary departments like Civil Supplies, etc."

Strike in the Government Training School, Tanjore.

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

(a) whether there was stay-in-strike in Government Training School, Tanjore, by the pupil-teachers on 25th August 1952;

(b) if so, the reasons for the same and the action taken to redress the grievances of the students; and

(c) the action taken or proposed to be taken on account of this incident?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) & (c) It is reported that the senior students of the school refused to occupy the class-rooms allotted to them by the headmaster and stayed out of the classes. They have subsequently been allotted more suitable rooms as a result of which they resumed attendance at the classes. The trainees who stayed out were warned.”

Appointment of a male doctor in Government Hospital, Usilampatti, Madurai district.

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

(a) whether the Government are aware that there has been no male doctor in the Government Hospital, Usilampatti, Madurai district, for more than four months; and

(b) if so, when the Government propose to fill up the vacancy?

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

“(b) An Assistant Surgeon has since joined duty in the hospital.”

Silver Hill Estate at Marikunnu, Kozhikode.

* 880 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) how many labourers (coolies) have been appointed by the Government on a permanent basis for the improvement of the Government Estate, viz., the Silver Hill Estate at Marikunnu;

(b) whether it is a fact that certified children including girls are placed to do menial services to certain officers in their houses;

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(c) whether the Government received any representation from the public and teachers of the certified schools in 1952 regarding the same;

(d) whether it is a fact that the main part of the Certified Girls' Home in Government Estate is allotted to an outsider when there is no sufficient place for the certified girls themselves;

(e) whether the Government have given permission to make quarry and cut stones (bricks) from the Silver Hill Estate to outsiders;

(f) whether the authorities have received written representations from the certified children on the ill-treatment given to them by the management; and

(g) whether the Government conducted any enquiry into the complaints about the management of the Certified School and Silver Hill Estate owned by the Government; and if so, what is the result?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“(a) No labourer has been appointed at Government cost for the improvement of the 'Silver Hill' Estate, Kozhikode.

“(b) No certified boys or certified girls are placed to do menial service to any officers in their houses.

“(c) No representation has been received from the public or teachers of the Certified School in 1952 in this regard. Permission to employ certified school girls or boys to do menial work in the quarters of certain teaching staff was refused by the Poor Homes Society, Kozhikode.

“(d) No.

“(e) The Honorary Superintendent, 'The Poor Homes Society', Kozhikode, has cut stones from a quarry which is already existing in the 'Silver Hill' Estate, Kozhikode and used for the construction of a small cattle shed, an open bath and an extension to the weaving shed. No permission was given.

“(f) A complaint of ill-treatment at the hands of the House master was made to the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service by two certified pupils who were transferred to the Senior Certified School, Chingleput, as they were exercising evil influence over others.

“(g) An anonymous petition was received and the report of the Collector of Malabar is awaited by the Chief Inspector of Certified Schools and Vigilance Service in the matter.”

Japanese method of cultivation in South Kanara district.

* 881 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken to popularise the Japanese method of paddy cultivation in South Kanara district?

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Sixty-four villages distributed in the taluks of Udipi, Kasaragod, Puttur and Mangalore have been selected by the Director of Agriculture for carrying on propaganda for the promotion of the Japanese methods of rice cultivation as modified to suit the local conditions. Technical leaflets on this new method have been printed in English and Kannada and are being distributed extensively to the paddy cultivators through the Agricultural field staff.

“ The Government have instructed the Director of Agriculture to make all possible arrangements for the supply of fertilisers which are to be used intensively under the new method. He has also been instructed to make arrangements for the granting of loans necessary for the purchase of fertilisers for which purpose a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 has been allocated to the South Kanara district.”

Superintendent of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore.

* 882 Q.—SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Superintendent of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Egmore, is an up-graded Professor, and if so, the reason for allowing him to be the Superintendent of the Hospital and also to permit him to have private consultation practices in the hospital itself; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to appoint a Deputy Superintendent in the above hospital and make him responsible for the administrative work, under the Superintendent?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) The Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, has been upgraded and a post of Director was sanctioned for the Department. The Committee constituted by the Government of India for the selection of the Director recommended Dr. R. K. K. Thampan, B.A., M.B., F.R.C.S. (Edin.), F.R.C.O.G., Professor of Midwifery, Madras Medical College, for the above post. The Committee further recommended that the Director should also be the Superintendent of the Hospital. Dr. Thampan has accordingly been appointed as Director of the Upgraded Department and Superintendent of the Hospital. Being a Clinical Professor, Dr. Thampan is entitled to consulting practice under the rules. But it was considered that Professors in the Upgraded Departments should be allowed restricted practice in the ‘ Pay Clinics ’ only. Dr. Thampan has therefore been allowed restricted practice at the ‘ Pay Clinic ’ in the hospital, subject to certain conditions prescribed by the Government.

“ (b) The Professor of Clinical Obstetrics in the Hospital has already been designated as Deputy Superintendent of the

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Hospital with a definite delegation of certain administrative duties, in order to relieve the Superintendent of a portion of his routine work.”

Industrial dispute between the workers and managements of talkie houses in Salem town.

* 883 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state when the award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in connexion with the industrial disputes between the workers and the managements of talkie houses in Salem town, was published; whether the said award is now implemented; and, if so, from what date?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The award of the Industrial Tribunal, Coimbatore, in the disputes relating to the Cinema talkies in Salem was published on 17th July 1951 and it was not implemented by the employers. The workers applied to the Government for the recovery of the amounts due to them from the employers under the award and the Collector of Salem was instructed to recover the amounts as arrears of land revenue and disburse the amounts to the workers concerned. Recovery has been made in certain cases and has to be completed in those remaining.”

Basic wages to the workers in the Public Works Department workshops in the State.

* 884 Q.—SRI T. POTHARAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there exists any difference in the basic wages to the workers working at Madras, Vijayavada and Dowlaiswaram workshops, and the reasons for such differences;

(b) what are the scales that are in force and since which year the said scales are in force;

(c) whether the Government have received any representations from the trade unions of the said workers requesting the Government to implement the Madras workshop scales throughout the Province; and

(d) if so, what the Government propose to do?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) Yes. The difference is due to the fact that the wages have been fixed taking into account various factors such as cost of living, availability of labour, local market rates, etc., which vary from place to place.

“ (b) The categories of personnel and the pay scales thereof and the dates of introduction are far too many to be furnished conveniently.

“ (c) Yes.

“ (d) In view of the position explained in the answer to clause (a), the Government were unable to accede to the request.”

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Amount spent on educational concessions to non-gazetted officers.

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

(a) the actual amount spent in the year 1952-53 towards the educational fee concessions granted to the non-gazetted officers and other inferior servants; and

(b) how many Government servants took advantage of the concessions so far?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) The concessions were granted only last year and full particulars will become available only after some time.”

Transfer of officers in the Veterinary department.

* 886 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state for how many years an officer in the Veterinary department can be kept at one place?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“An Officer in the Animal Husbandry Department can ordinarily be kept in a place for three years.”

Opening of a Subdivisional Magistrate's Court at Rajampet or Siddhout.

* 887 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government propose to sanction the post of a Subdivisional Magistrate at Rajampet or at Siddhout in Cuddapah district;

(b) if so, whether there is any proposal to bring Badvel taluk in the jurisdiction of the said Court; and

(c) whether there is a proposal to shift one of the District Munsif's Courts at Proddatur to Badvel in Cuddapah district?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“(a) There is no such proposal.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) No, Sir.”

Representations from the ex-tappers of Belur village, Hosdrug sub-taluk.

* 888 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the ex-tappers of Belur village, in Hosdrug sub-taluk, South Kanara district, to start a jaggery society there and permit sweet toddy tapping; and

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

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THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER:—“(a) & (b) Representations have been received by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies from the ex-tappers of Belur village and the matter is under consideration.”

Grant given to the Indian Students' Union and Hostel.

* 889 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) where the Indian Students' Union and Hostel are located;

(b) for what purpose is a grant given annually to this hostel by the Government; and

(c) what are the conditions attached to that grant?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) In London.

“(b) & (c) An annual grant of Rs. 3,000 is paid by this Government to this institution subject to the conditions that the grant is devoted entirely to meet the expenses of the Hostel and that a duly audited statement of receipts and expenditure of the institution for each year is forwarded to this Government for information.”

Assignment of land to the Pudukkottai Livestock Farm for grazing purposes.

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

(a) whether the Pudukkottai Livestock Farm has applied for the assignment of 500 acres for use as grazing ground of the farm cattle;

(b) if so, when and in what area; and

(c) the present stage of the requests?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) & (b) The Director of Animal Husbandry reported in February 1953 that he had provisionally selected about 500 acres of land in Kaspas forest area at Pudukkottai for the purpose of the Livestock farm.

“(c) The Director has reported that the small tank in the selected site would not yield sufficient water and therefore requested to sanction necessary expenditure for conducting trial borings with a view to sink sufficient number of wells in the area. He has been asked to furnish in consultation with the Chief Conservator of Forests further particulars. His reply is awaited.”

Water-supply scheme to Penukonda town.

* 891 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the drinking water-supply scheme has been sanctioned to Penukonda town;

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- (b) if so, why it is not implemented; and
 (c) what is the amount spent on this scheme?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The investigation of water-supply scheme for the Penukonda Panchayat was sanctioned in July 1949.

“(b) The investigation has been completed and the question of sanctioning the preparation of detailed plans and estimates is now under consideration. The execution of the scheme will be taken up after the detailed plans and estimates are prepared and sanctioned by the Government.

“(c) An expenditure of Rs. 2,618 exclusive of centage charges has been incurred on the investigation of the scheme.”

Rates charged by licensees for distributing electricity.

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

(a) whether all the licensees for distributing electricity are charging uniform rate; and

(b) if the rate is not uniform, the different rates charged by each and the reasons for the same?

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

“(b) Each licensee has got a graded system of rates for power supplied for different purposes and information regarding these rates is available in the respective official booklets published by the licensees.

“The rates differ for the following reasons :—

(1) The rates at which the licensees purchase energy for distribution, from the Government Electricity Department vary with the quantum of offtake, load factor, etc., as also with each system both thermal and Hydro-Electric, etc., from which the supply is made.

(2) An undertaking with a purely urban load has to put up only short lines and each line feeds a number of consumers and so fetches the maximum revenue for the minimum capital expenditure. So, it can afford to sell energy at lower rates than another undertaking whose consumers are both rural and urban and which has to put up long lines to feed the scattered rural loads and so has an income which is comparatively small compared to the capital cost of the works.

(3) Under the Electricity (Supply) Act, 1948, the licensee is allowed a certain reasonable return on his capital investment and if the clear profit of the licensee for any year exceeds the said reasonable return, he has to reduce his rates and if the said clear profit falls short of the reasonable returns, he can increase his rates, without reference to Government.”

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Contributions by the Tiruchirappalli Municipality and District Board for Cyclone Relief Fund.

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

(a) whether any contributions were made by the Tiruchirappalli Municipality and Tiruchirappalli District Board for Cyclone Relief Fund;

(b) what were the amounts contributed by each; and

(c) how the amounts were utilized?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) & (b) The Tiruchirappalli Municipality contributed a sum of Rs. 15,000 to the Madras State Cyclone Relief Fund. No amount was contributed by the Tiruchirappalli District Board to the Fund.

“(c) The amount contributed by the Tiruchirappalli Municipality is utilized for affording cash grants of Rs. 5 to Rs. 15 to each of the families affected by the cyclone to rebuild their damaged houses within the Tiruchirappalli town.”

Construction of the causeway across the River Pennar at Siddhout.

* 894 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) how long ago was the construction of the causeway across the River Pennar at Siddhout, Cuddapah district, sanctioned;

(b) the stage at which the work stands at present; and

(c) when it will be completed?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) The proposal to construct a causeway across the Pennar near Siddhavattam (Siddhout) was included in the Seven Years' Programme of road development financed out of the allocations to this State in the Central Road Fund which was approved by the Government of India in 1938. The sanction of the Government of India for the debit to this Government's share in the Central Road Fund of the cost of the work according to the detailed estimate was obtained in 1944. Since then, the cost of the work has been increased considerably from Rs. 99,850 to Rs. 6,46,000 on account of the adoption of the enhanced schedule rates which are far in excess of those provided for in the original estimate in 1943-44 and also on account of the proposal to suit the I.R.C. Standard such as increase in the width of the road. The sanction of the Government of India for debiting to the Central Road Fund the revised cost of the work has just been received and communicated to the President, District Board, Cuddapah, who has been asked to submit necessary application for the grant.

“(b) The work is in progress.

“(c) The work will be completed soon.”

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Supply of water to the Willingdon Reservoir, Vriddhachalam taluk.

* 895 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Public Works Department Supervisor in charge of the Willingdon Reservoir, Vriddhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, withheld the supply of water to the reservoir from river Vellar through the supply channel during the rains in November and December 1952;

(b) whether the Government received any complaints with regard to the above matter; and

(c) the action taken by the Government thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) The supply of water from the river to the reservoir was withheld on the night of 9th December 1952 and on no other occasion in November or December 1952.

“(b) & (c) Complaints were received in the matter by the Executive Engineer, South Arcot Division, long after the event. The closing of the headsluice of the channel being found to have been necessary in the interests of the banks and other works connected with the channel, no action was called for on the complaints.”

Remission given in North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput districts.

* 896 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total remission given to the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput for fasli 1361; and

(b) what action has been taken by the Government to obviate the necessity for granting large remissions to North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput districts?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) The total remission given to the districts of North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput for fasli 1361 was as follows :—

North Arcot—Rs. 16,21,891.

South Arcot—Rs. 6,68,414-14-0.

Chingleput—Rs. 13,14,145.

“(b) The remission in the three districts was occasioned by the scarcity of water for irrigation purposes consequent on the failure of rains. In order to provide water for irrigation purposes Irrigation works—Public Works Department—Minor Irrigation and Tank Improvement Works have been taken up. Wells have also been sunk by the ryots under the subsidy scheme.”

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Accommodation for the students in Government Basic Training schools, Parvatipur.

* 897 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government are considering a proposal to provide more accommodation for the students in the Government Basic Training school, Parvatipur, Srikakulam district?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“The answer is in the affirmative.”

Supply of electricity to Kuthuparamba and other places in North Malabar.

* 898 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any representations from the M.L.A. of that constituency have been received in 1952 or 1953 urging Government to supply electricity to Kuthuparamba (North Malabar) and to nearby panchayat area; and if so, what final decision has been taken thereon by the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Yes. A major ten-year scheme for extension of supply from Cannanore to Badagara, Quilandy, etc., villages is under the consideration of Government. When this has been sanctioned and executed, a second point of supply will be given to the West Coast Electric Supply Corporation, Limited, to enable them to extend supply of electricity to Kuthuparamba and nearby panchayat areas.”

Leasing of the waste lands belonging to landlords in Malabar.

* 899 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the action taken by the Government to lease the waste lands belonging to the landlords in Malabar for cultivation?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The Madras Land Utilization Order, 1950, authorises Collectors to take over for purposes of cultivation lands which are left waste by landholders without reasonable cause and lease them to other ryots who may be willing to take them up. Such leases are generally for three years. In implementing the provisions of the Madras Land Utilization Order in Malabar district, the Collector has been asked to concentrate on fairly large-size areas of arable lands to start with as the experience thus gained, will be useful in tackling the smaller bits of waste lands scattered all over the district. Lists of such waste lands attracting the provisions of the order have been prepared and the Revenue Divisional Officers have been asked to proceed with the implementation of the Order. It may, however, be noted that action under the Madras Land Utilization Order is taken only in cases where the parties are not amenable to

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persuasion, and about 71 acres of waste land in Palghat taluk have been brought under cultivation by persuasion. Also the mere publication of the Order has induced the landholders in the district in many cases, to bring the waste lands in their possession under the plough.

“Section 52-B of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, empowers the Government to direct the landlord of any waste land to lease it for agricultural purposes. The question of authorising officers and framing rules under Section 52-B of the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929, is under the consideration of the Government.”

Water-supply scheme for Vayalpad town.

* 900 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) when the water-supply scheme of Vayalpad town was taken up;

(b) at what stage it is at present; and

(c) when it will be completed?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) The execution of the scheme was taken up sometime before 1940; but due to the War, the work was suspended and resumed in 1949.

“(b) All the items of work relating to the scheme except some minor items and distribution system have been completed. Further work on the distribution system will be taken up on receipt of pipes and specials for which an indent is being placed.

“(c) The work is expected to be completed by the end of 1954.”

Educational concessions to the students of backward classes.

* 901 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the action taken by the Government in cases where the managements fail to comply with rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules regarding educational concessions to students of backward classes?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“So far, no case has come up to the notice of the Education Department where managements have failed to comply with the provisions of rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules regarding fee concessions.”

Closing of gruel centres for weavers in Cuddapah.

* 902 Q.—SRI K. RAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector of Cuddapah has recently ordered the closing of gruel centres started for the benefit of weavers in distress; and

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

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) The Collector, Cuddapah, has ordered the closure of 16 gruel centres which were opened in the rural areas of Cuddapah district. Three gruel centres opened in the urban areas are functioning.

“(b) The policy of the Government is to open special gruel centres for weavers' families only in big urban weaving centres.”

Closure of gruel centres for weavers in Cuddapah.

* 903 Q.—SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have ordered the closing down of gruel centres in all the handloom weavers' centres which are in rural areas;

(b) whether the Government have ordered the closing down of the gruel centres in the following weavers' villages: Pullampet, Kothapet, Puttanavaripalle and Singareddipalle in Cuddapah district; and

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

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

“(b) Yes.

“(c) In the opinion of the Government, it is necessary to run gruel centres for weavers' families only in big urban weaving centres. As the four centres referred to were in rural areas, they were ordered to be closed down.”

Appointment of contractors for midday meals in the Labour Schools of North Arcot.

* 904 Q.—SRI D. DASARATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether midday meals contractors have been appointed for the Labour schools of North Arcot district for the year 1953-54; and

(b) if so, how many of them are Harijans and how many of them are Caste-Hindus?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Yes, except for one school. In the one school the Headmaster is attending to this work as neither a Harijan nor a Caste-Hindu is available to take up this work.

“(b) Out of 150 contractors appointed, 143 are Harijans and 7 are Caste-Hindus.”

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Maternity hospitals in the State.

* 905 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the number of Maternity hospitals in the State?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ There are 49 maternity hospitals and 3 maternity dispensaries. In addition all the district headquarters and taluk headquarters hospitals have been provided with beds for maternity cases.”

Settlement and survey of inam villages in Arantangi and Pattukkottai taluks.

* 906 Q.—SRI MAHAMED SALIH MARAIKAYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether any settlement operations have commenced so far for the survey of inam villages of Arantangi and Pattukkottai taluks taken over by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ Survey operations have already commenced in the Pattukkottai taluk and are expected to commence in the Arantangi taluk, by about January 1954.”

Construction of anicuts on the Gomukhi and Manimuktha rivers in South Arcot.

* 907 Q.—SRI L. ANANDAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any scheme to construct anicuts on the Gomukhi and the Manimuktha rivers in Kallakurichi taluk in South Arcot district; and

(b) if so, the size of the ayacut proposed to be irrigated and the cost of the project and when it is proposed to be taken up for execution?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“ (a) & (b) Proposals for the construction of reservoirs across the two rivers were recently examined but they could not be pursued in view of the large capital outlays involved and the poor returns and benefits anticipated. The Chief Engineer is however examining further whether the schemes can be modified so that smaller schemes may be executed at less cost with prospects of a reasonable yield of foodgrains.”

Representations from the residents of Appavoonagar in Saidapet area.

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

(a) whether the Government have received petitions from the residents of Appavoonagar in Saidapet area of Madras City for inclusion of their locality in the City Improvement Trust Scheme; and

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

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) The requests of the petitioners are being considered by the Government along with the North Saidapet General Improvement and Street Scheme submitted by the Madras City Improvement Trust.”

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.*Harijan hostels.*

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

(a) whether any new Harijan hostels have been recognized this year; and

(b) if so, the names of those hostels and the amount of grants given to those hostels?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

Remittances of liquidation charges of liquidated co-operative societies.

109 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state what action has been taken on the suggestion made on 24th July 1952 in the supplementary question to starred question No. 204 to remit liquidation charges direct to the Government by the collection Agent?

A.—The suggestion was examined in consultation with the Registrar of Co-operative Societies. It is reported that the amounts collected in the liquidated societies are remitted first into the Treasury under the Personal Deposit Account of the liquidator. Afterwards there is no question of withdrawals of the moneys in cash from the Personal Deposit account. It is only a book adjustment from one head of account to another in the Treasury. There is therefore no scope for the misappropriation of liquidation charges. The Government do not therefore propose to act upon the suggestion.

Malvi Project, Bellary district.

110 Q.—SRI K. KOTRA BASAVANNA GOUD: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the stage at which the Malvi Project, Bellary district, recently investigated, now stands, when it will be taken up and whether it will be taken up in the near future?

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A.—The remarks of the Board of Revenue on the revenue, Grow More Food and administrative aspects of the scheme are awaited. It cannot be said now whether the scheme will be taken up.

Increments to teachers in Harijan Welfare Schools, Malabar.

111 Q.—SRI M. CHADAYAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state why the increments to Harijan Welfare School teachers of Malabar district are pending for six years from 1948 to 1953 without being sanctioned and paid to them?

A.—The pay of Harijan Welfare School teachers was revised in G.O. No. 78, Finance, dated 6th February 1947. Increments could be sanctioned only after the initial pay fixation statements were approved by Accountant-General as the arrear claims were more than one year old. This presented some difficulty as certain points had to be clarified involving long correspondence between the Collector and the Accounts Department. Instructions have been issued for the early sanction and payment of the increments.

Minor Irrigation staff in Malabar.

112 Q.—SRI M. CHADAYAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Minor Irrigation department in Malabar district is temporary and if so, why it is not permanent?

A.—Yes. No permanent Minor Irrigation staff has been sanctioned for the Malabar district as the few irrigation works in the district are almost all private ones.

Permits for transport vehicles in Wynaad taluk.

113 Q.—SRI M. K. PADMAPRABHA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received from the local people of Wynaad taluk for permits for transport vehicles during the last six months; and

(b) whether in granting such permits local people are preferred to lorry owners from outside the taluk?

A.—(a) Nine applications were received for the grant of public carrier permits.

(b) The Regional Transport Authority is guided by the provisions of section 55 of the Motor Vehicles Act while considering the grant of public carrier permits.

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Grants for digging wells in Nellore district.

114 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received from the ryots in Kandukur and Podili taluks, Nellore district, from 1950–53 for the digging of the wells under the accelerated scheme and the total amount applied for;

(b) the number of wells for which grants were sanctioned, the number sunk and the number left in an incomplete stage (village-war) in Kandukur and Podili taluks, Nellore district, and the total amount involved;

(c) the amount set apart for this scheme for the years 1950–53 in Kandukur and Podili taluks;

(d) the amount so far disbursed in Kandukur and Podili taluks; and

(e) the number of applications received from Harijans, the number granted and the number rejected, with the general reasons therefor?

A.—The answer a is placed on the table of the House.

Rural dispensaries in Nellore district.

115 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of rural, unani and ayurvedic dispensaries respectively existing at present within the area of the Nellore District Board and the villages where they are located;

(b) whether any additional dispensaries of the abovementioned classes are now proposed to be started in the district, and if so, in what villages; and

(c) how many new rural dispensaries the Government propose to open in 1953–54 and where?

A.—(a) In Nellore district there is one unani dispensary in the village of Sitharamapuram, and there are 24 ayurvedic rural dispensaries, one in each of the 24 villages mentioned below:—

1 Arur.	13 Peddapavani.
2 Bitragunta.	14 Pothakamur.
3 Chakalakonda.	15 Ramapuram.
4 Chendrasekharapuram.	16 Surveypalli.
5 Dachur.	17 Tadivaripalli.
6 Dornal.	18 Thangella.
7 Khambaladinne.	19 Tharlupadu.
8 Kondapi.	20 Vadlamopur.
9 Mudivarthipalem.	21 Varagali.
10 Masunavaripalem.	22 Vakad.
11 Mulumudi.	23 Vidavafur.
12 Nidugurthi.	24 Zuvvaladinne.

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- (b) & (c) The initiative for opening rural dispensaries is generally taken by the local body concerned. The commitment involved in opening a new rural dispensary is Rs. 780 per annum for payment as subsidy to the Rural Medical Practitioner or Rs. 1,260 to the Rural Medical Practitioner and the Maternity Assistant if there is a maternity assistant. Rs. 800 for medicine and Rs. 140 for contingencies. If the local body is able to pay the above subsidies from its own funds, it can open rural dispensaries without any sanction from Government. Government sanction is necessary only when a portion of the subsidies referred to above is expected to be paid by Government. In such cases, the Government pay the subsidy to the Rural Medical Practitioner and the Maternity Assistant, while the cost of medicine and contingencies is subsidized by the local body.

The District Board, Nellore, has proposed to open seven rural dispensaries to be subsidized by Government during 1953-54 in the following villages:—

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------|
| 1 Isakapalli. | 5 Tallur. |
| 2 Machavaram. | 6 Nanavada. |
| 3 Kamireddipad. | 7 Zangumalli. |
| 4 Peda Alavalapad. | |

The matter is under consideration.

Loan to the Co-operative Building Society, Tillainagar, Tiruchirappalli.

116 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of loan granted by the Government to the Co-operative Building Society of Tillainagar in Tiruchirappalli town; and

(b) what is the total amount of loan granted in respect of class 'D' houses?

A.—(a) Rupees ten lakhs.

(b) Loans to house construction societies are sanctioned for the construction of houses in the colony as a whole and not separately for construction of different classes of houses. Up to 28th March 1953 the society has utilized a sum of Rs. 1,22,326 from the Government loan in the construction of 'D' class houses.

Supply of dress to the Police department.

117 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the categories of staff in the Police department for whom dress is supplied by Government;

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(b) what are the articles which constitute one set of dress;

(c) how many sets are supplied for a year; and

(d) which are the categories of Police staff to whom dress allowance is paid in cash and the rates of such allowance?

A.—(a) The particulars are furnished in Statement 'A' appended a.

(b) The articles which constitute one set of dress comprise of a large number of small items and they are so varied that it will not serve any useful purpose to furnish the particulars.

(c) Some items are supplied as and when required. The period of supply of the other items varies from one to seven years.

(d) The particulars are furnished in Statement 'B' appended a.

Supply channel from Donaleru to Hajjipuram tank, Kanigiri taluk.

118 Q.—SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state when the work of supply channel from Donaleru river to Hajjipuram tank in Kanigiri taluk, Nellore district, will be completed?

A.—The work is likely to be completed by September 1953.

Nandikonda Reservoir Project.

119 Q.—SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investigation of Nandikonda Project has begun; and

(b) if so, the names of the engineers appointed for investigation with their experience?

A.—(a) An investigation of the canal system on the Madras side from Nandikonda reservoir proposed by the Hyderabad Government is being conducted.

(b) Sri T. P. Kuttiammu, B.E., A.M.I.E., Executive Engineer (Krishna-Pennar Project No. II Division), is in charge of the investigation.

He has experience of practically all kinds of works in the Madras Public Works Department including investigation of irrigation works.

Relief to victims of fire accident in Nenmeni, Wynaad taluk.

120 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether any and what ameliorative measures have been taken by the Government

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to rehabilitate the 31 families of Hill Tribes of Edakkalu, Nenmeni amsam, Wynaad taluk, Malabar, whose houses were destroyed by fire with all belongings on 14th February 1953?

A.—A sum of Rs. 640 was sanctioned by the Collector of Malabar and distributed among the victims of the fire accident as an immediate measure of relief. Permission was also granted for cutting, without payment of value, sufficient number of bamboos and miscellaneous timber trees from the Government lands nearby towards the reconstruction of the houses. The Collector also directed the Deputy Tahsildar, Vayithiri, to grant some agricultural loans to the victims before 15th April 1953 for the purchase of seeds.

Land acquisition cases.

121 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of land acquisition cases pending in the State;

(b) the number of land acquisition cases pending districtwar over ten years;

(c) the number of cases pending over five years;

(d) the number of cases pending over one year;

(e) the number of cases in which 4 (1) notification was published;

(f) the number of cases withdrawn after publication of 4 (1) notification;

(g) the number of cases in which award stage has been reached but pending for some reasons or other; and

(h) the number of cases in which Government were pleased to meet the entire cost of land acquisition?

A.—(a) to (h) A statement ^a is laid on the table of the House.

Construction of a project on the River Papagni.

122 Q.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have ordered the investigation of a project on River Papagni at a place 3 or 4 miles south of Galiveedu in Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

Guntur District Harijan Welfare Committee.

123 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the personnel, the term and the duties of the Guntur District Harijan Advisory Boards; and

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(b) why the sitting Members of the Legislative Assembly have been completely excluded from the Committee?

A.—(a) District Harijan Welfare Committees are constituted for each district with a view to associate with the welfare work of the Government suitable non-officials having intimate knowledge of the needs of the Harijans and other communities eligible for help from the Harijan Welfare Department and with ripe experience in Social Welfare work. The functions of the Committees will be to advise the Government on all matters relating to Harijan Welfare and to guide the work that is being carried on by them for the welfare of the Harijans and other eligible communities.

The following are the non-official members of the Guntur District Harijan Welfare Committee:—

1 Sri Thiruvaipatti Lakshminarayana, Ponnur, Bapatla taluk.

2 Sri Kasukurthi Ramalingam, Ongole.

3 Sri K. Anandarao, Martur, Narasaraopet taluk.

4 Sri N. Venkatasubbiah, Chilumuru Post, Tenali taluk.

5 Sri Yeddu Simpiraiyan, Narakodur, Guntur taluk.

6 Sri Bussa Maraiah, Repalle, Repalle taluk.

The term of the present committee will expire in March 1954.

(b) The question of reconstitution of all the District Harijan Welfare Committees is, however, being considered by the Government.

Income and expenditure of the proposed Andhra and Non-Andhra States.

124 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the income and expenditure of the proposed Andhra and Non-Andhra State districtwar and itemwar from the years 1945-46 to 1952-53 for each financial year?

A.—The Government accounts are maintained for the entire State under the various heads of account and not by districts. The time and labour that would be involved in compiling a districtwar statement of receipts and expenditure would be disproportionate to the public interest that would be served thereby. Further the figures can only be approximate on account of the fact that various adjustments are made by the Accountant-General in Madras for the State as a whole, without being allocated by districts. Figures for the years 1945-46, 1946-47 and 1947-48 were compiled by the

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Dhar Commission and embodied in its report. Figures for 1948-49 were furnished to the Legislature in connexion with a Legislative Assembly question in July 1952—*vide* pages 99-104 of the Legislative Assembly Proceedings, dated 23rd July 1952. Figures for 1949-50 and 1950-51 have not been compiled. The statement showing the receipts and expenditure in the Telugu districts and other districts in 1951-52 compiled recently at the instance of Sri Justice Wanchoo has since been published by the Government of India.

A statement of the distribution of revenue and expenditure in the two areas for the year 1952-53 (Revised Estimate) will be found on pages 24-31 of the Budget Memorandum for 1953-54.

Alleged delay in lifting the quota of rice for the State.

125 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether it is a fact that this State failed to lift its quota of rice in 1952 from Orissa, Madhya Pradesh or from any other Province and if so, the reasons for the same?

A.—The entire quota of 86,274 tons of rice allotted to this State from other States in India for 1952 has been moved, except a small balance of 5,272 tons. The delay in the movement of this balance is due to the receipt of intimation of allotment late in December and the disturbances in the Andhra area which held up movements for some time. It is expected that this balance will be imported soon.

Repairs to the breach in the Ramapuram bund in Chiruthazham amsam, Chirakkal taluk.

126 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any information that the Ramapuram bund in Chiruthazham amsam, Chirakkal taluk, Malabar, has been recently broken;

(b) what was the cause for its breach; and

(c) what steps the Government have taken to restore the bund?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) The bund breached due to unprecedented high tides about $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet over the existing bund.

(c) This is a private earthen bund put up in R.S. No. 395 (a river poramboke) of Chiruthazham amsam by the Ramapuram devaswam, which owns a substantial

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portion of the adjoining paddy fields, for the prevention of influx of salt water into the paddy fields. The breach has been closed by the temple authorities.

Amount of sales tax paid by Sri G. Ramachandra Pillai, Tuticorin.

127 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether Sri G. Ramachandra Pillai, East Great Cotton Road, Tuticorin, Tirunelveli district, has paid sales tax on the sale of his goods mentioned below made to Mr. Alwarappa Pillai, Victoria street, Tuticorin:—

(i) two thousand six hundred and twenty-seven bags of blackgram delivered from s.s. "Jalagopal" on 1st May 1950 at Madras Harbour; and

(ii) three thousand five hundred and one bags of gram delivered from s.s. "Verela" on 11th May 1950;

(b) whether the said Alwarappa Pillai has paid sales tax on his sale of these goods through Messrs. Konda Reddi & Co., Commission Agents, Georgetown, Madras;

(c) if the sales tax has been paid in both the above two cases, the amounts and the dates of payment; and

(d) if the sales tax was not paid the action proposed to be taken?

A.—(a) Messrs. G. Ramachandra Pillai & Co. (represented by its sole proprietor Sri G. Ramachandra Pillai) have paid sales tax on the sale of a total number of 6,105 bags out of 6,128 (2,627 plus 3,501) bags of gram, treating 23 bags as wastage in transit.

(b) Yes.

(c) Messrs. G. Ramachandra Pillai & Co. have paid on 20th July 1950 Rs. 5,174-1-9 towards sales tax on a total turnover of Rs. 3,31,140-10-9 which includes Rs. 3,12,209-6-9 for which the 6,105 bags referred to in the answer to clause (a) above were sold by them to Sri K. Alwarappa Pillai.

Sri K. Alwarappa Pillai paid Rs. 5,345-14-9 on 21st August 1950 towards tax on the sale of the above goods deducting from his turnover the commission paid by him to his selling agents, Messrs. B. K. Konda Reddy & Co., sales tax of Rs. 796-9-0 was later collected from him on the commission also, at the time of final assessment.

(d) Does not arise.

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Cyclone relief measures in Tiruchirappalli district.

128 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what is the amount of expenditure incurred in respect of granting relief to those whose houses were either destroyed or damaged due to the recent cyclone in the district of Tiruchirappalli, taluk by taluk, and also within the municipal limits of Tiruchirappalli;

(b) whether representations were received by the Government that adequate relief has not been given; and

(c) what further action the Government propose to take?

A.—(a) The particulars of expenditure are given below talukwar:—

Taluk.	Amount,		
	RS.	A.	P.
1 <i>Karur division</i> —			
Karur taluk	430	0	0
Kulittalai taluk	600	0	0
Manapparai sub-taluk	750	0	0
2 <i>Ariyalur division</i> —			
Perambalur taluk	145	0	0
Udaiyarpalayam taluk	2,645	0	0
Ariyalur sub-taluk	375	0	0
3 <i>Musiri division</i> —			
Musiri taluk	20	0	0
Lalgudi taluk	2,205	0	0
4 <i>Pudukkottai division</i> —			
Alangudi taluk	1,06,340	0	0
Tirumayam taluk	1,060	0	0
Kolathur taluk	68,715	0	0
5 <i>Tiruchirappalli division</i> —			
(This includes a sum of Rs. 17,800 spent within the Tiruchirappalli Municipality) ..	34,155	0	0
Total ..	2,17,440	0	0

(b) No representation was received complaining of inadequate relief.

(c) Does not arise.

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Education under the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes.

129 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the actual number of schools, both primary and secondary, the number of pupils in each and the percentage of literacy among school-going population achieved under the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes?

A.—1. The particulars are furnished below. The figures furnished are as on 31st March 1951:—

1 Number of primary schools	38,030				
Pupils	<table> <tr> <td>Boys</td><td>2,569,816</td></tr> <tr> <td>Girls</td><td>1,457,575</td></tr> </table>	Boys	2,569,816	Girls	1,457,575
Boys	2,569,816				
Girls	1,457,575				
2 Number of secondary schools	1,119				
for	222				
Pupils	<table> <tr> <td>Boys</td><td>526,014</td></tr> <tr> <td>Girls</td><td>114,912</td></tr> </table>	Boys	526,014	Girls	114,912
Boys	526,014				
Girls	114,912				
3 (a) Estimated male population in the age-groups 6—12	3,978,648				
(b) Of the above, pupils reading in classes 1 to 5	2,409,164				
(c) Percentage of (b) to (a)	60.6				
4 (a) Estimated female population in the age-groups 6—12	4,003,566				
(b) Of the above, pupils reading in classes 1 to 5	1,407,789				
(c) Percentage of (a) to (b)	35.2				

2. The figures given in items 3 and 4 above relate to the entire school-going population. No separate statistics are available in this regard in regard to Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes alone.

Health schemes under the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes.

130 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the Public Health Schemes that were taken up under the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes and with what results?

A.—A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

Water-supply and Drainage Schemes under the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes.

131 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the water-supply and drainage schemes, both rural and municipal, taken up under the Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes and their present stages?

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4.—1. Under the Rural Water-supply Scheme, wells are sunk in accordance with the programme prepared by Collectors and approved by the Government. Twelve thousand five hundred and eighty-one wells have been completed from 1948-49 (commencement of the Five-Year Programme) to October 1952 and 5,077 works are in progress.

2. Particulars in regard to the Municipal and Panchayat Water-supply and Drainage Schemes are given below :—

(1) *Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme*.—All works except sterilization of mains, fittings of taps to fountains and providing chemical treatment plant were completed. Plans and estimates for the first stage of the treatment works have been sanctioned by the Government and the works have been taken up for execution.

(2) *Coimbatore Drainage Scheme*.—Except providing pipe line for digestion tank, erection of pumping plant for supernatant liquor well and digested sludge well, all other works have been completed.

(3) *Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme*.—All works except laying of duplicate main for about 4,000 feet, laying of the 24 inches and 14 inches feeder mains have been completed.

(4) *Cochin Water-supply Scheme*.—Out of the 25 numbers of additional public fountains to be constructed 22 fountains were connected. The scheme is in operation.

(5) *Karamadai Water-supply Scheme*.—Pump house, elevated R.C. Reservoir, deepening of well, laying and jointing of distribution pipe line and connexion for 7 public fountains completed. Erection of pumpset has to be done.

(6) *Mangalore Water-supply Scheme*.—The original work with Gurpur as source was abandoned and the estimate for the new scheme with Nethravathi as source is under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (General and Buildings). Twenty thousand sq.ft. of 20 inches diameter C.I. "C" class pipes required for the pumping main have been received and will be laid.

(7) *Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme*.—The scheme has been handed over to the Municipality early in 1952. Certain minor items such as fixing up the drainage pump, etc., are yet to be completed. Supply and erection of auxiliary pumpset at Intake tower remains to be done.

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(8) *Valparai Water-supply Scheme*.—Improvements to suction well and service reservoirs and laying of new pumping main have been completed. Erection of pumpset remains to be done.

(9) *Guntur Water-supply Scheme*.—S.S. Tank has been completed. All the 7 R.C. Service Reservoirs for four in low level area and three in high level area are nearing completion. Work on the laying of the C.I. pipes for the pumping main and distribution system and the work on the booster station is nearing completion. Works relating to the high and low lift pumphouse, raw water pumping station, the provision of pumping plants and the purification plants remain to be done.

(10) *Vijayavada Water-supply Improvements*.—Arrangement of distribution system work has already been completed.

(11) *Vijayavada Water-supply Scheme (Emergency Scheme)*.—Supply and erection of a turbine pumpset and construction of pump chamber over circular well No. 2 are the remaining works to be executed.

(12) *Visakhapatnam Water-supply Scheme*.—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes for the distribution system in Daba Gardens, etc., completed. Installations of III Pumping set in T.S.R. Pumping Station and electrification of Gosthani Pump house are in progress.

(13) *Visakhapatnam Partial Drainage Scheme*.—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes and connected masonry works are remaining for completion.

(14) *Chodavaram Water-supply Scheme*.—The scheme is completed except for permanent connection to the reservoir and fixing water level indicator. Work on the extensions to the distribution system is also in progress.

(15) *Salur Water-supply Scheme*.—Suction well has to be taken up after the site is decided.

(16) *Kakinada Water-supply Improvements, Part I*.—Land required for the formation of summer storage tank at Samalkota has been acquired. C.I. pipes required for the gravity main are being received.

(17) *Kakinada Water-supply Improvements, Part II*.—Except for a few minor items all the works have been completed and handed over to the municipality. The filter beds are already functioning.

(18) *Kakinada Water-supply Improvements, Part III*.—Laying and jointing of the distribution system is in progress to the tune of Rs. 81,600 only and the balance of work will be taken up when funds are made available.

(19) *Peddapuram Water-supply Scheme*.—The land required for the scheme has been acquired.

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- (20) *Rajahmundry Water-supply Improvements*.—Work is almost completed except for erection of pumpsets which is also in progress.
- (21) *Bellary Water-supply Improvements*.—Work on the pump and pump house is nearing completion. Supply and erection of pumping plants is to be completed.
- (22) *Tirupathi Drainage Scheme—II Instalment*.—The work has been completed except minor works.
- (23) *Vayalpad Water-supply Scheme*.—Pump house, watchmen's quarters and infiltration-cum-suction well completed. Laying and jointing of pumping main and the construction of reservoir are in progress. Work in distribution system to be taken up.
- (24) *Kurnool Water-supply Improvements*.—All work completed.
- (25) *Nandyal Water-supply Scheme*.—Supply of pipes and specials are awaited for beginning the work for which orders have been placed.
- (26) *Guntakal Water-supply Scheme—II Stage*.—The entire work of the first stage on tank and central trench excavation as sanctioned has been completed. Orders sanctioning the stage of the work for the pumping main, pumping plants and service reservoir have been issued.
- (27) *Hindupur Water-supply Scheme—I Stage*.—Work completed.
- (28) *Chittoor Drainage Scheme (Balance of I Instalment)*.—Proposals to go in for a sewerage system are under consideration because of the site difficulties and handicaps met with.
- (29) *Chittoor Water-supply Scheme*.—Laying and jointing of the pumping main has been completed for a length of about 18,300 feet and infiltration well completed.
- (30) *Tirupathi Water-supply Scheme (Confluence Sources)*.—Emergency works are completed, and they are functioning. Administrative sanction for the detailed plans and estimates for the scheme has been accorded recently.
- (31) *Cuddalore Water-supply Improvements—I Stage*.—Execution of the scheme sanctioned by Government recently.
- (32) *Tiruchi Water-works—II Instalment of First-Year Programme*.—Laying and jointing of 18 inches main for 918 feet and 24 inches main for the balance of 100 feet remain to be done.

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- (33) *Tiruchi Water-works—IV Instalment of First-Year Programme*.—The entire work has been completed except linking the new main with the old mains.
- (34) *Tiruchi Water-works—I Instalment of Second-Year Programme*.—The work has been completed in all respects.
- (35) *Tiruchi Water-works—II Instalment of Second-Year Programme*.—Pipes and specials are being received. The work on the distribution system in the Rockfort area will be taken up shortly for execution.
- (36) *Tiruchi Water-works Rectification of defects*.—The work has been completed in all respects.
- (37) *Tiruchi Partial Drainage Scheme (Diversion of Sullage)*.—A major part of the work is completed and pump house construction is being taken up.
- (38) *Srirangam Drainage Scheme—I Stage*.—The entire work except the fixing of C.I. grating and baffle plate for the drain junction has been completed.
- (39) *Srirangam Drainage Scheme—II Stage*.—Work on the open drains mostly completed. Pumping station and appurtenant works are under way.
- (40) *Paramakudi Drainage Scheme*.—Main work completed. The scheme as sanctioned has been completed. From the savings available some additional works are proposed to be taken up.
- (41) *Sivaganga Water-supply Scheme*.—The improvements to the tank are completed. Provision of the Infiltration gallery and a Distribution system has been held over.
- (42) *Manapparai Water-supply Scheme*.—The further infiltration works have not yet been taken up pending an examination of the question of treatment necessary for improving the quality of the water.
- (43) *Kadaikanal Water-supply Extension to Observatory*.—All the works except the construction of a veranda annexe to the pump house and the approach road for the pumping station have been completed.
- (44) *Karur Water-works repairs to infiltration of wells*.—The work has been completed in all respects.
- (45) *Kumbakonam Water-supply Scheme*.—Work is almost completed except for short gaps in the distribution system.
- (46) *Nagapattinam Drainage Scheme*.—Scheme has been completed but for the laying of the 14 inches sewage pumping main across the Kaduvaiyar.

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- (47) *Kayalpatnam Water-supply Scheme*.—The Head-works part of the scheme is in rapid progress. Pumping main to the villages has been laid. Distribution system and Service Reservoirs are to be pursued.
- (48) *Palayamkottai Water-supply Scheme*.—Work at headworks has been completed except on the pumping station. The work of constructing one R.C.C. Reservoir is in good progress. Work on laying C.I. pipes for the pumping main and the distribution system is also under execution and is in good progress.
- (49) *Srivilliputtur Water-supply Scheme*.—Work on the infiltration gallery and the manhole well at the head-works has been completed departmentally. Work on the masonry service reservoir at Kottamedu is nearing completion. Laying of C.I. pipes for the gravitation main in the first reach of 1,500 feet has been taken up departmentally. Tenders for the other two reaches as also for the distribution system have been accepted by Government and the work will be taken up shortly. Tenders for the remaining reaches of the gravitation main have been called for by the Executive Engineer (Public Health), Tiruchirappalli.
- (50) *Virudhunagar Restricted Drainage Scheme*.—Revised estimate is sanctioned. Further works will be taken up and completed.
- (51) *Tiruchi Water-works First Instalment of First-Year Programme*.—Fixing of cover slabs is the only remaining item of work to be done.
- (52) *Tuticorin Water-supply Scheme*.—The question of opening a special (Public Health) subdivision to deal with the comprehensive improvements to the Water-supply Scheme in a planned manner is under consideration.
- (53) *Karaikudi Water-supply Scheme*.—Fixing of three air valves and forming the trench portions of the road remain to be done.
- (54) *Linking-up Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme with Panamarathupatti Water-works*.—The work is almost completed except laying a length of 400 feet and laying pipe line in railway crossing.
- (55) *Arantangi Water-supply Scheme*.—Work completed and handed over except for certain minor works to be done.

Housing and Town-Planning Schemes.

132 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state why no provision was made for housing and town-planning schemes recommended by the Post-War Reconstruction Committee?

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A.—The Government examined the recommendations of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee relating to housing and town-planning and in view of the financial difficulties it was decided that the programme for the first five-year period might be limited to the—

- (1) training of personnel,
- (2) amendment of the Town-Planning Act so as to make it more comprehensive and more effective, and
- (3) execution of all sanctioned Town-Planning Schemes.

The Madras Provincial Town-Planning Enquiry Committee constituted by the Government in 1947 examined these questions in detail. Some of the recommendations of the Committee were accepted by the Government and suitable orders were issued. The question of amending the Town-Planning Act with reference to the recommendations of the Committee is under consideration. To implement the scheme as indicated above, immediate provision of funds was not necessary.

Expenditure for the Post-War Development Schemes.

133 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amounts reserved for expenditure on Post-War Reconstruction Schemes, but diverted for expenditure under the following heads of expenditure under the budget—Demand XI, XII, XIII and XIV in the budget during the five years 1945–46 to 1949–50?

A.—The Government had built up a Revenue Reserve Fund of about Rs. 31 crores at the end of 1945–46, from out of the revenue surpluses, during the war years, to be utilized for expenditure on Post-War Development Schemes and for covering possible deficits in the Revenue Account in the post-war period. A sum of Rs. 506 lakhs was diverted in 1946–47 to the Revenue Account to make up the deficit in that year, which was occasioned by the large net outlay on State Trading Schemes debited to the Revenue Account in that year. But this diversion was recouped to the Fund almost in full by the transfer of a sum of Rs. 490 lakhs from the Revenue Account in the next year, 1947–48. A small sum of Rs. 5 lakhs was again transferred to the Revenue Account in 1948–49 to meet the revenue deficit in that year. During the years 1946–47 to 1949–50, a sum of about Rs. 2½ crores accrued to the Fund by way of interest on the investments made out of the surplus balance in the Fund. Thus, the balance at the credit of the Revenue Reserve Fund at the end of 1949–50 was about Rs. 33.50 crores. No part of the

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Fund was specifically utilized for meeting the expenditure under the Demands for Security Services mentioned in the question.

Motor vans used for health propaganda.

134 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of motor vans for public health propaganda that are allotted to various districts in the State and the number of such vans allotted to and serving in Nellore district;

(b) how many mobile epidemic control units are functioning in the State now and what the headquarters of these units are and how many motor vans in running order with necessary staff and equipment are attached to these units now; and

(c) how many jeeps are kept in charge of the Public Health department and of these, how many are assigned for use of the Public Health Officers of Nellore district now?

A.—(a) There are three vans attached to Nutrition Units of this department one working in Poonamallee Health Unit (Chingleput district), one in Musiri firka (Tiruchirappalli district) and the other in Hindupur firka (Anantapur district). These are being used for Nutrition Education and Publicity.

There is one van working in the Government Training School for Health Visitors.

No van is allotted to Nellore district.

(b) There are four mobile epidemic control units in the State, each consisting of ten Health Inspectors, five peons, one driver and one cleaner. They are at present stationed to combat cholera epidemics prevailing, as follows:—

Two vans in South Arcot;

one van in North Arcot; and

one van in Salem.

There is no fixed headquarters for these units but they are moved from district to district according to the prevailing emergency and the need for all-out effort to combat the epidemic outbreaks as and when they occur. All the vans are in working condition and are used for epidemic control work.

(c) There are twenty-seven jeeps in charge of Public Health department; of these eleven jeeps are working in Anti-Malaria schemes, while the remaining sixteen have been allocated to various District Health Officers in the State, needing jeeps for the discharge of their duties. No jeep is assigned for the use of the District Health Officer in Nellore district. During the recent

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cholera epidemic in Nellore district in January-February 1953 as the services of a jeep were found urgently needed in view of the inaccessibility of the affected villages by other means of transport, the jeep attached to the District Health Officer, Guntur, was temporarily diverted to Nellore district and this was later withdrawn after the epidemic emergency was over.

Schedule of rates for preparing estimates in the Public Works Department.

135 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the remarks in page 18 of Appropriation Accounts, 1946-47, and Audit Report, 1948, under the heading "Audit of Public Works transactions"—

(a) whether there is any special schedule of rates for various items of work and for various materials for use in the preparation of estimates and checking of bills by the Public Works Department Highways and Electricity departments; and if so, in what cases; and

(b) whether the special schedule is strictly adhered to now?

A.—(a) A common schedule of rates is prepared and brought up to date every year, and it is applicable to all civil works of the Public Works, Highways and Electricity departments of the State Government. Certain percentages are added to the above rates in the case of works in hilly and Agency areas. Only for project works of the Electricity department a special schedule of rates is prepared. As regards electrical works of the Electricity department, no schedule of rates is prepared but a list of current market rates for all line materials based on the latest competitive quotations received from firms is prepared and kept up to date and these rates are adopted for preparation of estimates.

(b) Yes.

Hydro and thermal electric stations.

136 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the number of hydro and thermal electrical stations, the number of units of electricity that were scheduled to be generated in the Five-Year Plan of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee for the period 1945-46 to 1949-50 and the new hydro and thermal electrical stations set up and the number of additional units of electricity that were generated and supplied to consumers during the said quinquennium by the State Government?

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A.—The particulars are given below :—

- (i) Number of hydro and thermal electrical stations programmed to be set up in the Five-Year Plan of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee for 1945-46 to 1949-50 are :

- (a) New stations—two (viz., Hagari thermal and Nellore thermal); and
(b) Extensions to existing stations—three (viz., Pykara, Papanasam and Vijayavada).

Hagari thermal scheme was later dropped when supply from Jog was made available for Ceded districts.

- (ii) Number of units scheduled to be generated in the five-year period, if the schemes had commenced operation according to programme was 112 millions.
(iii) Number of new hydro and thermal stations set up during the five-year period—Nil.
(iv) Number of additional units generated during the five-year period—Nil.

Road construction in the State.

137 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the mileage of road construction under National Highways, Provincial Highways, district roads and village roads scheduled by the Post-War Reconstruction Committee in the Five-Year Plan drawn up for the period 1945-46 to 1949-50; and the actual mileage of new road construction under the respective heads during the quinquennium?

A.—The programme for the development of road communications drawn up in the old Five-Year Plan covers the period 1947-48 to 1951-52. Information regarding the mileage of roads scheduled for construction in the Five-Year Plan and that actually constructed is furnished in the statement below :—

Class of road. (1)	Mileage proposed in the Five-Year Plan. (2)	Mileage constructed. (3)
National Highways	M. 19	M. F. 2 4
* Provincial Highways including Major District Roads.	538	272 5
† Other District Roads	3,275	2,196 1
† Village Roads	6,788	

* Separate figures for Provincial Highways and Major District Roads are not available.

† Separate figures for other district roads and village roads are not available.

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Industries under the Five-Year Plan of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee.

138 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the names of industries that were scheduled for being started, the number of industrial units proposed for being set up as per the Five-Year Plan of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee for the period 1945-46 to 1949-50 and the names of industries and the number of industrial units actually started and functioning in the said quinquennium by the State Government?

A.—I. The names of industries scheduled for being started and the number of units proposed to be set up as per the Five-Year Plan of the Post-War Reconstruction Committee are as follows :—

- (1) *Cottage Industries.*—Porcelain and semi-porcelain service centres for supply of standardized body and glaze and other materials :—Three units in Malabar, Visakhapatnam and Tiruchirappalli districts were proposed under the scheme.
- (2) *Cottage Industries.*—Service centres for the supply of standard body and glaze and other materials for manufacture of stoneware and reekingham wares :—Three units were proposed under the scheme one each in Kurnool, South Arcot and Tirunelveli districts.
- (3) Development of the ceramic industry as a small-scale industry (Glass Bangle Industry) :—The scheme envisaged the development of glass bangle and bead industry as a rural industry on efficient and up-to-date lines in Madras City.
- (4) Manufacture of special quality hand-made paper :—The scheme envisaged four hand-made paper units at Vijayavada in Krishna district, at Gazulapalle in Kurnool district, at Bugga in Cuddapah district and another at some other convenient centre.
- (5) Manufacture of fibre and pressed boards :—Three units were proposed for location where wattle bark as waste product was available from tanneries in abundance, such as Tiruchirappalli or Salem, Cromptet and Elluru.

II. The names of industries and number of units actually started—

- (1) The Development of Ceramic Industry as a small-scale industry (Glass Bangle Industry).

Centres were opened for the training of workers in the manufacture of glass bangles and beads by up-to-date methods at Kalahasti in Chittoor district and Kasargod in South Kanara district. These are functioning.

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(2) Manufacture of special quality hand-made paper.

The three units established for manufacture of special quality hand-made paper at Vijayavada, Gazulapalle and Bugga were not successful economically and were closed down and the scheme was dropped.

Post-War Reconstruction Committee.

139 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Post-War Reconstruction Committee was constituted to work out amounts to be allotted for various purposes in the second Five-Year Plan of the State from 1950-51 to 1954-55;

(b) the targets of expenditure under various heads of Post-War Reconstruction fixed for the period 1950-51 to 1954-55 and the amounts spent under the respective heads of Post-War Reconstruction in 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 up to 31st December 1952; and

(c) in view of the All-India Five-Year Plan recently approved by the Union Parliament, is it proposed to scrap the plans in (a) and replace them by new ones?

A.—(a) to (c) No Post-War Reconstruction Committee was constituted to work out figures for the second Five-Year Plan. In 1944, a Post-War Reconstruction Committee was formed to advise the Government generally on post-war planning and based on the recommendations of the Committee, a Five-Year Plan of Post-War Reconstruction and Development Schemes was drawn up by the Government for the period 1947-48 to 1951-52. Subsequently the Planning Commission, which was set up by the Government of India in 1950 wanted this Government to prepare a Five-Year Plan for the period from 1951-52 to 1955-56. The Plan for 1951-56 was drawn up by the Government in consultation with the Heads of Departments. This plan superseded the previous plan. The targets of expenditure under the various heads for the 5 years and expenditure for 1951-52 are given in the Appendix II to the Detailed Budget Estimates for 1953-54. The details of actual expenditure incurred from 1st April to 31st December 1952 are not yet available.

Government Discretionary Grants.

140 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the purposes for which discretionary grants are given by the Director of Harijan Welfare, the rules governing those grants, and the details for the expenditure on this account for 1950-51; 1951-52 and 1952-53; and

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(b) whether any such discretionary grants are placed at the disposal of heads of departments other than His Excellency the Governor, District Collectors and Director of Harijan Welfare and if so, who they are and the amount entrusted to each of them for 1950-51; 1951-52 and 1952-53?

A.—(a) Discretionary grants are given by the Director of Harijan Welfare for the following purposes:—

- (1) to assist societies, institutions or individuals in educating members of the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department or improving their social and economic conditions;
- (2) for payment of contributions to newspapers, periodicals and other publications intended for and actually engaged in educating the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department;
- (3) to encourage athletic associations among members of the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department, and the provision of games requisites for them; and
- (4) to help members of the communities eligible for help by the Harijan Welfare Department who are in distress on account of a fire, flood, cyclone, epidemic or other similar sudden calamity.

The rules governing these grants are that—

- (i) the grants should not be made for supplementing the grants paid by the Education Department in respect of aided elementary schools; and
- (ii) the annual aggregate expenditure on the payment of these grants shall not exceed Rs. 3,000.

The expenditure incurred by the Director of Harijan Welfare is—

	RS.
1950-51	3,001
1951-52	2,771
1952-53 (to end of December 1952 only)	2,127

Separate allotments are made to the Director of Harijan Welfare for sanction of grants, towards expenditure on ameliorative measures for Backward Classes also. The expenditure incurred by the Director of Harijan Welfare on this account is—

	RS.
1949-50	2,990
1950-51	325
1951-52	300
1952-53	500

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- (b) Discretionary grants are also generally placed at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department and the Director of Fisheries.

The amount entrusted to the Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department is in connexion with the management of the habitual offenders settlements. The expenditure is incurred for payment of rewards to settlers for good conduct and to bright pupils in settlement schools and for providing sanitation, amusements to children, etc. The amount entrusted to the Director of Fisheries is intended to enable him to provide for unusual expenditure that may be urgently necessary in connexion with pearl fishery operations, such as payment of rewards to informants regarding concealed pearls, rewards for deeds of special merit during diving operations, contributions to poor divers subjected to special losses, compensation for accidental damages to boats, etc

A sum of Rs. 1,200 was placed at the disposal of the Deputy Inspector-General, Railways and Criminal Investigation Department for each of the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53. No amount was placed at the disposal of the Director of Fisheries for 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53.

Government grants to private institutions.

141 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the institutions to which grants are made under the head “37-S—Miscellaneous—A (i) (8)—Other Grants (including grant to the Indian Academy of Sciences, Bangalore)”;

(b) the amount paid each year to each of these institutions from 1946-47 to 1952-53; and

(c) the purposes for which these grants are ear-marked in each case and the conditions attached to them in each case?

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

(c) Grants in almost all the cases are based on the merits of each case and no conditions as such are attached to the drawal of the grants which are sanctioned in the interest of advancement of various activities in the field of education.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 1050-1051 infra.

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Remission of revenue.

142 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the special reasons that led to the grant of total remission aggregating to—

(a) Rs. 12.20 lakhs, Rs. 16.20 lakhs, Rs. 10.16 lakhs and Rs. 18.05 lakhs, respectively, in faslis 1357, 1358, 1359 and 1360, in North Arcot district;

(b) Rs. 15.22 lakhs, Rs. 17.36 lakhs, Rs. 12.51 lakhs and Rs. 13.39 lakhs, respectively, in faslis 1357, 1358, 1359 and 1360, respectively, in South Arcot district; and

(c) Rs. 8.05 lakhs, Rs. 9.32 lakhs, Rs. 9.00 lakhs and Rs. 8.48 lakhs, respectively, in faslis 1357, 1358, 1359 and 1360 in Chingleput district,

when the total remission on the aggregate in all the Rayalaseema districts taken together amounted only to Rs. 7.79 lakhs, Rs. 13.50 lakhs, Rs. 3.75 lakhs and Rs. 11.70 lakhs in faslis 1357, 1358, 1359 and 1360, respectively?

A.—The main reasons for the grant of large amounts as remissions in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot for faslis 1357 to 1360 were the following :—

- (1) The demands in these three districts were greater than those in the Rayalaseema districts and, therefore, the remissions granted in the latter districts will not compare favourably with those granted in the former; and
- (2) these three districts were affected in their entirety while only parts of Rayalaseema were affected during these faslis. Further the production was nearly normal in the case of the Rayalaseema districts during 1947-50 and below normal from 1950-51 while it was below normal in the districts of Chingleput, North Arcot and South Arcot during the faslis in question.

Vellore District Inferior Government Subordinates' Association.

143 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions of the III Conference of the Nellore District Inferior Government Subordinates' Association held on the 21st September 1952 at Nellore; and if so, what action was taken on the resolutions dealing with—

- (a) increase of the house rent allowance;
- (b) enhancement of the daily allowance while on tour; and
- (c) sanction of Duffadars for Tahsildars?

A.—Copy of the resolutions has not been received by the Government. The other questions do not arise.

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Fourth Conference of the Madras State Government Inferior Subordinates Association.

144 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government have received a copy of the resolutions of the IV Annual Conference of the Madras State Government Inferior Subordinates' Association held on the 19th October 1952 at Madras; and if so, what action was taken on the resolutions dealing with—

- (a) increase of pay and dearness allowance of attenders;
 - (b) leave facilities of inferior subordinates;
 - (c) confirmation of peons who have put in five years' service;
 - (d) promotion of peons as attenders and lower division clerks;
- and
- (e) provision of housing for inferior Government subordinates?

A.—A copy of the resolutions of the IV Annual Conference of the Madras Inferior Subordinates' Association was received by the Government and considered. The action taken on the resolutions is indicated below under each of the items mentioned in the question.

- (a) & (b) The requests for increase in the scale of pay and rate of dearness allowance of attenders and for liberalization of leave facilities of inferior (now last grade) subordinates contained in the resolutions will involve considerable extra cost to the Government and will also have repercussions in respect of other classes of low-paid employees. In view of the present financial position, the Government decided that it would not be possible to grant the requests.
- (c) Under the existing orders, temporary posts are made permanent after they have been in existence for more than five years continuously if they are required for the normal work of the Department. Peons can, therefore, be confirmed even now after five years' service if their work is satisfactory. The Government accordingly decided that no action was necessary on this request.
- (d) There is provision even in the existing rules for appointment of peons as attenders and clerks by transfer, provided that they possess the prescribed qualification. The Government considered that it would not be desirable to exempt peons generally from possessing the prescribed qualifications for promotion as attenders or clerks as such a course would impair the efficiency of the services considerably. In deserving cases, the relevant rules are relaxed and peons are promoted as attenders even if they do not possess the prescribed qualifications.
- (e) The request is under consideration in the Public Works Department.

A reply on the above lines has been sent to the Association.

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Appointment of Sub-Inspectors in the Prohibition Department.

145 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state with reference to the answer to unstarred question No. 85 (G. 41), dated 2nd December 1952—

(a) the number of vacancies in the Sub-Inspector's cadre in 1951-52 and 1952-53 that had to be filled by promotion of clerks in the Prohibition department;

(b) the number of clerks who were recommended for being promoted as Sub-Inspectors in those vacancies by the Board of Revenue; and

(c) the reasons that led to the reduction in the number of clerks promoted to executive line as Sub-Inspectors in 1951-52 and 1952-53?

A.—(a) to (c) No clerk was appointed as Sub-Inspector during the period 1951-52 and 1952-53 except one Sri M. Appukuttan Nair, whose appointment as Sub-Inspector was approved by Government. The reason for non-appointment of clerks as Sub-Inspectors is as follows:—

In 1950 it was provisionally ordered by Government that no clerk or Superintendent from the office of the Board of Revenue (Excise) should be appointed as Sub-Inspector or Assistant Inspector. Then after examining the question in 1951, it was ordered that further recruitment of clerks as Sub-Inspectors might be made subject to the condition that prior approval of Government should be obtained whenever a clerk was to be appointed as Sub-Inspector. The Board of Revenue (Excise) has now recommended the names of 32 clerks for appointment as Sub-Inspectors. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.

Discretionary grants.

146 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the objects, purposes and need for the creation of 'Discretionary grants' with His Excellency the Governor and District Collectors and the rules regulating the expenditure of discretionary grants;

(b) whether the expenditure under these heads is subject to audit;

(c) the districtwar total expenditure in each district under Discretionary grants in the years 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 up to the 31st December 1952; and

(d) the details of expenditure yearwar under 'Discretionary grant' with the Governor during the years 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 up to 31st December 1952?

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A.—(a) *Discretionary grants by the Governor.*—These are petty grants and charitable donations to local institutions of a public or quasi-public character and individuals that deserve assistance from public funds. The expenditure may not be of a recurring nature and subscriptions of a purely private nature should not be paid from the allotment for discretionary grants.

Discretionary grants by Collectors.—The objects on which Collectors may make discretionary grants and the restrictions subject to which the payments may be made are laid down in Article 213 (ii) of the Madras Financial Code, Volume I, which is extracted in Annexure I to this answer.*

(b) Yes.

(c) & (d) The information is furnished in Annexure II to this answer.

Meetings of Police Officers and Legislators.

147 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the acceptance of the suggestion and issue of orders about secret meetings between Police Officers and Legislators alluded to on 23rd March 1950 by the then Finance Minister (vide page 511, Volume II of Legislative Assembly Proceedings)—

(a) whether such secret meetings are held periodically in any or all districts; if so, the names of the districts where they are held; the dates when they were held between 1st April and 31st December 1952 and the questions discussed at such meetings and decisions taken; and

(b) whether sitting fee and travelling allowances are paid to legislators for attendance at meetings in (i) the rates of sitting fee and travelling allowance and (ii) the total amounts paid in 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53 up to 31st December 1952?

A.—(a) Orders were issued in April 1950 for the holding of monthly meetings of the Collector, District Superintendent of Police and Local Legislators in the Krishna, Guntur, East and West Godavari districts in the first instance, and later in the Kurnool district also. The idea was that at these conferences, the general law and order situation in the district and questions arising therefrom could be discussed.

These monthly conferences were, however, discontinued in the first half of 1951 when fear of violent Communist trouble subsided.

(b) Legislators attending these monthly conferences were permitted to draw travelling allowance at the rates laid down by Government for non-official members of Second-class Committees. No information is available

* Printed as Appendix VII on pages 1052–1055 infra.

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about the total amounts paid in 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53 up to 31st December 1952 and Government do not consider it worthwhile collecting the information.

Drainage works in municipalities.

148 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the names of municipalities at present without drainage works in which—

(a) the investigation is not complete;

(b) the investigation is complete, but the estimates have not been sanctioned;

(c) the estimates have been sanctioned but the works have not been commenced; and

(d) the works are in progress; together with the year in which the first investigation was completed in each case?

A.—A statement ^a is placed on the table of the House.

Grants for water-supply and drainage works.

149 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the total grants made to local bodies for water-supply and drainage works in 1950–51 and 1951–52 year-wise;

(b) the names of the local bodies to whom grants have been made and the amount granted in each case; and

(c) the works actually begun and the stage at which water-supply and drainage works for which grants have been given stand?

A.—(a) to (c) A statement ^b is placed on the table of the House.

Nursing homes for tuberculosis patients.

150 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the names of the nursing homes in populated areas in the towns in the State, catering to Tuberculosis patients, run by private Medical Practitioners for which licences have been granted in 1951–52 and 1952–53 under G.O. No. 474, P.H., dated 9th February 1952?

A.—A list is furnished below:—

Coimbatore.	
1 Dr. R. S. Rao and Dr. M. R. Pai, Sri Ramakrishna Nursing Home, Ponnarangam Road,	10
Coimbatore.	

^a Printed as Appendix VIII on pages 1055–1056 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix IX on pages 1054–1055 infra.

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	Beds.
2 Dr. Miss Radhakanna, Ponnuram (Dr. Miss Radhakannan, Families Hospital Road, Coimbatore).	10
3 Dr. S. V. Subramaniam, 7/88, Srinivasapuram, Coimbatore.	5
4 Dr. S. G. Rajaratnam, Kattoor, Coimbatore.	4
5 Rev. Mother Superior, Immaculate Conception Convent, Coimbatore.	60
6 Dr. N. Jagannatham, Jail Road, Coimbatore.	15 for tuberculosis.
7 Dr. Sangaliappan, Cross Cut Road, Coimbatore.	32
8 Dr. A. G. Leelakrishnan, 6/25, Gandhipuram, Coimbatore.	9
9 Dr. K. E. Eapen and Dr. Mrs. Eapen, 15/205, Oppanakara Street, Coimbatore.	12
10 Nursing Home run by Dr. K. S. Thirumurthi, Tiruppur, Licensed during 1951-52.	

N.B.—Of the total beds in each nursing home referred to above beds for Typhoid and Tuberculosis will be allotted as and when patients are admitted.

Mangalore (South Kanara).

"Bharat Polyclinic and Nursing Home" run by Dr. M. Umesh Rao, Mangalore, licence renewed during 1951-52. The Clinic was closed on 31st March 1952.

Special Armed Police Units.

151 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to the legal, constitutional and other points raised by Sri T. K. T. N. R. Tatachari on 10th March 1948 reported on page 591 of Volume X of the Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly—

(a) whether rules have been framed defining the scope, functions and purpose of the Special Armed Police including the Malabar Special Police, and if so will the Government place a copy of such rules on the table of the House;

(b) whether the State Government have addressed the Union Government to bear the entire expenditure of the Special Armed Units including the Malabar Special Police incurred on

(i) salaries and allowances,

(ii) buildings to house these units, and

(iii) weapons and ammunition supplied to these units;

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(c) if so, whether the Union Government have agreed to bear the cost, and if so, from which date and for what items; and

(d) whether rules and regulations have been framed regarding, (1) recruitment, (2) conditions of service, (3) remuneration and allowances and (4) duties of the Special Armed Unit and the Malabar Special Police and if so, will the Government furnish the House with a copy of such rules and regulations?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) No rules have been framed defining the duties of the Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police men but they are meant generally to assist the normal police in the maintenance of law and order. The method of recruitment, conditions of service, pay and allowances, etc., of the Malabar Special Police personnel are governed by the special rules for that force at pages 333 to 348 of the Madras Services Manual, Volume III, which is a printed publication and a copy of which is available in the Library of the Madras Legislature.

A copy* of the *ad hoc* rules issued in respect of the Special Armed Police is placed on the table of the House.

Feeding charges of Armed Police Units.

152 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Armed Police Units are provided with meals, coffee and tiffin at Government cost when they are engaged in active operations;

(b) if so, the cost per diem incurred

(i) in the case of an officer; and

(ii) in the case of a person other than officer; and

(c) the total cost of feeding Special Armed Police Units and the Malabar Special Police from 1st January to 31st December 1952?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) The rates of feeding charges are as follows:—

(i)

If deputed for duty in Madras City.

If deputed for duty to military stations outside Malabar in the case of Malabar Special Police and outside headquarters in the case of Special Armed Police Units.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Subedars ..	2 12 per head per day.	2	4 per head per day.
Jamedars ..	2 8 Do.	2	0 Do.

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(ii) Rs. 20 per head per mensem if deputed for duty in Madras City and Rs. 18 per head per mensem if deputed for duty to mufassal stations outside Malabar in the case of Malabar Special Police and outside headquarters in the case of Special Armed Police Units.

(c) The total cost of feeding Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police for the period from 1st January to 31st December 1952 is as follows:—

	RS.	A.	P.
Special Armed Police	7,27,383	14	6
Malabar Special Police	1,04,464	5	3

Reorganisation of the Special Armed Police Units.

153 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the strength of the Special Armed Police has been reduced since 17th July 1952; and

(b) if so, the number of units so reduced and the monthly savings effected thereby?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) Sixteen active companies and one Headquarter Company of the Special Armed Police were abolished, resulting in the reorganization of four Special Armed Police Units into three. The monthly saving consequent on the abolition of the 17 companies is rupees 2,09,318-7-0.

Lignite deposits in South Arcot.

154 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state at what stage stands at present—

(i) utilizing large blocks of power;

(ii) obtaining valuable by-products;

(iii) obtaining various chemicals from the lignite deposits in South Arcot district alluded to in answers to question No. 216, dated 17th April 1951, in the Legislative Council (vide page 1049 of Volume IV of the Council Proceedings)?

A.—Bulk samples of lignite have been taken from a shaft of 175 feet deep. The Government have decided to work an Experimental Quarrying Scheme for determining the engineering feasibility and the economic desirability of open cut mining of the lignite deposits of South Arcot district with the aid of machinery lent by the Government of India. Small scale laboratory tests on the samples of lignite have revealed the possibility

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of its utilization for generation of power and manufacture of various chemicals and by-products. Large scale experiments have to be conducted to confirm the results already obtained and further work will be carried out shortly after the excavation of lignite from the pilot quarry.

Iron and steel plant in the State.

155 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the stage at which the question of the Government setting up an Iron and Steel Plant in this State with the ores available at Salem and Sandur alluded to in answer to question No. 216, dated 17th April 1951 in the Legislative Council (vide page 1049 of Volume IV of the Council Proceedings) stands at present?

A.—The matter is still under the consideration of the Government. Samples of Salem iron ores and South Arcot lignite have been sent to the United States Bureau of Mines and Messrs. Lurgi Company of Germany for plant scale tests and report on the economic feasibility of an iron and steel industry in this State and their reports are awaited.

Teachers' Association meetings.

156 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attendance at the Central classes for elementary school teachers is compulsory;

(b) if these Central classes are held on non-working days, are the teachers paid overtime allowance for attendance on such non-working days; and

(c) whether any penalties are imposed on teachers who do not attend Central classes and, if so, the nature and scale of such penalties?

A.—(a) The attendance of the teachers at the Central classes otherwise known as Teachers' Association meetings is compulsory.

(b) The meeting is held once a month. That day is treated as a working day for the schools. Hence the question of payment of overtime allowance does not arise.

(c) Absence of a teacher from the Teachers' Association meeting shall be debited to his casual leave account or if there is no casual leave to the teacher's credit, to the leave admissible to him under the ordinary leave rules. In case, there is no leave to the credit of the teacher, grant will not be assessed for the teacher unless specially exempted for satisfactory reasons.

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Calyx drills available with the Industries department.

157 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the purposes for which and the days for which in each case of the four Calyx drills alluded to on page 43, paragraph 12 of the Administration Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year ending 31st March 1951 were used from October 1949 to October 1952;

(b) after the date up to which information was furnished in answer to unstarred question No. 10 (b), dated 31st July 1952, whether any of the four Calyx drills available with the Industries department was used for putting down bore holes in any of the three places mentioned in the answer to prospect coal in the Godavari Valley; and

(c) when the report suggesting test drilling for coal alluded to on page 6 of the Administration Report of the Department of Industries and Commerce for the year ending 31st March 1951 was received by the Government, and what action was taken by the Government for test drilling for coal in the localities suggested?

A.—(a) Details are given in the annexure ^a.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The report was received in November 1951. The Government have examined the report and have decided to take up the work of test drilling of coal in the Godavari Valley in 1954.

Cholera cases in the rural areas of Nellore district.

158 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons in rural areas of Nellore and Kovur taluks of Nellore district who were affected by cholera and the number of cases which ended fatally in 1951-52 and 1952-53 (so far); and

(b) the number of ambulance vans attached to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Nellore, and how many persons affected by cholera were conveyed from the rural areas of Nellore and Kovur taluks to the Headquarters Hospital for treatment in 1951-52 and 1952-53 (so far)?

A.—(a) The number of attacks and deaths from cholera in Nellore and Kovur taluks during the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 (up to week ending 21st March 1953) are given below :—

Taluk.

(1)	Year.			
	1951-52.		1952-53.	
	Attacks. (2)	Deaths. (3)	Attacks. (4)	Deaths. (5)
Nellore	141	103	174	61
Kovur	68	45	169	112

^a Printed as Appendix Kf on pages 1063-1064 *infra*.

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(b) No ambulance vans were attached to the Government Headquarters Hospital, Nellore, and no cholera cases from Nellore and Kovur taluks were conveyed by Ambulance vans to the said hospital.

Expenditure on the Government Headquarters Hospitals.

159 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent by the Government during the two quinquenniums ending 1947 and 1952 on

(i) construction of additional wards for in-patients in various Government District Headquarters Hospitals in the State;

(ii) construction of additional buildings for X-ray Blood-banks; operation theatres and out-patient waiting rooms in the various Government District Headquarters Hospitals in the State including cost of works in progress; and

(b) the amount spent under items enumerated in (a) (i) and (a) (ii) of the Nellore District Headquarters Hospital during the two quinquenniums ending 1947 and 1952 including cost of works in progress, if any?

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

Distribution of the Telugu Journal 'Padipantalu'.

160 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) how many copies of each issue of 'Padipantalu', a Telugu magazine published by the Agricultural department, are printed;

(b) out of the number in (a) how many are (i) issued to subscribers; (ii) issued as complimentary copies; (iii) sold by retail sale and (iv) left unsold; and

(c) whether it is a fact that ryots who ask for seeds, manure and pumpsets from Agricultural department are forced to purchase copies of 'Padipantalu' if their applications for seeds, etc., are to be considered?

A.—(a) & (b) The number of copies printed of each issue of the journal 'Padipantalu' varies according to the demand from time to time. A statement ^b showing the total number of copies printed, issued to subscribers, issued as complimentary copies and for reference to departmental staff and sold by sales agents during the period of one year from January to December 1952 is attached. The Director of Agriculture has reported

^a Printed as Appendix XII on pages 1065-1066 *infra*.

^b Printed as Appendix XIII on page 1067 *infra*.

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that the copies left unsold including the copies returned by sales agents is 'nil' and this is being verified.

(c) No such compulsion is used.

Purchase of seed paddy in Nellore district.

161 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to unstarred question No. 108 (966), dated 8th December 1952, the rate in rupees, annas and pies per maund or per ton at which seed paddy of different varieties was acquired or purchased from ryots of Nellore district in fasli 1361 by the Agricultural department; and

(b) the rate in rupees, annas and pies per maund or per ton at which seed paddy acquired or purchased in (a) was sold to ryots of Nellore district in fasli 1362?

A.—(a) & (b) During fasli 1361, seed paddy of I sort (B.C.P. 1, B.C.P. 2, G.E.B. 24 and Co. 25 varieties) were purchased at Rs. 12-12-8 and that of II sort (MTU. 9, MTU. 15 and MTU. 16 varieties) at Rs. 11-11-10 per maund of 82-2/7 lb., inclusive of the seed-farm premium. They were sold at the following rates during fasli 1362 :—

Rate per maund of 82-2/7 lb.

	RS.	A.	P.	
I Sort ...	18	13	4	(Up to 29th August 1952).
	20	9	8	(From 29th August 1952).
II Sort ...	19	6	10	(From 5th January 1953).

Shortages under the State Trading Schemes.

162 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state in the matter of capital outlay on schemes of State Trading as per the final accounts given in "Appropriation Accounts, 1949-50 and Audit Report, 1951"—

(a) the explanation for shortages in closing stock in each case;

(b) the cost price of the several items of shortages for various years;

(c) the reason for delay in the regularization of shortages; and

(d) the action taken in the matter of each item of shortages in the case of the following (references to the Appropriation Accounts, 1949-50 and Audit Report, 1951) :—

1 Page 445 foot-note (3)—Rice;

2 Page 446 foot-note (4)—Wheat and Wheat products;

3 Page 447 foot-note (4)—Other grains;

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4 Page 448 foot-note (4)—Government depot for rice;

5 Page 450 foot-note (4)—Dehydrated potatoes and sweet-potatoes;

6 Page 457 foot-note (3)—Paddy and other seeds;

7 Page 458 foot-note (4)—Manures (other than chemical manures);

8 Page 459 foot-notes (3 and 4)—Iron and Steel for agricultural implements; and

9 Page 460 foot-note (4)—Chemical Fertilizers?

A.—(a) The shortages in the closing stock as exhibited in the *pro forma* Accounts of the State Trading Schemes comprise the following :—

(i) Shortages in rail transit;

(ii) Other types of transit losses;

(iii) Shortages due to long storage; and

(iv) Stocks in transit not brought to credit in the account at the time of closing. (This is not a real shortage.)

(b) The particulars required are given in the appended statement^a.

(c) In respect of shortages under rail transit (which constitute a large part of the total shortages) claims are preferred with the Railways. The settlement of the claims and the payment of compensation by the Railways take a long time due to the procedure observed by the Railways. Only when the claims are finally rejected by the Railways, the question of the responsibility of the officials concerned has to be examined with special reference to the reasons given by the Railways for the rejection of the claims. Wherever necessary, proposals have to be submitted for the write-off of the shortages to the concerned authorities. All this involves correspondence by the Board of Revenue with all the district officers, consignors, consignees, Reception Officers at Ports, etc., and the delay involved is inevitable.

(d) The shortages due to natural causes such as dryage, long storage, etc., are written off from the accounts by the competent authorities, after thorough investigation. When responsibility for shortages can be fixed on the officers, necessary recoveries are ordered from their pay after following the procedure prescribed for such recoveries. The Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) and the Director of Agriculture have issued strict instructions to the Collectors and other subordinates as to the importance of the prompt settlement of such shortages. Periodical reports showing the

^a Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 1068-1070 infra.

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progress of the settlement of unaccounted items are prescribed, and by a review of these reports, officers are pulled up, wherever any slackness is detected. The progress since made in the regularization of the shortages shown in the Appropriation Accounts, 1949-50 is indicated in column (5) of the appended statement.

Overtime remuneration in connexion with the revision of electoral rolls.

163 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to answer to unstarred question No. 53 (964) (c) on 25th November 1952, what rate of overtime remuneration is payable to—

(i) employees of Central Government Departments;

(ii) employees of all State Government Departments; and

(iii) employees of municipalities and local boards who are entrusted with the work of enumeration in connexion with the revision of electoral rolls in certain selected areas, in out of office hours; and

(b) what are the total amounts paid as overtime remuneration for the purpose mentioned in (a) in 1952-53 so far, to the various categories of employees detailed in (a)?

A.—(a) There is no distinction between employees of the Central Government, employees of the State Government and the employees of the local bodies in the matter of payment of remuneration or allowances to them for work done as enumerators and supervisors in connexion with the revision of electoral rolls. The remuneration and allowances paid are as follows:—

(1) The enumerators are paid remuneration or honorarium for bringing up to date the National Registers of Citizens and for preparing the lists of additions, corrections and deletions to the electoral rolls with reference to the number of households in respect of which the work was done and on the following basis, viz.:—

(a) In non-municipal areas other than the suburbs of Madras City.—Rs. 5 for local areas in which the number of households is below 250, and Rs. 10 for local areas in which the number of households is 250 or above. "Local area" means a village or panchayat or township or cantonment or municipality.

(b) In mufassal municipalities and suburbs of Madras City.—Rs. 20 for every 350 households (proportionate amounts for fractions of 350 households).

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[The total amount of remuneration for each local area is fixed on the basis in (a) and (b) above and then divided among the enumerators in the proportion of the number of households allotted to each, subject to the condition that no enumerator should get less than Rs. 5.]

(c) In Madras City.—The remuneration is paid at the rate of Rs. 20 for every 300 households and proportionate amounts for fractions of 300 households.

(2) The enumerators and supervisors are also paid the following allowances which are only compensatory allowances, viz.:—

(a) in the City, enumerators and supervisors who are allotted their enumeration areas far away from their places of residence are paid out of pocket expenses at a flat rate of rupee one per day.

(b) A daily allowance of Rs. 2 is paid to the enumerators and supervisors in the mufassal on such days when they had to travel more than 5 miles from their headquarters on enumeration and supervision work.

(c) Travelling and other allowances as ordinarily admissible for all journeys made by them for over 5 miles beyond their jurisdiction for such purposes as attending instruction classes at taluk headquarters or for returning the National Registers, etc., to the Tahsildars.

(d) In unavoidable cases where the supervisor is required to work beyond his jurisdiction, travelling allowance as admissible to an officer of his grade under the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules is paid to him.

(b) The collection of the information required will involve much time and labour as a very large number of officers have to be addressed; the time and labour involved will not be commensurate with the results.

Gandikota Project.

164 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when the investigation of the Gandikota Project was taken up by the State Government;

(b) when the levels were taken and plans completed;

(c) the estimated cost of the Project;

(d) the area that is expected to be served by this project and of this the portion that lies in Nellore district and the portion that lies in Cuddapah district;

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(e) why this project was recommended to the Planning Commission and not taken up straightway by the State Government and when the project was referred to the Planning Commission; and

(f) the principles followed by the State Government in referring projects to the Union Government or their commissions in New Delhi, instead of the State Government themselves proceeding with the sanction and construction of the projects on their own initiative and responsibility?

A.—(a) & (b) The investigation of the scheme was started in December 1943 and the preparation of plans and estimates was completed by the end of December 1950.

(c) 8.16 crores.

(d) 150,000 acres partly wet and partly dry in the Cuddapah district only.

(e) & (f) The resources of the State are not adequate to take up costly projects without the assistance of the Government of India. In order that a scheme may be eligible for assistance from the Central Government it should first be included in the Five-Year Plan of the Planning Commission. Further the Government of India have issued instructions that their approval should be obtained by State Governments before sanctioning any project costing over rupees one crore. The Gandikota Project which is estimated to cost Rs. 8.16 crores requires the prior approval of the Government of India for execution. The project was proposed in the supplementary proposals of the State Government in August 1951 for inclusion in the Five-Year Plan of the Planning Commission.

Capital expenditure during the quinquennium ending 31st March 1952.

165 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether and if so how much of the revenue of the State whether current or past has been spent on capital expenditure by the Government of Madras during the quinquennium ending 31st March 1952; and

(b) whether the State Government have made specific representations to the Union Government: (i) to provide grants to meet capital expenditure of the State out of the capital resources of the Union Government; and (ii) to allow the State Government to float loans in the open market to meet capital expenditure?

A.—(a) Although the revenues of the State are not generally utilized for expenditure on schemes of a capital nature, expenditure on small irrigation and industrial development works are met from revenues. Besides, the net outlay on State Trading Schemes initially

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recorded in the Capital account, was transferred to the Revenue Account during the years 1947-48 and 1948-49. The following statement shows in one view, the capital expenditure met from revenues for the quinquennium ending with 31st March 1952—

Year.	Irrigation works.	Industrial development.	State trading schemes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
	RS.	RS.	RS.
1947-48	2.60	0.02	16.04
1948-49	4.07	0.06	203.63
1949-50	5.80	0.32	..
1950-51	3.29	0.25	..
1951-52	0.61	0.39	..
Total	16.37	1.04	187.50

(b) (i) The State Government have made representations to the Union Government asking them to render financial assistance in the shape of loans, for meeting the capital expenditure of the State. Particulars of the loans taken from the Union Government for financing capital expenditure since 1947-48 are given on pages 34-35 of the Budget Speech for 1953-54.

(ii) This Government have power under Article 293 of the Constitution of India to borrow from the public for the purpose of meeting capital expenditure, subject to the approval of the Union Government. Open market loans have accordingly been raised year to year—see page 33 of the Budget Speech for 1953-54.

Village Production Councils.

166 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state the constitution, aims and objects of the Village Production Councils, and the names of the districts in which they are already formed and the number of councils so far formed?

A.—A statement * is laid on the table of the House.

Vital statistics in municipal towns.

167 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the three municipal towns, and the three districts that occupy the first three ranks in returning high death rates in their respective areas in the State of Madras for 1950-51 and 1951-52 and the respective death rates;

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(b) the names of the three municipal towns and the three districts that occupy top ranks in returning high mortality under (i) enteric fever, (ii) respiratory diseases, (iii) cholera and (iv) smallpox in the State of Madras for 1950-51 and 1951-52 and the respective rates of mortality;

(c) the names of the three municipal towns and the three districts that occupy top rank in returning high (i) infantile mortality and (ii) maternal mortality for 1950-51 and 1951-52 and the respective rates of mortality; and

(d) the steps taken in each case in (a), (b) and (c) to reduce mortality figures?

A.—The information required is furnished in the appended statement* for the calendar years 1950 and 1951, as Vital Statistics of this State are prepared for calendar years.

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

II.—PRIVILEGE MOTION RE CERTAIN REMARKS OF THE CHIEF MINISTER OF MYSORE RE A RESOLUTION OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

9.40 a.m. MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham has given notice of a privilege motion. It reads as follows :—

“ I move that the following remarks of the Chief Minister of Mysore on the proceedings of this House made by him in the Mysore Council on 20th July 1953 and reported in the *Hinda*, dated 21st July 1953, page 8, constitute a breach of privilege and contempt of this House and that therefore this matter be referred to a Committee of Privileges and appropriate action be taken on their report :—

“ The decision taken by the Madras Assembly was not a real test or final opinion of the Madras Assembly . . . In the view of the speaker the resolution adopted by the Madras Assembly by a snap vote carried no weight or sanction with either the Government of India or the Government of Mysore.”]

Before I call Mr. Viswanatham to explain, I must tell the House that the Members of the Assembly and the Council enjoy certain privileges and have freedom of speech. Mr. Viswanatham has brought in a privilege motion because a speech was made, not outside the Council, but inside the Mysore Council. The Members here have got freedom of speech. I want to know from Mr. Viswanatham how he can reconcile both.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Perhaps hon. Members of this House have privileges which Members of other Houses have not got.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, the gist of the offence is this. The Hon. Chief Minister of Mysore State made a statement on the floor of the Legislative Council and this House has been brought into contempt by his saying that the vote does not

* Printed as Appendix XVI on pages 1071-1073 supra.

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represent the view of the House. Whether he says in the Council or whether he says on a public platform or in the All-India Congress Committee”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The speech on a public platform is different from the speech in the Council. There is a vast difference between the two.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Does a reply from one Member to another Member in this House amount to a contempt, one against another? There is freedom of speech enjoyed in this House. That House in Mysore is equally entitled to that freedom.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ The Mysore Council and the Mysore Chief Minister are perfectly entitled to say that my view is wrong. But it is altogether a different thing for them to say that the vote does not represent the view of this House, and it is bringing this House into absolute contempt. If you say, for example, that the Mysore Council is different and therefore the Mysore Chief Minister is at liberty to say what he pleases, shall I ask whether we are at liberty to bring into contempt the House of Commons because we have privileges here? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ What action can they take? ”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ The matter will be taken up through the Embassy.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Here is a Speaker to control the speeches. What action will the House of Commons take against us? Same is the case in regard to our Parliament.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Parliament cannot take action. But if the Parliament of one country tries to cast aspersions on the Parliament of another country, the matter will be taken up through well known channels, e.g., the Embassies and the fact that it is spoken on the floor of a Legislature does not mitigate the offence; it may only affect the action to be taken.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Suppose this has happened outside the Council? ”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ In the United Provinces, there was such a case. The only difficulty there was that because the gentleman was outside its territorial jurisdiction, the writ could not be enforced. But actually there was contempt of the House and the House had every right to proceed against him.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The Mysore Chief Minister has referred to the ‘ snap vote ’.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ I request you to refer to the first sentence that the vote does not represent the view of this House.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ Yesterday there was a debate and the Leader of the Opposition did not press for a vote. Mr. V. R. Nagarajan wanted to move a censure motion; of course he did not move it. Suppose the House accepted the censure motion and the Chief Minister says that it is only a snap vote and he won't resign. Is it a contempt of this House? ”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Referring to the first sentence, please read the second sentence that the resolution adopted by a snap vote does not represent the real view of the House. I submit, Sir, he has brought this House into contempt.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Suppose now on the floor of this House, I say that that vote was taken when most of the Members were not present and so it did not really represent the views of the whole of this Assembly, there is no aspersion cast on the Assembly or on any Member of this House. The word ‘ snap vote ’ is a phrase which is ordinarily used to indicate a vote taken suddenly without notice whatsoever. There is nothing unparliamentary about it. The Chief Minister of Mysore is entitled to hold certain views and ventilate them. I do not think we should take notice of what the Mysore Chief Minister said in his own Assembly and discuss it here.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ I think, Sir, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam is not quite right when he says he can cast a reflection on the vote taken the other day. It is an offence even under our own rules. One can say whether it is right or wrong or whether it is in the public interest or not. But one cannot pass a reflection on the House. Sir, you are the custodian of the rights and privileges of this House. If you feel that there is no case and if others also feel that there is no case, why should I bother? ”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, we all know that that resolution to which the Chief Minister of Mysore has referred has been voted upon in this House after full consideration by the House. Usually a snap vote . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ What is a ‘ snap vote ’? ”

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ ‘ Snap vote ’ is a vote taken suddenly when Members do not know when voting will take place and when the House suddenly decides upon a division. Certainly that particular motion can be said to be not representing the opinion of all the Members of the House. Now, Sir, the resolution under reference was not passed by a snap vote. It was passed after mature consideration and the Chief Minister of Mysore must have known as an experienced parliamentarian that it was not a snap vote. He should not have made that statement and cast a reflection on this House. I hope you will come forward to say that the Chief Minister of another State had no business to say whether it represents the view of this House or not. We have

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passed that resolution after mature consideration. If the resolution has been passed by a snap vote, of course I have a right and he has a right.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let not the hon. Member go into the merits of the subject.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ As the opinion of this House has been very badly criticised by the Chief Minister of Mysore State, I think it is a contempt of this House. Therefore it is right we express that he had no business to cast a reflection on the decision of this House.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ We would like to know, Mr. Speaker, what the term ‘ snap vote ’ means according to May's Parliamentary Practice.” 9-50 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I will give the definition not from ‘ May's ’ but from ‘ Hansard's Digest ’—

‘ *Snap Division*.—A sudden and, by most Members, unexpected division generally engineered by the Opposition in the hope of catching the Government unawares and defeating it thereby.’

‘ *Snap vote*.—The phrase “ snap vote ” is not a term of Parliamentary procedure and has no special technical significance. It is an expression in common use, perhaps most frequently in journalists' reports, for a sudden or unexpected vote, a vote not envisaged by the “ whip ” for the day, perhaps even a vote on a trivial point, carefully engineered to trap a government who had not expected that it would be necessary to have their supporters available at that particular moment.’

“ I wish to know whether the Hon. Chief Minister has got to say anything on this matter.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I only rise to request Sri Viswanatham not to press his motion.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ May I just say a few words. I did not particularly refer to one or two more sentences wherein it is stated that the Hon. Chief Minister of this State was charged with partisan attitude and things like that. I did not particularly refer to that. The Chief Minister of Mysore may condemn me or any particular person. That may not be a breach of privilege. But to say that ‘ that the vote of the House on a particular amendment was a snap vote and that it did not reflect the full opinion of the House ’, I submit, Sir, with all seriousness, certainly amounts to a grave breach of privilege of the House as a whole, viewed in the light of Parliamentary conventions and etiquette.

“ Mr. Speaker, my argument is made all the more strong by your quotation, Sir. (Cheers.) You have been good enough to observe that a ‘ snap vote ’ is one that is envisaged by the Opposition, not only envisaged, but carefully engineered also to trap the Government at a time when they had not expected a division. Therefore, Sir, the observation of the Chief Minister of Mysore is made all the more grave. Of course, Sir, the Chief

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Minister of Mysore is at liberty to speak against me, or any person in particular or against the Chief Minister of Madras also in *person*. We can also do so. I do admit that the Mysore Legislators enjoy the same privileges as we do here. But what has the Chief Minister of Mysore done? He categorically said that the 'snap vote of *this* House (when the fact was that this House had already given its verdict) did *not* represent the full view of the House.' That is why I say, Sir, that the prestige of *this* House, as a whole, has been affected and that the observation of the Mysore Chief Minister certainly amounts to a breach of privilege of the House. Under any interpretation of Parliamentary procedure, such a remark does constitute a breach of privilege of this House. I do hope, Mr. Speaker, that you would agree with me. I do hope that you will refer the same to the Committee of Privileges."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not think, Mr. Speaker, that this is a matter affecting the privilege of the House, as Mr. Viswanatham so eloquently put it. I would only request Sri Viswanatham to withdraw his motion and not press it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I only wanted to show to the House that the remark of the Mysore Chief Minister amounted to a breach of privilege of this House. I have, of course, no objection, to take the advice of Sri Subramaniam that we shall not talk of what the Mysore Chief Minister has said any more provided the discussion that has already taken place serves the purpose for which my motion was moved. His remarks and my motion may therefore be treated as *non est*."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think this is the first time a motion of this kind has been brought before this House. In the history of this Legislature this is the first time that we have a motion like this before us. Only yesterday I had to exercise my casting vote. That was also the first time the Speaker of this House had to exercise his casting vote."

" Coming to the present motion, I am inclined to think that the members of the Mysore Legislature have got the same freedom of speech as we, Members of this House, have, nothing more and nothing less. All enjoy the same privileges that have been given to us with regard to 'freedom of speech' under our Constitution. I shall read the relevant portion from May's Parliamentary Practice. It says :

' The absolute privilege of statements made in debate is no longer contested but it may be observed that the privilege which formerly protected members against action by the Crown now serves largely as protection against prosecution by individuals or corporate bodies. Subject to the rules of order in debate, a member may state whatever he thinks fit in debate, however offensive it may be to the feelings, or injurious to the character, of individuals; and he is protected by his privilege from any action for libel, as well as from any other question or molestation.'

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Again it is said—

' Speech and action in Parliament may thus be said to be unquestioned and free. But this freedom from external influence or interference does not involve any unrestrained licence of speech within the walls of the House.' "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" But the speech of the Hon. Chief Minister of Mysore though it is not directed against any individual Member here, certainly is a reflection upon the whole House. That is why I say it amounts to a breach of privilege of the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It includes a corporate body also. That is what I have read. I am now going to give my ruling."

" I rule that no *prima facie* case has been made out."

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION.

REMOVAL OF CIVIL SUPPLIES LORRIES, ETC., FROM VIJAYAVADA.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The other day the hon. Member Sri Yellamanda Reddi gave notice of an adjournment motion. Sri M. Hanumantha Rao also has given notice of an adjournment motion. I would like to know whether the Leader of the House has got anything to say on this."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, an allegation has been made in one of the resolutions that some lorries from the Vijayavada fleet had been taken away and that too because the place is in Andhra territory. It is an absolutely baseless statement. As a matter of fact the fleet in the Andhra area has been strengthened to a certain extent. Sir, these allegations have been made not only because of a misconception of facts but because certain posts there had been abolished."

" I do request of hon. Members to verify the facts before they move adjournment motions. Let them not bring in baseless issues on the floor of the House. If they have to elicit some information let them put short-notice questions and get answers or get the facts in consultation with me. After ascertaining facts, let them move their motions."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" No, Sir. This incident has already been reported in some of the newspapers and the Government have not till now contradicted it."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Is it ' Andhra Prabha ' or ' Patrika ' ? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Some Telugu newspapers."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Both ' Andhra Prabha ' and ' Andhra Patrika ', Sir."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The practice in Parliament is whenever an hon. Member brings an adjournment motion and the Hon. Minister concerned denies the fact of the concerned subject, the hon. Member concerned should withdraw his motion. May I know what the hon. Member wants to do? "

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" In view of the fact that the Hon. Minister has denied my allegations, I withdraw my motion."

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

MOTION UNDER RULE 24 OF THE ASSEMBLY RULES.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Under rule 24 of the Assembly Rules, I move—

' That rule 24 of the Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business and continue the discussion on the Andhra State Bill on Thursday, the 23rd July 1953.'

" Sir, in fact we had hoped that this discussion on the Andhra State Bill would have come to an end yesterday or even day-before-yesterday. But it had to continue, because hon. Members had moved, numerous amendments. Otherwise we could have allotted 23rd instant as a non-official day."

10 a.m. SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" When we are discussing the lorry affair, if we come to another subject, then I cannot have an opportunity to have my say, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We have already passed on to the next subject."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I want to say something by way of explanation, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The motion has been withdrawn already."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" He has missed the lorry! Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I have not missed the lorry. Mr. Vinayakam has missed the lorry!"

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let the hon. Member come to my room and I will explain the procedure. The hon. Member should resume his seat."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Since I am not allowed to have my say, Sir, I walk out."

The hon. Member walked out.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, last week itself when some hon. Members asked for the conversion of the non-official day into an official day, I very reluctantly agreed to it and at that time it was stated that the Andhra State Bill had got to be passed,

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I do agree that the Andhra State Bill has to be passed. But, I believe, Sir, that nothing is lost if we have a non-official day to-morrow and take up the discussion of the Andhra Bill day-after-tomorrow. After all, we have come to the financial provisions. One day's discussion or two days' discussion will be enough and we shall certainly finish the Bill by the end of this week and therefore we may continue the non-official business."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am sorry, Sir, that the hon. Leader of the Opposition is taking this attitude. As soon as the Andhra State Bill is over, we can take up the non-official business, but we should not be interrupted in the middle of the proceedings with regard to the Andhra Bill. We are expected to send it by the 24th instant to Delhi. Even now we are a little bit late. To-day is 22nd. Therefore we should hurry it up and I request the hon. Leader of the Opposition to accommodate us a little more."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I would like to ask Mr. C. Subramaniam whether he can allot two days immediately after the Andhra State Bill is over."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Any request made by the hon. Leader of the Opposition will always have a favourable consideration at my hands." (Laughter.)

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Here a request has already been made. What is the fun of saying 'it will receive favourable consideration'?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is simply because we do not know the nature of the business and whether, as a matter of fact, we will require two days. I will take into consideration all that and in consultation with the Leader of the Opposition I will allot the requisite number of days."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That rule 24 of the Assembly Rules be suspended and the House do resolve to transact Government business and continue the discussion on the Andhra State Bill on Thursday, the 23rd July 1953.' "

The motion was put and carried.

V.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—cont.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The agreement we reached yesterday was that clause 46 and the Seventh Schedule should be taken up at the end. We shall now take up clause 47."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" On a point of information, Sir. May I know when the discussion on the elementary education scheme will be taken up? "

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It was agreed that soon after the Andhra State Bill the adjournment motion can be taken up and it will be done accordingly."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" The other day itself I had asked the Leader of the House whether he would allot a day for the discussion on the elementary education scheme. The subject matter of the adjournment motion is entirely different. It does not deal with the new education scheme."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The hon. Member was mentioning about the adjournment motion. With regard to the other request, there will be a complete day for discussion of the new elementary education scheme. I will consider and give my answer later."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, on a point of information, Sir. Before the actual discussion on the elementary education policy takes place or the adjournment motion is discussed, can we have a statement placed on the table of the House describing this new policy? Several questions are raised and nobody knows what it is exactly."

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR :—" How long is this session likely to last? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It entirely depends upon how quickly hon. Members transact business."

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR :—" The Hon. Leader of the House is anxious to send the Bill as early as possible to the Parliament. That is why I put the question. If we do not co-operate, are we to understand that the discussion on the Andhra State Bill is likely to last up to the 15th August? "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" My estimate has gone completely wrong. I thought that the discussion would be over in four or five days. We are going on leisurely discussing the clauses. Clause 46 and the Seventh Schedule, which have been left over, have to be considered. Therefore, I am not in a position to give a correct estimate of the time."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" The suggestion made by the hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham has not been answered. Will the Government be pleased to place a report on the table of the House about the new education scheme before it comes up for discussion? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the position is somewhat confusing. There is an adjournment motion. There is also a suggestion that we should have a general debate, so to say, on the subject. If the adjournment motion covers a large amount of ground, there may be no need for another general debate. But if the adjournment motion is not to be pressed, we may have the general debate and then we will have the papers

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which are necessary. We will have to get the papers ready. But I can place all the orders issued by the Department. That will be made available in a kind of White Paper. But some time should be allowed for printing, if a number of copies are required. The whole thing may be left to me and I will keep the hon. Members informed about the scheme if a debate is to come. But if an adjournment motion is to come, it is not possible to do all that."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" One of the adjournment motions regarding the elementary education scheme is pending and I have given notice of it. Does the Hon. the Chief Minister assure us one day's debate so that we may not press for the discussion in the meantime? But if the Government cannot give any such assurance and there is a likelihood of their saying that there would be no time, we would like to discuss it even before the discussion of the Andhra State Bill comes to an end."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am sorry, Sir, that the Hon. the Chief Minister tries to confuse this adjournment motion with the general debate. The adjournment motion deals with the specific failure of the Government to consult this House before introducing a fundamental change in the educational system. Therefore that is entirely different from a general debate. In fact, I have been pressing the Leader of the House to give us an opportunity to discuss the entire scheme. Therefore, I would suggest that these two matters should be treated separately."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is a question of allotting a day for a full discussion on the subject. Even the fact that we did not consult the House or even the Leader of the Opposition may be raised in that discussion. It is not necessary that the question should be raised by way of an adjournment motion in respect of a scheme which has already been introduced and which is in operation. No purpose will be served by discussing it by way of an adjournment motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If an opportunity is given for a full dress debate, the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the Tamil Nad Toilers' Party need not press it."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, 10-10 a.m. Mr. Ramamurthi put forward the proposition that we should be precise about the scope of the adjournment motion. But in spite of every assurance that he may give, when we take up an adjournment motion of this kind the discussion on it is likely to be desultory and probably relevantly cover a very large amount of ground. If the only issue is why this House was not consulted, I can give the answer in two sentences. But the idea underlying the amendment is to get an opportunity for discussion, technically under the rules. I have no objection to keeping the two matters separate, but I think it cannot be done."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think the Leader of the Opposition and the Leader of the House can meet, chalk out an agreed programme and give it to me."

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SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" Sir, we do not have full details about the new elementary education scheme. So I suggest that at least one typed copy of the details may be made available for reference by the Members."

Clause 47.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I move the following amendments :—

122. Sub-clause (1) should be amended so as to provide that, if the contract is for purposes unconnected with the Residuary State, but is partly for purposes connected with the Andhra State/Mysore State or both those States and for the purposes of a State other than the States of Andhra, Mysore and Madras, it shall be deemed to have been made in the exercise of the executive power of the Andhra State/Mysore State or of the Andhra State, respectively.

An Additional sub-clause should be added to clause 47 of the Bill so as to provide that any sums of money received or payable in pursuance of this clause, by one of the three States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore under contracts not dealt with in sub-clause (3) and relating to more than one of these States, shall be apportioned between the States concerned in such manner as may be agreed upon between the States concerned, or in default of such agreement, as the President may, by order, direct."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The second amendment has not been circulated."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is on that, the hon. Member raised a point of order the other day."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It was circulated on 20th July 1953.

" Clause 47 as it stands provides for inter-State contracts to which the existing Madras Government are a party. Even if a contract is not for purposes relating to the residuary Madras State but is only for purposes of either the Andhra State or the Mysore State or both the States, the Government of the residuary State will come into the picture. For instance, there is the Machkund Scheme in Orissa with which the residuary State will not have anything to do after separation. So, my first amendment provides that the Government of the State or States for whose purposes the contract relates shall be deemed to have entered into the contract.

" As regards my second amendment, a contract may relate to more than one State, and there is no provision for the apportionment of the rights and liabilities between the States concerned on the basis of the benefit derived by each State from the contract. So I want to insert a clause to provide for the apportionment of all rights and liabilities in respect of such contracts."

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, there is no doubt that the Government must be enabled to function in the normal manner up to the 1st of October even with regard to matters that might relate solely to the Andhra or Mysore State. I perfectly agree that the provision proposed in the second amendment is absolutely necessary. Even under the general law, contracts entered into by the composite Madras State for purposes solely relating to the Andhra State shall be deemed to be contracts entered into by the Andhra State. However, a specific provision has been inserted in the Bill. I want to take this occasion to point out that this provision should not be taken advantage of for entering into contracts involving large sums of money. I want the Government to proceed with the works for which provision has been made in the budget and which they are carrying on. I want an assurance from this Government that they will not enter into any large-scale contracts, for most of us are outside the confidence of this Government and we do not know what contracts are going to be entered into and for what purposes. The Government surely have got information, but we are at a disadvantage.

" It does not mean that we are suspicious. But at the same time, it is necessary that we must get an assurance from the Government that they will not enter into large-scale contracts which may, in the opinion of the Andhra Government, not be quite beneficial, but which may be necessary in the opinion of the present Cabinet. Therefore, all that I say is that no large-scale contracts or liabilities shall be undertaken just now in respect of matters which will solely be the concern of the future Andhra State."

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Sir, I think the intention of the Government is to clarify clause 47 so as to provide that the liability of any contracts undertaken shall be the liability of the State for which these contracts were undertaken."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is not with reference to liability alone. Initially it shall be deemed to have been entered into by the States. In regard to the apportionment of the liability, the second amendment is to decide, after separation, which State should bear which liability."

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Even if the contracts have been entered into by the Madras Government, they shall be deemed to have been entered into by the Andhra State and the Mysore State. But in the amendment this is not clear."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" My amendment reads—

" Sub-clause (1) should be amended so as to provide that, if the contract is for purposes connected with the Andhra State, Mysore State or of the Andhra State, respectively."

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Sir, it is not about the State. But it is to be deemed that the contracts have

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been entered into by the States. I have in mind the Machkund Project, and I do not know whether it will be correct to say here, 'to whichever State it relates' instead of merely saying Andhra State."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :— " Suppose it is a case of Mysore State alone. Neither the Andhra nor the Residuary State comes into the picture. In that case, it will go to Mysore. If we leave out clause 47 as it stands, we will find that except in cases where they are exclusively Andhra or exclusively Mysore, the Madras State will be deemed to have entered into that contract. This amendment is for the purpose of pointing out that where the Residuary State has nothing to do with the contract, the Andhra State and the Mysore State must deal with it. (After a pause.) I have not entered into the drafting portion of this clause. I am only suggesting an amendment to amend this clause. I am sure the draftsman in the Government of India will put it in the proper place and in the proper order.

" Sir, Mr. Viswanatham wanted an assurance from the Government that no large-scale commitments should be made in respect of contracts which solely related to Andhra, pending separation. I can assure the hon. Member that not only large-scale contracts but even small-scale contracts, if they are not urgent and essential, are postponed. It is the policy of this Government, unless it is absolutely essential for the purpose of carrying on any work which is in progress, not to enter into any liability which will be the liability of the Andhra State. So also in respect of the Residuary State, we try to postpone things as far as possible. I can very easily give this assurance to Mr. Viswanatham."

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

' 122. Sub-clause (1) should be amended so as to provide that, if the contract is for purposes unconnected with the Residuary State, but is partly for purposes connected with the Andhra State, Mysore State or both those States and for the purposes of a State other than the States of Andhra, Mysore and Madras, it shall be deemed to have been made in the exercise of the executive power of the Andhra State/Mysore State or of the Andhra State, respectively.

' An Additional sub-clause should be added to clause 47 of the Bill so as to provide that any sums of money received or payable in pursuance of this clause, by one of the three States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore under contracts not dealt with in sub-clause (3) and relating to more than one of these States, shall be apportioned between the States concerned in such manner as may be agreed upon between the States concerned, or in default of such agreement, as the President may, by order, direct."

The amendments were put and carried.

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Clause 48.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I move both the amendments standing in my name, namely—

' 125. This clause should be amended so as to provide that, where the cause of action did not arise within the territory of the Residuary State, but arose partly within the Andhra State/Mysore State or partly within both those States and partly within a State other than the States of Andhra, Mysore and Madras, the liability shall be that of the Andhra State/Mysore State, or of the Andhra State, respectively.

' 125-A. This clause as amplified with reference to the amendment already tabled by the Government may be numbered as sub-clause (1) and the following inserted as sub-clause (2) :—

" (2) This section shall have effect subject to the provisions relating to apportionment of liabilities contained in the Seventh Schedule."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The amendment standing in my name relates to clause 46. It does not come under clause 48."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then it will be taken up later."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I oppose this clause and also the amendment. Contractual liability is totally different from other actionable wrong. The actionable wrongs may be the result of remissness of the present Government. Surely this Government cannot ask the future Andhra Government to take over the liability for the torts of this Government. If the wrong act is due to the own remissness, they should themselves bear the liability unless they are able to show that the future Andhra Government will have something to do with the joint liability. There can be no such thing as the division of liability in this matter. It is on account of the acts of commission and omission of the Madras Government, the actionable wrong has arisen. Therefore this Government must bear the consequences of the actionable wrong of this Government. The Andhra Government would not be parties to the acts of commission and omission of this Government. The matter relating to contracts is quite different. The wrongs committed and other damages incurred by this Government should not be made the liability of the Andhra Government. I do not contemplate that others should be made liable for the actionable wrongs of this Government."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, even after the 1st October, there may be suits pending in Andhra. Suppose there is a suit pending in the Andhra area against the Government for damages. It will not be possible to contend that they are not answerable to the wrongs done by the previous Government? Whatever has been done, the future Andhra Government have a responsibility to take it over. An argument like the one advanced will not be accepted in a court of law. If any Government becomes liable, by means of a judgment of a court of law,

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for some damages, then the matter has to be examined and the liability fixed as between the two Governments. It is only for that purpose, this amendment is put here. Certain actions have been taken and certain actionable wrongs have become suable or have already been sued upon. In this case, it should be possible to scrutinize and find out the liability as between the two States. If Mr. Viswanatham should object to-day, I am afraid he is objecting to a good principle which will be helpful to the Andhra State also to a large extent. I would submit to him that there is nothing wrong in providing for this. After all, there may be certain suits pending. I do not know their number. But in the interests of both the States such a provision is necessary. It will not be possible to say 'I am not liable for the acts done previous to 1st October. That is why this provision is made here.'

10-30 a.m. SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It may apply to the liabilities already passed. Certainly we will bear them. But what about the other actionable wrongs? "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" All the liabilities will not be effaced on the 1st of October in respect of pending suits and actionable wrongs. The hon. Member cannot go to a court and say that the State has been divided and that, therefore, the suit should be dismissed."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The proposition about contracts refers only to cases where there was an agreement and there was a breach thereof. Supposing some land has been trespassed on and supposing there is no acquisition of land or some land has been injured by some work, all these things would come under this clause. Suppose somebody fell down from a ladder because the ladder was not good. In that case, of course, the Government of Andhra would write to this Government that they should not pay the damages but that this Government should pay them. That would be reasonable. But the question of a statutory provision as to who should be primarily responsible in the matter is decided by this. The merits may be gone into by the two Governments."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The term 'actionable wrong' has a definite connotation so far as I have not forgotten my law, and it does not refer to the kind of thing which the Hon. the Chief Minister refers to."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Let me be instructed by the younger lawyer. Supposing there is trespass on land and occupation of land by works, it would be an actionable wrong."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is criminal trespass under the Criminal Procedure Code. Actionable wrong is different."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" In spite of his saying that he remembers what actionable wrongs are, I am afraid he

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wants to forget all wrongs and, therefore, he has forgotten actionable wrongs also. That apart, it is not going to injure the interests of the Andhra State. It is a necessary provision because there are some suits pending in the Andhra territory as well as here. Liability in respect of them as to which State will be primarily responsible has to be fixed by a statutory provision. With regard to the apportionment of liability, it should not be said simply because it is in the Andhra territory, that the Andhra State alone should be liable. That is why I have made the suggestion that it should be further subject to adjustments between the two States. In respect of a pending suit or actionable wrong, if the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham says that after 1st of October, nobody would be liable for it, it will be a wrong attitude. As the Hon. the Chief Minister pointed out, in respect of a certain liability, it may be that the Madras Government are primarily liable to pay the entire sum, or it may have to be shared between the three different States. For that also, I am making a provision in the amendment. So, the hon. Member should not object to this. He seems to smell something when there is nothing."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' 125. This clause should be amended so as to provide that, where the cause of action did not arise within the territory of the Residuary State, but arose partly within the Andhra State/Mysore State or partly within both those States and partly within a State other than the State of Andhra, Mysore and Madras, the liability shall be that of the Andhra State/Mysore State, or of the Andhra State, respectively.

' 125-A. This clause as amplified with reference to the amendment already tabled by the Government may be numbered as sub-clause (1) and the following inserted as sub-clause (2) :—

" (2) This section shall have effect subject to the provisions relating to apportionment of liabilities contained in the Seventh Schedule."

The amendments were then put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Shall we now take up clause 49? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, clause 46 has not yet been passed . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" We came to an agreement that we would take it up at the end."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, this clause has some connexion with clause 46 and the Seventh Schedule also. So, we may take this up later."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have no objection, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then, we shall now take up clause 50."

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Clause 50.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I move the following amendment which stands in my name :—

' 133. *This House recommends that provision be made in clause 50, that Laws or provisions in Laws relating to financial commitments or common financing or banking institutions of all classes passed by the Madras Legislature on and after 14th July 1953 or the rules thereunder shall not be applicable to the territories to be included in the Andhra State, until they are ratified or adapted by a meeting of the Andhra State Legislature after the State is formed.*

" Sir, it is necessary that an adaptation order should be made. We have got clause 50 for extending the application of laws to the Andhra territory also. I have no objection so far as the laws which have been passed so far are concerned. But we began these partition proceedings and the legislation here on the 14th of this month. It may be that the Government would like to introduce certain laws which will involve the new State also along with the Residuary State in financial commitments. I submit that any law which involves the future Government in financial commitments or which relate to common financing or banking institutions like the Land Mortgage Bank should not be made applicable to the Andhra State area until it is ratified by the Andhra State Legislature. We don't say that the law itself should not be discussed here. Sitting here as Members of a common State Legislature, we shall try to see that the law is just and proper. Even if we take part in the passing of such laws, still I want that an exception should be made, so far as the Andhra territories are concerned, that their territorial application shall be confined only to the Residuary State until such laws are ratified by the future Andhra State Legislature. I say so because it may be that laws involving financing institutions like the Central Land Mortgage Bank are passed. We do not know what laws the Government have in their mind. They have not yet introduced all the Bills. Therefore, I deem it necessary that an exception should be made in that matter."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, I second the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham. It is quite justified because, as far as voting is concerned on certain matters concerning Andhra, the Residuary State Members are remaining neutral. As the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham says, we do not know what type of Bills are going to be introduced in the next few days. It may be that they have an adverse effect on the new Andhra State. As such, either the Government should at present stop introducing any kind of legislation applying to the Madras State as a whole or the new Andhra State should not be bound by these legislations. There is every justification for the Andhra Members to accept this amendment."

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* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" With regard to this amendment, I want a further clarification from the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham. The point is whether this Legislative Assembly can transact business for the whole of the State after we pass this Bill. After we pass this Bill, whatever we do will have to be confined to the Residuary State in which case the Andhra Members can get away. In fact, the Andhra Legislative Assembly can function straightway after we pass this Bill. I want the matter to be a bit cleared, because to-morrow we are going to pass the Entertainment Tax Bill. If we pass that Bill, will it apply to the Residuary State only and not to Andhra?

" There may be some other Bills like this. There is the Bill relating to extension of time for collecting sales tax. With regard to these Bills, what will be the position so far as the Andhra State is concerned in the period between 14th July 1953 and 1st October 1953? Am I to understand that the Andhra State should be deprived of these sources of income? It is not clear how it will work. Therefore, I would like hon. Member Sri Viswanatham to clarify the position and also tell us as to what will be the status of the Andhra Members of this Assembly after we pass this Andhra State Bill." 10-40 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" We do not pass this Bill. We are only giving our views. That is all."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" There is some confusion. I do not say that we should not pass any legislation. I do not say that legislation dealing with finance as such should not be passed. I would ask my friend Mr. Krishna Rao and the Members of the House to carefully see the wording of my amendment. I have used the phrase, 'financial commitment'. For instance, newspapers have published a report that the Government are going to introduce a Bill to the effect that while the Residuary State Bank will have the right to collect the loans advanced by it, the guarantee should be divided between the Andhra and the Residuary States. Why should the Andhra State bear the liability of the guarantee while the Residuary State have the right to collect the loans? These newspaper reports may be wrong or may be right. Certainly if the law allows a particular thing to be done, it can be done. What I say is this. If by chance for any administrative reasons it is considered necessary that we should ask the Andhra State to bear certain financial commitments, I submit that such laws as involve the future Andhra State in these commitments shall not come into operation until they are ratified by the future Andhra Assembly. My amendment does not refer to any other matter. I am also mindful as other hon. Members that legislation must proceed until September 30th. We would like to discuss all other Bills. I would even ask the Government to introduce as many Bills as they like. All those Bills, except those which involve the future Andhra Government in financial commitments shall be binding on the Andhra State. The Bills relating to entertainment tax and sales tax are entirely different. They relate to regular administrative and financial matters on the receipt side; it does not

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amount to a commitment. They have all got money in them and there is no commitment in them. But in the case of the Central Land Mortgage Bank, the position is different. While the Residuary State will have the right to collect loans, the Andhra State is asked to bear the liability. I had in my mind only such instances where the future State is likely to be committed to a particular financial liability. I believe that with regard to this Bank, certain negotiations are going on between the Directors of the Bank, the Government and the Registrar of Co-operative Societies and that they have not been able to come to an agreement so far. It is only to safeguard against such measures I have moved my amendment. Government need not stop all legislations now. We will not cease to be Members of this Assembly till 30th September. Till then, we will take part in all the discussions in the House."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I am not replying, but am only participating in the debate. I submit Mr. Viswanatham has taken up a very wrong attitude in this matter. Government have to go on; legislation has to go on, until 1st of October. Matters have to be discussed, debated and conclusions arrived at in the House if and when necessary. The Government will not undertake controversial matters which would wrongly commit the new State unnecessarily. If, however, any measure is necessary and if the new State has necessarily to be committed to a particular thing, it will be done with the co-operation of the Members belonging to the Andhra area. That is the way in which things have to be done generally. I am glad, hon. Member Sri Krishna Rao has taken up a very correct attitude in this case, as he has done on a previous occasion. I wanted as a matter of fact my Colleague Mr. Subramaniam to say exactly what Mr. Krishna Rao has said. He has made the position clear. We have clearly to understand the whole position. What does Mr. Viswanatham want? When we make laws, he says that we should have at the same time a parliamentary Bill to state that retrospectively those laws shall not be binding on the new State. That is the proposal which he is really making now. He wants that all laws previously passed even with the consent of the Legislature Members belonging to the Andhra area must be repudiated. That will be an extraordinarily wrong position for anybody to take. Mr. Viswanatham's anxiety may be quite genuine, but he should meet the situation in a different way and not by a statutory provision. At the time when such Bills or provisions as he refers to, come up for discussion in the House, he may point out that they are unreasonable measures and the House will certainly reject those proposals. But, a statutory provision laying down that certain measures shall not be binding or shall not apply to the new State should not be made. When any such Bills are introduced in this House, it is open to Mr. Viswanatham to point out that those measures should not be binding on the new State as they will involve the new State to certain financial commitments, and that those measures must apply only to the residuary State which should bear the financial commitment and so on. The Government will certainly take all these things into account. Even if and when unreasonable measures are

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brought forward, there are other means of rectifying the errors. But, we cannot so to say ask the Government to cease to function on the 14th July on the parallel of Mithakshara Law according to which as soon as a person gives a notice that he wishes to cease to be a member of a joint family, it will take effect from the date of notice. Mr. Viswanatham's amendment very much corresponds to that, viz., that 'on and from 14th July, we shall cease to function'. It would be neither right nor at all necessary to take such an attitude."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am glad the Hon. Chief Minister closely followed what Mr. Krishna Rao said, and has also commended him, but I am sorry he did not exactly follow what I said. I said only what the Chief Minister said. I never said that we shall cease to function. We shall continue to be legislators, we shall take part in the discussion in the Legislature in respect of the various Bills that may be brought forward here until 30th September. Till that time, we are prepared to sit here every day and pass legislative measures. The Hon. Chief Minister says that this is not the proper time to raise such matters and if any such legislation was introduced at a future date in the House, I must raise these objections. When we are considering the Andhra State Bill, this is the first occasion when we came to know that certain measures which are likely to involve the Andhra State in financial commitments are contemplated. That being the case, it is our duty to point out such newspaper reports which are not contradicted by the Government and express our opinion. It is in this context I wish to submit that it is absolutely necessary for me to bring this fact to the notice of this House. I know the Chief Minister will certainly be reasonable and will agree with me when I say that when such measures are introduced, we must have certain safeguards. There will be no difficulty in restricting territorial operation of certain Acts. There will be absolutely no legal difficulty also in doing this. It is said that this is a small point and can be raised when any such Bill is introduced here. By all means, I will raise this point on a subsequent occasion also. It is said that if my amendment was accepted, retrospective effect will have to be given by a Parliament Act and so there will be difficulty and all that. I am surprised at the horror expressed against retrospective effect, because, after the Congress assumed office, there were nothing but measures giving retrospective effect."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry, hon. Member Sri Viswanatham has not really understood the position. It is not possible or good to provide a Government or Legislature with a law and powers to make a law and at the same time to ask the Parliament to say that those laws passed previously will not apply, and will be infructuous. It is not the way to deal with the subject. There are certain matters which relate to the Andhra State only and certain matters which relate to the prospective Residuary State of Madras. There are also certain matters which relate to both the States. If in view of the urgency any such matter comes up before the House and the House passes a Bill or

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a resolution on the matter after considering the merits, it should not be made infructuous. That is why I say that the amendment of Mr. Viswanatham is not correct."

10-50
a.m.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, Imaginary fears are more dangerous than real fears. That is proved by the arguments advanced by Mr. Viswanatham. Because of these imaginary fears, he even thinks that after 1st October 1953, when there will be a new Andhra State with its own Government, the residuary State will have jurisdiction over that area. He was saying that he read somewhere in some newspaper—I do not know which newspaper it is—that a Bill is going to be introduced authorizing this Government, that is the residuary Government, to collect their dues from the Andhra area after the formation of the new State. Sir, certainly after separation, this Government cannot operate as a Government as such in that area. It will cease to have any territorial jurisdiction over that place as a Government. It may be that as any other individual, the Government may have to go to the Court, sue and get a decree in certain matters. That is a different thing. If Mr. Viswanatham has got any fears that we would operate as Government there, it is quite unthinkable and it is not possible also.

" Mr. Viswanatham has evidently in mind the division of the banking institutions, the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, the State Co-operative Bank and other institutions; they are going to be divided. Now they are operating under a special law, under the Co-operative Societies Act, and are covering the entire State. How they are to be divided is under the consideration of the Government, and it is possible to divide them and make them function as two separate institutions in the two states. We have given certain guarantees to these institutions. For example, the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank has raised debentures to the tune of several crores of rupees and these debentures have been guaranteed by the present Madras Government. When the Andhra State is formed and the Land Mortgage Bank is also separated, the State Bank that will be formed there will be collecting dues in respect of loans due to the bank from that area with respect to the debentures raised. The Government as such have nothing to do with the collection of dues. It is the banks that have lent money and they have to realise the loans. In the case of failure on the part of banks to realise the dues and as a result unable to pay the debenture-holders, then only the guarantees of the Government come into operation. Therefore, the Government as such have nothing to do with the division of co-operative institutions. In respect of guarantees, of course the Government have to do something and certainly this is not the clause that should deal with it. We have passed over clause 49. If Mr. Viswanatham would go through the amendment suggested by Government in respect of clause 49, he will find that it deals with guarantees which the State Government have given in respect of the liabilities of the State as a whole. We have passed over these amendments so that it may be taken up later on because it concerns the division of assets and liabilities. I may tell

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Mr. Viswanatham that the present clause has nothing to do with guarantees. Then, Sir, suppose we pass a law which will be operating up to 30th September 1953. After that date, whether it is a law for the benefit of the Andhra State or to its detriment according to Mr. Viswanatham, it should not be operative till such time as the new Andhra State Legislature meets and enacts a new law. Do you want such a thing to happen? It is always open to the Andhra Legislative Assembly after the 1st October to change the laws in whatever manner they like. Certainly till such time, there must be some law operating in that area. If you say until the State Legislature ratifies the existing laws, there should be no law in respect of that area, it will be to the disadvantage of the Andhra area itself. Suppose we pass a law in respect of the co-operative institutions. If that Act cannot be effective until the new Legislature ratifies it, how will the new institutions function? Therefore, we consider that some law should be there and if the Andhra Government feel that it requires some changes, it is always open to that Legislature to make them when they meet. So, Sir, this amendment is not at all acceptable.

" For the last two days, Sir, I am finding that Mr. T. Viswanatham wants some sort of a vacuum to be created. Yesterday, he was pleading for a vacuum. To-day he pleads for another vacuum. I respectively submit it is not quite good and the clause as it stands is all right. The residuary State will have no jurisdiction whatsoever over the new State."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I do not want to reply to the vacuum business. I am not at all an ignorant man."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Imaginary fears have clouded your vision."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" He is not adding to his credit by saying so. The explanation given by the Leader of the House makes my fears real. They are not imaginary. The Government have some plans. Let them disclose them. In a way, I am not prepared to discuss the matter now because, this could be taken up along with clause 49 which we have passed over. It has really something to do with this amendment, as the Leader of the House said."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Clause 50 has nothing to do with your amendment. Clause 49 relates to guarantees given by the State Government in respect of the entire State. Clause 50 is about the territorial extension of laws which are applicable now to the entire State."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am sorry he has not understood me at all. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : 'How can I understand you!') You will understand me if you are reasonable. Originally, I based my opinion on certain newspaper reports. Now my fears are justified after hearing the Hon. the Finance Minister who says that the Government are considering the introduction of some Bill. We must have full knowledge of the Bill

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which they want to introduce with regard to the continuance of certain laws. My head is full of things and is never a vacuum. The mistake is somewhere else."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam has said that if something is passed here and if it is considered detrimental to the Andhra State, steps may be taken by them to rectify it. By this statement, he is strengthening our suspicions. What I really want is no legislation which will have a bad effect on the coming Andhra State should be taken up, when our minds are full with the Andhra Bill now. That is what we want. Just in the morning we had a discussion on snap votes and all that. Now, this Government will no doubt be interested only in the residuary State. There is no denying the fact. I shall be glad to be convinced that they are also interested in the future Andhra State. It has come to our notice that they have issued a number of circulars to the district authorities that only after the formation of Andhra State important matters should be taken up.

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a.m.

" Sir, it appears to some of us that they will go ahead with matters which are convenient to them and will not do so, if they are inconvenient. After all there are only two months more. Within this period, we do not know what piece of legislation is going to be brought in here. The hon. Mr. Viswanatham must have some information and that is why he is opposing this move. Now, if the piece of legislation is controversial, then it will find objection from our side. Let the Government use their discretion beforehand and not bring in such legislation, but bring in only legislation which is of general application, instead of telling us that if there is anything wrong and if we find that it will not be in the interests of the Andhra State then it can be nullified. That will not be possible. Let the Government use their discretion. Our minds are engaged at the moment with the Andhra Bill. I think with that object only Mr. Viwanatham has brought this amendment. I am also supporting it only with that thing in mind."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, though this amendment is given with the best of intentions, it is liable for misinterpretation and put to wrong use. Soon after the announcement of the formation of the Andhra State, many works have been stopped. The argument put forth by the Hon. Chief Minister is that 'I do not wish to load the forthcoming Andhra State with any financial commitments. Therefore, I have stopped all works.' A number of electrical works in Krishna and West Godavari districts have been stopped. I should like the Government to be very careful with regard to these cases. The very same reply is being given even to this day. Even with regard to wells, it has been said that only after the establishment of the Andhra State fresh allotments would come in and then only you can have wells. I should like to see whether we are exercising economies at the expense of the legitimate expenditure for good purposes that have to be undertaken

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in the Andhra State. Therefore, let us see that if really co-operative banks ought to have some kind of special provisions, by which they will not be adversely affecting borrowers in Andhra, let them be specific, instead of allowing the provision to be abused."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, the position was made clear in a way by the Hon. the Chief Minister. But after the explanation of the Hon. Sri Subramaniam, the position is a bit confused. When such pieces of legislation come up, we can consider whether they can be made applicable . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Notices of new bills have already been received and they will be circulated to hon. Members. I think this is the last joint sitting. We may sit till the 27th. I do not think there is another sitting. The Bills will come up before the House by then."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, as for the information given by the Hon. Finance Minister, it seems the Government have certain proposals on the issue of land mortgage banks. It will be all the more dangerous to have legislative measures . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I have already stated that with regard to these guarantees, we have put them in clause 49. Let us not be imagining all sorts of things. It is not as if by any law passed by this legislature we can create any guarantee against the Andhra Government as such. If it is to be the Andhra Government's guarantee, either the Andhra Government should agree to it or in the partition Bill it should be provided for. Therefore, by no stretch of imagination it can be assumed that any Bill we pass will affect the Andhra State. It should be made in the parliament as part of the Partition Bill. So, let hon. Members have no imaginary fears that we are going to bring in legislation to throw a liability on the Andhra State."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, these are the recommendations going before the Parliament. There is no use in simply referring to imaginary fears. Let us clear what the piece of legislation will be and in regard to that Mr. Viswanatham has raised a point particularly regarding land mortgage banks and to justify these fears, the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam has made his explanation. It has been made clear to us that the Government are contemplating, perhaps an executive order, to effect a change in the Land Mortgage Act and that is why fears are being expressed. I do not say that we should not pass any Bill applicable to the Andhra State. But I do not understand why the Hon. Finance Minister cannot give a definite assurance on the point raised by Mr. Viswanatham. If some such assurance is given, we can appreciate the position."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will put the amendment to the vote of the House."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I know the result, Sir. That is why we wanted a guarantee."

THE HON SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I really am unable to understand what sort of guarantee the hon. Viswanatham wants."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I have already stated my position . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I want to know what exactly is the assurance that is wanted from the Government. The hon. Member cannot ask me to give an assurance on a vague matter about which he himself is not definite. If it is any particular matter in regard to which assurance is sought, I am prepared to consider it. But anyway, we do not want to do any action which will in any way injure the Andhra State."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham is pressing his amendment. I have already allowed enough discussion."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I am pressing the amendment. But, what I want is, only if it involves any new financial commitments, we do not like that this House should pass any Bill by a majority. The Hon. Finance Minister himself says something about guarantees and liabilities in regard to co-operative societies. We want exactly what it is he is going to do. If he is able to give an assurance on behalf of the Government that any such legislation will not involve any fresh commitment to the Andhra State, I will agree. Or else, let the amendment be put to the vote of the House and let me be defeated."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, there is nothing more to add. As far as guarantees are concerned, we have made specific proposals in the amendment to clause 49. When that comes, and if there is anything wrong in the proposals, I am prepared to consider any alternative suggestion. When we come to clause 49, if any guarantee or assurance is required from this Government we will consider it then and if Mr. Viswanatham wants any alternative arrangement, we will consider."

11-10 a.m. MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' 133. This House recommends that provision be made in clause 50, that Laws or provisions in Laws relating to financial commitments or common financing or banking institutions of all classes passed by the Madras Legislature on and after 14th July 1953 or the rules thereunder shall not be applicable to the territories to be included in the Andhra State, until they are ratified or adapted by a meeting of the Andhra State Legislature after the State is formed.' "

The amendment was put and lost.

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Clause 51.

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

' 134 (i) For the existing clause, substitute the following :—

" For the purpose of facilitating the application in relation to the State of Andhra, Madras or Mysore of any law made before the appointed day, the appropriate Government may before the 1st day of April 1954, place before the Legislatures of the States concerned respectively adaptations and modifications of the law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be deemed necessary, and upon the enactment by the Legislatures of the States concerned on the basis of such proposals placed by the respective Governments, with the necessary modifications as may be deemed necessary by the Legislatures concerned, such law shall have effect, subject to the adaptations and modifications so made until altered, repealed, or amended by the Legislatures of the States concerned on any future date."

' (ii) The explanation under the clause is to stand as it is.'

Sir, my idea is that according to the clause as it is, there is power given to the Government to enact laws and I want that power should be exercised only by the Legislature of the Andhra. My amendment seeks only to see that the Government do not make laws and that the Andhra Legislature should make the laws on the basis of the proposals put in by the Government."

SRI G. BAPANAYYA :—" I second the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Sri K. Krishna Rao."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This is only a provisional power given to the Government for adaptation of laws soon after 1st of October. For example, certain enactments applying to the whole of the Madras State will have to be adapted to apply to the whole of the Andhra State. Such adaptations are contemplated in this clause and not new laws or new principles. The adaptation of laws is a well known thing and it was done after the partition of Pakistan and India also. It is not as if we want to make new laws or completely change the existing laws. Because of the partition, certain laws will become inconsistent and they have to be adapted. There is the Supreme Court decision regarding the scope of adaptation also and the hon. Member Sri K. Krishna Rao need not have any apprehension that under this guise we will be making new laws or taking away the existing laws. The powers of Government are restricted, and under the guise of adaptation Government cannot enact new laws."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the wording of the clause is not so simple. It reads : ' . . . make such adaptations and modifications of the law, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as may be necessary or expedient, . . . ' "

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The hon. Member should have read the clause from the beginning, ' For the purpose of facilitating the application in relation to the State of Andhra, Madras or Mysore of any law made before the appointed day, We cannot make any modification without reference to the purpose and that is only for the purpose of facilitating the application of laws. The hon. Member may say that he does not want this clause. It is only for the purpose of facilitating the application of existing laws.' "

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I am not pressing my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 52.

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

' This House recommends to the Parliament of India that clause 52 of the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be deleted.'

I only wanted that the Government should suffer instead of enabling the courts to adapt the law."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" I second the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Sri P. Ramamurthi."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There are hundreds of statutes and by some mistake one or two may be missed. Such statutes must be adapted and by this clause the courts are given the power to adapt them."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" I am not pressing my amendment, Sir."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

Clause 53.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

' 136. Add after the words " specify the authority, officer or person," the following " but not an official post ".'

S K. RAMIAH CHOUDARY :—" I second the amendment."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

' 137 (i) Omit the words " as may be mentioned in that notification and such law shall have effect accordingly.'

' (ii) Insert the following provisos :—

" Provided that it shall not be competent for the Governor to vest in any authority, officer or person who in normal conditions was not vested with such functions or such authority, and was not, in the usual course of Government, discharging such functions prior to the appointed day;

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[Sri K. Krishna Rao]

Provided further that such notification shall not have the effect of amending, repealing, or modifying the operation of any law which was in force in the regions covered by the State of Andhra previous to the appointed day.' "

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, I second the amendment."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I only want to add ' but not an official post ' after the words ' The Governor . . . may specify the authority, officer or person . . . ' I need not say anything more, Sir."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" The clause as it is gives scope for a doubt. The clause reads : ' The Governor as respects the State of Andhra and the Rajpramukh as respects the transferred territory may, by notification in the Official Gazette, specify the authority, officer or person who as from the appointed day shall be competent to exercise such functions exercisable under any law in force . . . ' My point is that the officers who were previously exercising such functions, viz., a Collector exercising his functions, a Magistrate exercising his functions, etc., those officers only must be allowed to exercise the functions. For example, a Judge should not be invested with the powers of a Collector, to take an extreme case, the District Superintendent of Police should not be invested with the powers of a Magistrate or the District Collector should not be invested with the functions of the District Board. I want the clause to be clear. My amendment therefore says that such officers as were discharging their normal functions prior to the appointed day, should continue to exercise those functions. It should not be that what was done previously by one officer could be done by another officer. Another point is that it should not have the effect of the law, because in the clause it is said ' such law '. Is he to promulgate orders or is it law that he has to promulgate? That is rather doubtful by the use of the word ' law ' in the last sentence of the clause. I therefore request that my amendment may be accepted."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" In the existing laws, the authority to exercise certain functions is also mentioned. It is not known whether such offices will be continued in the new Andhra State because certain offices may be merged in other offices. For example, under the Public Health Act, the Director of Public Health is given the power to take action. But in the Andhra State, instead of a Director of Public Health, a common officer, viz., Director of Public Health and Medical Services known as Director of Medical Services may exercise the functions. For this purpose, the Governor in respect of the Andhra State and the Rajpramukh in respect of the Mysore State may specify the authority, officer or person who can exercise the functions. In order to remove the difficulty which might arise by combining two offices or by abolishing certain posts, the power to specify the authority, officer or person who can exercise the functions, is given to the Governor in respect

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of Andhra and to the Rajpramukh in respect of Mysore. The amendment of Sri K. Krishna Rao, if accepted, will nullify all powers. I therefore submit that this amendment cannot be accepted."

11-20
a.m.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I expect the Hon. Finance Minister would say something on my amendment, Sir, by way of clarification. Then I may perhaps withdraw."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have nothing to say on his amendment except to say that it has no meaning." (Laughter.)

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" In view of the Hon. Finance Minister not being able to understand my amendment, I am not pressing my amendment, Sir." (Laughter.)

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member Sri Krishna Rao pressing his amendment?"

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" No, Sir."

The amendment of Sri K. Krishna Rao was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are no amendments or resolutions to clauses 54 and 55. I shall now pass on to clause 56."

Clause 56.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, some of us have not studied clauses 54 and 55 which deal with legal provisions. I would request you, Sir, to give us a few minutes when we will acquaint ourselves with the relevant matters. Some of us are anxious to speak a few words in respect of clause 55. Of course I do admit there are no amendments. But nevertheless I would request you to give us some time, say, five minutes."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, in fact this Bill had been circulated to hon. Members a fortnight ago. If even by this time they had not studied the relevant clauses, we can't be wasting the precious time of the House. Already we have dragged the next clause leaving 54 and 55 as there are no amendments to them."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Always the Hon. Finance Minister is in a hurry, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, already yesterday we had disposed of a clause dealing with the High Court for Andhra and matters connected therewith. I do not know why this separate clause has come up."

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" On a point of order, Sir. The other day when I wanted to move an amendment on a particular clause, I was not allowed to do so, because I had not given notice of the same previously. Now I find both Mr. Nagi Reddi, Venkateswarlu and others are practically given some time to study the clauses now, and move amendments later on (I suppose so). How can such a distinction be shown? In fact Mr. Nagi Reddi and Mr. Venkateswarlu were so vociferous on that day when I just began to move an amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" How can I answer a hypothetical question? I do not know whether Mr. Nagi Reddi or others will move any amendment now."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Let me tell Mr. Vinayakam that we did not object to his moving any amendment. In fact we objected to it because he wanted to move an amendment at the time the voting was to take place. Because the voting was just to commence, we objected to that strongly. That is the reason and nothing more than that, Sir."

" As a matter of fact we are not moving any amendments to the present clause 54. We want the Government only to clarify certain points in clause 55, for instance, why they want to provide for additional parties in legal proceedings, etc."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, clause 55 deals only with a technical matter. There is nothing substantial in this clause. I never thought that the Opposition would take any time of this House on a simple technical clause as this one. In fact the Law Ministry of the Government of India wanted to insert this technical provision only to simplify the procedure. This technical provision had been inserted only to minimise litigation on the question of partition itself. There is nothing more than that."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Let me explain still further by giving an illustration, Sir. For instance take Bellary. Seven taluks of Bellary had been added on to Mysore and three to Andhra. The jurisdiction of the Courts in Bellary district, as it is now, may override this division. So in cases where suits are pending in the Courts in the transferred area but wherein the cause of action lies in the Andhra area, it is provided by this clause that the case shall be transferred to a Court which has got jurisdiction over the area wherein the cause of action to the suit had taken place and it had also been provided that the Chief Justice shall decide the exact Court to decide the suit."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am sorry, Sir, the matter is not so simple as the Hon. Leader of the House thinks. It is not a simple matter concerning jurisdiction of Courts alone. I am sorry, Sir, that at the time of giving notice of amendments to the various clause, this particular clause has escaped my notice. I am

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sorry for the remissness. This is the first time I hear in the history of civil jurisprudence, a court of law being empowered to bring in additional words or alter words in the provisions of law.

11-30 a.m. "In such matters of jurisdiction, the litigant public must be given perfect liberty to get a decision of the court and the opinion of the Chief Justice of the High Court at Madras as an individual should not be allowed to prevail."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I would like to point out that the words used are ' the decision of the Chief Justice ' and not ' the opinion of the Chief Justice '."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" If there is a doubt, the litigant will file a petition and the High Court will hear and decide as to where the jurisdiction lies. Administratively also, the Government amendment would not be fair. The Chief Justice may be doing it in pursuance of accepted decisions or he may be going a little out of the way but the parties must have the right of audience, must be heard in the presence of each other, and in the open Court. I wonder why for the first time a principle like this is being introduced. Therefore, on principles of jurisprudence, I object to the provision. The Courts have got the right to decide and will be the forum to decide. I submit, Sir, it is wrong to give the power to a single individual."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am rather sorry that such a progressive minded member as Sri T. Viswanatham is pleading for the very old practice of continuous and unending litigation upon preliminary matters. What the Law Ministry in Delhi has tried to do here is to draft a provision by which procedure may be simplified and not complicated as a result of the partition. Here is a partition of the whole State and a number of partitions will follow that partition. Litigation will have to be partitioned. If that partition of litigation is to become itself a litigation it will be an unending series of waste of time and money for the subjects that have to be governed by the two Governments. The Law Ministry has tried to simplify matters in accordance with the modern principle that litigation should be reduced to the minimum."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We shall pass on to clause 56."

Clause 56.

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" I move the following amendments :—

' 138. This House resolves that in sub-clause (1) for the words " for a period of two years ", the words " for a period of not less than ten years " shall be substituted.

' 139. For the words " two years ", the words " five years " shall be substituted.' "

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I am moving my two amendments, Sir :—

' 141. (i) For the words " two years ", substitute the words " at least five years ".

' (ii) For the words " the Jails and other institutions specified in Part I and Part II respectively of the Eighth Schedule . . . State of Andhra " substitute the words " the institutions specified in Part II of the Eighth Schedule ", and

' 142. In sub-clause (1) for the words " two years ", substitute " twenty-five years ".

' Delete the words " the jails and " and renumber Part II as Part I and insert the paragraph 16 of the Annexure I of the Report of the Partition Committee for Formation of Andhra Province, 1950, as Part II.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" With regard to amendment No. 143, the hon. Member Sri G. Yallamanda Reddi is not in his place. So we shall pass on to the next amendment."

SRI E. L. RAGHAVA MUDALIAR :—" I am not moving my amendment."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" Sir, in moving these amendments to clause 56, my only wish is to enhance the period during which the jails in the Madras State shall be available for the use of the prisoners of the Andhra State. The Bill provides for only ' two years.' It will not be possible for the new State to construct all the jails necessary to accommodate all prisoners and detenues within two years from the date on which the new State comes into being. Therefore I strongly plead that the Madras Government may consent to a period of either ten years or five years, which I have moved in my amendments. The minimum period of five years at least may be consented to. In this connection I also wish to make it clear that in the Andhra State we are not going to have prisons on the lines of the horrid types we find at present in the Madras State. We shall be having jails provided with all modern amenities to the convicts and therefore it will take some time and it will also involve huge expenditure for designing and constructing such beautiful jails in the new Andhra State. (Laughter.) Therefore, I submit that the Government may generously accept my amendment providing for a period of ten years or at least five years."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am speaking on Schedules VIII and IX. When the previous Partition Committee met in 1950, they made the following recommendations :—

' Special arrangements in respect of certain institutions in Madras City :—

(1) The provisions of this paragraph shall be in force for 25 years commencing on the appointed day and shall have effect with respect to such Government hospitals and educational institutions in Madras City as before the appointed day served the areas included in both the Provinces.

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(2) There shall be reserved for the Andhra Province either—

(a) the specific number of places reserved for residents in the Andhra Province immediately before the appointed day ; or

(b) if a specific number of places was not so reserved, a number of places as near as may be equal to the average number of places filled by residents in the Andhra Province during the three years immediately preceding the appointed day.

(3) The charge for admittance to the aforesaid institutions shall be the same for persons from both the Provinces. Provided that the excess of the recurring expenditure in any year over the receipts during that year in respect of each such institution shall be divided between the two Provinces in proportion to the number of persons admitted from each Province.

(4) If for any five consecutive years after the appointed day, the Andhra Province fails to fill any of the places so reserved the right of that Province to that place shall lapse.

So, it is clear that the Committee recommended a period of 25 years in respect of the institutions in the Madras City. There are two things. One is about the jails and the second about the other institutions. My submission with regard to the jails is we won't like to be the guests of the Madras State for a long time. We will be having our own jails. When the Madras Government sent their prisoners to Amraoti Jail or some other jail in another Province, nobody knew about the health of the prisoners. If the Government were asked about it, they would simply say 'We do not know'. There are enough jails in the Andhra Province. There is a jail in Visakhapatnam. There is another jail in Rajahmundry and as Mr. Justice Wanchoo has suggested, the Visakhapatnam jail can be utilised to accommodate the women prisoners also. So there is no need for sending our prisoners to the jails in other Provinces. I know the practical difficulties. I have been a prisoner in a number of jails in two Provinces and I had been a victim of those difficulties. I am speaking all this not only from the administrative point of view but also from the prisoner's point of view. So I would like to omit the reference to 'jails' in that clause. As Mr. Justice Wanchoo has suggested, there may be a Borstal School in Visakhapatnam or Nellore. In Nellore there is a jail and it can be converted into a district jail. In 1949-50 there was a jail at Masulipatnam and it can also be used. So far about the jails. As regards the medical institutions and Colleges, many Colleges were constructed out of joint assets.

11-40 a.m. "The Government have not at all introduced any Bill to amend the Andhra University Act."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"The clause under discussion relates to jails and I do not know why he is bringing in the University."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"The Eighth and Ninth Schedules include not only jails but also other institutions like the Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras. From this the Hon. Finance Minister will understand the relevancy of my reference to the Andhra University Act. I am dealing not only with jails but also with other institutions. I want that the institutions in the Madras and Mysore States should be made available to the Government of Andhra for a period of twenty-five

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years as recommended in paragraph 16 of Annexure I of the Report of the Partition Committee for formation of Andhra Province, 1950."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"Sir, I am surprised that the very first clause in the Part relating to Administrative and Miscellaneous Provisions should relate to jails. It shows the type of State in which we are existing, and it looks as though administration begins with jails."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"It is the original clause of the Government of India."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"I do not know whether the Government of India's opinion reflects the opinion of this State Government also. The Government are very anxious to take up jails first and the rest of the administrative matters later."

"We are very much surprised at the Government's anxiety to keep the jails in the residuary State and Mysore State open for the people of the Andhra State. I wish that the same anxiety is displayed in other respects also. Many of us have had the experience of living in jails far away from our homeland. I have lived in Tiruchirappalli, Vellore and Cuddalore jails."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"If the hon. Member is opposing the amendment, we are prepared to support him."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"The point here is that it is not generally good for one State to send its prisoners to another State, and there will arise quite a number of complications. The question of educational institutions, hospitals, etc., is entirely different."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Jails also can be used as educational institutions."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"I quite realise that jails also can be used as educational institutions. I have seen Rajaji using the jail as an educational institution when he was in the Tiruchirappalli Jail."

"I am glad that the Government have separated jails from public utility services like educational institutions and hospitals. Both Congressmen and Communists had been in jail and we had seen the anxiety of prisoners in jails far away from their homeland to be in jails nearer their homeland so that their relatives may be able to meet them often. From the administrative point of view also, I think the amendments should not be accepted. Their acceptance will only lead to further complications later on between the States, and we should not give scope for the development of such a situation because we want a friendly and brotherly neighbouring State."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"Sir, I request Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah to consider one hundred times before he presses his amendment. His amendment makes provision for keeping Andhra prisoners in the jails of the residuary Madras State for a period of twenty-five years. Two years itself is sufficiently bad."

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I do not want to make any disparaging remark about the future Government. But we do not know what the future jail laws are going to be in the Madras State or in the Andhra State. It is quite possible that the Andhra Government may pass some laws about the treatment of Andhra prisoners and ask the Madras jail officials to administer them in respect of Andhras in the Madras State. This is not practicable. Many of us have had experience of living in jails far away from our homeland. In 1940-41 prisoners from various provinces were sent to Deoli and we know what a tremendous amount of justifiable agitation there was. Even to-day we are agitating for the transfer of the prisoners in the Salem Jail to jails nearer their respective homeland."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"The Leader of the Opposition is trying to convince the already-convinced people."

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—"I am convincing Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah. We do want to have a bond of unity between the Andhra people and the Tamil people. But let us not have this criminal link for forging that bond of unity; there are lots of other ways by which we can cement the unity between the two peoples. Therefore I request Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah not to press his amendment."

The amendments standing in the name of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah, Nos. 141 and 142, were, by leave, withdrawn.

The amendments standing in the name of Sri K. Varadachari, Nos. 138 and 139, were put and lost.

Clause 57.

The following amendments were moved by the Members in whose names they were standing and duly seconded :—

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—

145. "This House recommends that provision be made to delete from clause 57 the words 'such facilities . . . by order of the President' and for insertion of the following :—

(1) All the facilities enjoyed by the people and the Government of Andhra as existed before the appointed day, for a period of 25 years commencing from the appointed day.

(2) There shall be reserved for Andhra either

(a) The specific number of places reserved for residents in Andhra immediately before the appointed day; or if a specific number of places was not so reserved, a number of places as near as may be equal to the average number of places filled by residents in Andhra during the three years preceding the appointed day.

(3) The charges to be made for admittance to the places aforesaid shall be calculated on a cost basis only, but no account being otherwise taken of Capital Expenditure before the appointed day;

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Provided that the charges made for admittance or service by the said institutions shall in no case exceed that made in respect of other persons resident outside Madras.' "

SRI K. VARADACHARI—

146. "This House resolves that in clause 57, after the words 'for such period', the words and figures 'not being less than 10 years' shall be substituted."

SRI M. R. APPA RAO—

148. "In clause 57, line 5, for the words 'such facilities . . . President', substitute the words 'the same facilities as were existing before the appointed day for ten years and on the same terms and conditions as were existing before the appointed day.' "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, I think that Schedule 9 ¹¹⁻⁵⁰ will have to be taken up along with this clause." a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"It is not necessary to take that up along with this clause. This clause relates to the period during which the facilities should be made available."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI :—"Sir, this clause makes a generous gesture in regard to facilities to be given to the Andhra State in respect of certain institutions which are described in the Ninth Schedule, Parts I and II. I am only saying that the period fixed in this clause is too insufficient and, therefore, I have asked for a period of 10 years. Among the institutions we find that there are institutions relating to educational matters and research subjects. The period fixed is too short for the purpose of carrying out the gesture contained in this clause. We must at least have a period of 10 years, if we really want to give effect to the intention behind this clause."

SRI M. R. APPA RAO :—"In the Ninth Schedule, the list provides only for 16 common institutions, while there are nearly 62 common institutions in the State. The next point is that the provision of the two year period is, to say the least, very short. I think that at least 10 years or 15 years should be provided. In the present state of the Andhra State finances, it will not be possible to build all these institutions within 15 years."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—"I do not want to speak on my amendment, Sir."

SRI R. SIDDANA GOWD :—"Sir, I have given notice of certain amendments, and the amendments are as follows."

MR. SPEAKER :—"When the Ninth Schedule is taken up for discussion, the hon. Member can move his amendments."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Sir, this is a very important clause in my opinion for the reason that the City of Madras has been excluded from the territories of the new Andhra State."

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It is a real difficulty, and that has been appreciated by the Government, by the previous Partition Committee, and by Mr. Justice Wanchoo. Similar situations arose when Orissa was formed into a new State and when Sind was formed into a separate State. In paragraph 16 of the Second Schedule to the Government of India (Constitution of Sind) Order, 1936, it has been provided as follows :—

‘ 16. (1) The provisions of this paragraph shall, for the twenty-five years commencing on the appointed day, have effect with respect to Government hospitals and educational institutions in Bombay (including any therapeutic institutes, borstal institutions and reformatory schools) which before the appointed day, served Sind as well as the rest of Bombay.’

Sir, you will be pleased to see that though there are borstal institutions, reformatory schools also were included in the case of Sind and also in the case of Orissa. The reservation made is as follows :—

‘ (2) There shall be reserved for Sind either—

(a) the specific number of places reserved for residents in Sind immediately before the appointed day ; or

(b) if a specific number of places was not so reserved, a number of places as near as may be equal to the average number of places filled by residents in Sind during the three years immediately preceding the appointed day.’

Provision for charges has also been made. That is—

‘ (3) The charge to be made for admittance to the places aforesaid shall be calculated on a cost basis, account being taken of the pensions which will ultimately be payable to and in respect of the staff and of debt outstanding on, or incurred after, the appointed day, but no account being otherwise taken of capital expenditure incurred before the appointed day.’

This is the provision made for 25 years in the order relating to the formation of Sind.

“ In paragraph 12, Part I, of the Third Schedule to the Government of India (Constitution of Orissa) Order, 1936, it is stated—

‘ 12. (1) The provisions of this paragraph shall, for the twenty-five years commencing on the appointed day, have effect with respect to Government hospitals and educational institutions in Bihar (including any therapeutic institute or reformatory school) which before the appointed day served both Bihar and Orissa.

(2) There shall be reserved for Orissa either—

(a) the specific number of places reserved for residents in Orissa immediately before the appointed day ; or

(b) if a specific number of places was not so reserved, a number of places as near as may be equal to the average number of places filled by residents in Orissa during the three years immediately preceding the appointed day.’

“ The Partition Committee took these things into consideration,

“ Mr. Justice Wanchoo in paragraph 20 of his report says—

‘ 20. . . . When this matter was considered by the Partition Committee presided over by Shri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja in 1950, the following provision was made at paragraph 16 of Annexure (1) of that committee's report :—

‘ (1) The provisions of this paragraph shall be in force for twenty-five years commencing on the appointed day and shall have effect with respect to such Government hospitals and educational institutions in Madras City as before the appointed day served the areas included in both the provinces.

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(2) There shall be reserved for the Andhra Province either—

(a) the specific number of places reserved for residents in the Andhra Province immediately before the appointed day or

(b) if a specific number of places was not so reserved, a number of places as near as may be equal to the average number of places filled by residents in the Andhra Province during the three years immediately preceding the appointed day.

‘ (4) If for any five consecutive years after the appointed day the Andhra Province fails to fill any of the places so reserved the right of that Province to that place shall lapse.’

The Government of India, at the time of the creation of Sind and Orissa Provinces, felt that it was necessary to make provision for twenty-five years. The Partition Committee appointed here also felt that that was necessary. Mr. Justice Wanchoo also thought that some such a provision was necessary. I need not, therefore, specially advocate the importance of, and necessity for, such a provision. As I submitted, Sir, the question arises much more pertinently with reference to the creation of the Andhra Province than with reference to Sind and Orissa. Because, here we have been running a common administration for a much longer time than the other Provinces were running in Patna and Bombay. Buildings and institutions have been built to serve the common needs of both, and very few people expected that all on a sudden the Andhras would be asked to go out without having any benefit out of these common institutions.

“ Sir, if you consider all these things in relation not merely to general institutions but specialised institutions, and if you consider also the specific fact that there is shortage of buildings for Governmental purposes and it will be very difficult and very costly to rebuild those buildings in the Andhra territory, you will appreciate that a provision like this is absolutely necessary.

“ So far as buildings other than buildings for educational institutions are concerned, it may be that the Andhra State will be able to construct its own buildings as the counterparts of the present common institutions and buildings in the City of Madras and elsewhere in the residuary State. But in regard to educational institutions, particularly Engineering and Medical institutions, the necessity is very great. So, I submit the Government of 1949-50 felt that the 25-year period was reasonable. That is why Sri Prakasam has mentioned the period of 25 years. At the time of partition, we should try to be as generous as possible to each other.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I am glad to hear it from the hon. Member.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ You will always be glad when you hear me. We should always be generous to each other and particularly those who are in charge of larger finances and larger territory have got a greater amount of generosity to show. If, therefore, now and then we ask for something, it should not be

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understood as a proof of acrimony or debate. We are parting after a long period of association and at the time when we should part the major partners might even err on the side of liberality. There is nothing wrong in doing a good thing. I say it is a matter of right for us. But, at the same time, because the Prime Minister of India, rightly or wrongly, came to the conclusion that there were overriding political considerations why the Andhras should go out of the City of Madras—although it is a Telugu-speaking area just as it is a Tamil-speaking area—we agreed to it. We have not created a furor about it. We have said that we abide by his order and construct the buildings for our Capital in due course of time. You know, the Government know, and the majority of Members here know that it will not be possible for the Andhra State to build the counterparts of these common institutions for a very very long time indeed. Our greater concern will be with regard to food production schemes by which alone we can save this State and also other States. (Interruption.) We want to produce more food and give more food not only to the Andhra State but also to the deficit areas in Bellary, Mysore, Travancore, Malabar, etc., wherever there is deficit. In a period of two or three years the Andhra State may produce rice that is enough to feed all the stomachs, south of the Vindhyas. Only the opportunity must be given. We shall never allow it to be said of us that we won't be generous in the matter of supplies of food. It shall never be said that the Andhras deny food to others. That is what we have and we give. Similarly, the others must give what they have. Now they have common institutions built out of common funds and serving a common purpose for more than 150 years. Therefore, in the amendment I have increased the number of institutions which are now serving a common purpose. Of course, the 25-year period may be a general rule, but it may not be necessary for us in respect of some of them. Some institutions here are Government institutions and for want of accommodation elsewhere we may have to continue them for some time. But no Government will like to run its offices in the territory of another State for long. Therefore, provision is necessary only with respect to some of the institutions mentioned in my amendment. But with regard to specialized institutions some of which have not been mentioned in this Schedule and which I have added, which are absolutely necessary and which we cannot build immediately the Andhra State is formed, we want this provision, as I said, for some time. The clause itself is very vague. It is much better to make a provision like the one made in the Sind and Orissa Orders and as recommended by the Partition Committee of 1950 and by Mr. Justice Wanchoo. I, therefore, submit that the Government should fix a period for this purpose. Some friends have suggested ten years. I have suggested twenty-five years and I have followed only better company in suggesting it. Therefore, the Government must show a gesture at this time. Otherwise, the position will be very difficult for us. Partition is not intended to create difficulties for the Andhra State and dissatisfaction in the minds of the Andhras, but is intended to strengthen the Andhras. The strengthening of the Andhras will also strengthen the whole of South India."

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* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose the amendment that has been moved, for this reason. We are now discussing clause 57 which provides for the continuance of facilities in certain State institutions. Looking up the list in Parts I and II of the Ninth Schedule, I find that all the institutions mentioned therein will be necessary for the Tamilians themselves after partition, that is, from 1st October 1953. It is out of generosity, magnificent generosity, if we may call it, that the Central Government have made a provision like this, so that both the States may, after 1st October 1953, come to an understanding as to the period of years for which this concession will have to be given to the Andhra friends. I would respectfully submit that we cannot be giving such facilities for eternity. If the Andhras are going to urge for the fixation of a period of 25 years, I think they will be trying to give the City of Madras by the one hand and take it away by the other. Therefore, under no circumstances, can we, the Tamilians, part with the facilities which are urgently required for our students. Year after year so many applicants coming from the various districts of Tamil Nad go without seats in most of the institutions. That is a matter on which we cannot dilate, and the difficulties which are experienced are known only to ourselves. Members of the Assembly sitting on this side know the difficulties. People are not able to get seats in the Medical College or the Engineering College. Therefore, the provision that has been made here can be stuck to, namely, the time given for the two Governments to come to an understanding will be fixed as the 1st January 1954. If it will not be possible for the two Governments to come to an understanding by that date, and if the House thinks it will be an insufficient time, I have no objection to this time being extended. But in no case shall we agree to enlarge the time given for the enjoyment of the facilities available here by the Andhra friends. I do not utter my sentiments out of jealousy but I am prompted by a desire to safeguard the interests of friends in Tamil Nad."

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not a question of generosity but a question of necessity for the new State. It is admitted that there are no facilities for the new State to start with. Therefore it is that there is absolute need for reservation of seats in the various institutions of the State. Further, it has been brought to the notice of the House that the list of schools and institutions, which finds a place in the Ninth Schedule, is not exhaustive, and there are very many institutions the names of which have got to be incorporated in this Part so as to enable the students of Andhra to have recourse to these institutions."

" In this connexion, I wish to state that according to clause 4, 12-10 as amended, a Boundary Commission has been recommended. If p.m. the Parliament agrees to appoint this Boundary Commission and if they recommend that Bellary has to be included in Andhra, any decision that we take now here should be without prejudice to that recommendation of the Boundary Commission."

" Coming to the subject under discussion, I wish to state that all these institutions have been built up with the joint efforts and

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finances of the composite State. Therefore there is no question of generosity. In respect of these institutions, sufficient compensation has not been given. Therefore, as a matter of right, the Andhras have got a claim over these institutions. They have a right to demand that a certain number of seats has to be reserved in these institutions for the Andhras. It is admitted that the new State is backward industrially, economically and educationally. Unless adequate provision is made in the Bill to enable the Andhras to have instruction in the various institutions in the residuary State as well as in the transferred territory, it may not be possible for the new State to make any progress in the near future. When Orissa and Sind States were formed, similar facilities were provided in educational and other institutions. So there are precedents. The amendment recommending that Andhras should be given facilities in the educational and other institutions in the residuary State and transferred territories for a period of 25 years, is a very reasonable and modest one and I commend it to the acceptance of the House."

* SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" Mr. Speaker, I am sorry for the ungenerous remarks made by hon. Member Sri Nagarajan. We, the Members of the proposed Andhra State, do not want any sympathy from him. We also do not want any generosity to be extended to us. I wish to remind the Members of the House that the several institutions located in the composite State of Madras were built by the common funds and efforts of the Andhra as well as the Tamilian, Kannada and Malayalee people. Let my learned friend kindly remember this aspect. It is well-known that the Andhra State which is to be born on the 1st of October will be an infant State. It is also equally well-known that the residuary State is not sending us with very good finances and that we are asked to go with a big deficit. Under these circumstances, the Andhra State cannot be expected to build up its institutions for some years to come. It is therefore necessary that we should be given some facilities in the educational institutions of the Madras State, such as the Engineering College, Medical Colleges, Law College and other institutions like the Serum Institute, King Institute, etc. Even Mr. Justice Wanchoo has suggested in his report at page 11 that these facilities should be provided to the new Andhra State for a period of 25 years, in the institutions mentioned in the Ninth Schedule to the Andhra State Bill. Some hon. Members have suggested that these facilities should be given for 25 years and some have suggested 20 years and so on. I consider that a period of 15 years would be enough. I am sorry my learned friend has opposed this modest request of the Andhra people. (Mr. Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) I am sure that he will not be followed by other friends from Tamilnad. Now the Rayalaseema area has also been included in the Andhra State. At present, all the institutions in Rayalaseema are affiliated to the Madras University. After the inauguration of the Andhra State, these institutions may be affiliated to the Andhra University. There should be a special provision in respect of the students coming from the Rayalaseema. They should be given all facilities in the educational

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institutions in Madras like the Presidency College, which are manned and maintained by the Madras Government. It is also necessary that these students should be given special preference in professional colleges, like the Engineering College, Medical Colleges, etc. In view of the critical financial position of the Andhra State, it will be very difficult for them to build up these institutions. It will take about 10 to 15 years for them to have their own institutions. It would be most uncharitable on the part of my friends coming from the residuary Madras State to oppose this modest resolution. I appeal to their generous instincts and request them not to oppose this resolution, so that the students from Andhra, especially those coming from the Rayalaseema may be given facilities in the institutions in the residuary State for a period of 15 years. Thank you, Sir."

* SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—" Sir, I would like, in the first 12-20 P.M. place, to make an earnest appeal to friends on both sides not to import any passion into this very simple question. The question is one of according educational facilities for the future generations of our country. It is an admitted fact that opportunity must be provided for all people in this country—I am not speaking about any particular State—for education, technical education, etc. It is absolutely essential that the country as a whole must progress. The Andhra people have now come into their own and they are having their own Province. We have seen the justness of their demand and have conceded it. But just because they are having their own Province, let us not say, 'all right, you have your own State; it is now your task to develop your own educational institutions; if you cannot develop it in a minimum period, it is your own fault and we cannot help it.' That cannot be our attitude. Here in the composite State, certain institutions have developed and they are located in certain places. And it happens that many of these institutions which have been built by the utilisation of composite revenues, will remain here as soon as the Andhra State is formed. It is a fact that there are students in these institutions from the Andhra parts and so certain facilities are actually available to them to-day. But to-morrow, on the 1st October, when the linguistic separation takes place, what would happen to those who would normally be admitted to these institutions if there were no partition? During the interim period, when the Andhra State has not yet developed its institutions—certainly we want them to develop and I dare say that the Andhra people and the Andhra Government will develop their institutions—we should not treat this question of facilities from the point of view of Tamils versus Andhras. Certain facilities are now available. If these are stopped suddenly, what will happen to the general development of the Andhra people as part of the entire country and as part of the entire Indian people? Sir, there need be no acrimony on this issue. We will certainly agree that certain facilities will have to be given to them for some time. These are matters which have been specifically left to be decided by an agreement between the two Governments, and if no agreement is reached between the two Governments, the President will

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decide the matter. I understand that even the Partition Committee composed of representatives from all parts of the State—Mr. M. Bhaktavatsalam, Mr. T. T. Krishnamachari, Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja and some Andhra Congressmen and also, I believe, Mr. Madhava Menon—itsself recommended that for a period of 25 years some facilities should be provided. Subsequently somebody else made some other recommendations. Having regard to all these facts I feel some facilities must be given but not for 25 years, because the Andhra State, I am sure, will develop all its institutions much earlier than 25 years. I do not think that this is a very difficult proposition for us to agree to a period of ten years as provided in the amendment of Mr. K. Varadachari. I would like that amendment to be accepted and I commend it."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, with great respect to the sentiments expressed to-day by Mr. Goud and Mr. Ramamurthi, I have to oppose this amendment in the strongest language that I can command. I would not like to be misconstrued that I am anti-Andhra in outlook. The pity is that I love my country as much as Andhras love theirs. And so if I try to safeguard the interests of my area, that is the residuary Madras State, I should not be misunderstood by my Andhra friends. In the matter of continuance of educational facilities in certain institutions, it is provided that the two Governments concerned must come to an agreement on the first day of January 1954. I believe, Sir, that the Government of the residuary State will try to safeguard the interests of their people and so also the Andhra Government will try to safeguard their interests. Under these circumstances, I do not think that any reasonable agreement would be reached by them. The Andhra Government will plead for a longer number of years while the residuary State will plead for a lesser number of years with the result the President at his sweet will will decide the matter. Being a resident of the residuary State of Madras, I would plead that to-day this Assembly must decide for how many years these facilities are going to be given to the Andhras. To quote their own commonplace phrase, they say: 'Avvakavala, buvvakavala'. They want a State of their own and at the same time they want facilities from our State. Mr. Goud was expressing sentiments that the Madras City was constructed by the common efforts of Tamils, Andhras, Malayalees and Kannadigas. I would like to bring to the notice of the House that the Andhras are not going away without any compensation for giving up the City of Madras. They are getting a compensation and when they are getting it, I do not see any reason why they should be given any more facilities in our institutions. We have our own boys to be admitted in our institutions. What is it that the Andhras are lacking? They have their own medical colleges, engineering colleges, law college and if they want some facilities in some advanced technical institutions like those mentioned in the Ninth Schedule, a time limit within which the facilities should cease to be given, should be fixed by us. If that is left to be decided by the future Governments, lot of misunderstanding will result and no agreement will be reached at that stage."

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" Then, Sir, some friends have given notice of amendments to enlarge the scope of the provisions of the Ninth Schedule. Even those amendments, we strongly oppose for the simple reason that they have got their own full-fledged institutions. I may in this connection bring to the notice of the house an incident which occurred recently in Tirupathi. Tamil students were denied admission in the Sri Venkateswara College. The Principal had the audacity to tell the Tamils living in Chittoor district that they will not be admitted to the college because they were Tamils. He says that only Andhras can be admitted. There is no reason why we should be generous to friends who are not generous to us. Still Chittoor is a disputed area and who knows Tirupathi may come to the residuary State. (Some hon. Members: 'Never.') We shall see that. That is why I say we should not give any kind of concession to these friends. Tirupathi College has been built from funds which have accumulated through the visits of pilgrims to that place—not only Tamils and Telugus but pilgrims even from Northern India. It is these people who have contributed for the building of this institution. Such being the case Tamils are singled out and are now denied admission. Sir, there is also a training school which is meant for both Tamil and Telugu boys in Chittoor. The Tamil section is now abolished and I have also given notice of a short-notice question to the Minister for Education asking whether there is any proposal with the Government to abolish the Tamil section in this training school. I am still awaiting his reply. This is the mentality which my Andhra friends have developed towards us and still they want more facilities. We oppose even those facilities mentioned in the Ninth Schedule and now they come forward and plead and appeal to our generosity and want us to be very kind to them."

" That is why, Sir, we say with all respect to all friends and International Communists, like Mr. Ramamurthi who has been pleading for the whole nation, for the future generation—I can understand their sentiments—that we cannot go on giving concessions to the Andhras. We people from the residuary Madras State are now in difficulties. Our children are being denied seats in their medical college, law college and the rest of them. We cannot be admitting Andhra students into our institutions at the same time looking pitifully at Tamilians being denied admissions in their institutions. That is why we strongly oppose this move and the Government of Madras must be very firm on this issue and see that no concession of any kind is extended to them."

12-30
p.m.

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Mr. Vinayakam has argued like Shylock demanding his pound of flesh from the Andhras. He should remember that the cultural relationship between the Tamils and Andhras must be developed. That can only be done in common institutions like the Educational institutions and others and if he adopts a bellicose attitude"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I never thought Mr. C. V. K. Rao could ever speak so gently and sweetly."

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“That is because, Sir, he stands to gain by adopting that attitude.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“Sir, that is the view of the average ‘generous minded’ Tamilian.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“The average Tamilian mind is always generous and is still hopeful of generosity everywhere.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“Sir, after nearly one year of tutelage under the Chief Minister of Madras we should have learnt a modicum of sweet reasonableness.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Please maintain it.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“So, I think my argument may be quite short. My Tamil friends must see that these common institutions are used both by Andhras and the people of the residuary State.

“We do not want any advantages at the cost of the people of the residuary State. There will be greater advantages in that method. Very soon my hon. Friend, Mr. Vinayakam, will lose the bellicose attitude when the residuary State is formed. I plead, Sir, that it should not be looked as if somebody is taking away somebody else’s rights; it should not be looked as if somebody is robbing somebody else’s advantages. It should be looked as providing equal rights for all in all the institutions. I would also like to stress that when the institutions in the Andhra State spring up, equal rights must be provided in a reciprocal way, both for the Andhras and the Tamil friends.

“There is another advantage. It will not be a loss in the sense that many of the people from the neighbouring State will be coming to the headquarters of Madras and they will also spend money there; that way also, from a financial standpoint it will be useful. From every angle it will be useful to extend facilities for a longer period. Not that all the facilities will be exploited. The concession will be only in cases where they are badly needed for the people—people who would like to come and stay for educational purposes, to undergo treatment in medical institutions. Sir, I think very soon, the Andhra State will provide more institutions and very soon I think the institutions that are being encouraged by the Andhra State in Madras may grow far bigger and bigger and become not only institutions of a particular State, but institutions that are intended for all the neighbouring States, for Tamil friends, the Andhra friends and Malayalee friends, making these institutions common for as long a period as possible. For that very reason Mr. Justice Wanchoo has stipulated a particular period and for the same reasons particular periods were stipulated when Orissa and Sind were separated. It is not as if somebody will exploit some other State or somebody will lose his rights in that State. I hope my hon. Friend, Mr. Vinayakam, will sober down after having listened to me and will not be insistent in the matter. He is already winking at me.”

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SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—“Sir, this clause is a very important clause and it very seriously affects the rights and interests of the members of the residuary State. The clause is good enough, but it gives powers to the President to fix the privileges to be enjoyed by the Andhras in the particular institutions. We are all opposed to being too generous. It is always, ‘heads I win, tails you lose’; that is the attitude of the hon. Mr. Viswanatham. Whatever he demands is only for the interests of the Andhra State. Only the residuary State should be generous and not the Andhra State. My own feeling is that opportunity has been taken to enlarge the scope of the institutions in the ninth schedule. If hon. Members would just read the institutions he has referred to, it will produce an amusing reading. For instance, he has even included block of buildings as ‘institutions.’ He refers to the Madras Penitentiary, Old and New High Court Buildings, the Central Record Office, and all sundry items, practically leaving no building untouched in the residuary State. The object of clause 57 is to provide facilities in certain specific establishments. The institutions included in the ninth schedule covers more than enough and it is fair that they should have no more demands and should not make demands on other institutions and enlarge the scope of the schedule by adding even buildings. I do not understand what exactly he wants by adding buildings which are not at all institutions.

“The hon. Mr. Vinayakam protests against this and I hope every hon. Member of the residuary State will agree with him; generosity should not be wasted and it should be mutual and reciprocal. I am sure, Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister will point out during the course of the debate that what has been provided for is more than enough. I hope our Communist Friends by trying to bolster up this claim will only be betraying us; I hope at least the Tamilnad friends will sail with us and reject the amendment.”

* SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH :—“Mr. Deputy Speaker, after 12-40 p.m.
all what the Andhras are asking is not very much. It is not unjust. It is quite just. If we go through the entire Bill, we will find there is one clause which specifies our territory and it is with that territory that we are beginning our State. All the other clauses pertaining to institutions and so many other things are framed in such a form that those institutions had to be gradually evolved and developed. When the Bill itself takes into cognizance that all such institutions have to be evolved, I do not see why our Tamil friends or even others should have any objection. When the Central Government drafted this Bill, they had in mind that the Andhras had to be given time to evolve their own institutions. After all, Mr. Viswanatham was asking for the privilege for only one generation; and 25 years in the life of a State is not very much and it is also difficult to develop in a few years’ time all these institutions that we to-day find in Madras and which are developed by the resources of the composite State and by all the people residing in the composite State. They have taken quite a number of

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years, about five to six generations. During the course of the past 100 years, these institutions developed here and we did not get such an opportunity to develop our own institutions and we do feel and genuinely feel that we were neglected for a very long time. After a large amount of agitation, it is only very recently some institutions have been started in the Andhra area, for example, the Medical College, the Engineering College, the Law College, etc. These were started only very recently and they do not have provision for admitting larger number of students. So, what we want is that our students be accommodated in these institutions for some years to come. Mr. Vinayakam says that these are all Tamil institutions. All of a sudden, on October 1st, these institutions will become Tamil institutions! That is a very wrong conception. It is a misnomer to call these institutions of the residuary State. I should object to it.

"In fact, the Andhra State is going to be formed as a residuary State as per the provisions of this Bill, because we are losing some of our territory, money, institutions, etc. Some go to the Madras State and some go to the Mysore State. Some have already gone to the Orissa State and some are in Telangana. Therefore, what we are getting is only a residuary Andhra State. Our Tamil friends need not really think that we are getting something which is not due to us.

"The hon. Member, Mr. C. R. Ramaswami, was mentioning about buildings. He said that Mr. Viswanatham wanted to include in the Eighth and Ninth Schedules buildings like the High Court. I feel what Mr. Viswanatham had in his mind is that the High Court is not yet separated and that even after the separation of the High Court, probably records, etc., may have to continue to be in Madras for some years. Of course, the point of money also is there. Lakhs and lakhs of rupees have been spent out of the common revenues on these buildings. The hon. Member Mr. Vinayakam says we are getting very fat compensation. We are not getting any compensation. If he thinks that we are getting one crore or two crores of rupees as compensation for these buildings which were constructed during the course of the last 100 years, I think it is rather very unjust. Does Mr. Vinayakam want us just to get out of these buildings with a begging bowl in our hands? I plead: 'You please allow us to stand in good stead. If you do not divest us of the responsibility of developing all these institutions just presently, i.e., during the next four or five years, what would immediately suffer is the production of food. After all for the political, economic and cultural life of any particular people, they have to actually work and earn their living and it is the hub of all other activities of life. And if it is not properly developed, culture and all other things do not develop. So, I plead: Please allow us to produce food for you also as Mr. Viswanatham has said. Certainly all these years we have been supplying you food and there is no doubt about that. Till now no Member has contradicted it. You have not paid us anything. I know that you are not going to be self-sufficient in the matter of food in the near future."

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member need not discuss food here."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, the Member is not going into the problem of either food or production. The point is, if the Andhras are not allowed the use of these institutions for some years to come, what would happen is that the money would have to be spent for the buildings of these institutions and therefore the Nation as a whole will suffer in the production of an essential article like food and it is very relevant to the subject under discussion."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member confine his remarks to the clause under discussion and not speak on other points."

SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH:—"Therefore, Sir, let them give us a little time to produce food for them, for us and for all others who need it. We have enough resources for it. Therefore I beg of our Tamil friends in this House, particularly Mr. Vinayakam, not to object to this clause. As Mr. Varadachari has said, if the twenty-five-year period is very long—it is not really a long period, any period not less than ten years might be accepted. I would also request the Government to come forward with some such proposal so that all this discussion about Tamil institutions and Telugu institutions, this kind of wrangling, might cease and we can go to the next subject."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, there has been a 12-50
doubt in the minds of the Andhra public for a long time past that p.m.
their affairs had not been clearly explained to the public at large either by the Government or by the Press through its columns. Our affairs have been allowed to sink and get sunk. This has given rise to certain misconceptions in the minds of the non-Andhra people. For instance, Mr. Vinayakam, had said something about Chittoor and Tirupati which reveals his ignorance of facts. Whenever he gets an opportunity Mr. Vinayakam springs up from his seat to raise his claim for Chittoor. May be his case is a good case! But let him understand the position clearly regarding Tirupati. May I ask Mr. Vinayakam whether he knows what exactly is the position both in Tirupati Venkateswara College and Chittoor Training School? He had made allegations that no Tamilians are to be found in both these institutions? Does Mr. Vinayakam know who is the Principal of Venkateswara College? Does he know whether he is a Tamilian or a Telugu? Let him first understand facts and then begin to abuse. Does he know who is the Chairman of the Board that select students for admission into Tirupati Venkateswara College? Let me reveal the fact. The Chairman is not a Telugu but a full-blown Tamilian by name Thigaraja Mudaliar. When this is the fact, how can we accept the allegation of Mr. Vinayakam, which is nothing short of a baseless allegation? Are hon. Members aware how selection is being made to this college? The Committee sits here, in far-off Madras, they get a list of students who had applied, all sorts of things happen, so many factors are brought into play and the

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students are selected. Can it be said that no single Tamilian had so far been selected? In reality many students are Tamils. Of course this remark of Mr. Vinayakam did not embarrass me. Perhaps in his agitation for Chittoor and Tirupati also incidentally, he might have been overcome by his emotions. But I was rather surprised when even a considerate member like Sri Rajam Ramaswami joined hands with him in echoing the same feelings. When the real state of affairs is quite different, these friends make these allegations. Have we not, I mean, we Andhras, then have our own say in the matter? What is the position in which the Andhras stand now? Is it not a fact that our area is barren, devoid of any expert educational institution? Is it our fault? Have not the Andhras time and again raised their voices in protest against the partisan attitude of the Madras Government in the matter of the setting up of educational institutions? What have the Madras Government done all along? What do we find in this Madras City? It is full of all expert educational institutions. All along you had developed this place saying that this was the only convenient place wherein students rush for seats. Under the plea of 'convenient place' this city had been developed and we had been neglected throughout. When such is the state of affairs now and when we are about to separate, is it any wonder, that we ask for our boys and girls, at whose expense these educational institutions had been erected, a guarantee of educational concessions for ten or twenty years? Are we not justified in asking for the same? Can it be justified if our claim is not cared for? Let me say categorically that we, Andhras, do not want to stay a day longer in your institutions after we equip ourselves also to your extent. Give us enough money to build enough institutions to suit our needs. But what is being done now? Some sort of evasive reply is being given. The Government have not placed on the table of the House a statement containing in full the names of all educational institutions and other institutions in the whole State. So it is not possible for us to have a comprehensive picture of the whole thing and we are completely in the dark. What is the use of taking some few selected institutions and saying that till such time as may be mutually agreed upon between the two Governments, concessions would be shown to the Andhra students in the matter of admission, research and so on? That is why I say any decision of ours regarding this clause would be an *ex parte* decision. We are not having before us the full picture. When such is the case, what is the meaning in our discussing this clause? This is but an *ex parte* decree that this Government is executing. That is how I can put it.

"A word about other institutions. I know there are several institutions which are hopeless, which are bad and which need thorough re-shuffling. For instance take the office of the Chemical Examiner. (Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari was heard to remark: 'If the institutions are bad, then why claim them!') All kinds of spurious drugs come for examination. Interested people come here, and use their influence. This sort of thing should not be allowed to continue.

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"That is why, I say, Sir, let us not insert a provision which is nothing short of an *ex parte* decree. Even learned friends like Tenneti Viswanatham could not make out the exact meaning of this clause. Let the Hon. Minister concerned explain. Let him supply us with a list of all institutions. Let him not give us the names of some selected institutions and ask us to approve of the same. After all why are the Ministers there? It is to give us, the representatives of the people, a clear picture of all things. Why should anything be hidden from us? So long as we are backward (and that is due only to the partisan attitude of this Government from the beginning) let the usual concessions that had hitherto existed continue to be given even after separation. We do not want to stay here a day longer, when we are also provided with sufficient funds to build sufficient number of such institutions in our own area. But that means enormous money. That is why I say: 'Let us adjust between ourselves.' Let us request the Centre to immediately appoint an expert committee to go into the question of our educational needs. Let the Centre provide us with sufficient grants to build our own institutions. But till then, for God's sake, do not show a bi-partisan attitude. Do not distinguish between Tamil and Telugu. We have seen the repercussions in one section of people in Tamilnad due to the recently evolved educational policy of the Government. Let not such happenings be allowed to result in respect of Andhras also."

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

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—"Just a word or two, Sir. As I had said previously the wording of the clauses in the Bill is so vague. Learned friends like Sri Viswanatham also are not able to understand the exact meaning of some of the clauses. Ever since this Bill was first moved here and we began discussion on it, I had been enquiring my friends in the Congress Party as to the exact meaning of some of the clauses. Of course they give one answer there. But as soon as they come here into the House, they give an entirely different version. That is why, I say, even so far as this clause is concerned, any decision taken would be an *ex parte* one since we are not supplied with full data regarding the number of institutions in the State. Similar is the case with regard to assets and liabilities division between the two States of Andhra and Madras. How are we to give our opinion when we do not have a clear picture as to the *exact* assets and liabilities of the composite State? That is why I say let the Hon. Minister concerned come and explain the full facts. Otherwise there is no meaning in our discussing those clauses."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER:—"I fix a time-limit of five 1 p.m. minutes for each speaker as many hon. Members want to take part in the debate."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I won't be able to finish within five minutes, Sir."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I wish to submit, Sir, that there has been enough of debate and this sort of debate that has been going on, one trying to override the other, is quite unnecessary. Apart from that, it is time that we wind up this debate. Sri Nagi Reddi may be asked to speak on behalf of the opposition.”

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

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been a great excitement over these matters unnecessarily. If it were left to me, I would say ‘ don’t give anything by way of even concession to the Andhras.’ I would have been satisfied with that. Unnecessarily passions have been worked up. What is the real position, Sir? Why have I asked your permission to speak a few words, Sir? The Madras residuary State is not an Andhra State, is not a Tamil State, is not a Malayalam State, is not any other State. It is a residuary State of all those people who have been living in this area. Therefore, it is wrong to suppose that any particular section of Tamilians or Andhras or Malayalees have got an exclusive right to this Madras residuary State. It is rightly called ‘ the residuary State.’ It must continue to be a ‘ residuary State ’ until its status is finally decided in future, if it is to be decided at all. At one time, Sir, it was claimed to be a Tamil State. On that, this dispute was raised, not before any ordinary individual. There was the Dhar Commission. Before that Dhar Commission evidence was recorded on behalf of the Andhras, Tamils, Gujarathis, Malayalees and others. That Commission came to the conclusion that Madras City does not belong either to the Andhras or to the Tamilians. Whoever might have built it originally, both the Andhras and the Tamilians have come together, have developed the whole area and they must be treated on an equal footing. Therefore, it is a joint State. On that basis, the Commission said that it must be made into a Chief Commissioner’s Province as in the case of Bombay. This is the real position, Sir, with regard to this residuary Madras State. When Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, the Prime Minister, made his speech in Parliament declaring that the Andhra State may be formed excluding the Madras City, we believed that Madras might be treated as a Tamil State. Madras City has not been treated as a Tamil State. (Laughter.) There is no use of simply laughing over any matter. I am talking about facts on record. They cannot be got over by the mere statement made by anyone including Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Mr. Nehru did not know exactly what the position was so far as the residuary Madras State was concerned. He has not declared, Sir, until now, that it is a Tamil State, although it was the intention of some of the greatest leaders of Tamil Nad that it should be declared so. We have no faith in certain things. It was in the residuary Madras State that Sri Potti Sriramulu fasted himself unto death. Whether we have got any faith in fasting or not, here is an example of a great man who sacrificed his life for the sake of a principle. He was in Madras and he owned a house in Madras. He was a great disciple of Mahatma Gandhi. He believed in his doctrines. He thought that

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the Andhra leaders were quarrelling among themselves with regard to the Madras City. So he came forward saying that so far as Madras City was concerned although it was originally an Andhra City, they were not claiming it as their own exclusive area. He based his claim on the report of the Dhar Commission. On the basis of that report he said that it should be declared as a joint State. Sir, we have been arguing here, forgetting our own position. Now, I ask where is the question of generosity so far as these institutions are concerned? There is no question of generosity. It is a question of our right. Instead of saying, ‘ We are going to sit tight in all these places because all these institutions have been built by us with our money and we refuse to go ’, following the advice of Mahatma Gandhi and other great non-violent leaders, we say ‘ Alright, Sir, we are going out to some distant place, Kurnool, which we have chosen as our Capital.’ Where is the need for us to say like that until the Boundary Commission comes? When the Boundary Commission comes, everything will be settled. We will know where Tirupati is, where Chittoor is, and so on. I am going to let in evidence before the Boundary Commission along with Sri K. Vinayakam who is on the other side. He will find out the real position only then and not until then. As regards the right to these institutions, our right is there. Our enjoyment has been there. Our possession has been there until now. It has not been disturbed by anybody. Merely because we say ‘ We have chosen our Capital on our own account. We are going there. Give us some facilities for our children here ’, is this the way in which the matter should be dealt with?

“ History is there and the facts are there. We are all alive 1-10
to-day and the whole principle will be known soon. There is no p.m.
question of generosity or mercy that has to be shown by Sri Rajagopalachariar or anybody else. It is a question of right. When we asked for some concessions as it were in these amendments, everybody got up and opposed. Mr. Vinayakam with his big voice can say anything. Mr. Siddanna Gowd pointed out what I have been attempting to point out. How the whole of the residuary Madras State has come into being, what compensation we should be given or would be given—these and similar questions will come up in due course. It is only a question of time. This is only a preliminary point in drawing a boundary line. It need not have taken so much time for Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru to carve out this Andhra State.

“ Mr. Vinayakam says so much about Chittoor, Tiruttani, Tirupati and so on. The Partition Committee went into this matter. I request Mr. Vinayakam to look into the Partition Committee records and find out whether any one representing the Tamilians on that Committee stated anything about Chittoor. Chittoor was put into the list of undisputed districts and the whole enquiry was on that basis. Not a word was said by Mr. Vinayakam or any one else to the effect that Chittoor or part of Chittoor belongs to non-Andhras.

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" I submit that there is no cause for any excitement or bitterness in the matter. As I said in the beginning, we have no quarrel with the Tamil friends. How can we have any quarrel? Over concessions so much time has been taken. The word 'concession' was used. Give some facilities to us—that was the request. Suppose we were not partitioning. Would the Tamilians have refused these concessions to Andhras or any other people? No, they would not have refused. To-day 40 lakhs of Andhras are in out and out Tamil areas, and they have to continue there. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachariar.) 'Willingly' says Rajagopalachariar. The relationship is there and that is why I say that Tamilians and Andhras cannot be characterised as different classes of people. The way in which the matter is represented and approached is highly questionable so far as we are concerned. We have lived together, worked together and done all that was necessary to get freedom for our country and we have succeeded in every respect.

" I am hoping that the day will not be far off when a boundary commission will come and several matters including the exact constitutional position of the residuary Madras State will come up for enquiry and settlement. The status of Madras itself will be settled. Until then, let there be no guess work, let there be no procrastination in these matters.

" I am sorry I was obliged to intervene in the debate having regard to the talk that had been going on for such a long time. Mr. Nagi Reddi is getting angry and I do not want to stand in the way of his speaking."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am also anxious to keep the debate on a level which will not rouse passions. At the same time we should go into facts as they are. It is true that Andhra State will have certain already existing institutions and also in due course build up its own institutions. But the whole question is whether the State has enough institutions to carry on immediately or whether, due to various factors of history, it is necessary for the Andhra State to continue to enjoy the use of certain institutions in the residuary Madras State. People might go under the impression that the Andhra State has every kind of institution that a State requires. For example, the Government have not included the Engineering College in the Schedule. It might be said that there is an Engineering College in Anantapur and that therefore there is no need for the Andhras to continue the use of the Engineering College in Madras."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There are two Engineering Colleges in Andhra."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I would like my Tamilian friends to note that the Engineering College in Anantapur is only a college in name. It is located in the dilapidated buildings of a former meat factory. There is no elbow room and there is no place even for conducting examinations. So the students

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of Anantapur Engineering College come to Madras for their examinations. We should go deep into these facts, see whether there is any necessity for the Andhras to enjoy some facilities in the institutions of the residuary State for some years to come, and decide the question in the most friendly manner possible.

" We must remember, Sir, that for various reasons Madras has been our capital for something like 100 years. Because Madras has been our capital, and Madras happened to be centrally situated for the whole of the Madras Province, all institutions essential for the whole State developed only in Madras City. This fact has to be taken into consideration. The money of the undivided State has been spent on these institutions. I would not like to say anything for melo-dramatic effects as it is always the case with Sri Vinayakam. I have already told Vinayakam that applause can be got on sentimental grounds for a temporary period. Let me warn him that some day this will work like a boomerang against people like him who are unjust, unreasonable, and who go against the interests of the people. This boomerang will certainly work against Mr. Vinayakam's own interests in the long run. That is why looking into things carefully and without passion, we of the Communist party come forward and say, because of historical factors, it is necessary that the Andhra State, which is now being separated from Madras State, should be given certain facilities for a certain number of years. Every reasonable man has accepted it. Mr. Vinayakam came forward and said all that he had to say. I would not have referred to him but for the fact that Mr. Rajam Ramaswami said that Mr. Vinayakam had put the case of the Tamilians excellently and most reasonably. This is the reason why I have taken so much time to speak on this. It is stated that it is impossible to give facilities in these institutions, and that whatever facilities are sought to be given as per the Schedule, are themselves too much. Every reasonable man including the Partition Committee of 1950 has said that certain rights should be given. It is not, Sir, any generosity. It is the rights of men who have lived in Madras City as citizens. It is the rights of men who have been responsible for all progress here. It is the rights of men who have developed these institutions here. The institutions have been developed by friends in Tamil Nad and friends in Andhra. It is our right and duty, and it is also the right and duty of the Tamilians to provide us with the facilities existing in Madras. That is the reason why the Partition Committee in 1950 stated that for 25 years facilities should be given to the Andhras. What is the change that has taken place after 1950? Has any revolution taken place? Have more institutions been built in Andhra? Has the number of colleges increased? Has the number of seats become more in the colleges now? If we can say that we have now greater facilities . . . (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.) The question of compensation is entirely a different matter. I would not like to go into the question of compensation now. If we are to go into the question of compensation, we will have to take up buildings after buildings, roads after roads, wells after wells, etc. If the question is to be posed in that way, then

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I am sure the atmosphere will become vicious and poisonous, and we will not be able to go to the truth of the matter. I am not asking account for every pie that has been spent on the educational institutions. I am not asking that every one of the items should be given back to us. I am only asking that till such time as we can develop our own institutions—till such time as our own institutions become reasonably good for us to continue there and not come and fall upon you here—please allow us to be here as a matter of right and not generosity. It is not a question of generosity; we are not begging with a begging bowl in hand. If they are to say that we have no right, then I would say, 'let us put this proposition before a third party and tell him the facts.' We have been told that we are a joint family. If it is a joint family, let us divide on the basis of joint family and let us have the rights and facilities which a divided Hindu family will get. If this is not the way in which we are to look at things, I am sure that this attitude will not help us in our future good relations. It is asked, 'why should we give our seats to Andhras and say to Tamilians they have no seats.' The fact of the matter is that neither the Andhras nor the Tamilians have been provided with enough seats in the colleges. Is it not a fact that out of 1,600 applicants to the Anantapur College, only 700 or 600 were taken in? This is a difficulty not only in Andhra or Madras, but all over the country. As legislators it is our duty, and it is also the duty of the Government to try and mitigate this difficulty. The Government must try to increase the facilities all round. The dearth of colleges in a particular State, should not be the reason why people, who have had certain rights all these years, and who have yet to develop their own institutions, should be denied certain rights which they had been enjoying in that State. I would like Mr. Vinayakam also to try and develop this line of thought. There must be mutual consent. Let us co-operate with each other, and develop our institutions in the best manner possible. Then he said 'I love my country.' I would request him not to hate the other country. Mr. Vinayakam said it in strong language and with great vehemence. I too love my country. But that does not mean that I hate the other country. The manner in which and the vehemence with which Mr. Vinayakam spoke is a very clear indication to raise passions and to hate all other people. This is not in my grain. This is not in my blood. I am sure he is not going to make any impression with all his vehemence. My love for the Tamilians, my respect for them will continue, and my future relations with them will certainly be good. I have lived in Madras for quite a number of years. From the IV class up to the Intermediate class I had been here. Probably I have more Tamilian friends than Andhras. I can tell him that whatever may be his relationship with Andhras, my relationship with the people here will certainly be friendly. Mere passions will not rouse the common man of Tamil Nad. Passions cannot be raised unnecessarily by such utterances. Such things do not also help.

"Sir, we have asked for the separation of the State as our natural right. It is our national right. The freedom movement has

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taught us that it is our right. We have asked for it, and we have got it. I may inform Mr. Vinayakam that he also will get his Tamil State when the Kanarese part of the residuary State is removed, and Malabar tacked on to Travancore-Cochin. I certainly wish that Tamil Nad should function in a friendly spirit with her neighbours. Why should Mr. Vinayakam say 'we Tamilians have certain rights.' The Madras State will have to give certain rights to Malayalis and Kannada people. This kind of haranguing would not do. Let people think in a reasonable manner. I would request Government to look into these things very carefully. We have been in Madras for quite a long time, especially the people of Rayalaseema. Except for the single college in Anantapur, no college has been developed in Rayalaseema. These are all facts. Therefore, I would request Government to consider the amendment of Mr. K. Varadachari and agree to his amendment. We may send a unanimous resolution to the Government of India so that the two States may function smoothly."

VI.—HALF-HOUR DEBATE *RE* FLOODS IN MALABAR.

MR. SPEAKER :—"I have allotted five minutes to each of the hon. Members who want to participate in this debate. Sri Narayana Kurup will initiate the debate." 1.30 p.m.

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the recent floods in Malabar, for reasons of their own, have not attracted much attention either of this House or of people outside. Of course, we are under a very great handicap because there are no English dailies to champion our cause and our voice in the Cabinet is very feeble. Though the situation cannot be compared with that of Tanjore some time ago, I feel that the present situation in Malabar is a very serious one. In the first week of July there were unprecedented rains, accompanied by violent storm, in Malabar. In six days, 26 inches of rain were recorded of which 10 inches fell in between 24 hours of 6th July and 7th July. The average rainfall during this period in the previous year was only 9 inches. The worst affected area was the northern region which was very much on a par with sea level. Sir, miles and miles were flooded. In and around one place, Payoli, 20 square miles of land were submerged under 15 to 20 feet of water. People had to resort to boats to go from one place to another. There was heavy loss of cattle and in some places, it is reported, the mouths of the rivers were blocked by dead bodies. A number of houses and hutments collapsed. Even a number of school buildings fell down. The only redeeming feature was that except in two or three places there was not much loss of human lives. The severity of the rain can be imagined from the fact that an elephant died benumbed with cold. There was absolutely no communication from place to place. Schools and colleges were closed to make room for refugees, and I have seen two or three camps where more than a thousand people were living as destitutes. The Hon. the Land Revenue Minister has given some data. Of course, he himself confesses

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that due to lack of communication, the figures are not complete. The data given by him refer to only three taluks out of ten, and even that errs very much on the side of moderation, because in Chirakkal taluk itself more than a thousand houses had fallen, according to the personal enquiries made by some of our friends. Even then the figures given by him show the seriousness of the situation. He has said that some steps are being taken and help has been given, but we are not in the know of things as to how much help has been given. From newspaper information, I gather that about Rs. 10,000 have been sanctioned, which is only a drop in the ocean. The Hon. Minister must at least sanction as many lakhs as there are thousands. One important fact which I wish to bring to his notice is that almost all the houses belong to the Harijans. This opportunity has been taken advantage of by persons who refuse now entrance to places where the original buildings stood, and even with the help of Rs. 30 which the Government have sanctioned, they are not allowed to build their own hutments there. I would request the Hon. Minister to immediately address himself to this question. There are poramboke lands in these places and if we just allow a few cents and order the Collector to give them on lease or otherwise to these poor Harijans, much help can be given to them."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is extremely difficult to bring before the House the enormous loss that the poor people of Malabar had to incur consequent upon the recent floods. Some thousands of houses were completely washed away in North Malabar alone. In my constituency of Taliparamba alone, 408 houses were completely washed away and some hundreds of houses were partially damaged. In the little village of Narath alone, 120 houses belonging to the Harijans were completely washed away. The meagre and inadequate financial help that has already been given to these poor Harijans is not at all sufficient for their rehabilitation. In a letter which I have just now received, it is stated that in certain cases only Rs. 10 were given, in some others Rs. 15, and in only four cases Rs. 30. I ask the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue to consider how it is possible in these days to construct a house with Rs. 30 or Rs. 10. The greatest calamity that has ever befallen Malabar is the recent flood and the havoc caused by it. I would request the Hon. Minister to order immediately an enquiry to correctly estimate the losses sustained due to the floods. In this connection, I have to bring one most pertinent and important point to the attention of the Government. Some reactionary landlords are utilising this opportunity to evict the tenants. In the All Party United Relief Committee meeting that was held at Cannanore where the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Tahsildar were present, I brought to the notice of the authorities concerned that some of the landlords were utilising this situation for eviction of tenants. When the Revenue Divisional Officer went to a certain village to distribute the grant, the village munsif—who himself happens to be a landlord—and some other landlords were reported to have told the Revenue Divisional Officer that the property belonged to the landlord concerned who would construct

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the houses, and that help by the Government need not be given to the parties. To that extent, help was refused to certain Harijans. Now, neither are the landlords going to construct houses nor have the Harijans some other residence to go to. It is a very serious situation and I hope the Government will see that any Harijan who was living in a house prior to the floods is not evicted. Under no circumstances should such a thing happen in Malabar. Therefore, necessary steps will have to be taken immediately. Some thirty years ago there was a heavy flood and the British Government were then ruling. Even they immediately granted remission of rent and waram, and financial help was also adequately given. Similarly, I hope the present Government will come to the rescue of these poor people who have been, for no fault of theirs, thrown to the streets without home or shelter.

" Another point is this. Due to drought the poor peasants got some loans from their neighbours and sowed some seeds, but seedlings have not grown. Even the few seedlings that grew were completely washed away. Some of the peasants who wanted to transplant the seedlings have already plucked them and even they have been washed away. From a report just received from Walancheri, I find that 25,000 banana plants have been washed away. The landlords are demanding eight annas for one plant and some thousands of rupees have already been paid to the landlords. Unless the Government immediately enquire into the matter and give adequate help, there will be a great calamity in Malabar. So, I request the Hon. Minister to do the needful."

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* SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Mr Speaker, Sir, my constituency is one of the worst flood-affected places in Malabar. In certain places, about two hundred houses were destroyed and about four hundred houses have been damaged. Most of these houses belong to Harijans. Many of the houses belonging to poor Harijans have been washed away. To a great extent cultivation has been affected. For example, the recent floods have greatly affected one particular amsam in Chirakkal and another place which will yield about 8 lakh paras of paddy in a year.

" I wish to make one special appeal to the Government. Whenever floods come, it is the poor Harijans who are mostly affected. Besides taking steps to give immediate relief to these people, the Government must take some permanent measures to prevent the houses of these Harijans from being washed away every year. The Government should provide adequate sums of money which should be available for the relief of the victims. I have visited several places affected by these floods. In one place I found about 100 Harijans who have lost their houses and everything that they had. One seer of rice was distributed among those people. All those people were simply crying for help. The Government must start a number of gruel centres. In one amsam, there are about 600 agricultural labourers. All of them have been thrown out of employment as they cannot cultivate their lands immediately. The Agricultural Department of the Government

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must distribute seeds and manure to the poor peasants. The Government should give loans to these poor peasants. It is the duty of the Government to help the victims. It is also the duty of the patriotic citizens to help the poor people. That is why we have started a non-official Relief Committee and we are also trying our level best to collect money for giving relief to these poor people. I request the Government to give full powers to the Collector of Malabar to spend as much money as he feels necessary for affording relief to them. In Badagara and other places many houses were destroyed. In coastal places like Beypur, people have been suffering very much on account of sea erosion. The Government must take immediate steps to prevent sea erosion in those places. I appeal to the Hon. Revenue Minister to realise the gravity of the situation and provide greater sums of money for giving relief to the poor victims of the floods. With these words, I resume my seat."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have not got very many facts to add to what Members have already given. I have been receiving letters from North Malabar where the havoc of the floods has been the greatest, especially in places like Payyoli and Perambara to which reference has already been made by some hon. Members. One fact was not brought to the notice of the House. In the coastal areas like Beypur, Nattika, Ponnani and other places, many of the houses have collapsed and people have been actually thrown in the streets. Particularly in Ponnani, a school collapsed and a number of children died and many were injured and admitted in the hospital. I hope the Government will take care of these injured persons. The Collector has granted a sum of Rs. 10,000 and odd. The Revenue Minister has given a personal assurance that he would sympathetically look into the matter. He must give more money; perhaps double or even treble. The amount that has now been sanctioned will not be sufficient to give adequate relief to those people whose houses have collapsed. In this connection I must point out that the Minister for Malabar has not issued even a statement on the subject. I would like him to take more interest in the matter.

"I wish to bring one outstanding fact about Malabar before the House. Malabar bears the brunt of monsoon winds and rain and she gets on an average about 125 inches of rain. People will naturally think that there is plenty of water there. If they think so, it will be very wrong. Because there are no facilities for storing and preserving this water, we do not have enough water even for drinking during seasons of drought and delayed monsoon. That is the position. I request that some Expert Committee of Engineers may be appointed by the Government to find out convenient places in valleys or dips where reservoirs can be constructed and where water can be stored. If some arrangement could be made for storing water, I am sure water could be easily diverted even to the East Coast for the use of the peasants in Tamilnad. We shall be very glad if some such arrangement is made. I know

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a bit of the mind of the Hon. Chief Minister on this subject. So, I hope the Government will pay immediate attention to this most urgent issue."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Mr. Speaker, one word in explanation. Reference was made by Dr. K. B. Menon about the statement to be issued by the Minister for Malabar. Evidently he referred to me."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Yes, he referred to the Minister for Malabar. Is there a Minister for Malabar? (Laughter.) The Hon. Minister is Minister for Law."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Dr. Menon meant Minister from Malabar."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Sir, sitting as I am on the Treasury Benches I cannot issue statements like Dr. Menon or other Opposition Members. What I can do is to meet my Colleague the Revenue Minister and see that relief is granted and that I have done. Like hon. Members Dr. Menon and others, I cannot be issuing statements. They issue statements quite often to wreck the party in power merely because they do not agree with the programme of the party. I am sorry that Dr. Menon made this remark. He ought not to have done that, since I will not be getting an opportunity to explain my stand as he would get. I have to weigh every word that I use. I hope he will not resort to this kind of remarks a second time. Thank you, Sir."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" May I just say a word, Sir? I know the Hon. Minister cannot issue statements blaming the Government. I only wanted him to issue a statement about the actual facts and the actual suffering that the people are undergoing in that part of the country in order to console them."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad I am given this opportunity to place before this House all the information available with me regarding the damage caused by the recent floods in Malabar. I hope all the short notice questions given notice of on the subject will be covered by my statement and disposed of. It is a pity that not only nature but also Nature behaves capriciously. Last month, that is in June, in Srikulam it rained in a concentrated manner and there was about 20 inches of rain, which has resulted in great havoc. The same thing has been repeated in Malabar after a gap of a few days. I feel in this connection that in our prayer for rain we must add a rider that we must have rain in required quantities and it should be properly distributed among the various areas.

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The Malabar district received the heaviest rainfall between the 4th and 7th July 1953. It is reported that the floods were widespread over the coastal and western taluks and that a large number of houses, mostly thatched huts, have collapsed. I give below the details with regard to some of the places :—

Kozhikode Municipality.—Over 2,500 persons residing in the low-lying areas had to vacate their houses. A relief committee was formed, subscriptions were collected and food was given to the evacuees. The evacuees went back to their homes on the 10th instant.

Beypur.—There was some soil erosion in this place on account of which 147 coconut trees belonging to the fishermen were uprooted. Nine families had to remove their huts to prevent them from being washed away by the floods. Monetary relief was sanctioned for each of the nine families for the reconstruction of their houses.

Kurumbranad.—In Badagara, the sea advanced about a furlong eroding a considerable portion of the foreshore land on the southern side of the Port Office, destroying 11 huts and uprooting nearly 100 coconut trees and causing damage to the fish-curing yard. The Collector has sanctioned liberal relief to the inmates of the houses.

Several cases of huts collapsing or on the verge of collapse in the interior areas have also been reported. The death of some 15 or 16 heads of cattle is also reported.

Chirakkal.—This is the worst-affected taluk. About 330 houses were either destroyed or damaged. Local relief committees are rendering all possible help. The Collector has placed money at the disposal of the Revenue Divisional Officer for giving necessary relief.

Ponnani.—This is another badly affected taluk. One hundred and thirty-five huts have collapsed here and about 700 persons have been rendered homeless. Two hundred houses were also rendered temporarily unfit for occupation. The Collector has issued orders for distribution of a large sum of money to those who are unable to reconstruct their houses without financial assistance. I shall mention the rates later.

The Collector has stated that full details have not yet been received because communications, which are difficult even in normal times, during this season, were cut off by the floods and the interior places were inaccessible. From the first report, it was found that one or two lives have been lost. One child was drowned in a hut where there was an accumulation of rain water. Another death was due to a catamaran capsizing.

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The Collector sanctioning monetary relief according to the following scale and he is incurring the expenditure subject to approval :—

Reconstruction of houses—

(a) Harijans	...	Rs. 30 per family.
(b) Others	...	Rs. 20 ..

Repairs to houses :—

(a) Harijans	...	Rs. 20 per family.
(b) Others	...	Rs. 10 ..

I have received a telegram this morning which says :

Rain generally beneficial in Palghat and Walluvanad taluks, the two paddy growing taluks. Gruel centres have been ordered to be opened wherever necessary. Relief is given and already money is freely given on an adequate scale.

So, Sir, the Collector has full discretion to give relief. Only with regard to repairs and putting up of huts, a certain scale has been prescribed. But for the other kinds of relief such as opening gruel centres, he has got complete discretion. He knows the conditions obtaining in each place and I am sure he will do the needful.

The hon. Member who initiated the debate deplored that there is not sufficient publicity for Malabar. There is no publicity for the Malabar floods, he said. I do not know which other place got better publicity. He also said that Malabar is under a handicap because there is no proper representation for it in the Cabinet. I do not exactly catch what he says but this is what I understand. He has a grievance that the Cabinet will not do for Malabar as much as is expected. I can only tell him that the handicap for Malabar is that it is having a Minister in the Cabinet from Malabar. On the other hand, Tanjore has not got even one. I am referring to Tanjore because there was a comparison between the Tanjore floods and the recent Malabar floods. Tanjore had no God-father in the Cabinet but Malabar has one.

"Sir, he also wanted that permission should be given to put up huts on porambokes. I will certainly look into the matter and do whatever that is possible.

"Mr. T. C. Narayana Nambiar said that there is lot of damage, that full details are not forthcoming and that the Government must do their utmost to give relief. I am awaiting some reports. As soon as the reports are received, I will do what I can.

"He also referred to evictions. I thought evictions would come only under the Malabar Tenancy Act but they have come here also! These are only evictions caused by floods and relief will be given to the affected persons. But there must be some motive for the hon. Member to refer to evictions here. Some people take advantage of Nature's evictions and try to see that those evicted are not rehabilitated. We will certainly look into this matter also and see that no injustice is done and will not allow any subterfuge efforts to delay relief.

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"Then, Sir, my Harijan friends will feel quite happy and satisfied that there are so many Caste Hindu Members here who have suddenly become so very compassionate towards Harijans. Perhaps that is because only Harijans have been affected by the floods much and are numerous."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Because they are working under them."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I do not blame those Members. I am glad they have taken up the cause of the Harijans who have been affected. The Government are doing their very best to help them and the help these people render them will be a sort of solace to them in their distress. That Government are particularly interested in them can be seen from the fact that there is a difference in the scale of relief, the Harijans getting Rs. 30 and others only Rs. 20. So, let not those hon. Members go away with the idea that they alone have the monopoly of putting forth the case of Harijans. The Government are also trying to help them and my Harijan friends cannot be dissatisfied with the Government."

"Sir, this is all that I wish to say at this stage. Any more information that I get will be given to the House as soon as it is received, even without a request from hon. Members for the same. As I have said already, we shall try to do our best to help those who have been affected by the floods."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8.30 a.m. tomorrow."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 108 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 931 supra.]

Statement showing the names of the new Harijan hostels recognized during 1952-53 and the number and amount of grants sanctioned to each of them.

Serial number and name of the hostel.	Eligible communities (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other eligible communities).		Backward classes.	
	Number of grants sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.	Number of grants sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
South Arcot.				
1 Sivashanmuga Harijan Boys' Hostel, Kallakurichi.	15	2,250	..	..
2 Nethaji Harijan Hostel, Cuddalore N.T. ..	20	3,000	..	..
North Arcot.				
3 Harijan Hostel, Wandiwash (run by the District Board).	16	2,400	..	..
Ramanathapuram.				
4 Thakker Baba Hostel, Manamalur (Sivaganga taluk).	17	2,550	2	300
5 Sri Rajaji Hostel, Kamudhi (Mudukulathur taluk).	17	2,550	2	300
6 A.V. High School Hostel, Sathur (Sathur taluk).	2	300	18	2,700
Madurai.				
7 Santhi Menavar Illam, Nilakkottai (Nilakkottai taluk).	15	2,250	..	..
8 Harijan Hostel, Thandikudi	20	3,000	..	..
Coimbatore.				
9 Sri Sadhuguru Harijan Hostel, Kallimalai (Coimbatore taluk).	14	2,100	..	..
10 Kanya Gurukulam Boarding Home, Gandhinagar, Peelamedu P.O.	10	1,500	..	..
Chingleput.				
11 Gandhi Harijan Hostel, Cheyyur (Madurantakam taluk).	10	1,500	..	..
12 Adi-Dravida Harijan Hostel, Asharapakkam (Madurantakam taluk).	2	300	..	..
Tanjore.				
13 Meiporai Kalvi Kalam, Thiruvārur ..	8	1,200	..	..
14 Rattamalai Srinivasan Harijan Hostel, Pattukkottai (Pattukkottai taluk).	15	2,250	..	..

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Serial number and name of the hostel.	Eligible communities (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other eligible communities.)		Backward classes.	
	Number grants sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.	Number grants sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Tanjore—cont.				
15 Periyar Ramaswami Students' Home, Tiruturai-pundi.	5	750	..	..
South Kanara.				
16 Sri Saradha Marathi Hostel, Perla (Kasaragod taluk).	15	2,250	..	..
The Nilgiris.				
17 Harijan Hostel, Gudalur	14	2,100	2	300
Nellore.				
18 Sarvodaya Harijan Hostel, Tarlapad (Podili taluk).	15	2,250	..	..
19 Harijan Girls Hostel, Chinnacherukur	15	2,250	..	..
Guntur.				
20 Harijan Hostel, Varagini (Pedanandipadu P.O.).	15	2,250	..	..
21 Adiyasi Hostel, Vinnakonda	10	1,500	..	..
22 Sugali Hostel, Chinnaravur, Tenali	10	1,500	..	..
Yerukula (Adivasis).				
23 Girls' Hostel, Vetapalem	3	450	..	..
24 Gandhi Students' Hostel for Boys, Bapatla (run by Sri Ravela Buchiah).	3	450	..	..
25 Kasthurba Girls' Hostel, Bapatla (run by Sri Ravela Buchiah).	3	450	..	..
East Godavari.				
26 Bharathy Students' Hostel, Ramachandrapuram.	10	1,500	..	..
27 Venkata Rajeswari Harijan and Backward Class Girls' Hostel, Amalapuram.	3	450	..	..
28 Arundathy Hostel, Rayavaram	3	450	..	..
29 Harijan Hostel, Kumaraipatnam	3	450	..	..
30 Harijan Hostel, Kolaapa	3	450	..	..
West Godavari.				
31 Sri Gandhiji Harijan Boys' Hostel Pedapadu.	3	450	..	..
32 Harijan Girls' Hostel, Ganapavaram	3	450	..	..
33 Basic Harijan Boys' and Girls' Middle School Hostel, Pentapadu	3	450	..	..

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Serial number and name of the hostel.	Eligible communities (Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other eligible communities.)		Backward classes.	
	Number grants sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.	Number grants sanctioned.	Amount sanctioned.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
Visakhapatnam.				
34 Mahatma Harijan Boarding Home, Srungavarapukota.	10	1,500	..	..
35 Rajaji Harijan Boys' Hostel, Kodur	15	2,250	..	..
36 Seva Sadan Harijan Girls' Hostel, Proddatur.	25	3,750	..	..
37 Harijan Hostel, Rayachotty	20	3,000	2	300
Kurnool.				
38 Harijan Hostel, Gudur	14	2,100	..	..
39 Poor Boys' Home, Naidikotkur	8	1,200	10	1,500
40 Sri Prabhadasa Poor Boys' Home, Allegada (Sirvel taluk).	15	2,250	..	..
41 Poor Boys' Home, Repalli	11	1,650	..	..
42 Poor Boys' Hostel, Pattikonda	1	150	4	600
43 Harijan Hostel, Dhare	20	3,000	..	..
Anantapur.				
44 Harijan Hostel, Agali (Madakasira taluk)	10	1,500	..	..
45 V.S. V.S. Hostel, Anantapur.	..	..	..	..
Chittoor.				
46 Poor Boys' Home, Chittoor (run by Sri Gowthami Jeeva Karmaya Sangham).	25	3,750	..	..
Srikakulam.				
47 Sri Gandhi Delluabandhu Ashram for Girls, Amadalavalasa.	9	1,350	..	..
Tiruchirappalli.				
48 The Mahatma Harijan Hostel, Turaiyur	9	1,350	..	..
49 The Dr. Ambedkar Students' Hostel, Karur.	15	2,250	..	..

* This hostel has been closed and grant cancelled.

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APPENDIX II

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 114 asked by Sri K. Shanmugam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 933 supra]

The information is furnished in Statements I and II below :—

Statement I.

Statement showing the number of applications, amount applied for, etc., under the Well-subsidy Schemes in Kandukur and Podili taluks of Nellore district.

Particulars.	Kandukur taluk.		Podili taluk.	
	1950-51.	1951-52.	1950-51.	1951-52.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 (a) The number of applications received.	2,105	Nil.	117	Nil.
(b) Total amount applied for	Rs. 10,65,000	"	Rs. 5,87,500	"
2 (a) Number of wells for which grants were sanctioned.	50	"	22	"
(b) Number sunk	4	"	"	"
(c) Number left in incomplete stage.	20	"	17	"
(d) Number of wells not started.	26	"	5	"
(e) Total amount involved	Rs. 25,000	"	Rs. 18,500	"
3 Amount set apart (allotted)	Rs. 25,000	"	Rs. 18,500	"
4 Amount disbursed	Rs. 25,000	"	Rs. 18,500	"
5 (a) Number of applications received from Harijans.	Nil.	"	Nil.	"
(b) Number granted	"	"	"	"
(c) Number rejected (with reasons).	"	"	"	"

Remarks.—The particulars of wells sunk, etc., are furnished in a separate statement village-wise (Statement II).

Note.—The scheme was not in force in 1952-53.

Statement II.

Kandukur Taluk.

Name of the village.	Number of wells sunk.	Name of the village.	Number of wells incomplete.	Name of the village.	Number of wells not started.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1 Somarajupalli .. 1		Vellatur .. 3		Vellathur .. 3	
2 Ayyaparajupalli .. 2		Ilavara .. 1		Somarajupalli .. 4	
3 Yedlurpadu .. 1		Kandukur .. 1		Sameerapalem .. 1	
		Pakala .. 2		Chinalaterpi .. 1	
		Ohathukupadu .. 1		Mekapad .. 1	
		Chagollu .. 2		Vaviletipad .. 1	
		Vardinenipalem .. 1		Ayyaparajupalem .. 1	
		Ponnatur .. 1		Ulavand .. 2	

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Kandukur taluk—cont.

Name of the village.	Number of wells sunk.	Name of the village.	Number of wells incomplete.	Name of the village.	Number of wells not started.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Kothapeta .. 1		Yedlurpad .. 1		Yedlurpad .. 3	
Yedlurpadu .. 2		Vellatur .. 2		Vellatur Kalidasavari .. 1	
		Kandriga .. 2		Kandriga .. 1	
Polinenipalem .. 2		Polinenipalem .. 1		Polinenipalem .. 1	
Baddepudi .. 1		Rollapad .. 1		Rollapad .. 1	
		Kondasamudram .. 2		Kondasamudram .. 2	
		Lingasamudram .. 1		Lingasamudram .. 1	
		Veeraraghavunikota .. 2		Veeraraghavunikota .. 2	
		Viswanathapuram .. 1		Viswanathapuram .. 1	
	4		20		26

Podili taluk.

Name of the village.	Number of wells incomplete.	Name of the village.	Number of wells not started.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
Kondareddipalli .. 1		Pedarikatla .. 2	
Obayapalli .. 3		Kalajuvvalapad .. 3	
Mekalavaripalli .. 1			
Mangalagunta .. 1			
Batchalakurapad .. 1			
Katragunta .. 1			
Gollapalli .. 1			
Kalajuvvalapad .. 1			
Karumanipalli, hamlet of Mirzupet .. 1			
Kunchepalli .. 1			
Gundlasmudram .. 1			
Eluru .. 1			
Chinarikatla .. 2			
Ramapuram kandriga .. 1			
	17		5

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 117 asked by Sri M. Kalyanasundaram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 935 supra].

Statement 'A' referred to in clause (a).

Categories of staff in the Police department to whom dress is supplied by the Government are shown below :—

- | | |
|--|---|
| (a) Sergeant-Major | } of the Madras City Police, District Police and State Police Radio Grid. |
| (b) Sergeants | |
| (c) Head Constables | |
| (d) Constables | |
| (e) Jamadar of the Madras City Police and District Police. | } of the Madras City Police. |
| (f) Dafadars and Sowars | |
| (g) Police Boys | |
| (h) Boatman | |
| (i) Launch Drivers | |
| (j) Subedar-Major | } of the Special Armed Police and Malabar Special Police. |
| (k) Subedar | |
| (l) Jamadar | |
| (m) Havildar-Major | |
| (n) Havildar | } of the Special Armed Police and Malabar Special Police. |
| (o) Naiks | |
| (p) Lance Naiks | |
| (q) Constables | |
| (r) Bugle Boys | |
| (s) Followers | |
| (t) Radio Operators of the State Police Radio Grid. | |

Statement 'B' referred to in clause (d).

Statement showing the particulars of uniform allowance paid to the Subordinate Police officers.

City and District Police.

- | Category of officers. | Allowance paid. |
|-----------------------|--|
| 1 Inspectors | (i) Initial grant of Rs. 80 on completion of probation. Renewed at intervals of five years except the last three years preceding retirement. |
| | (ii) Rs. 200 to those transferred from mufassal to Madras City. |
| | (iii) Rs. 50 when transferred from Madras City to mufassal. |

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City and District Police—cont.

- | Category of officers. | Allowance paid. |
|-----------------------------------|---|
| 2 Sub-Inspectors .. | (i) Initial grant of Rs. 60 in the mufassal and Rs. 100 in Madras City on completion of probation. Renewed at intervals of five years except the last three years preceding retirement. |
| | (ii) Rs. 135 to those transferred from mufassal to Madras City. |
| | (iii) Rs. 30 when transferred from Madras City to Mufassal. |
| 3 Jamadar (Armed Reserve). | Uniform allowance at Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem. |
| 4 Head Constables and Constables. | Uniform allowance at Rs. 2 per mensem. Clothing allowance of Rs. 1-14-0 to those serving in C.I.D. and Special Branch. |

Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police Units.

- | Category of officers. | Allowance paid. |
|--|--|
| 1 Subedars including Subedars-Major and Jamadars (including Jamadar Adjutant). | Uniform allowance at Rs. 3-8-0 per mensem. |
| 2 Havildars-Major, Havildars, Naiks, Lance Naiks and Constables. | Uniform allowance at Rs. 2 per mensem. |

Finger-Print Bureau.

Tester Sub-Inspectors. Initial uniform grant of Rs. 50.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 121 asked by Sri S. Vemiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 936 supra.]

Statement showing the pendency of land acquisition cases in the districts.

District.	Total number of cases pending in the district.	Total number of cases pending in the district for over ten years.	Number of cases pending in the district for over five years.	Number of cases pending in the district for over one year.	Number of cases in which draft notification under section 4 (1) of the Land Acquisition Act was published.	Number of cases withdrawn after publication of draft notification under section 4 (1).	Number of cases where award stage is reached but pending for some reasons or other.	Number of cases in which the Government were pleased to meet the entire cost of acquisition.
	(a)	(b)	(c)	(d)	(e)	(f)	(g)	(h)
1 Srikakulam ..	33	..	..	33	2	..	2	2
2 Visakhapatnam ..	5	..	..	1	5	..	..	..
3 East Godavari ..	15	..	3	12	12	..	3	5
4 West Godavari ..	50	..	9	41	47	2	1	All cases.
5 Krishna ..	228	..	4	173	89	37	11	2
6 Guntur ..	181	..	..	100	5	..	3	..
7 Nellore ..	37	..	..	18	18	1	1	3
8 Chittoor ..	14	..	..	14	14	..	7	7
9 Kurnool ..	47	..	..	..	..	3	4	8
10 Cuddapah ..	83	..	..	41	07	3	2	9
11 Bellary ..	77	..	..	16	17	3	7	43
12 Anantapur ..	5	..	..	..	7	..	5	4
13 Madras ..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	..
14 Chingleput ..	28	..	..	23	27	..	1	17
15 North Arcot ..	29	..	1	21	66	..	5	5
16 South Arcot ..	18	..	..	8	9	..	4	4
17 Tanjore ..	48	..	..	7	6	..	1	*
18 Tiru. shirappalli ..	2	..	..	18	24	1	..	4
19 Madurai ..	34	..	..	17	14	..	7	13
20 Ramanathapuram ..	26	..	..	11	21	..	2	21
21 Tirunelveli ..	77	..	..	26	51	..	7	39
22 Coimbatore ..	9	..	1	8	9	..	1	1
23 Salem ..	20	..	1	19	20	2	1	13
24 Malabar ..	10	..	..	10	10	..	1	7
25 South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
26 The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

* Except in a few cases where a nominal contribution was paid by the Harijans capable of paying, the entire cost was met by the Government.

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 130 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 941 supra.]

The Public Health Schemes that were taken up under the Post-war Reconstruction and Development Schemes and the results obtained thereunder are given below :—

1. *Training of Health Visitors.*—The scheme provides for the training of Health Visitors in the Government Training School for Health Visitors, Madras, by granting stipend to the students at Rs. 25 per mensem. Seventy-three students were so far trained since 1948 and the scheme is being continued.

2. *Expansion of Malaria Bureau.*—Under the Post-war Reconstruction and Development Schemes. "Expansion of Malaria Bureau was created in this department towards the close of 1945 more or less on the lines laid down in the report of the Health Survey and Development Committee. Besides a Central Malaria Laboratory at Madras and four Regional Malaria Organizations at Bellary, Visakhapatnam, Tanjore and Coimbatore, there are at present 39 Malaria Control Schemes in the various parts of this State spread over an aggregate area of nearly 11,500 square miles benefiting a population of about 2.3 millions. Eleven of these anti-malaria schemes are intended chiefly for assisting land colonization and development, four schemes are functioning in connexion with multi-purpose projects in progress in the State, to secure freedom from Malaria which otherwise may impede the progress of these projects.

After the introduction of Anti-malaria Schemes, Malaria transmission has been stopped in several areas and a fillip has been given to colonization and food production in previously deserted areas. Large areas in the Wynaad and the Agencies previously uninhabited on account of the prevalence of Malaria have now been colonized, as malaria has ceased to exist as a menace. Several thousand acres of virgin soil have been brought under the plough. In Gandama-naickanur Zamin area alone, 1,000 acres have been brought under cultivation. The freedom from Malaria has assisted the Grow More Food Campaign and the people now freed from Malaria have the time and energy for more useful pursuits.

3. *Expansion of Health Service.*—Affording of medical aid and public health services by a twenty-year plan under which no village will be more than 5 miles from the nearest rural dispensary, while in thickly populated areas, a Health Centre will serve 10,000 to 12,000 people are the main objects contemplated in this scheme. One hundred and fifty combined Medical and Public Health Primary Centres and 25 group centres were sanctioned for the first quinquennium commencing from 1948. Out of these, 80 primary health centres were opened in 1948 in the districts of Kurnool, Guntur, North Arcot, Coimbatore and South Malabar. Further implementation of the scheme and the opening of group centres were deferred on account of financial stringency of Government. The

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30 centres continue to function with the exception of one centre in North Arcot which was closed down for want of medical personnel. Useful Public Health work has been done by the scheme. Approximately 250 villages are being served by all the Primary Centres benefiting a total population of about 6 lakhs.

Poonamallee Health Unit.—This was started in 1935 and included in the Post-war Development Scheme No. 92. The unit at present consists of four centres and serves a population of 60,000 comprised in 36 Revenue villages in an area of 35 square miles. It continues to do useful work in all directions of Public Health administration and particularly under Maternity and Child-Welfare immunization. It is a field training centre for Sanitary Inspector students and other Public Health post-graduates. It also serves as a model demonstration centre to show as to what an organized Public Health administration would do to improve the health of the rural population.

4. Nutritional Research.—Intensive nutrition work in selected areas, and extending its scope to other areas based on the achievement of the results are the chief aims of the scheme. The scheme as reorganized and included under the Post-war Development Schemes of the State, has been fully implemented, during the year 1951-52.

Extensive diet and nutrition surveys have been carried out by the three nutrition units functioning at Poonamallee Health Unit, Tiruchirappalli and Anantapur, to assess the dietary patterns of the families representing different socio-economic status, and also to appraise the nutritional status, of the people especially children. About 1,800 families have been surveyed for their diets till the end of 1952. The people are also being educated on nutritional matters to make their diet nutritious, and balanced by taking locally available cheap nutritious foods.

Two Nutrition clinics attached to the District Headquarters Hospitals started functioning during 1951. The Nutrition Bureau, Madras, has undertaken the training of personnel on the subject of food and nutrition. The Nutrition laboratory, attached to the Nutrition Bureau has been equipped for carrying out routine analysis of foods and for work on problems of applied Nutrition. The scheme submitted by this Department for the training in Scientific Nutrition of lay personnel, etc., by the Central Nutrition Bureau has been approved by Government. A conference on Nutrition was held on 11th August 1952 to review the progress of Nutrition work, carried out in the State. Measures are being taken to implement the decisions arrived at the conference.

5. Health Education and Publicity.—Only one Upper Division Clerk has been sanctioned under this scheme. The staff takes part in exhibitions in Madras City and in mufassal. The scheme is progressing.

6. Rural Water-supply.—Under the Rural Water-supply Scheme, wells are sunk in accordance with the programme prepared by Collectors and approved by the Government. Twelve thousand

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five hundred and eighty-one wells have been completed from 1948-49 (commencement of the Five-Year Programme) to October 1952 and 5,077 works are in progress.

7. Water-supply and Drainage Schemes.—(1) **Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme.**—All works except sterilization of mains, fittings of taps to fountains and providing chemical treatment plant were completed. Plans and estimates for the first stage of the treatment works have been sanctioned by the Government and the works have been taken up for execution.

(2) **Coimbatore Drainage Scheme.**—Except providing pipe line for digestion tank, erection of pumping plant for supernatant liquor well and digested sludge well, all other works have been completed.

(3) **Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme.**—All works except laying of duplicate main for about 4,000 feet, laying of the 24" and 14" feeder mains have been completed.

(4) **Cochin Water-supply Scheme.**—Out of the 25 numbers of additional public fountains to be constructed, 22 fountains were connected. The scheme is in operation.

(5) **Karamadai Water-supply Scheme.**—Pump house, elevated R.C. Reservoir, deepening of well, laying and jointing of distribution pipe line and connection for 7 public fountains completed. Erection of pumpset has to be done.

(6) **Mangalore Water-supply Scheme.**—The original work with Gurgur as source was abandoned and the estimate for the new scheme with Nethravathi as source is under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (General and Buildings). Twenty thousand R.ft. of 20" diameter C.I. "C" class pipes required for the pumping main have been received and will be laid.

(7) **Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme.**—The scheme has been handed over to the municipality early in 1952. Certain minor items such as fixing up the drainage pump, etc., are yet to be completed. Supply and erection of auxiliary pumpset at Intake tower remains to be done.

(8) **Valparai Water-supply Scheme.**—Improvements to suction well and service reservoirs and laying of new pumping main have been completed. Erection of pumpset remains to be done.

(9) **Guntur Water-supply Scheme.**—S.S. Tank has been completed. All the 7 R.C. Service Reservoirs for 4 in low level area and 3 in high level area are nearing completion. Work on the laying of the C.I. pipes for the pumping main and distribution system and the work on the booster station is nearing completion. Works relating to the high and low lift pump-house, raw water pumping station, the provision of pumping plants and the purification plants remain to be done.

(10) **Vijayavada Water-supply Improvements.**—Arrangement of distribution system work has already been completed.

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(11) *Vijayavada Water-supply Scheme (Emergency Scheme).*—Supply and erection of turbine pumpset and construction of pump chamber over circular well No. 2 are the remaining works to be executed.

(12) *Visakhapatnam Water-supply Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes for the distribution system in Daba Gardens, etc., completed. Installations of III pumping set in T.S.R. Pumping Station and electrification of Gosthani Pump House are in progress.

(13) *Visakhapatnam Partial Drainage Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes and connected masonry works are remaining for completion.

(14) *Chodavaram Water-supply Scheme.*—The scheme is completed except for permanent connection to the reservoir and fixing water level indicator. Work on the extensions to the distribution system is also in progress.

(15) *Salur Water-supply Scheme.*—Suction well has to be taken up after the site is decided.

(16) *Kakinada Water-supply Improvements, Part I.*—Land required for the formation of summer storage tank at Samalkota has been acquired. G.I. pipes required for the gravity main are being received.

(17) *Kakinada Water-supply, Part II.*—Except for a few minor items all the works have been completed and handed over to the municipality. The filter beds are already functioning.

(18) *Kakinada Water-supply, Part III.*—Laying and jointing of the distribution system is in progress to the tune of Rs. 81,600 only and the balance of work will be taken up when funds are made available.

(19) *Peddapuram Water-supply Scheme.* The land required for the scheme has been acquired.

(20) *Rajahmundry Water-supply Improvements.*—Work is almost completed except for erection of pump sets which is also in progress.

(21) *Bellary Water-supply Improvements.*—Work on the pump and pump house is nearing completion. Supply and erection of pumping plants, is to be completed.

(22) *Tirupathi Drainage Scheme II Improvements.*—The work has been completed except minor works.

(23) *Voyalpad Water-supply Scheme.*—Pump house, watchmen's quarters and infiltration-cum-suction well completed. Laying and jointing of pumping main and the construction of the reservoir are in progress. Work in distribution system is to be taken up.

(24) *Kurnool Water-supply Improvements.*—All work has been completed.

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(25) *Nandyal Water-supply Scheme.*—Supply of pipes and specials are awaited for beginning the work for which orders have been placed.

(26) *Guntakal Water-supply Scheme, II Stage.*—The entire work of the first stage on tank and central trench excavation as sanctioned has been completed. Orders sanctioning the stage of the work for the pumping main, pumping plants and service reservoir have been issued.

(27) *Hindupur Water-supply Scheme, I Stage.*—Work completed.

(28) *Chittoor Drainage Scheme (Balance of Instalment).*—Proposals to go in for a sewered system are under consideration because of the site difficulties and handicaps met with.

(29) *Chittoor Water-supply Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of the pumping main has been completed for a length of about 18,300 feet and infiltration well completed.

(30) *Tirupathi Water-supply Scheme (Confluence Source).*—Emergency works are completed, and they are functioning. Administrative sanction for the detailed plans and estimates for the scheme has been accorded recently.

(31) *Cuddalore Water-supply Improvements, I Stage.*—Execution of the scheme sanctioned by Government recently.

(32) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works II Instalment of One-year Programme.*—Laying and jointing of 18" main for 918' and 24" main for the balance of 100' remain to be done.

(33) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works IV Instalment of One-year Programme.*—The entire work has been completed except linking the new main with the old mains.

(34) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works I Instalment of Two-year Programme.*—The work has been completed in all respects.

(35) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works II Instalment of Two-year Programme.*—Pipes and specials are being received. The work on the distribution system in the Rockfort area will be taken up shortly for execution.

(36) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works—Rectification of defects.*—The work has been completed in all respects.

(37) *Tiruchirappalli Partial Drainage Scheme (Diversion of Sullage).*—A major part of the work is completed and the pump-house construction is being taken up.

(38) *Srirangam Drainage Scheme, I Stage.*—The entire work except the fixing of C.I. grating and baffle plate for the drain junction has been completed.

(39) *Srirangam Drainage Scheme, II Stage.*—Work on the open drains has been mostly completed. Pumping station and appurtenant works are under way.

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(40) *Paramakudy Drainage Scheme*.—Main work has been completed. The scheme as sanctioned has been completed. From the savings available, some additional works are proposed to be taken up.

(41) *Sivaganga Water-supply Scheme*.—The improvements to the tank are completed. Provision of the infiltration gallery and a distribution system has been held over.

(42) *Manapparai Water-supply Scheme*.—The further infiltration works have not yet been taken up pending an examination of the question of treatment necessary for improving the quality of the water.

(43) *Kodaikanad Water-supply Extension to Observatory*.—All the works except the construction of a veranda annexe to the pump-house and the approach road for the pumping station have been completed.

(44) *Karur Water Works—Repairs to infiltration of wells*.—The work has been completed in all respects.

(45) *Kumbakonam Water-supply Scheme*.—Work is almost completed except for short gaps in the distribution system.

(46) *Nagapattinam Drainage Scheme*.—Scheme has been completed but for the laying of the 14" sewage pumping main across the Kaduvaiyar.

(47) *Kayalpatnam Water-supply Scheme*.—The headworks part of the scheme is in rapid progress. Pumping main to the villages has been laid. Distribution system and service reservoirs are to be pursued.

(48) *Palayamkottai Water-supply Scheme*.—Work at headworks has been completed except on the pumping station. The work of constructing one R.C.C. Reservoir is in good progress. Work on laying C.I. pipes for the pumping main and the distribution system is also under execution and is in good progress.

(49) *Srivilliputtur Water-supply Scheme*.—Work on the infiltration gallery and the manhole well at the headworks has been completed departmentally. Work on the masonry service reservoir at Kottamedu is nearing completion. Laying of C.I. pipes for the gravitation main in the first reach of 1,500 has been taken up departmentally. Tenders for the other two reaches as also for the distribution system have been accepted by Government and the work will be taken up shortly. Tenders for the remaining reaches of the gravitation main have been called for by the Executive Engineer (Public Health), Tiruchirappalli.

(50) *Virudhunagar Restricted Drainage Scheme*.—Revised estimate is sanctioned. Further works will be taken up and completed.

(51) *Tiruchirappalli Water Works I Instalment of One-Year Programme*.—Fixing of cover slabs is the only remaining item of work to be done.

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(52) *Tuticorin Water-supply Scheme*.—The question of opening a special (Public Health) Subdivision to deal with the comprehensive improvements to the Water-supply Scheme in a planned manner is under consideration.

(53) *Karaikudi Water-supply Scheme*.—Fixing of three air valves and farming the trench portions of the road remain to be done.

(54) *Linking of Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme with Panamarathupatti Water Works*.—The work is almost completed except laying a length of 400 and laying pipe line in railway crossing.

(55) *Arantangi Water-supply Scheme*.—Work completed and handed over except for certain minor works to be done.

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APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 146 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 958 supra.]

Annexure I.

The Collector has power to make discretionary grants for the following objects from the amount allotted to his district out of the budget provision each year for the following public objects:—

(1) Construction or improvement of public baths and bathing places and bathing ghats.

(2) Improving river landings and foot bridges.

(3) Building culverts and bridges on village cart-tracts and foot-paths or village roads for which no Government grant is available from any other source.

(4) Constructing, repairing, or improving wells or other sources of drinking water for the poorer classes.

(5) Construction or improvement of ponds in panchayat forest for the use of cattle. (This is subject to the condition that the Collector is satisfied that the forest panchayat is unable, for reasons beyond its control, to meet the expenditure.)

(6) Provision and maintenance of playgrounds for village elementary schools and the formation and maintenance of village playgrounds.

(7) Provision of sites for, or improvements of burial and burning grounds and repair of paths leading to such grounds, and provision of additional land for village communal purposes (e.g., thrashing floor or cattle stand).

(8) Provision of ballacuts or boats for crossing streams and canals which are liable to sudden floods.

(9) Contributions towards the relief of poor people whose houses have been burned or who are suffering from the effects of a flood, cyclone or other sudden calamity when relief is immediately required and there is no time to obtain a grant from the Board of Revenue or the Government from the provision under 'Famine Relief' or any other appropriate head.

(10) Contributions to help poor people to obtain materials for building huts, when they are obliged to vacate their houses on account of plague or any other epidemic diseases.

(11) Rewards to persons who have supported law and order in a specially meritorious way, or displayed special courage or public spirit in saving or attempting to save human life.

(12) Extinguishing of fire, including grant of rewards to persons other than members of the Madras Fire Services who show special courage and public spirit and incur risks in putting out fires.

(13) Raising seedlings for tree-planting in villages.

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(14) Any other object which in the Collector's opinion is calculated to promote public well being and contentment.

(15) Award of prizes to the agriculturists for the encouragements of improved farming and livestock production.

The expenditure is subject to the following restrictions:—

(1) Only real village necessities are eligible grants and no grant should be given for any work unless it is a necessity in the particular locality.

(2) Every grant should be non-recurring, i.e., it should not involve any further commitment whatever.

(3) The annual aggregate expenditure in any district should not exceed Rs. 1,000.

NOTE.—This limit has been temporarily raised to Rs. 2,000.

(4) In addition to the above amount, Collectors may incur expenditure on the object specified in item (15), subject to the limits mentioned below:—

District.	Maximum amount per annum.
(1)	(2)
	RS.
Visakhapatnam	700
East Godavari	550
West Godavari	300
Krishna	500
Guntur	700
Kurnool	450
Bellary	500
Anantapur	500
Cuddapah	400
Nellore	500
Chingleput	350
South Arcot	400
Chittoor	500
North Arcot	500
Salem	600
Coimbatore	650
Tiruchirappalli	300
Tanjore	700
Madurai	600
Ramanathapuram	500
Tirunelveli	500
Malabar	700
South Kanara	450
The Nilgiris	250

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Discretionary Grants by Collectors.

(1)	1949-50.			1950-51.			1951-52.			1952-53 (up to 31st December 1952).		
	(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Srikakulam ..	..	..	..	1,105	0	0	*3,362	12	0	*2,994	8	0
Visakhapatnam ..	811	12	0	183	0	0	*7,478	9	0	179	7	6
East Godavari ..	*4,030	0	0	*3,556	0	0	1,570	0	0	260	0	0
West Godavari ..	1,869	12	6	*2,860	0	0	2,091	0	0	60	0	0
Krishna ..	1,125	6	0	1,841	0	0	200	0	0	99	14	0
Guntur ..	1,518	8	0	*2,715	0	0	2,660	0	0	810	0	0
Nellore ..	4,992	4	0	1,471	4	6	2,248	14	0	112	12	0
Cuddapah ..	1,033	0	0	2,100	3	0	2,320	0	0	61	0	0
Anantapur ..	1,499	9	3	2,277	5	0	*2,758	6	0	523	15	6
Bellary ..	*8,460	0	0	*2,600	9	7	*3,390	0	0	90	0	0
Kurnool ..	*13,219	4	0	2,440	0	0	1,907	12	0	300	0	0
Chittoor ..	490	8	0	*2,847	11	0	2,499	4	5	1,045	0	0
Chingleput ..	*8,693	6	0	826	14	9	1,120	0	0	965	0	0
North Arcot ..	2,497	13	0	2,417	0	0	2,500	0	0	20	0	0
South Arcot ..	949	0	0	1,980	0	0	1,455	8	0	102	0	0
Tanjore ..	1,218	6	6	2,161	4	6	*4,409	10	0	1,535	13	0
Tiruchirappalli ..	1,100	0	0	*4,017	8	3	*7,093	5	6	496	0	0
Madurai ..	*3,169	9	0	1,700	0	0	*3,886	0	0	945	0	0
Ramanathapuram ..	974	6	9	819	11	9	35	0	0	386	8	0
Tirunelveli ..	2,214	14	5	2,499	0	0	1,842	4	0	500	0	0
Coimbatore ..	1,560	0	0	1,936	13	0	709	8	0	677	15	0
The Nilgiris ..	2,227	2	0	1,920	8	0	2,191	9	0	667	1	9
Salem ..	2,385	12	0	1,148	0	0	2,353	0	0	400	0	0
South Kanara ..	*3,932	12	0	1,077	14	0	1,869	2	9	1,318	2	0
Malabar ..	*4,603	4	8	*4,060	12	3	*12,949	13	0	921	2	0
Presidency Audit ..	2,847	10	0	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Transfer entries (-) ..	18,440	0	10	20	8	5	2,964	10	4	26	12	0
Grand total ..	54,634	0	0	52,583	0	0	77,366	0	0	15,751	15	6

Discretionary Grants by the Governor.

Details.	1949-50.			1950-51.			1951-52.			1952-53 (up to 31st December 1952).		
	(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Assistance to deserving individuals.	3,053	4	..	2,960	..	..	3,910	5	..	3,255	3	..
Donations to hospitals, social welfare organizations and other institutions.	17,405	4	..	17,825	..	..	19,095	0	..	16,961	0	..

* Includes wrong debits.

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Discretionary Grants by the Governor—cont.

Details.	1949-50.			1950-51.			1951-52.			1952-53 (up to 31st December 1952.)		
	(2)			(3)			(4)			(5)		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Donations to public relief funds, like Assam Earthquake Relief Fund, Prime Minister's National Relief Fund, etc.	1,609	0	..	1,010	..	..	250	0	..	1,270	0	..
Miscellaneous charities like contributions to flag day, collections, etc.	932	4	..	3,076	..	..	1,663	10	..	660	12	..
Total ..	24,999	12	..	24,871	..	..	24,918	15	..	22,146	15	..

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 148 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 959 supra.]

(a) The following are the municipalities for which investigation of a drainage scheme has been taken up, but not completed :—

Masulipatnam ..	Supplemental.
Kozhikode ..	Do.
Mangalore ..	Do.

(b) The following are the municipalities for which drainage schemes have been investigated, but the plans and estimates have not been sanctioned. But as most of these investigations were carried out years ago, and in most cases for open drainage schemes, it will be necessary to carry out a supplemental investigation before plans and estimates are drawn up. The question of such supplemental investigation will be brought up for consideration as and when each scheme reaches its turn in the priority list :—

Vijayanagaram.	Tenali.
Kakinada.	Nellore.
Eluru.	Kurnool.
Palacole.	Hindapur.
Adoni.	Dharapuram.
Pottani.	Erode.
Harinakulam.	Gobichettipalayam.
Dindigul.	Udumalpet.
Bodinayakanur.	Chinnambaram.
Kodaikanal.	Sivakasi.
Kr. Raikudi.	Talaspur.
Kancheepuram.	Coonoor.

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Tiruvellore.

Tiruvannamalai.

Rasipuram.

Cochin.

Kumbakonam.

Note.—Kumbakonam and Eluru Drainage Schemes in the above list have been re-investigated and the plans and estimates therefor are awaiting sanction.

(c) There is no municipal drainage scheme for which plans and estimate have been sanctioned and the execution for which has not been taken up.

(d) The following municipal drainage schemes are under execution in different stages of progress. The figures in brackets indicate the years in which the first investigation was completed :—

Visakhapatnam	..	..	(1949)
Chittoor	..	..	(1892)
Tirupathi	..	..	(1890)
Tirupathur	..	..	(1949)
Salem	..	..	(1939)
Coimbatore	..	..	(1929)
Nagapattinam	..	..	(1905)
Srirangam	..	..	(1928)
Tiruchirappalli (Partial)	..	..	(1949)
Virudunagar (Partial)	..	..	(1934)
Madurai	..	..	(1938)

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 149 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 959 infra.]

(a) The total grants made to local bodies for water-supply and drainage schemes in 1950-51 and 1951-52 are as follows :—

1950-51	..	..	Rs. 24,84,284
1951-52	..	..	39,29,480

(b) Grant sanctioned during 1950-51 for Water-supply and Drainage Schemes for the local bodies—

Name of the scheme.	Amount of grant sanctioned.
<i>Municipal Water-supply Scheme—50. Civil Works—</i>	
1 Cochin Water-supply Scheme	7,100
2 Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme (duplication of gravitation main).	1,54,600

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Name of the scheme.

Amount of grant sanctioned.
RS.

Municipal Water-supply Scheme—50. Civil Works—cont.

3 Erode Water-supply Scheme	..	..	12,500
4 Guntakal 1st stage	..	..	25,600
5 Guntur	..	..	12,80,934
6 Hindupur	..	..	17,100
7 Kakinada Improvements, Part I	..	..	20,000
8 Kakinada Improvements, Part II	..	..	71,700
9 Kodaikanal	..	..	6,950
10 Kozhikode	..	..	18,700
11 Kumbakonam, II Stage	..	..	2,8,200
12 Kurnool	..	..	9,600
13 Mangalore	..	..	24,400
14 Pollachi	..	..	2,800
15 Salem	..	..	85,300
16 Tiruppur	..	..	18,200
17 Visakhapatnam	..	..	53,800

Municipal Drainage Scheme—

18 Coimbatore Drainage Scheme	..	..	1,83,800
19 Srirangam first instalment	..	..	13,400
20 Srirangam second instalment	..	..	21,000
21 Tirupathi	..	..	25,000

Panchayat Water-supply Scheme—

22 Arantangi Water-supply Scheme	..	..	27,800
23 Chodavaram	..	..	65,500
24 Dharmavaram	..	..	2,500
25 Karamadai	..	..	12,400
26 Manaparai	..	..	900
27 Valparai	..	..	500
28 Voyalpad	..	..	32,600
29 Samalkot Storm-water Drainage	..	..	8,200

Grant sanctioned under 39. Public Health—Municipal Water-supply Scheme—

30 Karaikudi Water-supply Scheme	..	..	10,000
31 Madurai	..	..	15,000
32 Tuticorin	..	..	800
33 Vellore	..	..	300
34 Vijayavada—Re-arrangement of distribution system.	..	..	0,000

Municipal Drainage Scheme—

35 Rajshmundry Partial Drainage scheme	..	..	1,600
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Total .. 24,84,284

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Grant sanctioned during 1951-52 for Water-supply and Drainage Schemes for the local bodies—

Name of the scheme.	Amount of grant sanctioned.
Rs.	
<i>Municipal Water-supply Schemes—</i>	
1 Cochin Water-supply Scheme	7,000
2 Coimbatore—Duplication of Gravitation Main. ..	4,55,900
3 Srivilliputtur	1,30,300
4 Erode	4,500
5 Guntur	20,40,000
6 Hindupur	1,600
7 Kakinada Improvements, Part I	2,58,000
8 Kakinada Improvements, Part II	30,000
9 Kodaikanal	4,600
10 Kozhikode	8,130
11 Kumbakonam, II stage	1,97,500
12 Kurnool	24,200
13 Mangalore	19,400
14 Salur	900
15 Salem (Mettur).. ..	1,04,800
16 Tiruppur Water-supply Scheme	2,900
17 Visakhapatnam	7,590
18 Bellary	2,500
19 Palayamkottai	4,60,000
20 Peddapuram	51,200
<i>Municipal Drainage Schemes—</i>	
21 Coimbatore	40,550
22 Srirangam, II stage	18,200
23 Tirupathi, VI instalment	14,300
<i>Panchayat Water-supply—</i>	
24 Arantangi	2,775
25 Chodavaram	11,400
26 Dharmavaram	4,425
27 Karamadai	8,000
28 Valparai	8,800
29 Vayalpad	11,500
Total	39,29,400

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(c) Note showing the progress made so far on the schemes mentioned in answer to clause (b) above—

1. *Cochin Water-supply Scheme.*—All the 25 numbers of additional fountains have been constructed. All the available pipes were laid except seven fountains, the rest were connected. The scheme is in operation.

2. *Coimbatore Water-supply Scheme.*—Duplication of gravitation main: All works except completion of duplicate main for about 4,000 feet laying of 24 inches and 14 inches feeder main and duplication of off-take at headworks, have been completed.

3. *Srivilliputtur Water-supply Scheme.*—Work on the infiltration gallery and the manhole well at the headworks has been completed. Work on the masonry service reservoir at Kottamedu is nearing completion. Laying the C.I. pipes for the gravitation main in the first reach of 1,500 feet has been taken up departmentally. Tenders for the other two reaches have been accepted by Government and work will be taken up shortly.

4. *Erode Water-supply Scheme Improvements.*—All works completed.

5. *Guntur Water-supply Scheme.*—(1) S.S. Tank. Work on this has been completed.

(2) All the four service reservoirs for low level area are nearing completion.

In high level area all the three reservoirs are nearing completion.

Work on the laying of the C.I. pipes for the pumping main and distribution system is nearing completion. Works relating to the high and low lift pumphouse and the purification plants remain to be completed.

6. *Hindupur Water-supply Scheme.*—Work completed.

7. *Guntakal Water-supply Scheme—First stage.*—The entire work on tank and central trench excavation as sanctioned has been completed.

8. *Kakinada Water-supply Improvement—Part I.*—Land required for the formation of summer storage tank has been acquired. Execution of work is yet to be started. C.I. pipes required for the work are being received.

9. *Kakinada Water-supply—Part II.*—Except for a few minor items all the works have been completed and handed over to the Municipality.

10. *Kodaikanal Water-supply—Extension to reservoir area.*—All the works except the construction of a veranda and the approach road for the pumping station have been completed.

11. *Kozhikode Water-supply Scheme.*—All works except sterilization of mains, fittings of taps to fountains and providing

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chemical treatment plant were completed. Plans and estimates for the I stage of the "Treatment works" have been sanctioned by the Government.

12. *Kumbakonam Water-supply Scheme—II Stage.*—Work has been completed except for removing and relaying the old 3 inches pipe lines. The reservoirs and the distribution system will be handed over to the Municipality shortly.

13. *Kurnool Water-supply Scheme.*—Work has been completed.

14. *Mangalore Water-supply Scheme.*—The original work with Gurpur as source was abandoned and the estimate for the new scheme with Nethravathi as source has been sanctioned. Twenty thousand r.ft. of 20 inches diameter C.I. 'C' class pipes required for the pumping main, have been received.

15. *Salur Water-supply Scheme.*—Investigation is in progress. Boring operations on the upstream side of the headworks completed.

16. *Salem (Mettur) Water-supply Scheme.*—The scheme has been handed over to the Municipality early in 1952. Certain minor items, such as, fixing up the drainage pump, etc., are yet to be completed. Supply and erection of auxilliary pumpset at Intake tower remain to be done.

17. *Tiruppur Water-supply Scheme Improvements.*—Laying and jointing of 3,290 r.ft. of 3 inches pipes and construction of four additional public fountains have been completed.

18. *Visakhapatnam Water-supply Scheme.*—Laying and jointing of C.I. pipes for the distribution system in Daba Gardens, etc., have been completed. Installation of III pumping set in T.S.R. Pumping station and electrification of Gosthani Pump house are in progress.

19. *Bellary Water-supply Improvements.*—Work has been taken up for execution and is in good progress. About 75 per cent of the work on the sump and the pump house has been completed.

20. *Palayamkottai Water-supply Scheme.*—Work at Headworks completed except the pumping station. The work of constructing one R.C.C. reservoir is in good progress. Work on laying C.I. pipes for the pumping main and the distribution system is also under execution.

21. *Peddapuram Water-supply Scheme.*—The land required for the scheme has been acquired.

22. *Coimbatore Drainage Scheme.*—Except the following, viz., C.I. pipe line for sludge and erection of pumping plant for supernatant liquor well and digested sludge well all other works have been completed.

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23. *Srirangam Drainage Scheme—II Stage.*—Work on the construction of open drains and the laying of Intercepting sewer, is in good progress. The 7-inch pumping main has been laid for the full length. Work on the P.S. No. 1 is in progress.

24. *Tirupati Drainage Scheme—VI instalment.*—The work has been completed except minor works relating to the fixing of barbed wire fencing.

25. *Arantangi Water-supply Scheme.*—Works completed and handed over to the panchayat.

26. *Chodavaram Water-supply Scheme.*—The scheme completed except for permanent connection to the reservoir and fixing water level indicator. Work on the extension to the distribution system is also in progress.

27. *Dharmavaram Water-supply Scheme.*—The work has been completed and handed over.

28. *Karamadai Water-supply Scheme.*—Pump houses, elevated R.C. reservoir, deepening of well, laying and jointing of distribution pipe line and connexion for seven public fountains have been completed. Erection of pumpset is yet to be done.

29. *Valparai Water-supply Scheme.*—Improvements to suction well and Service Reservoirs and laying of new pumping main have been completed.

30. *Voyalpad Water-supply Scheme.*—Pump house, watchman's quarters and infiltration-cum-suction well completed. Laying and jointing of pumping main and the construction of reservoir are in progress.

31. *Pollachi Water-supply Scheme.*—Work completed in 1950-51 itself.

32. *Srirangam Drainage Scheme—I Stage.*—The entire work except construction of No. 10 drain completed.

33. *Samalkot Storm-water Drainage.*—Work completed in 1949-50 itself.

34. *Manapparai Water-supply Improvements.*—Investigation of a fresh source of water-supply to the panchayat is in progress. Actual execution of the work has not yet been taken up.

35. *Karailudi Water-supply Scheme.*—Work completed.

36. *Madurai Water-supply Improvements.*—All works completed except for minor works in fixing a sluice valve in the collecting well and fixing the enamel water gauges.

37. *Tuticorin Water-supply Scheme.*—Well constructed. Yield test has been conducted and the improvements to the scheme to be decided upon based on the test results.

38. *Vellore Water-supply Improvements.*—The work has already been completed.

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39. *Vijayavada Water-supply—Re-arrangement of distribution system.*—Work has already been completed.

40. *Rajahmundry Partial Drainage Scheme.*—The entire work has already been completed.

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 151 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 961 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 1149, Home, dated 25th March 1948.

Police—Special Armed Police Units—Selection and appointment of Subordinate Officers—Instructions—*Ad hoc* rule—Issued.

The Government do not consider it desirable to delegate the powers to relax rules as proposed in the Inspector-General's letter first cited. The *ad hoc* rules issued in paragraph 3 of this order will serve the purpose in view.

2. The Inspector-General is requested to see that only the best men available are selected and appointed to the Special Armed Police Units. He is also requested to direct that when two or more persons are appointed simultaneously, their order of seniority should be fixed at the time of passing the order of appointment.

3. The following notification will be published in the *Fort St. George Gazette* :—

NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by sections 8 and 10 of the Madras District Police Act, 1859 (Central Act XXIV of 1859) and sections 9 and 11 of the Madras City Police Act, 1888 (Madras Act III of 1888) read with section 243 of the Government of India Act, 1935, His Excellency the Governor of Madras hereby makes the following rules.

The rules hereby made shall be deemed to have come into force on the 7th November 1947.

RULES.

1. The provisions of the Special Rules for the Malabar Special Police Subordinate Service except rules 3, 6, 8, 9 and 11 (a) shall, so far as may be, apply to the subordinate officers and men in the Special Armed Police Units, subject to the modification that in rule 17 (b) of the said rules, the second sentence shall be omitted.

2. The appointing authority for the said officers and men shall be the Special Officer for the Organization and Control of the Special Armed Police Units.

3. Nothing contained in the Special Rules for the Madras Police Subordinate Service shall apply to the said officers and men.

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to clause (a) of unstarred question No. 157 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 964 supra.]

The purposes for which and the days for which each of the four Calyx drills were used, are detailed below :—

Calyx Drill No. 1 (M. 3 type).—The drill was handed over to the Public Works Department on the 16th July 1948 for despatch to Somasila for work under the Krishna-Pennar Project. It was with the Public Works Department at Somasila till December 1949 when it got submerged in floods and was damaged. The drill after repairs in the Public Works Department Workshops was handed over to the Officer-in-charge, Lignite investigation, Neyveli, on 1st June 1951 and is still with him.

Calyx Drill No. 2 (M. 3 type).—This drill was handed over to the Officer-in-charge, Lignite investigation, Neyveli, on 23rd November 1948, and is still with him.

Calyx Drill No. 3 (M. 3 type).—The drill was loaned to the Public Works Department on 14th April 1949 to drill out cores at the site of the proposed Ramapadasagar Dam across the Godavari river for examination of the rock below the river-bed. It was received back from the Public Works Department on 29th August 1949 and was used for putting down a boring for the South Indian Railway at Tambaram till 12th January 1950. Subsequently the drill was used for the following works :—

Period of work.	Name of the party.	Purpose.
January to April 1950.	T. N Govindarajulu Naidu, Mylapore.	Water-supply.
May 1950	Repairs .. ..	.. ..
June to September 1950.	Simpson's farm at Velacheri.	Agriculture.
October to December 1950.	Overhauling the engine and drill.	..
January to August 1951.	Transport to South Kanara and drilling for investigation of ceramic materials.	Industrial.

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Period of work.	Name of the party.	Purpose.
September to November 1951.	Due to rains in the West Coast the drill was moved to Coimbatore district for United Bleachers, Limited, Mettupalayam.	Water-supply.
December 1951 to October 1952.	Retransported to West Coast and continued China Clay Investigation at Kasargod.	Industrial.

Calyc Drill No. 4 (M. 3 type).—The unit on receipt was assembled and deputed for work on 14th November 1950 to Sri G. D. Naidu, Coimbatore, for putting down borings to tap good supply of water. The drill was withdrawn on 22nd January 1953. The drill has since been allotted for taking up the work of prospecting china clay deposits in Nellore district.

APPENDIX XII.

[22nd July 1953]

[Vide answer to starred question No. 159 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 965 supra.]

Amount spent by Government during the two quinquenniums ending on—

Serial number and names of the districts headquarters hospitals.	1947.					1952.				
	Construction of additional buildings including cost of work in progress.					Construction of additional buildings including cost of work in progress.				
	(a) X-Ray.	(b) Blood banks.	(c) Operation theatres.	(d) Out-patient waiting rooms.	(e) Construction of additional wards for in-patients including cost of work in progress.	(a) X-Ray.	(b) Blood banks.	(c) Operation theatres.	(d) Out-patient waiting rooms.	(e) Construction of additional wards for in-patients including cost of work in progress.
1. Bangalore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2. North Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3. South Arcot ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4. Bellary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5. Chingleput ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6. Chittoor ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7. Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8. Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9. East Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
10. West Godavari ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
11. Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
12. Krishna ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
13. Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
14. South Kanara ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
15. Madurai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
16. Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
17. The Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	23,600	23,700	4,100	2,476	2,531	2,531	23,700	4,100	2,476	2,531

[22nd July 1953]

Amount spent by Government during the two quinquenniums ending on—cont.

Serial number and name of the district headquarters hospitals.	1947.		1952.	
	Construction of additional wards for in-patients including cost of work in progress.	Construction of additional buildings including cost of work in progress.	Construction of additional wards for in-patients including cost of work in progress.	Construction of additional buildings including cost of work in progress.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
18 Nellore ..	Rs. ..	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
19 Ramanathapuram ..	..	..	..	..
20 Salem ..	..	..	..	..
21 Tanjore. (The Raja Mirasdar District Headquarters Hospital, Tanjore).	No additional building constructed. Only the existing Medical school building was utilized with necessary alterations. Cost involved is Rs. 4,975.	Nil.	Nil.	Nil.
22 Tiruchirappalli ..	..	..	..	..
23 Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	..
24 Visakhapatnam ..	..	..	..	..
	3,77,070	..	..	..

* An expenditure of Rs. 70,150 has been incurred on the acquisition of lands for Women and Children Hospital at Coimbatore. This has also been included in the total sum of Rs. 72,087.

† Separate estimates have not been prepared for this work and hence it is not possible to give the cost of construction of each department. (a) Expenditure on new buildings which provide X-ray and operation block with post-operative wards. (b) It is reported that it is difficult to split up the cost of buildings according to various medical branches. (c) Particulars of the expenditure in the prescribed form are not available.

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APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 160 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1952, page 265 supra.]

Statement showing the distribution of 'Padipantalu' for the year 1952 (January to December 1952).

Serial number and name of the month.	Number of copies		Number of copies sold by sales agents.	Total of columns (3) and (4).	Number of copies issued as		Total of columns (6) and (7).
	Number printed.	Number of subscribers.			Complementary to Editors Journals.	Reference for Departmental staff.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
1952.							
1 January ..	50,470	49,631	424	50,055	47	368	415
2 February ..	49,600	49,162	25	49,187	47	366	413
3 March ..	49,380	48,863	87	48,950	47	363	430
4 April ..	49,100	48,681	50	48,731	47	322	369
5 May ..	49,600	49,171	20	49,191	47	362	409
6 June ..	49,940	48,457	60	48,517	47	376	423
7 July ..	48,070	44,664	80	44,644	47	379	426
8 August ..	46,650	46,187	45	46,232	47	371	418
9 September ..	47,090	46,665	..	46,665	47	378	425
10 October ..	43,220	42,793	..	42,793	47	380	427
11 November ..	39,830	39,285	112	39,397	48	385	433
12 December ..	34,875	34,325	115	34,440	43	387	435

[22nd July 1953]

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 162 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, pages 967-968 supra.]

Head of account.	Year.	Grain.	Shortages reported in the Appropriation Accounts, 1949-50.	Quantities regularised up to the 31st December 1952.	Balance.	Value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
(1) Rice and paddy			MDS.	MDS.	MDS.	Rs.
.. .. .	1944-45	Rice ..	2,298	1,293	1,000	8,344
.. .. .	1945-46	Rice ..	22,689	2,016	20,673	2,35,155
.. .. .	1946-47	Rice ..	27,925	10,155	17,770	1,87,325
.. .. .	1948-49	Paddy ..	18,352	15,998	2,354	23,086
.. .. .	1949-50	Rice ..	52,709	46,252	6,457	1,20,865
.. .. .	1949-50	Paddy ..	1,602	1,378	224	2,218
.. .. .	1946-46	Rice ..	3,310	2,167	1,143	20,169
(2) Wheat and wheat products						
.. .. .	1947-48	Wheat ..	1,300	1,300	..	..
.. .. .	1947-48	Wheat products.	780	156	604	6,342
.. .. .	1948-49	Biscuits ..	430	273	157	2,892
.. .. .	1949-50	Wheat products.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	..	..
.. .. .	1946-47	Wheat ..	2,164	772	1,392	24,631
.. .. .	1947-48	Wheat products.	433	207	226	5,396
.. .. .	1948-49	Wheat ..	20,637	11,857	8,780	1,40,480
.. .. .	1949-50	Wheat products.	1,364	1,082	282	7,544
.. .. .	1946-47	Pulses ..	2,088	323	1,765	22,063
.. .. .	1947-48	Milletts ..	18,115	4,164	13,951	95,961
.. .. .	1948-49	Pulses ..	2,989	578	2,411	30,138
.. .. .	1949-50	Milletts.	222 bags.	..	222 bags.	6,028
.. .. .	1947-48		10,121	3,449	6,672	68,757

[22nd July 1953]

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Explanatory Note.

Foodgrains are moved from different sources of supply according to the allotment from the Government of India and also from procurement sources internally. In the case of rice, stocks are received from Orissa, Punjab, Assam, Madhya Pradesh, Uttar Pradesh, Delhi, Ajmer etc., and from overseas. The purchase prices vary with reference to the sources of supply. Freight charges and incidentals also vary with reference to the source and destination stations. The value of the shortages given in the above statement includes freight charges, incidentals, and surcharge, if any, levied. In regard to rice and paddy, the cost price is worked out on the basis of the total value of stock handled during the year and an average rate is adopted. In regard to wheat, wheat products, milo and overseas millets, the average pooled rates prevalent for the grain during the concerned year is adopted. An average rate for all pulses prevalent during the relevant period has been taken for pulses. Towards freight and incidentals, an uniform rate of Rs. 8 per maund has been adopted.

APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 166 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 971 supra.]

A Village Production Council consists of five to ten members, representing the following classes :—

- (i) cultivators in the village ;
- (ii) artisans in the village ;
- (iii) suitable representatives from existing panchayats and co-operative institutions ; and
- (iv) representatives of bodies that may have been created by the Agricultural department.

The Tahsildar will also nominate a suitable village official of the place to act as Secretary to the Council.

The aims and objects of the Village Production Councils are as follows :—

- (i) Framing programmes of production to be achieved at each harvest by the village ;
- (ii) assessing results attained at each harvest ;
- (iii) taking steps to bring under cultivation land at present lying uncultivated ;
- (iv) arranging for the cultivation of land not cultivated or managed by the owners ;
- (v) assisting in securing minimum standards of tillage to be observed in the village with a view to increasing production ;

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(vi) stimulating production through prize and other incentive schemes ;

(vii) promoting the cultivation of high-yielding food crops ;

(viii) organizing voluntary labour for Community works ; and

(ix) estimating and assisting in the provision of requirements of local raw materials for the artisans of the village.

Name of districts in which the Village Production Councils have been formed.	Total number of Councils so far formed.
1 Tanjore	639
2 Kurnool	68
3 The Nilgiris	38
4 Guntur	185
5 Tirunelveli	220
6 North Arcot	335
7 Anantapur	392
8 East Godavari	88
9 West Godavari	47
10 Nellore	122
11 Cuddapah	302
12 Ramnathapuram	550
13 Malabar	918
14 Bellary	519
15 Coimbatore	180
16 Visakhapatnam	497
17 South Arcot	307
18 Srikakulam	121
19 Tiruchirappalli	252

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 167 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 22nd July 1953, page 972 supra.]

Statement showing the first three municipal towns and districts that returned highest death rates, death rates from some specific diseases, infant and maternal mortality rates in 1950 and 1951.

	Municipalities—		Municipalities—	
		1950		1951
A. (a) Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population.	Pollachi	38.58	Nellore	34.53
	Madras	38.22	Chingleput	33.03
	Nellore	37.31	Mannargudi	37.67

[22nd July 1953]

1 (a) Death rate per 1,000 of estimated population—cont.	Districts—		Districts—	
		1950		1951
	Tirunelveli	23.40	Tirunelveli	21.40
	Madurai	22.01	Srikakulam	20.54
	Tanjore	21.89	North Arcot	18.81
(b) (i) Enteric fever.—Death rates per 1,000 of population.	Municipalities—		Municipalities—	
	Udipi	1.49	Cochin	1.10
	Mangalore	1.48	Udipi	0.93
	Hindupur	1.48	Tadpatri	0.87

(Figures for districts are not available, as enteric fever is not a separate registrable cause of death.)

(ii) Respiratory diseases.—Death rates per 1,000 of population.	Districts—		Districts—	
		1950		1951
	Palni	10.76	Palni	10.33
	Madras	9.61	Madras	7.55
	Madurai	9.51	Chingleput	7.06

(iii) Cholera.—Death rates per 1,000 of population.	Districts—		Districts—	
		1950		1951
	Nilgiris	3.82	Madurai	2.26
	Madurai	3.23	Nilgiris	2.20
	Coimbatore	2.11	Coimbatore	2.03

(iv) Smallpox.—Death rates per 1,000 of population.	Municipalities—		Municipalities—	
		1950		1951
	Tiruvavur	3.21	Mannargudi	2.46
	Mannargudi	2.86	Tiruvavur	1.89
	Madurai	2.33	Chidambaram	1.59

(v) Smallpox.—Death rates per 1,000 of population.	Districts—		Districts—	
		1950		1951
	Madurai	2.30	South Arcot	0.84
	Tanjore	1.77	Cuddapah	0.77
	South Arcot	1.36	Tirunelveli	0.71

(vi) Smallpox.—Death rates per 1,000 of population.	Municipalities—		Municipalities—	
		1950		1951
	Chittoor	3.84	Salur	5.63
	Guntakal	2.81	Villupuram	5.12
	Tiruvallur	2.53	Palakole	2.81

(vii) Smallpox.—Death rates per 1,000 of population.	Districts—		Districts—	
		1950		1951
	Guntur	0.87	Guntur	0.79
	Kurnool	0.59	Srikakulam	0.76
	Anantapur	0.49	Kurnool	0.68

(viii) Infant mortality.—Rate per 1,000 live births.	Municipalities—		Municipalities—	
		1950		1951
	Melapalayam	198.30	Salur	272.54
	Madras	187.72	Anakapalle	189.59
	Anakapalle	187.34	Tirunelveli	176.69

(ix) Infant mortality.—Rate per 1,000 live births.	Districts—		Districts—	
		1950		1951
	West Godavari (plains)	165.81	West Godavari (plains)	148.44
	East Godavari (plains)	157.34	Tirunelveli	143.60
	Tirunelveli	151.77	Srikakulam	141.26

(x) Maternal mortality.—Rate per 1,000 births (live and still).	Municipalities—		Municipalities—	
		1950		1951
	Rajapalayam	21.08	Nellore	21.01
	Tadpatri	19.73	Palayamkottai	20.68
	Chingleput	19.12	Chingleput	18.60

(xi) Maternal mortality.—Rate per 1,000 births (live and still).	Districts—		Districts—	
		1950		1951
	Tanjore	10.38	Tanjore	10.56
	Tiruchirappalli	10.08	Anantapur	8.23
	Cuddapah	9.16	Tiruchirappalli	8.23

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(d) In the ultimate analysis, the reduction of general death rate in the districts and municipalities under item (a) of the question is possible only if and when the long-term plan of provisions of hygienic environment—including proper housing, protected water-supplies, adequate drainage, sanitary excretal disposal and safe food supply is implemented. However, programmes for improvement of rural and urban water-supplies and drainage in urban areas are being implemented to the extent funds have been provided and the maternity and child-welfare services are being extended as far as funds are available.

2. In the municipalities, where high mortality rates from enteric fever were recorded in 1950 and 1951, anti-typhoid inoculations among contacts, isolation of cases in hospitals wherever possible, chlorination of water-supply sources were carried out.

3. In the areas affected by cholera, intensive anti-cholera inoculation drive was carried out by detailing additional Health Inspectors, Cholera Inspectors and Cholera Overseers. Cholera cases were isolated in temporary isolation sheds and disinfection of infective discharges and materials, chlorination of water-supplies were carried out. Propaganda on methods of prevention of infection was also done by means of distribution of pamphlets, posters, etc. Besides these temporary measures, the execution of the five-year water-supply and drainage schemes in urban and rural areas have been undertaken. Provision of public and private sanitary conveniences by enforcing necessary sections of the Madras Public Health Act is being pushed through vigorously.

4. In the areas where high mortality rates from smallpox were recorded in 1950 and 1951, and in other areas also, intensive primary vaccinations and revaccinations among the vulnerable groups were carried out by augmenting the permanent staff by temporary trained vaccinators. Wherever possible, temporary sheds were put up for isolation and treatment of smallpox patients.

5. The high mortality rates from respiratory diseases in municipalities mentioned under section (b) of the question are mostly due to overcrowding and congestion. Steps are generally taken to improve housing conditions by periodical inspection of houses and enforcing provisions of the Madras Public Health Act, clearance of slums, etc., as far as practicable under the limited finances available to local authority. In Nilgiris district, climatic conditions favour high incidence of respiratory diseases.

6. In view of the high infant and maternal mortality rates recorded in the municipalities and districts, the maternity and child-welfare services have been extended as far as funds of the local authority permitted. In the places mentioned in answer to item (d) of the question 31 maternity and child-welfare centres were established during 1950 and 1951.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 23rd July 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.

Postponement of the election to the Baliapatam Panchayat Board.

* 908-A Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state why the Government have suddenly issued orders to postpone the election to the Baliapatam Panchayat Board in North Malabar originally fixed for 6th July 1953?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Government ordered that the elections to the panchayats in the Malabar District should be postponed till the rigour of the monsoon was over and consequently the elections to the Baliapatam Panchayat were postponed by the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"May I know, Sir, when was the postponement order passed and when was it published in that area?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, after the monsoon broke out, it was practically impossible to conduct elections in North Malabar. I cannot give the exact date. Some time ago the orders were issued and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards postponed the elections and they will be taken up again in August."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Sir, under whose recommendations were the elections postponed?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, it was postponed on some representations of the people of Malabar, including our Hon. Minister."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—"Sir, are the Government aware of the great amount of inconvenience and trouble that would be caused to the people by the postponement of these elections?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, hon. Members should know what monsoon in Malabar is. It is not like in other areas, say in Madras. It is practically impossible to conduct elections when there are rains in Malabar. It will be raining continuously for three or four days."

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ May I know, Sir, what exactly are the reasons which actuated the Hon. Minister for Law to write to the Hon. Minister for Local Administration so as to persuade him to postpone the elections? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The elections to panchayat boards had to be postponed because of the monsoon, Sir.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ In the order published by the Regional Inspector of Local Boards, it is stated that the elections are postponed ‘ owing to rain and some other reasons ’. May I know from the Hon. Minister what those ‘ some other reasons ’ are? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Sir, they are that voters cannot be made to stand during rain or in the rain.”

Compensation to the victims of the Railway accident at Molakalacheruvu.

* 908-B Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken to move the Central Government for securing adequate and speedy compensation for the victims of the railway accident at Molakalacheruvu, Madanapalle taluk?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Central Government have very promptly appointed a Claims Commissioner for settling claims for compensation for the victims of the railway accident. The Claims Commissioner took charge of the post on 1st July 1953.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Sir, may I know how many died in the railway accident? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I am not prepared for all kinds of questions like that. I have answered the question about the appointment of the Claims Commissioner.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, what is the time given to the sufferers in the accident to apply for compensation? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ There are definite rules about these matters, Sir. It is under these rules that applications will be made and the Claims Commissioner will go into them and pay compensation under these rules.”

Expenditure in connexion with the tour of the President of India.

* 909 Q.—SRI C. KANDASWAMI (on behalf of Sri M. Kalyanasundaram) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the total expenditure incurred by the Government in making bandobust arrangement for the tour of the President in different parts of our State during February 1953?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The total expenditure incurred by the Government in making bandobust arrangements for the tour of the President in different parts of this State during February 1953 was Rs. 45,792.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, is it not the Government of India that generally incurs all the expenditure, when the President of the Republic tours the States? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, this is expenditure incurred by the State Government.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, may we know whether the tour in question of the President of the Indian Republic was a private one for, he had been visiting a lot of pilgrim centres? Or, was it an official one in the interests of the State? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, the President toured in his capacity as President.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Sir, why should the State incur expenditure on the President's tours? Should not the Government of India incur such expenditure? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, this is expenditure incurred by the State for providing bandobust arrangements. There is no provision that the Government of India should bear this expenditure.”

* 910 Q.—SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—“ This question may be adjourned to to-morrow, Sir.”

* 911 Q.—THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, this question may be put off.”

X-ray treatment in the State.

* 912 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of X-ray cases treated in 1949-50; and 1951-52; and

(b) the number of cases of free X-ray treatment of poor people in the State?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—

	1949-50.	1951-52.
“(a) 153,026		161,108
“(b) 142,311		151,416”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Sir, to how many districts do these figures relate? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, X-ray treatment is given in two of the City hospitals and also at Madurai and at Visakhapatnam.”

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Murder cases in Kottayam taluk.

* 913 Q.—SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Hon. Minister for Law received any memorandum from Sri T. K. Raju at Tellicherry in the month of January 1953, regarding the negligence on the part of police authorities in investigating certain murder cases in Kottayam; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken thereon?

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

“(b) A report has been obtained from the Inspector-General of Police. The report shows that no such murders as alleged were committed, and that there was no negligence on the part of the police in the investigation of the cases. One of the alleged murders is reported to be a case of suicide; in the second, the person said to have been murdered is still alive, and has been traced; and in the third, the woman alleged to have been murdered has been missing, and the report shows that there is no evidence to show that it is a case of murder.”

8-40
a.m

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—“In Dharmatam village in Tellicherry taluk, one woman named Panchali was not seen for the last few months. It was suspected that it was a case of murder due to the quarrels amongst the neighbours. Did the Government conduct any investigation; if not, will they investigate the matter now?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“It was on mere suspicion in respect of the other case also that allegation was made that it was a case of murder. Fortunately or unfortunately it was found later that the man was living and still alive. So again, an allegation is made simply because a woman is missing that she is murdered. There is absolutely no ground to suspect that the woman is murdered.”

DR. K. B. MENON:—“Are the Government aware that of late there has been an increase in the number of murders in those areas which used to have the least crime report? Is there any particular reason for this?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I am not in a position to answer this question as it does not arise out of the main question.”

* 914 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“Question No. 914 will be taken up tomorrow.”

Electricity extension schemes.

* 915 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many electricity extension schemes districtwar were sanctioned by the previous Government headed by Sri P. S. Kumaraswamy Raja during 1949 to 1952;

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(b) how many of them were taken up for execution by that Government; and

(c) how many have since been given up by the present Government?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a), (b) & (c) Electricity Extension schemes are investigated, sanctioned and executed as a routine process, solely with reference to the funds available for expenditure on such schemes from time to time. The number of schemes investigated and executed are very large and the costs of the schemes themselves vary from a few hundreds to even a crore of rupees. The time and labour involved in collecting the historical and statistical information required by the hon. Member will not be commensurate with whatever object is sought to be achieved.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are going to take up those schemes since the present Government loan has been over-subscribed?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“A separate question may be put, Sir.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“The question is about the electricity extension schemes districtwar sanctioned by the previous Government during the years 1949 to 1952 and the districts would be not more than 4 or 5. I hope the Government would be able to give us the information without much trouble and I do not see any reason why the trouble should not be taken?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“I may submit, Sir, that the number of districts is not 4 or 5 as mentioned by the hon. Member. The information is required for the whole State. That is why I said that the time and labour involved in collecting the historical and statistical information required by the hon. Member will not be commensurate with whatever object is sought to be achieved.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—“In view of the fact that electricity schemes are always very remunerative, will the Government consider at least in the future extending these electricity schemes to the districts?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“Where the schemes are remunerative, they are being taken up for implementation when the financial position justifies the taking up of such schemes.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—“May I bring to the notice of the Government that there are a very large number of disappointees in the district of South Arcot and if there are any schemes to be implemented now, will the Government consider taking up the schemes in South Arcot district?”

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Sir, I believe it is a private company that is supplying electricity in South Arcot district."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Electricity is supplied to the licensee by the Government."

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Even so, extension schemes must be taken up by the company."

Petition regarding grant of lands to Chetty families in Wynaad.

* 916 Q.—SRI KUNHIRAMA KIDAV (on behalf of Sri M. K. Padmaprabha Gounder) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a petition, dated 16th October 1952, was received by him from Athimuttathu Govindan Chetty and Appu Chetty of Moopainad amsam, Wynaad taluk, requesting the Government to give lands to the Chetty families from whom lands were taken for the Wynaad Colonization Scheme; and

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

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

" (b) No action was taken by the Government as it was only a copy of the petition addressed to the Collector of Malabar."

Grant to Pudusseri Aided Elementary School, Palghat taluk.

* 917 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Education Grant to be paid to Pudusseri Aided Elementary School in Palghat taluk, Malabar, was withheld for more than nine months in 1952-53; and if so, for what reasons;

(b) whether the Government received any representation from the Taluk Teachers' Union and the concerned teachers regarding the same; and

(c) what action the Government propose to take or have already taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) No. The grant was withheld for about six months only. Grant for May to October 1952 was released on 16th January 1953. It is reported that in June 1952 the registered manager of the school wanted to effect change of management. However, as there was some protest from the public and as the District Munsif of Palghat issued an injunction order restraining payment, the grant could not be paid till matters were settled and the injunction order was withdrawn by the District Munsif only in December 1952.

" (b) No. It is reported that the Director of Public Instruction has received a representation only from the teachers of the school in the matter.

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" (c) As the grant has been paid to the school up to February 1953, no further action is considered necessary in the matter."

Perambalur Panchayat Board.

* 918 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN (on behalf of Sri M. Palanimuthu) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was received by the Government from the public of Perambalur, Tiruchirappalli district regarding the division of wards in the Perambalur Panchayat Board;

(b) if so, what steps have been taken so far on it; and

(c) how many seats have been reserved for Harijans?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) No.

" (b) Does not arise.

" (c) No seat has been reserved for the members of the Scheduled Castes as in two wards they are the sole voters and in another ward they are in absolute majority."

Lease of fishing rights to Fishermen Co-operative Society, Gudivada.

* 919 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Fishermen Co-operative Society at Gudivada, Krishna district, represented to the Government this year to lease out the fishing rights in the tanks of Gudivada taluk for fasli 1362 and if so what action the Government took on the representations?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" No."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" I myself wrote on behalf of the co-operative society to the Government in this respect and I do not know why the Hon. Minister is denying this."

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" No, Sir. At the time the question was asked, there was no representation made to the Government. On the other hand, the Assistant Director of Fisheries recommended the lease to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies and a number of tanks, waterways and branch channels have been given to the society and their lease amount comes to Rs. 2,730 now."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know whether the Government are giving priority to Fishermen Co-operative Societies in leasing these tanks?"

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

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" May I know, Sir, under what conditions tanks are leased to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies?"

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Usually the amount of lease is determined by taking the average for the previous three or four years.”

High school at Kunisseri, Palghat taluk.

* 920 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any application from Sri Seetharama Ayyar, Kunisseri, Palghat, for permission to open a High School at Kunisseri;

(b) whether it is a fact that the said gentleman has offered to furnish the necessary security, provide buildings and all equipments for the opening of the High School; and

(c) what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) to (c) An application, dated 17th December 1952, was received by the District Educational Officer, South Malabar, from Sri Seetharama Ayyar for opening a High School at Kunisseri. As the application did not contain all the required particulars, Sri Seetharama Ayyar was asked to furnish the additional particulars. In his reply, he reported that he had dropped the proposal of opening a High School at Kunisseri on the ground that it would affect the progress of the Higher Elementary School under his management.”

Rehabilitation scheme for the tribal people of Pathapatnam.

* 921 Q.—SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether any rehabilitation scheme for the tribal people of Pathapatnam constituency is ready for implementation; and

(b) if so, when it will be implemented?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ (a) No. “ (b) Does not arise.”

SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—“ In view of the fact that there are many tribesmen in Pathapatnam, Marangi and other places, will the Government consider the desirability of taking up some schemes for the amelioration of these people? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ After the new Government is formed in the Andhra State, Sir.”

Suicide cases among the Police forces.

8-50 a.m. * 922 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of persons in armed forces, i.e., constables, Malabar Special Police and Special Armed Police of our State, who have committed suicide in the year 1951-52; the causes for such suicides and the measures the Government propose to take if any, to avert such things in future?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There were no cases of suicide in the Malabar Special Police during the year 1951-52.

“ Two constables of the Special Armed Police, Bellary Unit (since abolished) and one constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Red Hills, committed suicide during 1951-52.

“ One of the constables of the Bellary Unit committed suicide on account of certain misunderstandings in family affairs. No records are available to show the reasons for the suicide of the other constable. The constable of the Special Armed Police Unit, Red Hills, is stated to have got disgusted with life and committed suicide.

“ Strict supervision is being exercised in respect of arms and ammunition issued to Special Armed Police men and surprise checks are also made to ensure that they do not come into possession of unauthorized arms and ammunition.”

Action taken on G.O. Ms. No. 698, Health, dated 4th March 1952.

* 923 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state what is the further action taken by the Government with regard to the items Nos. 4, 5, 8, 10 and 14 of G.O. Ms. No. 698, Health, dated 4th March 1952?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Paragraph 1 (4) and (5) of G.O. No. 698, Health, dated 4th March 1952—The scheme referred to therein, namely, constitution of a leave reserve for certain classes of hospital workers in the three collegiate hospitals, viz., King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, Government General Hospital and Government Stanley Hospital, Madras, has since been sanctioned.

“ Paragraph 1 (8) of G.O. No. 698, Health, dated 4th March 1952—The Government have since decided to bring into regular establishment all other hospital workers now borne on contingent establishment except Gurkha watchmen and gate peons who are on a fixed pay and punka-pullers who are part-time employees.

“ Paragraph 1 (10) of G.O. No. 698, Health, dated 4th March 1952—The rules have already been revised by the Director of Medical Services and printed copies of the same will soon be available.

“ Paragraph 1 (14) of G.O. No. 698, Health, dated 4th March 1952—The proposals referred to have since been received from the Director of Medical Services and orders issued thereon.”

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ The Hon. Minister for Health had more than once admitted that our hospitals are now-a-days overcrowded and that the staff employed there were having heavy work. In view of that, will the Government consider the desirability of raising the salaries of the low-paid employees in the hospitals? ”

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" A separate question may be put, Sir."

Construction of a dam near Puliyanalai on the Kollimalai, Tiruchirappalli district.

* 924 Q.—SRI N. RAJAGOPAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to construct a dam near Puliyanalai on the Kollimalai (Musiri taluk, Tiruchirappalli district); and

(b) whether it has been included in the Five-Year Scheme and whether it will be taken up immediately?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) The proposal was considered and found not feasible because of inadequacy of supplies for a new scheme which would not affect existing interests.

" (b) Does not arise."

Levy of land revenue on poramboke lands given to Harijans.

* 925 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received in February 1953, any representation from Sri P. Chadayan, a Harijan teacher, Secretary, Co-operative Society, Mattul, North Malabar, regarding enhancement of land revenue for poramboke leased to Harijans; and

(b) what action was taken on the representation?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) Yes. The Government received a petition on 4th March 1953.

" (b) The petitioner was asked to approach the Collector of Malabar and then the Board of Revenue before coming up to the Government in the matter."

Inclusion of Kaikolan or Karikala Bhaktas among Backward classes.

* 926 Q.—SRI G. SATYANARAYANA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the caste known in Andhra Desa as Kaikolan or Karikala Bhaktas has been included in the Scheduled or Backward classes and if not, why members thereof are not allowed the benefits given to Scheduled or Backward classes under the Constitution?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The community 'Kaikolan' has been included in the list of Backward classes. Pupils of the community 'Karikala Bhaktas' are also eligible for half-fee concessions.

" So far as appointment to public services is concerned, the 'Kaikolan' community alone has been included in the list of Backward classes."

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Inclusion of the Settibalija community among Backward classes.

* 927 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received from Rayalaseema for the inclusion of the Settibalija community of Rayalaseema in the Backward Classes list; and

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

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The Government consider that pending the general revision of the list of Backward Classes with reference to the recommendations of the Backward Classes Commission, no action is called for in the matter."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" Sir, the Rangaraju community in Markapur division in Kurnool had been included in the list of Backward Classes recently two months back considering their backwardness in society. But the Settibalija community which is as backward as the other community, in Anantapur district who have been agitating since a long time have so far not been classified as backward. May I know the reason for the same, Sir?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is difference of opinion as to whether this community is backward or not in the districts. That is why the Government thought that it would be better to leave the issue to be decided by the Backward Classes Commission."

Bridge over the Mambram river, Kottayam taluk.

* 928 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR (on behalf of Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation from the public of Mambram (Kottayam taluk) regarding the construction of a bridge over the Mambram river; and, if so, whether any decisions have been taken; and, if so, what they are?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Government have not received any representation. The President, District Board, Malabar, has received a representation from the President, Pathiriyad Panchayat, in this regard. He has called for a report from the Divisional Engineer (Highways), Kozhikode."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" In view of the fact that this bridge when completed would serve a very useful purpose, connecting the remote recesses of Kottayam and Chirakkal taluks will the Government expedite the construction of the same immediately?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The question will be considered, Sir."

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Forest offences.

* 929 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to the two types of cases mentioned in the Administration of the Forest Department, i.e., of cases taken to courts in paragraph 32 and new cases mentioned in paragraph 34 of the Administration Report for 1951—

(a) whether the figures of cases in paragraph 34 include cases taken to Court or whether they relate only to cases compounded by Forest officials without any reference to any court of law ;

(b) why, when the figure for cases taken to court was 18,592 (paragraph 33) and cases compounded numbered 42,319 (paragraph 35) as per the Administration Report for Forests for 1950, and the ratio of the two figures does not exhibit wide variation from 1946 to 1950, the corresponding figures for 1951 are 16,505 and 53,150 in 1951 respectively; and

(c) the corresponding figures as in (b) for the year ending 31st March 1952 and for the year ending 31st March 1953?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) The figures of cases mentioned in paragraph 34 of the Administration Report of the Forest Department for 1951 are the total number of cases which include the cases taken to court and cases compounded by Forest officials.

“(b) The cases numbering 42,319 are the total number of cases which include the cases compounded and the cases taken to court and not cases compounded only. The cases are generally compounded by Forest officers and only where parties are not willing to pay the compounding fees, they are taken to courts. The ratio of the figures therefore depends on the attitude of the persons apprehended.

“(c) For the year ending 31st March 1952, the corresponding figures are 20,644 and 49,826 respectively. Figures for the year ending 31st March 1953 are not ready.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“Are any steps being taken by Government or instructions have been given to have these cases compounded and not take them to a court of law?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“It all depends upon the nature of the cases, Sir. It is left to the District Forest Officer to decide the matter. If any material had been seized or if he thinks it fit to take the case to a court of law, then the case goes to the Magistrate.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“Sir, are the cases of illicit cutting of trees and the illicit grazing by animals differently classified?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“I would like to have notice for this question.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“Are the Government aware of the fact that various Forest officials are booking

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cases even though the wood is found outside the forest reserve, or in the houses of the ryots? Will the Government take immediate steps to prevent such abuse at least hereafter and see to it that the officials are properly instructed?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Wherever and whenever such cases are brought to the notice of Government, proper action will be taken.”

Sales tax and licence fees for dealing in handspun yarn in Guntur.

* 930 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state whether illegal collection of sales tax and licence fees for dealing in handspun yarn has been made by the Commercial Tax authorities in Guntur district; whether any representation has been received by the Government in that behalf and the action taken thereon by the Government?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“No.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“Is it not a fact that in Guntur district the Commercial Tax Officers illegally collected sales tax from small dealers dealing in handspun yarn, when it was specifically announced previously that handspun yarn would be exempted from Sales Tax levy?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“No, Sir, handspun yarn had always been exempted from sales tax levy.”

House Surgeons attached to Coimbatore Headquarters Hospital.

* 931 Q.—SRI N. K. PALANISWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) for how many years a House Surgeon can serve in a particular Headquarters Hospital;

(b) how many House Surgeons are remaining in Coimbatore Government Hospital for more than that period; and

(c) why they are retained even after the specific period?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Each House Surgeon or House Physician shall ordinarily hold office for a period of one year but may be continued beyond the period so long as there are no new applicants for the posts. Candidates who have already completed one year's house surgery may be appointed as paid House Surgeons or House Physicians if there are vacancies subject to the condition that preference is given to fresh candidates who have not done house surgery or who have not held previously paid posts of House Surgeons or House Physicians.

“(b) Four.

“(c) Because fresh graduates are not available to fill up all the posts.”

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(Sri V. Balakrishnan expressed a desire to put a question by pointing his hands towards the Speaker.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is very unparliamentary for an hon. Member to express his desire to put a supplementary question by pointing his hands towards the Chair. The proper course that hon. Members should adopt whenever they desire to put a question is to stand in their places. That is the proper method to catch the eye of the Speaker."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" I am sorry, Sir."

9-a.m. AN HON. MEMBER :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that the age-long discretion of the Director of Medical Services to effect a transfer within a period of three years has been withdrawn and if so, may I know when it was withdrawn and the reason why it has been withdrawn? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" This is a question about the appointment of House Surgeons and House Physicians."

SRI N. K. PALANISWAMI :—" May I know, Sir, whether in the Coimbatore Headquarters Hospital a particular community is given preference both in regard to appointment as doctors and admission as patients? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" This matter, Sir, has no relation to the question now before the House."

* 932 Q.—

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

Retrenchment of clerks.

* 933 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state, of the clerks shown as retrenched in answer to question No. 213 (16), dated 2nd December 1952, in the Assembly—

(a) how many had passed the Madras Public Service Commission examination;

(b) whether the retrenched personnel will be provided with appointments in Government offices as and when vacancies arise; and

(c) whether recruitment to Government clerical services is stopped till the retrenched personnel is re-absorbed into service in Government offices?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) It is presumed that the hon. Member refers to the competitive examinations held in February and June 1952 for the purpose of regularising the services of the temporary clerks in the Civil Supplies Departments. The total number of Civil Supplies personnel (clerks and typists) who appeared for the two examinations, the number of persons who were selected out of them and the number of persons who had passed the

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examinations out of the staff shown as retrenched in reply to Question No. 213 (16), dated 2nd December 1952, are as follows :—

	Number of persons who appeared for the examinations.	Number of persons selected.	Number of persons selected out or those shown as retrenched in reply to Question No. 213 (16) dated 2nd December 1952.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
For the Examination held in February 1952	93	69	49
For the Examination held in June 1952	869	436	

" (b) The personnel of the Civil Supplies Department consist of—

(1) persons drafted from other departments and having a lien in those departments; and

(2) outsiders.

Persons drafted from other departments and who have been retrenched from the Civil Supplies Department have reverted to their parent departments. Such persons who are still in the Civil Supplies Department will be reverted likewise as and when they are retrenched from the Civil Supplies Department. So far as the outsiders are concerned out of those who have come out successful in the Special Competitive examinations some have joined new posts to which they have been allotted by the Commission, while the remaining persons have been allotted to other departments without prejudice to their appointment in the Civil Supplies Department.

" (c) No."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know, Sir, how many persons who have passed the Madras Public Service Commission Examination are still awaiting appointment? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am sorry, Sir, I cannot give the exact number of people who are still awaiting appointment."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" When there are already persons who have been retrenched and who have not been provided with jobs, may I know whether fresh men are taken while the retrenched men have not been provided with jobs? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have also to consider suitability; simply because a person has been retrenched it does not mean, he can be taken into any Department."

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SRI V. RAMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government will give some more chances for these experienced people who are under orders of ousting now? I wish to know, Sir, whether the Government will give them some more chances to pass the Service Commission Examination? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ If it is for the purpose of appearing for the examination, that is being considered on merits on the application of each candidate.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Is it not true that having been found fit and having been retained all these years that they had been in service these persons are better than those coming through the so-called examination of the Public Service Commission? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ These, Sir, were emergency appointments, appointments made on a purely temporary basis and they have got to be later selected for absorption in permanent posts and for this they have to pass this examination.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Is it a fact, Sir, that in the Guntur district when the Public Service Commission allotted a particular candidate to the Sales Tax department, he was refused to be taken into the department because some other person related or in some way connected with the officer would be affected and, therefore, he was not appointed? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It is a very bad insinuation, Sir; but if the hon. Member will write to me the facts of the case, I will look into it and find out whether it is a fact.”

Recommendations of the Land Reforms Committee.

* 934 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether there is any proposal with the Government to bring about any land reforms according to the suggestions made by the Land Reforms Committee (the Subramanyam Committee) appointed by the Government previously, and if so, when?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee are under the examination of the Government and it may take some time before final decisions are taken by the Government on them.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, how long this has been under the consideration of the Government and how much more time they will take for coming to a particular conclusion? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ It has been under consideration for some time and it will take some more time because just now we are pre-occupied with emotional matters.”

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SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—“ ఈ భూసంస్కరణలకు సంబంధించినంతవరకు కమిటీలను నియమించడం కేవలం ప్రజలను మధ్య పెట్టుకోవడానికే, ఇదివరలో ఈ కమిటీలు ఇచ్చిన రిపోర్టులను అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆమలు జరుపుటకు పూనుకొనుట లేదని ప్రజలు అనుకోకున్నారు అది సజమేనా? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The report of the Committee was placed on the table of the House and the hon. Member would have read it, I suppose; we are also reading it and are preparing notes.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ May I, in this connexion, draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the fact that the A.I.C.C. has passed a resolution in respect of fixing a ceiling in respect of landholding and having regard to that fact will the Government fix a ceiling limit for landholders so that lands in excess of the ceiling limit in their possession may be distributed to the landless poor without the payment of market value? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The question of a ceiling limit is one of the important issues, Sir.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—“ In view of the fact that this urgent problem is being delayed inordinately by the Government, may I urge upon the Hon. Minister to take up at least some of the salient recommendations of the Committee and fix up the ceiling limit for landholding because, Sir, there is no meaning in allowing any amount of lands to be held after the passing of the Zamindari Abolition Act in the State? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I may assure the hon. Member that I am more anxious than the hon. Member to give effect to certain reforms but we are placed in such circumstances that we cannot pay our attention to this now.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, if there is any chance at all of this report being the basis of an enactment or is it going to be postponed from time to time for various reasons, the immediate reason now being the division of the State? ”

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

Disciplinary action against students by the Police.

* 935 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the power of initiation of disciplinary action against students under the Madras Educational Rules entrusted to the Police—vide answer to question No. 24 on 8th November 1949 in the Legislative Assembly, still continue and if so, what is the exact position to-day in regard to the power of Police to set in motion the various penal provisions of the Madras Educational Rules against students in schools and colleges in the State; and

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(b) whether it is a fact that college students of the V.R. College, Nellore, have been and are subjected to Police surveillance for having participated in anti-detention agitation?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) The answer to the first part of this clause is ‘No’. The second part does not arise.

“(b) No.”

Irrigation under the Peruvalai and Ayyan channels, Lalgudi taluk.

* 936 Q.—SRI N. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any representation was received from the ryots of Lalgudi taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, regarding closure of several irrigation sluices in the upper riparian region of Peruvalai and Ayyan channels; and also the special treatment to certain lands and the consequent loss to others and if so, what action has been taken on the same?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Several representations against closure of the upper sluices of the channels were received. Owing to the failure of the monsoon and the unprecedented low flows in the Cauvery during the last irrigation season, the available supplies had to be distributed equitably through a turn system, in the working of which the upper sluices of the channels had to be closed for some days in the week to pass down supplies to the tail-end ayacut. Complaints about insufficiency of supplies to certain lands and special treatment of others were looked into and were found to be baseless in most cases and relief was given where necessary.”

SRI N. RAJAGOPAL :—“May I know what the number of days is on which the sluices were closed and whether any favouritism was shown to certain persons; if so, Sir, may I know why?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I have already said that no favouritism was shown and wherever complaints were taken to the notice of the authorities, they were examined and they were found to be baseless and not valid.”

Supervisor in the Highways Department in South Kanara.

* 937 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether a supervisor of the Highways Department was posted to the Panchayat department in South Kanara;

(b) whether he has joined duty so far; and

(c) if not, what arrangements have been made by the Government to post a substitute?

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

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“(b) & (c) As the supervisor first posted to South Kanara district for panchayat works in that district is now on leave, another supervisor has been posted in his place. He is expected to join duty shortly.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government have received any representations against the extraordinary delay in investigating panchayat works?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“Yes, Sir, hitherto all panchayats had to depend upon the Highways Department and other departments and there were some delays but now some arrangement is being made and supervisors are being posted for attending to panchayat works.”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—“Will the Government consider the desirability of appointing a separate engineering establishment for each district to carry on panchayat works speedily, efficiently and effectively?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“Something towards that end is now being made.”

Administration of forests.

* 938 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state with reference to the instances of serious damage caused to the forests under the direct control of the Forest department and the suggestions made in the course of the speeches on Forest Demand by Sri Kune Rao, M.L.A. (page 35 of debates, dated 23rd July 1952), Sri K. R. Viswanadham, M.L.A. (page 31, dated 23rd July 1952) and Sri Seethi Sahib, M.L.A. (page 36, dated 23rd July 1952) of the Madras Assembly Debates—

(a) whether the Government have examined the question of entrusting forest administration to forest panchayats;

(b) whether the Government have considered the question of the constitution of District and Taluk Committees of non-officials to check corruption and abuses in Forest department, and if so, with what result; and

(c) whether the Government have examined the question of restoring forest concessions enjoyed by the ryots under the zamindaris and which were withdrawn on the taking over of such forests under the Forest department, and if so, with what result?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) No, Sir.
“(b) The question is under the consideration of the Government.

“(c) All the privileges enjoyed by the ryots under zamindari have been restored to them except in the matter of goat-browsing which has been prohibited. A Press Note to this effect has also been issued for the information of the public.”

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SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Specific complaints have been made on the floor of the House, particularly about the villages in Venkatagiri where the forests are so close that any cattle straying away from the village will be liable for being kept in a pound. It was suggested that there should be some provision to leave a portion of the forest near the village for common use. Have the Government taken any steps to see that such reservation is made? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The supplementary question does not arise, Sir.”

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—“ Sir, by a recent order, the Government have closed some of the forest areas for goat-browsing. Some representations were made on this issue. Have the Government taken any action to open those areas for sheep-browsing? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Sir, you mean the difficulties of the shepherds. That question also does not arise out of this, but I may say that we are looking into the matter.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ In view of the fact that the contractors in various coupes are increasing the scheduled rates of grazing, etc., without any limit and making it difficult for the peasants, will the Government do away with the contractors and entrust the administration of the forest coupes to the department itself? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ Sir, regarding the question of grazing fees, we are looking into the matter of having uniform rates.”

Loans to village artisans in Rayachoti taluk.

* 939 Q.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications the Government have received for grant of loans under the loan granting scheme for village artisans from Rayachoti taluk in 1952; and

(b) how many have been sanctioned and how many have been rejected?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ (a) 31 applications have been received for loans on personal security, not exceeding Rs. 100 each.

“ (b) None.”

SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI :—“ May I know whether the Government consider that it is essential now to grant the loans? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ The fact is that there have been some discrepancies in the applications and the artisans themselves could not give the proper information. So, a special supervisor has been deputed to look into this matter. To be frank, I may mention here, Sir,

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that I have not been quite satisfied with this delay and I have asked the Director of Industries and Commerce to personally look into the matter and dispose of the applications without any more delay.”

* 940 Q.—

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ This question may be taken up to-morrow, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Yes.”

Pincha Project in Rayachoti taluk.

* 941 Q.—SRI Y. AUDINARAYANA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the investigation of the Pincha Project near Mudumpadu village in Rayachoti taluk of Cuddapah district has been completed; and

(b) if so, when the Government will take up its construction?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) Yes, the plans and estimate are being scrutinised by the Public Works Department in consultation with the Revenue Department.

“ (b) The Government will take up its construction when the financial position has eased provided the scheme as finally drawn up is feasible and sound.”

Staff attached to Panchayat Officers.

* 942 Q.—SRI M. S. MOGRAL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) what is the staff sanctioned to each Panchayat Officer;

(b) whether the Government have received representation from the District Panchayat Officers to the effect that the staff allotted to them is inadequate to cope with the work including the auditing of the accounts of the panchayat boards under them; and

(c) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ (a) The staff allowed for each District Panchayat Officer (I grade) is not uniform and varies with the number of panchayats in the district. Two peons, 1 attender and 2 to 5 Lower Division Clerks are working under each of these District Panchayat Officers. In addition to this staff, a few Upper Division Clerks are employed under some of the District Panchayat Officers. Additional District Panchayat Officers (II grade) and Deputy Panchayat Officers have each been given, respectively a staff of 2 clerks, 1 attender and two peons, and 1 clerk and 1 peon.

“ (b) & (c) No representations have been received from District Panchayat Officers in the matter, but certain proposals for the sanction of additional staff for attending to the audit of accounts of class II panchayats were received from the

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Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The question of sanctioning additional staff for that work is under examination."

SRI M. S. MOGRAI :—" May I know whether the Government will appoint qualified staff for auditing the accounts of the Panchayat Boards? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The question will be considered, Sir."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" In view of the fact that the Panchayats are very much inconvenienced to prepare the estimates for sanction of roads, etc., will the Government consider the proposal of appointing special overseers in every district? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" A similar question has already been answered, Sir."

Women's Welfare Centres in Malabar.

* 943 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state the names of the places where Women's Welfare Centres are working in Malabar district?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (1) Nadakkavu, (2) Nagaram (for Scavengers), (3) Bettathputhiangadi, (4) Kodyeri, (5) Mozhikara, (6) Mattanur, (7) Pinarayi and (8) Kakkannasseri."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—" May I know whether these centres are started at the initiative of the women of those places mentioned by the Hon. Minister? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" These centres are started taking into consideration the backwardness and the real needs of the particular place."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—" Sir, from the list just now read, I understand that there are two centres in the Kozhikode town itself but in many of the interior backward areas there are no Women's Welfare centres. The Hon. Minister says that the needs of the locality are taken into consideration. May I know whether these centres are started at the initiative or at the request of the women of those localities concerned or at the initiative of certain officers of those places? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" The initiative of the people of the locality is one of the important considerations. But there must be facilities also available in the place, at least a house for those people to live in must be available. The enthusiasm shown in a particular place is also taken into consideration."

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SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI :—" Will the Government consider the opening of more centres if those facilities are given to them, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" The Department is expanding, Sir. Certainly we will look into the matter."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know what are the subjects which are being taught at these welfare centres? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Hand crafts which the womenfolk generally take to, reading, writing and some of the small arts like stitching, etc."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—" May I know what are the services rendered by the centres to the backward and the poor people? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" I have just now mentioned them. The chief among them is that they will be taught the three R's, reading, writing and arithmetic."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Sir, are the women given training also in the latest form of cosmetics? " (Laughter.)

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Are these Rural Welfare Women Officers teaching matters like family planning and birth-control to the illiterate women-folk of the villages? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" The hon. Member seems to be specialising in that art. He has already put the same question and I have replied some months ago. All the same, for the satisfaction of the hon. Member, I would like to say that when such advice is sought, it is being given."

Travelling allowance to the Police officials in Nellore

* 944 Q.—SRI K. RAMAIAH CHOWDARY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether the Government of Madras issued any orders to the District Superintendent of Police of Nellore not to pay travelling allowance to the Police in Nellore district; and if so, why? 9-20 a.m.

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

" It is rather difficult to understand what exactly the hon. Member has in his mind in putting this question. The drawal of travelling allowance is governed by the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules and the issue of an executive order sanctioning or withholding the payment of travelling allowance to any particular class of Government servants does not arise."

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Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur.

* 945 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there were any representations from the people of Anantapur on the irregular medical treatment and corruption in Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Is the Hon. Minister aware that even after his visit to Anantapur, corruption has been continuing in the Anantapur Hospital and that one Dr. Narasimhalu Naidu, who was caught redhanded by Government officials, was arrested and kept under suspension? Will the Government take serious steps for putting an end to the corruption prevailing in that hospital? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The X-Branch of the Criminal Investigation Department is investigating the allegations against this officer. When the matter is under enquiry, it does not seem desirable to discuss it."

Water-supply Scheme for Cuddalore.

* 946 Q.—SRI S. S. RAMASAMY PADAYACHI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any priority was assigned to the Cuddalore Municipality in the matter of protected water-supply; and

(b) if so, whether the work has been taken up and at what stage the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) The Cuddalore Municipal Water Supply Improvements Scheme has been assigned the first place in the Priority List drawn up by the Water Supply and Drainage Committee.

" (b) Orders will be issued shortly according administrative approval to the estimates for the scheme and the execution of the scheme will be taken up soon."

SRI R. KUPPUSWAMY :—" May I know from which year water-tax is being collected by the Cuddalore Municipality, and why there has been so much delay in giving the first priority to the Cuddalore Water Supply Improvements Scheme? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I cannot say from which year water-tax is being collected. The Council agreed to raise the water-supply and drainage tax from 3.4 per cent to 9.14 per cent per annum on 24th December 1952."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Will this work be taken up before the end of this calendar year? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I hope so, Sir."

* Question put by another hon. Member on behalf of Sri S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi.

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SRI R. KUPPUSWAMY :—" May I bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that water tax is being collected from 1936 and ask whether the Government will execute the scheme as early as possible? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir, attempts will be made to execute this scheme early."

Talks of the Hon. Minister with textile mill-owners and workers of Coimbatore.

* 947 Q.—SRI R. KUPPUSWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour called for a meeting of the textile mill-owners of Coimbatore and labour leaders of textile mill workers from 28th October 1952 onwards at Madras and discussed several matters regarding bonus, etc.; and

(b) if so, the result of the meeting and full details of the talks?

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

" (b) Several matters pertaining to the cordial relationship between the mill owners and the labourers were discussed and it would not be in public interest to give details of the talks and the results."

Dogs maintained by the Police department for investigation purposes.

* 948 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of dogs maintained by the Government in the City and the rural parts respectively for the use of the police for the investigation purposes?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" At present 5 dogs are being maintained by the Government in the City for police purposes. No dog is being maintained in the rural parts."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" What is the amount of expenditure that is incurred on each dog? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Rs. 1-13-0 per dog per day."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Who are looking after these dogs—whether police constables or servants specially appointed for this purpose? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Police constables are put in charge of these dogs."

SRI P. G. KARUTHIRUMAN :—" May I know, Sir, how many breeds of dogs there are and which among the several breeds of dogs is found to be most suitable for the purpose? "

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am not an expert in that line. If a separate question is put, I will be able to answer."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Have these dogs proved their usefulness for police purposes?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir. They have proved very useful in certain cases."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" What are the functions of these dogs?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is better not to explain them in the public interest."

Grant of land to political sufferers.

* 949 Q.—SRI N. V. L. NARASIMHA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the policy of the Government was to grant lands only to poor political sufferers, or to other political sufferers also;

(b) whether the Ministers to whom the land was assigned come under the category; and

(c) how many plots of land that were in possession of the Harijans were granted to political sufferers?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) When the policy of assignment of land to political sufferers was in force, land was granted to political sufferers irrespective of the fact whether the political sufferer was rich or poor.

" (b) They come under the category of political sufferers.

" (c) Two thousand three hundred and ninety-five acres which had been under the sivoijama occupation of Harijans and landless poor persons were granted to political sufferers."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" Is it a fact, that under the rules governing the assignment of land to political sufferers, the land will be resumed if it is not cultivated within three years?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member is quite right."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" Is it not a fact that the land allotted to landless poor in Palnad taluk has been reallotted to the political sufferers who are not real political sufferers and who are now residing at Guntur?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Palnad question requires fresh notice."

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—" Have the Government any proposal to compensate the landless poor whose lands have been resumed by the Government?"

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Only after the persons acquire a right, the question of compensation arises."

SRI P. SHYAMASUNDAR RAO :—" రాజీయచాధికుడు కానివాడికి, అందుకే Justice Party కి చెందిన ఒక భూస్వామికి తప్పదు గోదావరి జిల్లా వీర వాసరం గ్రామంలో వీడలు సాగుచేసుకుంటున్న భూమి ఒకటి గ్రామానికి స్వతాన భూమిగా ఉపయోగిస్తున్న దిబ్బ ఒకటి రాజీయచాధికుడే ముద్రవేసి భూమిని ఇచ్చినా రనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారి దృష్టికి తీసుకొని రాబడింది. అయితే చానిమీద ఏమి చర్య తీసుకొన్నారు? ఇంకను ఎట్టి చర్య తీసుకోవకపోయినట్లయితే ఇకముందైనా తగు చర్య తీసుకొంటారా?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I require notice for this question."

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—" Is it not a fact that Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi has not cultivated the land which he got as a political sufferer for the last three years and that the land still remains with him?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The hon. Member seems to know more about it than I do."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Will the Government call for the information?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If we follow the advice of Sri Nagi Reddi, we will be considered to be persecuting."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—" Will the Hon. Minister tell us whether the Government have gone back to the same old policy of their predecessors in respect of the assignment of lands to political sufferers even after they have been once forced to change their previous policy?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Evidently the hon. Member is not reading newspapers. Several press communiques have been released, and the latest communique clarifies all doubts."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Have the Government received any representation from Mr. Kottan of Kayaralam in Chirakkal taluk and Mr. Kunhikanna Poduval of Chavayur in Kozhikode taluk, to the effect that rich political sufferers of the leader category are allowed to retain the lands assigned to them as a compensation for their political suffering and that the lands assigned to the rank and file of political sufferers have been taken back or the assignees asked to stop cultivating them?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" This is a question relating to a particular district, and I want notice."

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" In view of the ceaseless accusation and charges against the principle of assignment of land to political sufferers, will the Government be pleased to appoint a small committee to review the matter? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" A certain thing was done. When we want to disentangle ourselves from it, several difficulties naturally arose and are still arising. I am quite aware of the feeling in the matter and the hon. Members are aware of my own feeling. But we must admit that there are considerable difficulties when we want to do something about what is either wrong or believed to be wrong and when already certain developments have taken place. If we now appoint a committee, it will complicate matters even more."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question hour is over. The answers to the rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings."

Nellore Thermal station.

* 950 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of units of electricity now generated on an average by the Nellore Thermal station in October, November and December 1952; and

(b) the number of units of electricity that are now sold to, and utilized by consumers for industrial, lighting and agricultural purposes in the months of October, November and December 1952?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) 385,420 units monthly on the average.

" (b) Industrial—122,650 units—
Lighting 107,117.
Agricultural 963.
On the average per month."

Collection of property tax in Nellore.

* 951 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the demand for collection of property tax in Nellore by the Nellore Municipality was suspended from 1st October 1951 up to 31st January 1953; and if so, whether the Commissioner, Nellore Municipality, had applied for and obtained approval from the Government for such suspension of demand; and

(b) whether the suspension of demand for collection of property tax was made by a general order of the Government and whether it is applicable to all municipalities in the State covering the period in (a) and if so, whether the Government will be pleased to place a copy of the said order on the Table of the House and furnish reasons for passing such an order?

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) No.

" (b) Does not arise."

Grant to Pappinivattam Aided Mopla School, Ponnani taluk.

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

(a) the grant-in-aid yet to be paid to Pappinivattam Aided Mopla School in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district; and

(b) the reason for the delay in making the payment?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) No grant-in-aid remains to be paid to the school.

" (b) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (a)."

Government Khadi centres in Ongole taluk.

* 953 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI : Will the hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Khadi centres run by the Government in Ongole taluk;

(b) the cost of the available cloth up to 31st March 1953, in these centres;

(c) the number of people employed and the amount spent on their salaries per mensem; and

(d) what is the loss if any, incurred by the Government by this scheme in Ongole taluk from the beginning up to 31st March 1953?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (a) *Under the Intensive Part.*—One—Santhanuthalapadu Intensive Khadi Centre—Consisting of selected villages in Ongole taluk. The centre consists of one main centre and six sub-centres.

Under the Extensive Part.—One—Consisting of Ongole and Ammanabrolu firkas in Ongole taluk.

" (b) Valued at Rs. 19,056-5-0.

" (c)

Spinners.		Weavers.	
Number.	Towards wages.	Number.	Towards wages (1952-53).
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	RS.		RS.
6,436	71,469 *	254	38,316

* Note.—This represents one-half of the value of the yarn purchased from the spinners.

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"(d) The Khadi Scheme is not being worked as a commercial proposition, but at the same time all items of expenditure except subsidy are expected to be covered by receipts. The amount of subsidy granted is Rs. 34,586 from the inception of the scheme up to the end of March 1953."

Kerala Soap Factory, Kozhikode.

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

(a) what was the total production in the Kerala Soap Factory, Kozhikode, in the last three years and what is the present stock held by the Government;

(b) what was the total requirement of the Government in soap for the corresponding three years to meet the demands of their own departments;

(c) whether the Government demands for soaps were met out of production from the Kerala Soap Factory or by calling private tenders; and

(d) whether this Government in the last three years made any request to the Central Government to have their stores purchased from out of the product of Kerala Soap Factory?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) The annual production of soap in the Kerala Soap Institute, Kozhikode, during the last three years is—

	TONS.
1949-50	285
1950-51	322
1951-52	314

The stock held as on 28th February 1953 was 30 tons of finished soaps.

“(b) & (c) Information regarding the total requirements of soaps of the various Departments of the Government is not available. The Government have, however, issued instructions to all Government Departments that only products manufactured in factories run by the Government should be purchased for their use.

“(d) Yes, Sir.”

Libraries organized by the Rural Development Department in Ongole taluk.

* 955 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the names of villages where libraries are organized by the Rural Development Department in Ongole taluk;

(b) the number of circulating libraries;

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(c) the amount of local help given both in kind and money for building these libraries;

(d) the number of paid librarians working;

(e) the amount spent for the purchase of books to furnish the libraries for the year 1952-53;

(f) how many libraries are supplied dailies at Government cost; and

(g) the total amount spent by the Government exclusively for maintaining the libraries of this area in the year 1952-53?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“(a) Pellur in Ongole taluk.

“(b) 24.

“(c) Rs. 29,400-2-0.

“(d) One.

“(e) Rs. 500.

“(f) One.

“(g) Rs. 1,732-5-0.”

Minor irrigation works in Ponnani taluk.

* 956 Q.—SRI E. T. KUNHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation in the month of December 1952, regarding certain minor irrigation works to be started in Ponnani taluk, Malabar district; and

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

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) A representation, dated 2nd December 1952 from the hon. Member requesting that two more vents may be opened to the Viyam Dam and that the two channels joining above this dam may be widened and deepened and bunds constructed across them was received in December 1952.

“(b) As the suggestions had been previously examined and considered not feasible or necessary, no further action was called for on the representation.”

Lower division clerks in the Revenue Department.

* 957 Q.—SRI S. RAMALINGAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether a large number of temporary lower division clerks (unqualified) in the district and division offices have been ousted or reverted under the recent orders of the Revenue Board; and

(b) the maximum period of service of those ousted or reverted and why they were so ousted or reverted?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) & (b) Since 1950, the Government have been impressing on the appointing authorities the need to appoint only qualified persons even in the case of temporary appointments. Instructions were also issued that if unqualified persons were appointed as a stop-gap measure for want of qualified persons, they should be replaced by qualified persons as early as possible. With reference to these general instructions the Board of Revenue appears to have issued instructions to the Collectors to replace all temporary unqualified lower division clerks in the District Revenue establishment by qualified persons. The Government have no information regarding the period of service of these unqualified persons who might have been replaced by qualified men. The public interest served by collecting the particulars will not be commensurate with the labour involved.”

Health centre at Brahmawar and dispensary at Cherkadi, Udipi taluk.

* 958 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether there is any oral or written representation from the people of Brahmawar, Udipi taluk, South Kanara district for opening a health centre at Brahmawar and a Rural Dispensary at Cherkadi of Udipi taluk?

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

Grievances of bus-workers of Nellore town.

* 959 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the representatives of the bus workers in Nellore town represented their grievances to the Government; and if so, with what result?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Representations from the workers of two bus services in Nellore were received in June 1952, representing their grievances. The Commissioner of Labour held conciliation proceedings and no action was considered necessary.”

Inclusion of “Peruvannan” community as a Scheduled Caste.

* 960 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation regarding the non-inclusion of “Peruvannan” community in the list of Scheduled Castes; and

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

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“(a) Yes.

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“(b) The Government have considered the representation received from the Kerala Peruvannam Sangham, Kozhikode and from Sreenivasodaya Peruvannan Sangham, Azhikode and Vignanodayam Peruvannan Sangham, for including the Peruvannan community in the list of Scheduled Castes but held that there was no case for including the community in the Scheduled Castes list.”

Harijan Uplift Fund for East Godavari.

* 961 Q.—SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Harijan Uplift Fund allotted to East Godavari district last year was not completely used by the Collector of East Godavari; and if so, why?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“The Collector of East Godavari has spent the entire allotments placed at his disposal by the Director of Harijan Welfare, for Harijan Uplift for 1951-52 except in respect of the following two items :—

1. An amount of Rs. 6,428-4-0 under the head ‘Education’ could not be spent as certain arrear bills were not received from the Accountant-General after pre-audit.
2. An amount of Rs. 6,699-15-8 under the head ‘Grants’ towards half the cost of acquisition of house-sites could not be spent, as the award in the land acquisition case relating to Mallam village was taken to the Court and was pending before it.”

Bhairavanttippa Project.

* 962 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how much amount was allotted towards the execution of the Bhairavanttippa Project in 1952-53;

(b) how much amount was spent out of the amount;

(c) the reasons for the non-spending of the entire amount; and

(d) when the Government expect to finish this project?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDY :—“(a) Rs. 3,09,500;

“(b) Rs. 14,684.

“(c) The work has been suspended as it has not been possible to reach a final agreement with Mysore on certain matters connected with the project, as anticipated at the time of the inauguration of the project.

“(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (c) above.”

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Takkavi loans in Perambalur taluk.

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

(a) the number of applications received from the ryots of Perambalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, in 1951-52 and 1952-53 for takkavi loans;

(b) of these, how many were granted; and

(c) how many from Harijan applicants?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) 196 applications were received during 1951-52 and 169 applications during 1952-53.

“(b) Loans were granted to 70 applicants (including 5 Harijans) during 1951-52 and to 66 applicants (including 4 Harijans) during 1952-53.

“(c) The number of applications from Harijans was 20 in 1951-52 and 19 in 1952-53.”

Electricity supply to the rural areas of North Malabar.

* 964 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have any immediate and definite scheme for supply of electricity to the rural areas of North Malabar, and if so, the details?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“A proposal for extension of supply of electricity from Cannanore to Chombal, Mahe (Minor Port), Badagara, Iringal, Kadalur and Quilandy villages in Kurumbranad taluk in North Malabar for agricultural, industrial, domestic and street lighting purposes is under consideration.”

Subsidy wells in Anantapur.

* 965 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to grant extension of time for subsidy wells in Anantapur district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Presumably the hon. Member means further extension of time for the completion of subsidy wells. There is at present no proposal to alter the final dates fixed for completion of the various schemes.”

Cheries and Harijan hostels visited by the Hon. Minister.

* 966 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of cheries and the Harijan hostels that he has visited in the State from the date of assumption of office till now?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Exact statistics relating to the number of cheries and the Harijan hostels

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visited are not maintained; but as far as possible and generally cheries and Harijan hostels are visited. In addition particular places are visited, if any local problem is brought to notice.”

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTION *RE* USE OF TEAR GAS, ETC., TO DISPERSE A CROWD IN MADRAS CITY.

MR. SPEAKER:—“Sri S. Deivasigamany and Sri A. Govindaswamy Nayagar have given notice of an adjournment motion. The adjournment motion reads as follows:—

‘This House do stand adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance regarding the gravity of the situation arising out of the use of tear gas and the lathi charge by the police on the public on 22nd July 1953 in the City of Madras.’

I have already admitted a short-notice question on this subject, and the answer is expected to-morrow. I wish to know from the hon. Member Mr. Deivasigamany what he wants to say.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—“Sir, in view of the fact that the short-notice question has been admitted, I do not press the adjournment motion.”

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR:—“I also do not press my adjournment motion, Sir.”

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—*cont.**Clause 57.*

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member Mr. Venkateswarlu has graciously agreed that I might have my chance to reply. This clause relates to the continuance of facilities in the Madras State institutions. Yesterday there was a full discussion on this subject. In continuing to give facilities to Andhras in certain State institutions, it should be borne in mind that it is not as if in every institution in which Andhra students are studying or are getting certain facilities, those facilities should be continued on the same scale and to the same extent as now even after partition. During the administration by the composite State, certain institutions have sprung up for the purpose of serving the State as a whole. Because of the very nature of the institutions, it was not necessary to have a number of such institutions located in various parts of the State. For example take the institute at Guindy. It was not necessary to have two such institutes. One was quite sufficient to serve the entire State. So also the irrigation research laboratory at Poondi. One laboratory was sufficient for the whole State. There is the

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Serum Institute at Ranipet. It was thought that this one institution was sufficient. In view of the very nature of these institutions, it was thought enough to have only a specific number of institutions situated in certain places. Now after partition, the Andhra State will not have the benefit of these institutions. Therefore it is thought necessary to give them facilities in these institutions for a certain period. But it should be clearly understood that the Andhra State after its formation has no control over the institutions in which these facilities are to be given. The same extent of facilities as at present cannot be continued even after separation. The institutions will be purely the Madras State institutions, and the Andhra State will have absolutely no control over these institutions. We will provide them only with certain facilities for a temporary period so that they may have time to build up their own institutions in their State. The matter should be looked at from this point of view. The clause as it stands in the Bill is as follows :—

57 Continuance of facilities in certain State institutions.—The Government of Madras and the Government of Mysore, in respect of the institutions specified in Part I and Part II, respectively, of the Ninth Schedule shall provide for the Government and the people of the State of Andhra such facilities, for such period and upon such terms and conditions as may be agreed upon between the Governments concerned by the 1st day of January 1954, or, if no agreement is reached by the said date, as may be fixed by order of the President.

There is no specific proposal as to whether it is 10 years or 15 years or 25 years. It is left to the two Governments to come to an agreement. If no agreement is reached between the two Governments, the President will intervene and give his decision after the 1st January 1954. It is initially left for negotiation between the States. The States after negotiation may come to agreement. In these circumstances, it is quite unnecessary in my view to go into details as to the period and the terms upon which facilities should be given. They will be matters for negotiation later on between the two States. I am sure without the intervention of the President it should be possible for the two Governments to arrive at an amicable agreement, unless the same spirit which has been exhibited here continues to prevail even after partition. But I am sure that after the Andhra State is formed, there will be more points for agreement than disagreement. I say that we need not go into the question of the period and the terms upon which facilities should be given in these institutions. The institutions are mentioned in a Schedule. When we go to that Schedule, we shall take up the items for discussion. We shall take up the amendments relating to that Schedule. But this clause only refers to the continuance of the facilities and not the terms and conditions upon which they should be provided. In dealing with this question, two lines of approach were taken yesterday. One approach was a sweet and reasonable argument, viz., an argument appealing to the generosity of the Residuary State saying that the Andhra State will be in difficulties if such facilities are not extended to them. The appeal was that the Madras State (who is supposed to be the elder brother) which had greater facilities, should be generous and give facilities to the

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Andhra State. The other line of argument was, 'what is this question about generosity; it is our right; it is our claim and not anybody's generosity; we claim facilities as a matter of right'. It is good that at least some people took the reasonable attitude of appealing to the generosity of the Residuary State."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, there is some misunderstanding about the use of the word 'generosity'. I never admitted that we had no claim. All that I said was that we must be generous to each other in the interpretation of our claims. It is not as if I had no claim."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Whether it is a generous interpretation or not, an appeal was made to the generosity of the Madras State, and this was presented by one hon. Member. This is the point I wish to make. Mr. Viswanatham was good enough to refer to two documents, namely, the Orissa order of separation and the Sind order of separation. I am glad that he attaches some importance to these documents. But it should not be thought that whatever is advantageous to them in those two orders should be taken for application to the Andhra State and whatever is disadvantageous to them should be completely ignored. If he wants to abide by the Sind order and the Orissa order, those orders must be made wholly applicable to Andhra State. He cannot take a particular part and say that it should be applied in the case of the separation of Andhra, and take another part and say that he will not only not accept that part but will also go against it. Such an unreasonable stand should not be taken. Quoting certain provisions which are advantageous and ignoring other provisions which are not, is not the correct stand to take. So also, the Partition Committee's report was relied upon for the purpose of arguing that for 25 years facilities should be given in the institutions of the Residuary State. There also, I respectfully submit it is not as if it should be taken separately as a clause and then said, 'Give me this. As for the rest, I shall ignore it.' Sir, if we are prepared to stand by the Partition Committee Report, let us examine it. But there is no use of taking a part of it and saying, 'Let me have it. As for the other things, let me keep silent.' So also in regard to Wanchoo's Report, we should not take certain recommendations and ignore the others. Let us take things as a whole, because when arriving at decisions, either in the case of the Sind Order or the Orissa Order, or the Partition Committee Report, or Wanchoo Report, they have taken the whole picture. There is no use of picking out certain things here and there and saying, 'Let me have the advantage of this clause alone while I ignore all the other clauses.' Therefore, let us not now, as I already stated, worry about the period. Let us try to negotiate it after the formation of the Andhra State, and if we are unable to agree, there is the President who, I am sure, will issue an equitable order which will be just to all the parties concerned."

"In this connexion, I am sorry our venerable leader Sri Prakasam yesterday took an attitude which was not happy. He

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not only referred to these institutions, but he wanted to claim the continuance of facilities in these institutions for the purpose of supporting his claim to the City itself and other areas as well. I submit it has nothing to do with the status of the City of Madras. We are not going to give facilities to the Andhras in the institutions in the City because they have a claim to the City itself. We are not going to give facilities in the Ranipet Institute because they have certain claims in the Ranipet area. Really it looked a little bit out of place that Sri Prakasam should be referring to the status of the City and other areas. He had a purpose in view. He wanted to impress on this occasion that the Andhras were going to get facilities in these institutions because they had got a claim over the City of Madras. Sir, the question of the status of the City of Madras may have been left undecided. It may have to be decided in the future and I want to make this position clear. Whoever else may have a right over the City of Madras, and whatever may be the rights or claims of persons residing in the residuary State with reference to this City, one thing has been decided clearly once for all that the Andhras shall have no claim over the City of Madras and that question is not going to be reopened. Therefore, to say that the question of the status of the City of Madras has been left open and that it can be reopened later when the Boundary Commission comes or on some future occasion, is not right. The status of the City shall be no concern of the Andhra State. It shall be the concern of the persons living in the residuary State to decide the future of the City of Madras. No outsider will be allowed to have a say in the matter. I want that to be clearly understood, because we are appealing to each other that we should have brotherly feelings and that we should part in a friendly atmosphere. But that friendly atmosphere will be marred if these claims are left open, and not only left open but reiterated in season and out of season. Unless we come to some understanding at least on these fundamental things, there can be no question of a friendly parting or continuing to be friendly after partition. Therefore, in the interests of both the States it is necessary to recognize that, as far as the City of Madras is concerned, the claim of the Andhras as such has been decided once and for all and they shall have no say in the matter."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"After the Partition Committee discussions, the matter was taken up by the Government of India for disposal. In disposing of that matter, they stated—the Order of the Government of India is there—that they were in a difficult position to settle this matter and that, until the status of Madras City was settled, they would not take up the partition of the Andhra State. That is an order which is there and the Government cannot get over that order until the status of Madras City is settled. There is no use of saying that it has been disposed of. I agree with the Leader of the House that so far as the Andhra area is concerned, it must be dealt with separately. But so far as the City is concerned, it has got Andhras, the dispute was between the Andhras and the Tamils and it was settled by the Dhar Commission."

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* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, my venerable Friend's memory is quite vivid about the Partition Committee's proceedings. But, unfortunately, much has happened since then. Decisions have been taken and we are now discussing a Bill which gives effect to those decisions. That being so, there is no use of referring to the Partition Committee Report and to what was the oral undertakings given or mental reservations then. We have to face concrete facts here. It is now clearly stated that, as far as Madras City is concerned, the Andhras shall have no claim over it. Only on that basis the Andhra State is being formed. With regard to the other persons living here in the City of Madras or in other parts of the residuary State, it is purely and entirely our concern and we shall look after our affairs quite properly. What we want is that there should be no outside interference. That is what we all beg for and appeal for. Let there be no suspicion in the minds of any persons living in Madras City or in other parts of the Residuary State that they will not be justly and properly treated. They will be justly and properly treated. There is no question about it. Because some Andhras are living in the City or, as a matter of fact, some Andhras are living in the entire State of Tamil, to say that the whole question is left open for decision later on, I respectfully submit, is not an argument which I, on behalf of the Government, can accept. That being so, it should be clearly understood that, if facilities continue to be given in these institutions, it is not on the basis of any claim of any outsider to the City of Madras. It is because of certain difficulties arising out of partition itself. For example, certain institutions are not in existence in the area of the new State and the services of those institutions are essential for that State. That is why these facilities are continued, and it is only in that light the institutions should be selected when we go to the Schedule. It is not as if every institution situated in the residuary State should be available for the Andhras. The institutions should be selected in the light of the fact whether facilities in those institutions are essential for the purpose of carrying on the affairs of the Andhra State. It should not be said, 'In the Presidency College there is Statistics Honours course. We do not have Statistics class in the Andhra University. Therefore facilities should be given here.' Similarly, it should not be said, 'There is an upgraded Professor here. Therefore, we should get admission here.' After all, it is open to any State or any institution to open immediately any of these departments there. Therefore, the criterion should be whether facilities in the particular institution are necessary for the purpose of conducting the affairs of the new State. In some institutions, in the interests of the students themselves, facilities will have to be given because it will not be possible for the new State to open those institutions. Considering all these things only, decisions should be taken, and we should not include all the institutions existing in the Madras City or in the Residuary State. But that is a matter that will be considered when we take up the Schedule. The point here is this. Certain terms should be agreed upon in regard to the affording of facilities in institutions in the

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Residuary State over which the Residuary State alone shall have control. In case of disagreement, the President shall decide what will be an equitable arrangement. It is only in that light facilities are agreed to be given and it is not in the sense of any demand or claims from any outsider."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I think the Bill itself was not framed and the various provisions themselves were not framed on the basis of rights or claims. That being so, I do not understand why the Leader of the House should go on pressing it calling us as outsiders and so on. I should say he has used a most objectionable phrase."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I used the phrase 'outsider' in the restricted sense as between the Residuary Madras State and the Andhra State. It is true that all of us belong to one country and we are all Indians. Then why should this partition come about? People from Andhra wanted to be completely separated from the rest of the Madras State. They are having it and on and from 1st October 1953, there will be a separate Andhra State functioning as distinct from the present Madras State. That is a fact and as far as the Madras State is concerned in a restricted sense, they will be outsiders. I said 'outsiders' only in this restricted sense." (Cheers.)

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" A minute, Sir, for throwing oil on troubled waters ! We are again reverting to the general discussion of the matter. A certain clause has been drafted by the Government of India and their draftsmen, it seems, have provided for all the requirements of the situation. If we go into details as per all the amendments, the ultimate result will be to restrict rather than expand. As it is, the clause gives the largest amount of facility for all proper consideration to be made by the highest authority in the land. I beg and hope that the clause be left as it is."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put the amendments to the vote of the House."

The amendment of Sri T. Prakasam (No. 145) was put and lost.

The amendment (No. 146) of Sri K. Varadachari was, by leave, withdrawn.

The amendment (No. 148) of Sri M. R. Appa Rao was put and lost.

Clauses 58 to 61.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

' 149 These clauses should be recast so as to make provision on following lines :—

(i) The President may, by a general order, require all persons serving immediately before the appointed day in

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the Andhra area or in the transferred territory, and who, under their existing conditions of service, are not normally liable to be transferred outside the Andhra area or the transferred territory where they are serving, to serve, as from the appointed day, in the Andhra State or the Mysore State, as the case may be. Allocations so made by the President shall be final.

(ii) The President may, by a special order, require any person to whom the provision in (i) above does not apply to serve in the Andhra State.

(iii) Every person who is required to serve as aforesaid in the Andhra State or in the Mysore State, as the case may be, shall—

(a) if immediately before the appointed day he is holding any post in connexion with the affairs of the State of Madras in any area which on that day falls in the State in which he so required to serve, be deemed as from that day to have been duly appointed to that post by the Government of, or by other appropriate authority in, the State concerned in connexion with the affairs of that State;

(b) if immediately before the appointed day, he is not holding any post in any such area, be appointed by the Government of, or by other appropriate authority in, the State concerned to a post in connexion with the affairs of that State.

(iv) Persons required by the President, under the provision in (ii) above, to serve the Andhra State shall be divided by him into two classes, namely, allotted officers and transferred officers.

(v) Allotted officers are officers whose allocation to the Andhra State is final. Transferred officers are officers required by the President to serve in that State for such period not exceeding one year as may be specified by him in each case.

(vi) The President shall classify an officer as an allotted officer, or as a transferred officer, in accordance with the President's opinion as to the officer's suitability for final allotment to the Andhra State, having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State.

(vii) A transferred officer shall, during the period specified in the order by which he is required to serve the Andhra State, in addition to the remuneration which he would have drawn if he had continued to serve the State of Madras, be entitled to such allowance as the President may by a general or special order determine.

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(viii) A transferred officer shall not be reduced in rank, removed, or dismissed from service except with the concurrence of the Government of Madras. If the Government of Madras does not concur, the officer shall be returned to the State of Madras. In other respects, the conditions of service of a transferred officer shall be the same as they would have been if he had continued to serve the State of Madras."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, it is very essential that the Government should explain their position even in the beginning."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, let all the amendments be moved and let the Hon. Chief Minister explain the Government amendment. After that we can have discussion on all the amendments, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, that can be done."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name:—

'150 This House recommends that provision should be made in clauses 58 to 60 for adherence to the following principles, in making appointments and allocating personnel:—

(1) All personnel in the higher administrative posts including Secretaries to Government and Heads of Departments should consist of Andhras as far as possible.

(2) Such personnel shall be obtained by—

(a) promotion;

(b) appointment of all Andhras who have been qualified for I.A.S., I.P.S. and I.F.S., since 1950 but have not been provided with;

(c) recalling or requisitioning the services of Andhras serving in other States or under the Union Government; and

(d) by re-employment of suitable retired Andhra Officers.

(3) In case there is still a deficiency of Andhra personnel, it shall be made up by appointing non-Andhra Officers on a contract or deputation basis.

(4) Lower Administrative posts in the Gazetted ranks shall be filled up by Andhras selected by—

(a) promotion from the same cadre,

(b) next by promotion by transfer from other suitable departments.

(5) In all the above cases, personnel at the Secretariat and Headquarters as well as the Regional offices and districts shall be pooled and considered.

(6) In all cases, the appointments made before 1st October 1953 shall be subject to such alterations as the Andhra State may desire after its formation both as regards conditions of service and personnel.'

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We must take into account not only the wording, but also the substance when we deal with any clause or amendment or resolution. I wish to state that certain principles should be laid down in clauses 58 to 60."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU:—"I second the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Now that Sri Viswanatham has formally moved his amendment, he can explain his amendment afterwards."

"I think clauses 58 to 61 must be taken together. Then only we will be able to arrive at some conclusion. So, the amendments to all these clauses may now be moved."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name:—

'151 This Assembly is of the opinion that the services in Andhra State be filled up with Andhras as far as possible by transfer, promotion and recruitment and the deficiency be made up by taking suitable non-Andhras on contract basis.'

I request the Hon. Chief Minister to bear this small amendment in mind and reply to it so that we may be able to understand him better."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"I second the amendment."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name:—

'152 The provisions relating to the division of services shall be redrafted on the basis of the following:—

"All the Andhras including the Indian Services who are under the Madras State Government shall be transferred to the Andhra State. All the competent personnel shall be promoted and still if there are vacancies to be filled up, the balance shall be drafted from among the non-Andhras on contract basis."

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name:—

'155 This House recommends that provision be made in the Bill to delete the words "with the agreement of the Government of Madras" in sub-clause (1) of clause 60, and to delete sub-clause (6) of clause 60.'

Sri T. Viswanatham seconded the amendment.

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I move the following amendment standing in my name :—

' 159 Insert the following as sub-clause (7) of clause 60 :—

" The Andhra State will have the right to reject the persons within three months after the appointed day." "

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—" What about amendment Nos. 160 and 161? Is Mr. Nagi Reddi moving those amendments? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, they do not refer to services question. They relate to the question of University and Colleges. I will move them separately."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then, amendment Nos. 149, 150, 151, 152, 155 and 159 are now before the House for discussion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, it may be useful and facilitate quicker disposal if I begin, with the permission of the Speaker. Amendments which are numbered 149, 150, 151 and 152, so far as I have examined them, cover exactly what the Government want to cover in their amendment No. 149. Even before those amendments were drafted by the various Members, a considerable amount of literature appeared in the daily Press discussing the whole position. In fact, I may at the very outset say that it may not be overdescription if I say that the appointment and promotion of Officers formed the very life principle in the demand for partition. It is therefore quite natural that so much should have been discussed in the daily Press, even before anything was undertaken or even known to have been proposed. So the Government have been at it. The Government is not a single homogeneous institution in this connexion. In this connexion, we must remember that the Government consists of several bodies; one is the official body who not only do their work as in duty they ought to and they have also to remember their own families and their own affairs. The other body consists of various strata of the Government including the Ministers. Then, we have got the Government of India which again consists of several strata of officials and Ministers. It is not enough if we keep in mind that there are officials and that there are Ministers. We must also remember that there are several grades of officials, which are thoroughly classified and so thoroughly classified that they have developed a sense of *esprit de corps* and along with it a sense of mutual isolation as among the Departments. If all these things are taken into account, hon. Members will understand why the Government have been compelled to move a comprehensive amendment in the shape of amendment No. 149 as against the well considered proposal which the Government of India have introduced in the Bill itself. The proposals of the Government of India were the result of considerable deliberation here as well as in Delhi. The Partition Committee, as it is so called, dealt only with officials and it dealt very fully with the matter and very carefully and in detail. A high grade civil servant from the

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Government of India, Mr. Sukthankar, came here and not only discussed in correspondence but personally also with officials and officers here and the whole matter was thrashed out thoroughly. The Government of India sent us proposals drawn up in the light of these discussions. But still in view of what has been stated and what we have understood to be the public opinion prevailing in the Andhra and also as seen from the daily Press in the Andhra, the Government of Madras have been compelled to propose this amendment—amendment No. 149—I may divulge without impropriety, probably against the wishes of the Government of India in respect of this matter, and also the considered opinions of the Ministers of the Government of India, in regard to Public Services. Officially the Bill is before the House and the amendments of the Government are also before the House and we will express an opinion thereon, without disrespect to the Government of India. The whole thing will go to the Government of India and they will consider it in the Parliament which will offer facilities for a thorough discussion in respect of this matter.

" Now, Sir, the Government amendment relates to clauses 58 to 61 of the Bill, which deal with the division of the Public Services. From the administrative point of view, the question of manning the posts required in the Andhra State is a very important matter. I must explain the position at some length in order that the House may fully appreciate the issues involved. There are three questions involved here. One is the administrative set up required in each department in the Andhra State, that is, the kinds of posts that are necessary and the number of posts required in each category. The second is the number of posts under the several categories to which personnel must be allocated before the date of the partition and which cannot wait till the Andhra Ministers have been sworn in. The third is the manner in which allocations which have to be made before the date of the partition should be determined. These are the three points on which we should direct attention. The first two questions, viz., the administrative set up required and the numbers of posts under the various categories which cannot wait till the Andhra Ministers have been sworn in, are not difficult to settle, though, in regard to them, there will be some difference of opinion.

" The third question mentioned by me, viz., the manner in which the personnel should be selected to man the posts in the Andhra State to the extent to which such allocations must be made before the date of the partition raises a delicate and more difficult problem. Hon. Members are aware that we appointed a Partition Committee of four officials of this Government to examine and make, in consultation with Mr. Sukthankar, the Officer appointed by the Central Government in this behalf, recommendations on all matters connected with the division of Public Services. After examining the position in respect of the Forest, Revenue, Public Works and Police Departments and also in respect of the All-India Services, that Committee submitted its reports. After very careful consideration, the Government of Madras have come to the

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conclusion that a scheme which stipulates many safeguards, even if it is agreed to by the Government of India, will not work smoothly. The Bill has been drafted after considering all the reports of the Partition Committee and the recommendations of Mr. Sukthankar. We feel that the matter must be settled with due regard to the need for avoiding anything that is likely to perpetuate the existing tension. Hence, this amendment. As to the interests of the non-Andhra officers compelled to serve the Andhra State, the terms on which they are sent to the Andhra State should cause the minimum dissatisfaction among the Andhra leaders and the Andhra members of the Public Services who naturally expect some advantage from the Andhra separation. We have had occasion to understand the mind and aspirations of the Andhra section of the Secretariat Association and the non-gazetted officers because they have submitted memoranda on several occasions, and I think the Andhra public men very much sympathise with the legitimate aspirations of the officers that I have mentioned. The result is that there is a general feeling among the Andhra officials that the partition should be availed of to improve their immediate prospects by promotion to the utmost extent that can be contemplated. The Scheme contemplated in clause 60 of the Bill is that the allocation of the non-Andhras compelled to serve the Andhra State should be permanent unless the President thinks it expedient, presumably at the instance of the Andhra Government or on the representation of the non-Andhra officers concerned, to transfer them to the residuary State and any such transfer would normally take place only after two years from the date of the partition and before the expiry of the third year. This would tie the Andhra Government down for a period of two years to these non-Andhra officers. From the point of view of the Residuary State, a two-year period would be too long for making the necessary adjustments or to be fair in respect of the prospects of the Officers left behind. We consider that we should reduce the number of non-Andhra officers compelled to serve the Andhra State to the utmost extent practicable, and also that they should be sent there only on terms from which it would be quite clear that they have been sent there only for a very brief period which should not normally exceed, in our opinion, one year. It can be less in regard to many posts. At the end of that brief period, the Andhra Government will be free to relieve them without reference to the Government of India, and without even having to convince the President that it is expedient to do so. It is not desirable for the Residuary State to force non-Andhra officers on the Andhra Government. If that is done, there will be difficulties as a consequence. But on the whole, I think the scheme which we advocate and which can be implemented by the clauses proposed in our amendment will solve the problem. It is this, and this will be a good alternative to the one suggested in the Bill:—

(1) All Andhra officers may reasonably be required to serve the Andhra State without being given any choice in the matter except when, in view of the peculiar nature of the posts held by them, it is impossible to provide for them in the Andhra State. The number of such cases will be quite negligible.

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(2) Any deficiency in Andhra personnel should in the first instance be made up by promotion or transfer of suitable Andhra officers from other classes or even other Services.

(3) If there is deficiency, even after taking action as I have stated in (2) above, the Government of India should decide whether the gap may be left to the Andhra Government to be dealt with as they like, and if not, it should be filled to the minimum extent that the Government of India consider essential in the interests of the administration of the Andhra State, by ordering suitable non-Andhra officers to serve the Andhra State for a very brief period which should be specified in each case, but not exceeding one year in the case of any officer. 10-10 a.m.

(4) A word about the deputation allowance that is proposed in our amendment. Non-Andhra officers who are sent for a limited period must necessarily have a lien in the Residuary State; and as they will probably have to run double house establishments—one in the Residuary State and one in the Andhra State—it is reasonable and just that they should be given an adequate deputation allowance.

(5) On the expiry of the period fixed for each non-Andhra officer, the Andhra Government can keep him on in their service if they so desire and if the terms they offer him are acceptable to him; and where this is not the case, the Andhra Government may return the officer to the Residuary State.

(6) During the period for which he is required by the President's order to serve the Andhra State, he will be under the full disciplinary control of that State, subject, however, to the condition that any substantial punishment should be ordered only with the concurrence of the Madras Government. Of course, the officer can at any time be returned to the Residuary State, if concurrence is not obtained with regard to the punishment.

(7) Subject to (4) and (6), I have stated the condition of service of a transferred officer while he is serving the Andhra State during the period specified in the President's order must be the same as they would have been if he had remained in the Residuary State.

(8) All Andhra officers as well as non-Andhra officers, if any, who have volunteered to serve the Andhra State and who are selected for service in that State, will stand permanently allotted to the Andhra State without any special terms.

“ In our view, the All-India Services also should be treated on the same lines and for the same reasons; but the Government of India has a different opinion on the matter. Andhra opposition to non-Andhra personnel in the public services of the Andhra State is by no means less pronounced in the case of members of these services than in the case of the members of the State and Subordinate Services; if anything it will be more, as many of these officers will be at or near the top level. In our view, this will be the only wise arrangement in the interests of the non-Andhra

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officers who are ordered without reference to their own option to serve the Andhra State. All the private members' amendments to clauses 58-61 under consideration are designed to avoid non-Andhra officers as far as possible and to avoid any long-term commitments in respect of such officers. Efficiency does not depend only on one's experience and ability, but on the receptivity of the Public and the Subordinate Services and the whole atmosphere. Therefore, even on the question of efficiency, it is not desirable in our opinion, to follow the lines suggested by the Government of India. It is not desirable to keep too great a deal of uncertainty hanging over officials even from the point of view of efficiency. Hence, our proposal that the period should be very brief; nor is it desirable to make the cases of particular officers the cause for difference of opinion between the two State Governments from time to time. Taking all these matters into account, we have proposed our Government amendment.

"The whole matter has to be considered, Sir, in a realistic manner and if this is done, it will be seen that it would be best to adopt the scheme I have just explained. I commend the Government amendment for the acceptance of the House.

"A certain amount of discrimination on the ground of an officer being—I want the lawyer members' attention to this—a certain amount of what is called discrimination in the Constitution, on the ground of an officer being Andhra and non-Andhra is necessary, and we do not think that this is a discrimination such as is prohibited by the Constitution. But the Government of India appear to think that it would be better to avoid statutory distinctions on that basis and to take powers for the Government of India to allocate on that basis, that is to say, to give effect to whatever policy is decided upon finally on this subject, without infringing the Constitution. That is why the Government amendment does not actually refer to Andhra and non-Andhra, but powers are given to the President to allocate after taking all this into account. I think I have made everything quite clear, the amendment is also quite clear. I have explained the intentions and the reasons of the Government in proposing this amendment."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—"Sir, before giving any opinion about the amendment suggested by the Government, I would like that certain points are clarified by the Hon. Chief Minister. In their amendment No. 149, sub-clause (1) it is said that 'those persons who are serving and who are not normally liable to be transferred outside the Andhra area.' I think the Hon. Chief Minister would clarify the position as to actually who are liable for transfer and who are not liable for transfer.

"Sir, in sub-clause (vi) it is said that 'the President shall classify an officer as allotted officer or as transferred officer in accordance with the President's opinion as to the officer's suitability for final allotment to the Andhra State having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State.'

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"Here also I want to be clarified on 'having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State'. Again, Sir, even supposing that all these amendments suggested by the Government are accepted, it would be better to have a clarification of the general position. The Hon. Chief Minister himself has read in his note some two or three provisions in which it is said that Andhras alone must be given priority in promotion and all these things. We in our amendment 151 speak of the same general principal, viz., 'this House is of the opinion that the services for Andhra State be filled with Andhras as far as possible by transfer, promotion and recruitment and the deficiency to be made up by taking suitable non-Andhras on contract basis'. If this general principle is laid down there and is suggested to the Government of India, I think the position would be more clear and it would not lead to any vague interpretation. So, Sir, I would like the Hon. Chief Minister clarifies the position; then we will be in position to consider his amendment. And according to the Chief Minister himself this mentioning of 'Andhras' is not against the Constitution, because in the Constitution, Article 16, Sub-clause (3), I think there is a provision for such mentioning of Andhras or residents and like that. Hence, Sir, I think if we are given clarification about these things, we will be able to give our opinions on the amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Sir, in order to clear the doubts of the hon. Member, No. 1 doubt is : who are the people to whom reference is made in the clause read out by the hon. Member? They are district officials who are not liable for transfer outside the district; that is the meaning of that reference. About the other two points, the officials accept appointments on the basis of public service rules and so we are making little change. Then with regard to the other things, it is just to avoid the difficulty that the Hon. Member referred to that we have proposed the amendment in the present Bill. It may be true as the hon. Member claims that the distinction of Andhra and non-Andhra is not unreasonable, discriminatory or unconstitutional. That is also my own view—I think so in my personal capacity. It is unnecessary to fight over an academical question.

"The Government of India seem to think otherwise and they have provided for it in this manner. It is not easy also, hon. Members will agree, to say in any particular case whether a man is Andhra or not. Nobody would doubt about Mr. Bhaskara Rao Naidu being an Andhra; nobody would have a doubt about Mr. Ramakrishna being an Andhra and nobody would have a doubt that my friend Mr. B. V. Subramaniam is an Andhra. Yet, they claim—and legally they are right, that they belong to the City of Madras and should be in the residuary State. So, in every case whether it is a clerk or an officer, we cannot be going into the question of Andhra or non-Andhra. Hence, the power is given to the President to decide it and that is referred to in the Bill. That is as regards doubt number two.

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"As regards the other question whether it should be expressed in a general form as proposed in the amendments or whether it should be expressed in the form proposed by the Government, I will express my opinion on that with all respect. We are sending the opinions of the Members of this House to the Government of India through the proceedings of this House. It will be clear in the proceedings of this House and it will be made further clear in our own letter to the Government of India, because it has already been made clear in the proposed amendments of Sri C. Subramaniam on behalf of the Government, and of Sri T. Viswanatham and Sri M. Hanumantha Rao. Besides, this question having been canvassed in public and in the Press and the amendments referred to above having been definitely proposed here, I have made it clear that the Government amendment is intended to carry out the principles contained in the amendments before the House. There will be no difficulty in understanding the situation and there will be discussion also in Parliament. We shall not simply send general propositions, leaving it to them to work out the principle. It would be more advantageous to accept the Government amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, an officer who is allowed to go to the Andhra State may get greater chance for promotion and he may be placed in a higher position. The officer in the Madras State may feel that he is entitled to be transferred and that he is also eligible for the higher post. He gets a vested right and may go to a court of law under Article 16 (2). So that people may not go to a court of law and obtain writs under the provisions of the Constitution, we have used this language. I think it is better to use this language which will not be open to be questioned in a court of law."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Perhaps a little more information as to the number of officers concerned may be useful to hon. Members in the course of the discussion. Sir, I am giving information in respect of higher services, the total number of officers in this State and the number of Andhras :—

	Total number of officers in the State.	Number of Andhras available.
(i) Indian Service of Engineering.	7	Nil.
(ii) Indian Forest Service	16	1
(iii) Indian Police	23	3
(iv) Indian Police (I.S.P.)	27	6
(v) Madras Police Service Officers holding posts as D.S.Ps.	30	8
(vi) Madras Police Service Officers holding posts of Deputy Superintendents of Police.	126	40

I might also mention that in regard to Deputy Collectors, Andhra is quite surplus."

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* SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—"Mr. Speaker, I have a suggestion to make in regard to sub-clause (v) of the Government amendment. The Hon. Chief Minister has suggested for the safety of Tamil personnel who may be transferred to Andhra that they will be asked to go on a contract basis for only one year. I am afraid that the satisfaction that would be given to the Tamil personnel if they go for one year, would not be fulfilled as they would not be able to fulfil their utility value to the Andhra State. In one year time, an officer could not put his department in order, if he is a senior officer, and if he is required to go to the residuary State at the end of one year, the concerned department of the Andhra Government would not function successfully. Therefore, my personal view is that even though it is in the interests of the Hon. Chief Minister to protect the Tamil officers as such from the feeling of the Andhras that Andhras alone should be employed, Mr. Hanumantha Rao's amendment allowing the officers on a contract period of an indefinite nature may be accepted. Not for only one year, we can take them for three or five years as the case may be."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"The one year period is for persons who are compulsorily sent. Afterwards it is open for the new Government to give them a fresh contract in regard to time."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—"May I suggest the adoption of the same conditions as when the Orissa State was formed? If I remember correct, officers who came from Bihar and from the then Madras State to serve in the Orissa State, were given a contract between five to seven years. The Government then agreed to it to give a sense of security to the officers."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"It was by a contract; it was not imposed either on the officers or on the Government."

SRI P. V. R. GAJAPATHI RAJU :—"Then, let us not refer to one year period at all and let us go into that question after the Andhra Government is formed."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"I am very thankful to the Hon. Chief Minister for giving us a little more information than what is actually contained in the Government amendment. The amendment itself does not contain all that the Hon. Chief Minister just read out."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"I myself read it from my papers and if required, I shall have it typed and given to hon. Members."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"Then, neither the amendment of the Government nor our amendments are expected to go into the Bill itself. The Government explained their stand in their amendment and we explained our stand in our amendments. In our amendments also we are trying to impress upon the

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President that certain principles should be followed in passing his orders under sub-clause (2) of clause 58. I perfectly agree that the Act itself need not, and probably should not, contain a distinction between Andhras and non-Andhras. The Act gives a power to the President and in exercising that power, we are asking the President to follow certain principles. Without having them in the Statute itself, we want the President in giving effect to sub-clause (2) of clause 58 to follow certain principles. If it is the intention of the Government, Sir, that portions of their amendment must go into the Statute, I have got great objection. For example, sub-clause (viii) of Government amendment reads—

‘(viii) A transferred officer shall not be reduced in rank, removed, or dismissed from service except with the concurrence of the Government of Madras . . .’

I do not know who will be in charge of the Andhra Government, but it will be impossible for that Government to carry on with such officers when a statutory protection of this type is embodied in the Act itself.

10-30 a.m. “It is one thing to come to certain convenient arrangements and it is another to put in a statutory provision which in fact binds the future Andhra Government and reduces it to the position of a municipal council. What exactly does the Government amendment amount to? I shall read clause (viii). It says—

‘A transferred officer shall not be reduced in rank, removed or dismissed from service except with the concurrence of the Government of Madras. If the Government of Madras does not concur, the officer shall be returned to the State of Madras. In other respects, the conditions of service of a transferred officer shall be the same as they would have been if he had continued to serve the State of Madras.’

I am not arguing on behalf of any community, nationality or anything like that. I am only pointing out that this sort of provision reduces the power of Andhra Government to nullity, with reference to these transferred officers, who due to the guarantee that this provision gives, will always be having their eye turned to the residuary Madras State. The Andhra Government may not be able to carry on with such officers. I am, of course, glad that the Hon. Chief Minister had clarified the position a little further by reading from his notes. May be that the two Governments will come to some mutual agreement with regard to these officers, the duration of their stay in Andhra, the deputation allowance they should be given and all that. But to make a statutory provision in the Bill itself that no transferred officer shall ever be reverted, dismissed or lowered in rank without the concurrence of Madras Government, let me submit once again, is nothing but reducing the future Andhra Government to the position of a municipal council.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Let Mr. Viswanatham understand that these guarantees to the officers are there in the Constitution itself. After all we have only reproduced here what is found in the Constitution. Moreover let us not forget one fact. We are sending our officers, much against their will in some cases, to Andhra. When we are sending our officers

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and that too against their will, it is but natural that we provide them with sufficient safeguards. When they go for a period of one year or so, say, against their will, what is wrong in their expecting to be provided with these safeguards? After all, Sir, we have to give some security for our staff.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Of course, the Constitution provides some safeguards for All-India Service people. But nowhere in the Constitution has it been stated that one Government shall consult the other Government in the matter of reversion, lowering of rank or dismissal of transferred officers.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I do not want to be indecorous by rising every now and then to interrupt. I would only request Mr. Viswanatham to understand that while after all the object of his amendment as well as that of other Andhra friends is only to promote Andhra men to superior posts, superseding the claims of others, is it not perfectly justifiable that these non-Andhra officers, who are being sent at the most for a period of one year, expect that they should be provided with some safeguards against injustice. There is every justification for their fear that they would be overlooked and some of the Andhras, who are their juniors, will be given promotion thus superseding them. Therefore I would request Mr. Viswanatham to think for a while over what I had said. After all efficiency goes with security and also mutual trust.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ I do of course agree with the Chief Minister that we should trust our officers, that efficiency goes with security and all that. I like only Andhras to man our executive posts as far as possible. Is there anything wrong in our doing so? After all, one of the causes for the agitation for Andhra Province was that the Andhra people were not adequately represented in the services. I understand that a Liaison Officer is being appointed. I do hope that he will have consultation with the leaders of parties and arrive at a satisfactory settlement. Coming to an agreement is a matter of convenience. But to force an issue by making a statutory provision like this is in fact making us powerless. We cannot expect these officers, who always have an eye on the residuary State, to serve us. These guarantees would virtually make the new State powerless.

“ Let the Liaison Officer make his recommendations. He has got to come to certain conclusions, instead of depending upon the official exigencies of these safeguards.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I would beg of Sri Viswanatham not to go on repeating his argument till his mind gets stuck up in this clause. After all what will the Liaison Officer do? He may say after consultation with all concerned recommend ‘that such and such an officer may go to Andhra or not’. This liaison machinery has nothing to do with official

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safeguards. I do say once again that these statutory assurances are necessary for officers especially when they are going on compulsion."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" But the Constitution does not say anything like this even to All-India Service people."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The hon. Member should know that these I.A.S. or I.C.S. people are permanently allotted to a certain State. They are not like our officers, who are being sent, much against their will to serve in Andhra and that too for a maximum period of one year. After all, when these officers entertain legitimate fears that they may be superseded by Andhra, is it any wonder then that we provide them with certain statutory safeguards? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I do not want to rise every now and then. But let me tell Mr. Viswanatham that these officers have already got a lien here in Madras and even according to service rules only this Government and not Andhra can deal with their promotion or reversion."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I must of course thank the Chief Minister for his argument. But still I am not convinced that he is correct. The Andhra Government is not going to start with a new Service Code or anything like that. After all we are going to have our own Public Service Commission. We will have the usual service rules that are obtaining in other States. When such is the case, where is the need for any safeguard over and above what the Constitution gives? I would only submit that these safeguards will make those officers look always only to Madras and not to Andhra, the State they have got to serve."

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" It is a real psychological thing. It may be said that certain officers have got doubts as to their future. I would beg of them not to come to the Andhra State. Just because one or two officers may entertain such suspicion, let us not add to our troubles. Let me point out to you, Sir, that the Constitution gives them absolute protection and the Andhra Government should not be expected to follow a new line altogether in the matter of dealing with their services quite different from what the combined Government had been doing all these days."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" In fact the Andhra Government may be pressed by officers below and will be quite prepared to do it for their officers."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I am not agreeable that such a provision should be included in the clause itself. I do not think that it will satisfy any one in Andhra. Coming to the principles of my amendment, the Hon. the Chief Minister has already stated that these principles have been canvassed sufficiently in the Press and he has taken note of it. I am thankful to him that he has yielded to some of the public opinion at least. It

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is true that the Andhras want to gain something by these jobs; I feel there is nothing wrong and I do not feel that I need go into that aspect of the matter. We are not even saying that these services should all be manned only by Andhras. We are saying that as far as possible, if the top ranks are given to us it will give us satisfaction. For instance, if it is said that for six or seven years under the present arrangements under the seniority list as it stands to-day, we cannot have our Chief Engineer, it will be difficult for us to accept the position. Even in the small posts of Assistant Secretaries to Government and Superintendents, it will not satisfy us if it is said that we must have a good number of non-Andhras."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" All that you have asked has been given in the clause."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" But the amendment does not disclose these things. It discloses one thing against the interests of the Andhra Government and it does not contain all the other good things he has read out. They have not been included in the amendment. All these things will be discussed by leaders of parties and the liaison officer and I hope he will adhere to those principles in making the allocation and making the appointment. One thing must be remembered, Sir, and that is that in making arrangements for filling key posts, the Andhras want that the Andhras should man them and the Andhra State cannot contemplate a different position with satisfaction merely in the name of efficiency . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry I have to interrupt the hon. Member; it seems as if we are sitting in Committee. May I suggest to him, Sir, that if the statement that I have made satisfies him we can even add a clause to this amendment saying that suitable provision may be made in terms of the statement read by the Chief Minister which is agreeable to all. If that is done I have no objection."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I would suggest that it should be ' suitable provision may be made ' taking into consideration the amendment, the statement of the Hon. the Chief Minister together with the amendments which we have also proposed, not defeating them by the voice vote. Let us all accept them and let them consider what are the suitable provisions that can be made without offending the Constitution and without injuring the security of the officers concerned whether they are permanently allotted or temporarily sent. I shall have no objection to such a thing being done. But, Sir, I will plead with the Hon. the Chief Minister not to reduce the future State to straits and not to send officers whose minds and whose attention will be rivetted to the residuary State."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me make it clear to the hon. Member that so far as we are concerned we are agreeable to anything which the Andhras want

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is very relevant to the discussion that is now before the House, for it is no use sending officers to any part where they have to live in eternal fear. They must be able to discharge their duties fearlessly. I have read all the amendments not now, but even two or three days ago at a small conference of a few members of this House at a private place and of all the amendments, the most comprehensive, the most reasonable and the most sure and secure amendment is that moved by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari, considering all points of view. Now, I find that Mr. Viswanatham is suggesting a very interesting and curious procedure that these amendments should be added as appendices, which we will not be able to accept. I would like to inform that such a procedure is foreign to the procedure that is adopted by any other Assembly. As the Hon. the Chief Minister has just now pointed out, the Government of India should know exactly what our opinion is, because they have asked for our views. We have necessarily got to take a decision in respect of the officers. The amendment of the Government is that we should lend officers for a particular period. If the officers are prepared to serve permanently in the Andhra area and the Andhra Government is prepared to take them, well and good. But if this is not to be the case and if officers from the residuary Madras State should go, they should go there in complete security. They shall not be subjected to depromotion which will affect them in the future in the transferred State. Mr. Viswanatham's intention seems to be not to take any non-Andhra officers to the new State. We will be very happy indeed if the Andhra Government does not take any non-Andhra officers. No non-Andhra officer is anxious to go there. We, non-officials, want to help the new Government by lending non-Andhra officers. If the officers are not willing to go and we have to help the new Government for an interim period, we have got to devise means and the best means has been devised. The officers will have to serve for a year there. But if you find that they are not good or that they are not loyal, you are at liberty to send them back. That is also provided. If the officers are to discharge their duties fearlessly, they must be given complete security. I wish to point out that many officers from the Tamil area have served with great distinction in Andhra area and have been responsible for many of the irrigation projects and other schemes and I have no doubt that they will serve in the new Andhra State if only they are treated well. I therefore suggest that the Andhra Government can take the officers on contract basis by mutual agreement between the officer concerned and the Government. At the same time, let it be understood that no non-Andhra officer should be compelled. You must take them and place them in a position of complete sense of security. Otherwise, it will be unfair to the officers concerned. There is one other matter which I should like to represent to the Government. There are two classes of officers. With regard to the allotted officers, there is no dispute. The allotted officers are persons who are perfectly Andhras and who have no option but to serve in the Andhra area. Some allotted officers do not want to serve in the Andhra area. I would appeal to them that they should not think in those terms and they should be patriotic and serve the new State loyally and truly as they have served in the composite

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State till now. With regard to the transferred officers even for temporary period, the residuary Madras State should not force anybody to serve in the new State. The officers should be permitted to make their choice voluntarily. But if no officer is prepared to go voluntarily and if the allocation is to be made by a compulsory order, I would like the Government to take extraordinary circumstances of the officer into consideration. It may be a question of family circumstances or any other situation. It may be that the officer concerned is likely to get a promotion here in the near future. I am not talking with reference to any particular person or particular set of circumstances. But I know that there are several set of circumstances and I would request the Government to seriously consider the circumstances of each officer who is likely to be transferred and see that no harm is done to them. It is in that way that the Government can ensure loyal and dependable service. If you send persons who are fairly willing to serve for a specified period, it will be good. I would also like to say that Mr. Viswanatham's amendments are confusing and would not help the issue. The only amendment which is most comprehensive and which will not offend anybody and which will secure the purpose for which this resolution is intended is the amendment moved by the Government. It will safeguard the interests of the officers and the Government concerned."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have listened to the statements of the Hon. the Chief Minister and other hon. Members about the allocation of the officers to the Andhra State. Much stress has been laid about the promotion of the Andhra officers in their own State and about the distribution of the non-Andhra personnel. They have spoken about the advantages to the officers. I speak, Sir, on behalf of a common man. What type of officers do we require? The common man's point of view must also be taken into consideration in this connection. The common man in Andhra wants a good Government and an efficient set of officers, at any rate, for the first years till everything is settled down. It is the duty of the Government of India to see that efficiency is not impaired under any circumstances in this allocation. I am not pleading for this or that. But I am interested that the Government of India should see that there is an efficient set of officers in the Andhra State. Otherwise the ideal for which the Andhra State is formed, will be frustrated. I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to consider this point also, namely, that efficiency should be the chief factor in allocating the personnel. No doubt, the Hon. Chief Minister is correct in saying that the Andhras should serve in the Andhra area and that the non-Andhras should not be taken as far as possible. But this question of efficiency in the administration should also be taken into consideration, as the common man is interested only in a good and efficient Government."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not know why the Government have moved this amendment. I earnestly request

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the Chief Minister to withdraw this amendment, because it does not serve any purpose. No doubt the intention was to have some safeguard for those who may have fears."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That is only a minor part; the main intention behind the amendment is that Andhras should have a priority in the appointments."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" I am able to understand what my Friend says. I am not thinking in a narrow sense. But I ask why there should be any suspicion in the mind of the Chief Minister and those who think with him. Things must go on honestly and in a straightforward manner. There are non-Andhra high officers and they will be respected without any such statutory protection. It creates a suspicion in the minds of the people where there is no suspicion at all."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Does the hon. Member want me to withdraw the whole amendment or only the protection clauses? "

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" The statutory protection clauses. Is it not highly objectionable to provide statutory protection for high officers who will not require any protection at all? They are men marked out already who will stand without any statutory protection from any one. Therefore I earnestly appeal to him not to create further trouble. For Heaven's sake, let him not persist in this amendment. He has been persisting in carrying this idea through. This is a wrong idea and it should not be persisted in. No protection is needed for high officers."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I think Sri Prakasam should not be misunderstood, as it is likely that he may be misunderstood. When he asked me to withdraw the amendment, I was really surprised. But he really meant withdrawing not the whole amendment but only those clauses of the amendment which refer to the protection of officers. He said that the protective clauses were unnecessary and that they need not be in the Bill. How I wish that that spirit had pervaded the entire discussion on the Bill! I cannot help pointing out that it amuses me in a tragic manner to see that whenever protection is asked for one interest, it is objected to on the ground that it is unnecessary, but when other interests are concerned, minute protective clauses are asked for. When we are dealing with educational institutions and hospitals, they want statutory protection. That means no man even at the age of eighty is able to see things as others see. The same is the case with me also perhaps. All of us are liable to err. We should have the gift of seeing things as other people see; or else we should pray for that gift. We have tried our best to put in a provision which will satisfy everybody. The point is that nobody needs protection and I would agree. But look at the articles of the Constitution. When the whole country assembled in Delhi for framing the Constitution through its representatives and when nobody had any acrimony, they provided certain articles for the protection of the officers. Probably this is a remnant of

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the ancient fear of the people when they were serving a foreign Government. That continues in a slight form even now. I do not think these protective clauses will do any harm. The balance of consideration appears to me to be in favour of their inclusion in the Bill in order to create efficiency to which the Hon. Minister Sri Pattabhirama Rao referred. Mr. Pattabhirama Rao very rightly stressed that we ought not to be considering the interests of officers of one grade or category but that we should consider the requirements of the common man who wants good Government. What are the requirements of a good Government in the early stages of the formation of a new State? Some people know how to carry on a business by reason of having done that business for some time, we should keep in mind the need for retaining such men. Should we not also realize that the best of men cannot do a thing properly unless they are trusted? There is a general feeling as Mr. Pattabhirama Rao said, that the first qualification should be that the man should belong to that State. It cannot be neglected. Suppose I give the best of Englishmen. Would people accept? No. They want Indians. Similarly, Andhra people want all the officers to be Andhras, if possible, and the services of non-Andhra people on a contract basis to the extent necessary. That is how we have reduced the position. We should consider the cases of those who go on contract to the Andhra State without lien there and with lien in the residuary State, and they can be reverted to the parent State short of one year even. For that purpose, we have introduced a few clauses.

" Sri Viswanatham suggested that we should send the amendments standing in his name and in the name of Sri Nagi Reddi (Amendment Nos. 150, 151 and 152) to the Government of India. I submit that I am quite willing to accept the spirit of the amendments. But there is a fly in the ointment. I think the item bearing No. 6 in his amendment should be cut out. I have no objection to sending it, but it will not be right for me to say that I have adopted it."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, we will have to study the original clause (i.e., clause 58 of the Bill) before we understand the significance of the Government amendment. Clause 58 speaks of only two services, namely, the Indian Administrative Service and the Indian Police Service. My apprehension (and that is also the apprehension of many people) is that a good number of Police officers will be dumped on Andhra. My apprehension is that they will do it for two reasons. One is that the Chief Minister is always saying that the Andhras are an emotional people, and they are to be corrected by Police officers by shooting them down, just as the Police shot down people at Nellore and Anakapalle and also at Dalmiapuram and Tuticorin. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'Did I say that?') He has already created that atmosphere. My apprehension therefore is that there will be much greater Police force in Andhra than Andhra really needs or the circumstances warrant. This is the first point. The second point is that he has got a number of officers who are

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absolutely useless, and absolutely unfit to do any work. They are there because they are the nephews of Mr. so-and-so or they are there because they were allowed to be there by the previous men. My point is that not merely he wants to send these people to Andhra, but he wants to ensure to them security and guarantee of the two Governments—guarantee not merely of the Andhra Government, which is given by the Constitution, but also the guarantee of the TAMILIAN RESIDUARY STATE Government in Madras which is always trying to come to their rescue whenever there is . . .”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, Mr. Krishna Rao is altogether wrong in his suspicions, assumptions and allegations. But I have no objection to his going on in this way.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, I think we are supposed to be a State. The Andhra State is a State. I must state very emphatically that the Andhra State is not the peon of the Madras Government. Let me tell very clearly that we are an independent people, and we are trying to create a Sovereign Government. There is no Government in Andhra now, and that is most unfortunate. The Andhra Ministry is not formed there. It can be formed only on the 1st of October. My question is, do this Government expect that any self-respecting Government would agree to this provision that officers should always act as fifth-columnists inside the Andhra Government knowing full well that their services are quite secure? Is it consistent with the dignity of the Andhra State? Would this Government like to convert the Andhra State Government into a municipal council? No. I think it is absolutely impermissible. I ask the Government whether they have sent to the Government of India their officers, for example, Mr. S. A. Venkataraman, I.C.S., and Mr. S. Y. Krishnaswami, I.C.S., on similar conditions? No. If the Government of India agreed to any such conditions, well, of course, it might be the folly of the Government of India. We are not going to be like the Government of India. There have been any number of feelings quite accentuated. There is a feeling among Andhras—that is a correct feeling—that a man is penalized because he is an Andhra. The Government cannot deny this. Mr. Muthiah Chettiyar wants to make out that the term Andhra invokes in the mind of Tamilians a certain sense of suspicion. Well, it may be wrong. It is because they have been battenning on the riches of the Andhra soil. They cannot have a grievance of it now. With regard to Andhras . . .”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“On a point of order, Sir. Is it parliamentary for the hon. Member to say that one section of the officials or the public has been battenning at the expense of the other side? It is an insinuation.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, I never said that one section of the people are battenning at the expense of the other people.

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In fact a good number of people who have been battenning themselves at the expense of others did not deny this. We have been feeling—most of the educated have been feeling—that we have been denied any kind of opportunity for advancement. I know graduates from the year 1924 have been feeling and have been smarting under great disabilities. My point is that the Madras officers will not come to Andhra for grace. They do come there because there is no alternative. I ask, is the residuary State going to provide for all these officers if the Andhra Government would not take them in? (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: ‘There is the budget provision.’) I also know the budget. Unless the Government are going to get showers from the sky, there is no provision for these officers. My point is that they will have to go to Andhra whether they like it or not. There is no place for them if they do not go to Andhra. They will become surplus. Therefore, they will be forced to go to Andhra. It is not a question of their liking to go. This Government want to have some kind of hold over the Andhra Government. That is what I am apprehensive of. This is the position. I think it is absolutely derogatory to, and inconsistent with, the self-respect of Andhras to agree to this condition. We have to create a new State, and we will have lot of difficulties confronting us. For the first two years, the difficulties will be very great. Because it is a new State, there will be any number of difficulties, and people may even ask ‘Why did you divide this State from Madras’. My point is that we do require men who will work wholeheartedly for us. If we are sent men who think that their job would be to serve the Madras Government, then we will never have any kind of grounding for the successful functioning of the State. The Government amendment is highly objectionable, and cannot be accepted.

“I think some kind of machinery should be devised to allocate officers to Andhra, the residuary State and the Mysore State. Mysore State is not mentioned here. Mysore State also should have its quota allotted by the President. We should have men who should depend, for their continuance, only on their services in the Andhra State and only upon the wishes of the Government of Andhra, and on nothing more and nothing less.”

* **SRI T. NAGI REDDI:**—“Sir, we have almost come to a kind of agreed opinion on the question of the division of personnel. The circumstances in which we are passing this amendment and the reality with which we are facing this whole problem should be borne in mind. I think in general the opinions of the Andhra people have been taken into consideration when the Government amendments were framed. Hence, there is the difference between the clause in the Andhra State Bill and the amendments that have been given notice of by the Government. It would be essential for the Andhra State either to-morrow or after some time to take in non-Andhras for certain technical jobs. In exceptional cases, non-Andhras will have to be taken in. For example, if it becomes necessary to take in experts, specialists and engineers

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for constructing huge projects, we will have to take in non-Andhras. Even after developing our State, we may require some experts. There have been cases of exchange of engineers and expert personnel.

11-20
a.m.

"So, especially now when we have known the strength of the All-India Services in the Madras State, probably, it may become essential to take some of the personnel from the residuary State. Of course, I was also feeling whether a protective clause was necessary or not. But certain historical precedents are there in the light of which we are functioning, and probably it becomes essential that there should be some kind of protection for them to function in the Andhra State and it also depends on how far we on our part will be able to look after the officers who will be coming to our State. But if we were to think that all those non-Andhra officers who will be coming to the Andhra State at present will come only as fifth-columnists, then the atmosphere will be entirely different. This kind of thinking itself that each man who is not an Andhra is going to be anti-Andhra and hence against the interests of the Andhra State is a thing which I would not generally like, and I did not expect that this kind of feeling would be expressed here. As regards the opinion of the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari, that all the Andhras should be given a chance for promotion, I agree with him, Sir. It has always been the opinion of the Andhras that there are very few Andhras in the lower rung or the higher rung of the Secretariat. For this reason, it is true that the Andhras have felt that they have not been given enough chance. Hence, it was that we felt the necessity for an amendment. Our amendment has been drafted in very simple terms because we do not want to go into every clause and enunciate principles. But a general principle is sought to be enunciated and I think the Government amendment also is based on the same principle. The principle is that, as far as possible, the services in the Andhra State be filled up with Andhras by transfer, promotion and recruitment, and the deficiency be made up by taking suitable non-Andhras on contract basis. I think the same opinion has been expressed by the Government in the different clauses. There is only one thing about which we felt some doubt regarding Government amendment, that is, as to what the expression 'having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State' would mean."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is only to put it in legal form."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"The Hon. the Chief Minister explains that it is only to put it in legal form. As to what we meant by the 'Andhras', he said that his explanation would be forwarded to the Central Government along with our amendment. That being the case, I think we would have nothing to gain by trying to put in new clauses. I think it is in the interests of both the Andhra State and the residuary State. I am sure that the transferred officers will be looked after well and they will be treated just as the Andhras are treated. The only thing is the

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[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

Andhra State will have the advantage of transferring its officers whenever it becomes necessary. There is an advantageous provision in the Government amendment that the transferred officers will be required to serve in the Andhra State only for a period not exceeding one year. This will enable the Andhra Government to make any changes which they may consider essential within a period of one year after the appointed day. If they want any other officers to go to the Andhra area, they can have them with the concurrence of the Governments concerned. But the only point that has been raised is whether the protective clauses should be embodied in the Bill itself. Everybody agrees that protection must be given, but the manner in which it should be given is a matter of controversy. I hope the Government will look into that with certain care and see that real protection is given without increasing the rancour between the States or between the officers. In that way I think the whole clause can be accepted by us. With the passing of this clause unanimously we certainly create a friendly and brotherly feeling which is quite necessary. We certainly thereby create a very good atmosphere which is very essential to-day. I hope this atmosphere will develop further and we can finish the discussion of the whole of this Bill, including even the clause relating to the division of assets and liabilities, if only the same friendly atmosphere continues and the same exchange of opinion continues. By this we will be setting an example to the other States when they think in terms of division and in terms of forming linguistic States. So, if this is agreed to, even though the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari may now oppose the formation of linguistic States, he would then be one of those who have helped it."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, Member after Member from amongst my Andhra Friends has risen to speak in protest of a very simple provision . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is not what Sri Nagi Reddi said."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"Excepting Sri Nagi Reddi, I suppose."

MR. SPEAKER:—"There is some agreement with regard to this amendment. So, I shall put it to the vote of the House."

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—"No, Sir. If I am wrong, I shall withdraw it. As far as the non-Andhra personnel of the Services are concerned, they themselves would desire the provision made herein in their own interest, because as early as this problem of the creation of the Andhra State was in the air, speculations, doubts and vacillations were in the air since the people did not know how the future was going to shape itself and how the personnel of the Services would be allocated between the two States. Now, Sir, after the determination to create the Andhra State from the appointed day, we must have a sense of security so far as the non-Andhra personnel of the Services are concerned. It is not quite understandable to us why the insertion of this provision should be grudged by anybody because, after all, it is only a

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necessary safeguard and it will strengthen the non-Andhra personnel who go to strange places instead of serving in their own mother country, so to say.

11-30 a.m. "There are a number of non-Andhra personnel in the services of the composite State who are not quite willing to go elsewhere, except at the orders of the present Cabinet. They are essentially of Tamil, Kannada and Malayala origins. It would be to their own interest and complete satisfaction if they are allowed to be here. If, however, our Andhra friends do not want the services of these people, it is a different matter. If, on the other hand they want the services of these non-Andhra personnel, it is but quite proper and reasonable to ask for certain safeguards. Some members have protested against this. Their protest can only be compared to another matter, which I will presently refer to. In the enforcement of the Prohibition policy, the police officials have to be provided with the necessary arms and ammunition. Suppose people engaged in illicit distillation protest against this saying that those police officials should not be provided with those arms and ammunition, what will be the position? The police require those things in self-defence. The protest of the hon. Members in this case is something like that. Some of the hon. Members even went to the extent of saying that such safeguards should not be given to the non-Andhras and some of them have even termed these officials as fifth-columnists. It is all war language. It is all quite unsuited to peace time, and, especially in a discussion like this. I therefore request that the House may agree to the amendment giving safeguards to non-Andhra personnel."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah will now speak."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, there has been sufficient discussion on this subject and there has been some amount of agreement also. So, I do not think we need have further discussion on this subject."

MR. SPEAKER:—"After Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah has spoken, I will ask the Hon. Minister to reply."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I hope he will not spoil the atmosphere." (Laughter.)

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"The Hon. Finance Minister wants me not to spoil the atmosphere. I do not want to spoil the atmosphere. I want the Government also not to spoil the atmosphere. I wish to bring to the notice of the Government several instances in which officials of various cadres and categories had to suffer. In many cases, when officials are transferred to some of the district offices, some people are asked to go on 15 days or 20 days leave. In such cases, people who are not qualified to go to the Andhra area are transferred and consequently, it adversely affects some who are already serving there as they are told they will lose their seniority. Moreover many troubles arise in regard to the fixation of a particular cadre."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member come to the subject under discussion."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Yes, Sir, I am coming to it. Already the atmosphere with regard to the personnel is tense and if one is anxious to create a healthy atmosphere, many doubts have to be cleared. I wish to bring to the notice of this House a particular case. There were two Tahsildars who were having the same cadre and the same seniority. One of them was not allowed to serve continuously as Tahsildar for a long time and was posted as a Supply Officer. The other man who was working as Tahsildar continuously was considered senior in that cadre and he was promoted as Deputy Collector and in due course he will become a Collector also. There are many such anomalies which should be removed. In the secretariat, the atmosphere is very tense and people are suffering a great deal. People talk of creating a calm, cool and best atmosphere. If we ask the poor subordinates in the secretariat, this is what they say. 'We are in great trouble. We are not able to open our lips. If we open our lips, disciplinary action will be taken against us. Thus nobody is able to give the correct information. At the same time, they all feel that they are suffering under a severe handicap. Some of them even tell us, 'Please stop your partition business. Because, they are doing every injustice possible to us. Our seniority is not at all recognised' and similar things. Even when Justice Wanchoo asked me whether we wanted any Tamilian Officers, I said that we wanted efficient Tamil Officers. There is no quarrel between Andhras and Tamils. The quarrel is against those at the top, who encourage nepotism and see that their own candidates are posted to the various jobs. I want to stress that the claims of senior officers should not be overlooked. If we go into the history of the movement for the creation of an Andhra Province, we will find many of the Andhras have been deprived of their legitimate chances in the various departments of the Government, be it Revenue Department, Police Department, or any other Department. Because of the injustice done to the Andhras in the matter of representation in the various Government departments, they somehow or other very strongly felt that unless and until they have their own State and unless and until they have a say in the matter of recruitment to the services, they cannot get adequate representation in the Government departments. Though there may be many other reasons for starting the movement, that is the origin of the movement. The seniority of the Andhra Officers should be kept in tact. Many instances may arise in future in which the Andhra Government may have to reconsider their decision with regard to some of the officers. Nothing should stand in the way of their reconsidering such cases. That is why I have moved my amendment, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Leader of the House referred to some agreed formula. May I know what that formula is?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The agreed formula is this, Sir. Amendment No. 149 will be accepted in the light of

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the statement made by the Hon. Chief Minister, which is appended here. We have agreed on behalf of the Government to send a communication stating that the spirit of amendments Nos. 150, 151 and 152 has been brought out in Government amendment No. 149 as passed by the House. But it will be specifically stated that it is felt that a statutory safeguard will be necessary in respect of the officers who are compulsorily asked to serve in the Andhra area."

11-40 a.m. MR. SPEAKER:—"What about Mr. Prakasam's amendment?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It all goes, Sir."

* SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am incapable of spoiling any good situation and I shall refrain from doing so. But I take strong objection to some of the remarks made by my friends like Mr. K. Krishna Rao who said that the Madras Government want to have some strings attached to the terms of deputation of officials. It is not our intention, Sir. I strongly object to his characterization of our officers as fifth columnists. I have been a follower of Mr. Prakasam and Mr. T. Viswanatham and we were all inside the Congress together. And when we left it we formed our own party. But I shall be failing in my duty if I do not bring to the notice of the House the remarks which Mr. Prakasam made in one of his press statements. If I remember aright, he said beyond a shadow of doubt that the future Andhra Government would not want any non-Andhra officials, however efficient they may be."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"I have never made any such statement."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"We read it in newspapers and so this kind of fear has been developing in our minds. Now Mr. Prakasam says he did not say so. Sir, this is not the attitude they should develop towards those officers to be loaned to them. (Interruption.) It is not a question of deliberate misunderstanding. Sir, we strongly support the amendment which seeks to give protection to our officers who will serve in the Andhra State."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not clearly understand what the Leader of the House was saying. He said that the House accepts the amendment. And then how can there be anything added to it at the end or at the beginning? How can we have another amendment?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"We cannot move amendments. This House has no power to amend the Bill. We can only move resolutions to amend the clauses."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I agree. We are now concerned with amendment 149. What the Leader

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of the House wants is that the statement also must be there. How can it be there when we have approved of only the amendment 149? I am only asking what should be the procedure."

* SRI V. CHIDANANDAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, however, much the Chief Minister, the Leader of the House and the Raja of Chettinad might try to convince us, the fact remains that this Government are going to suspect the future Andhra Government. Mr. K. Vinayakam was referring to some statements made by Andhra leaders and said that he read them and, therefore, wanted guarantees. He wants guarantees not because of these statements. Some Tamilian high officers might have teased the Andhra subordinates and consequently, the Andhra officers might not have been raised to their regular rank even when they were qualified. So they suspect that they might be ill-treated. But we Andhras are broad-minded and will not do it. I, as a citizen of the future Andhra State, promise that non-Andhra officials that are going to come to the Andhra State will not be teased or punished unjustly. No such guarantees should be statutory. My friend, the Raja of Chettinad was saying that all other amendments were confusing and that the Government amendment alone was the right one. He would not like to understand Mr. T. Viswanatham's amendment. It is unjust that one Government should suspect another Government. Is the present Chief Minister giving us unjust administration? No. So also, the future Andhra Chief Minister will give all justice required to the non-Andhra officials. No suspicions need be there. No safeguards need be made wantonly. All the words relating to safeguard should be removed from the amendment. We can trust one another and live peacefully as neighbours. We are separating as brothers and shall be glad to be friends. I would request the Chief Minister to withdraw all the unnecessary terms from his amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, are we still discussing the merits? I was thinking we were discussing the form. There is something in what the Raja of Chettinad said. Although he was not present during the discussion and could not fully appreciate it, there is still something in the objection he has raised to the form in which the amendment should be put because it is not quite tidy to add a statement to a resolution. I suggest, therefore, that we may pass it including it in the resolution of this House. It is only an expression of opinion after all. Therefore I suggest the following amendment:—

"This House is of opinion that clauses 58 to 61 should be recast so as to make provision on the following lines:

And here, amendment No. 149 should come. And then the resolution should continue thus:—

"and this House approves of the statement made by the Chief Minister hereto appended."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall put it to the vote of the House. I mean the Government amendment No. 149."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It may also be a part of the resolution that this House approves of the statement made by the Chief Minister."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" What about the other amendments? Will the Chief Minister communicate them? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" When I make a promise, I shall carry it out. It is not in the resolution. It has to be made separately. First this resolution has to be passed. I am giving an assurance on behalf of the Government that we will send a communication to the Government of India in which we will say that the Government amendment carries out the spirit of what is contained in amendments Nos. 150 to 152, subject to objection to the removal of the protection clause."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' This House is of the opinion that clauses 58 to 61 should be recast so as to make provision on the following lines :—

(i) The President may, by a general order, require all persons serving immediately before the appointed day in the Andhra area or in the transferred territory, and who, under their existing conditions of service, are not normally liable to be transferred outside the Andhra area or the transferred territory where they are serving, to serve, as from the appointed day, in the Andhra State or the Mysore State, as the case may be. Allocations so made by the President shall be final.

(ii) The President may, by a special order, require any person to whom the provision in (i) above does not apply to serve in the Andhra State.

(iii) Every person who is required to serve as aforesaid in the Andhra State or in the Mysore State, as the case may be, shall—

(a) if immediately before the appointed day he is holding any post in connexion with the affairs of the State of Madras in any area which on that day falls in the State in which he is so required to serve, he deemed as from that day to have been duly appointed to that post by the Government of, or by other appropriate authority in, the State concerned in connexion with the affairs of that State;

(b) if immediately before the appointed day, he is not holding any post in any such area, be appointed by the Government of, or by other appropriate authority in, the State concerned to a post in connexion with the affairs of that State.

(iv) Persons required by the President, under the provision in (ii) above, to serve the Andhra State shall be divided by him into two classes, namely, allotted officers and transferred officers.

(v) Allotted officers are officers whose allocation to the Andhra State is final. Transferred officers are officers required by the President to serve in that State for such period not exceeding one year as may be specified by him in each case.

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(vi) The President shall classify an officer as an allotted officer, or as a transferred officer, in accordance with the President's opinion as to the officer's suitability for final allotment to the Andhra State, having regard to his acquaintance with Telugu and the nature of his interests in the Andhra State.

(vii) A transferred officer shall, during the period specified in the order by which he is required to serve the Andhra State, in addition to the remuneration which he would have drawn if he had continued to serve the State of Madras, be entitled to such allowance as the President may, by a general or special order, determine.

(viii) A transferred officer shall not be reduced in rank, removed, or dismissed from service except with the concurrence of the Government of Madras. If the Government of Madras does not concur, the officer shall be returned to the State of Madras. In other respects, the conditions of service of a transferred officer shall be the same as they would have been if he had continued to serve the State of Madras.

' And this House approves of the statement made by the Chief Minister hereto appended.' "

The amendment was put and carried.

The amendments of Sri T. Viswanatham (No. 150), Sri T. Nagi Reddi (No. 151) and Sri M. Veerabhadram (No. 152) were, by leave, withdrawn.

The amendments of Sri T. Prakasam (No. 155) and Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah (No. 159) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" We are now in clause 61. We will take up amendments Nos. 160 and 161."

* SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" On a point of order, Sir. Amendments Nos. 160 and 161 relate to the Universities and educational institutions. On the other hand, clauses 58 to 61 of the Andhra State Bill refer only to the division and allocation of services. I respectfully submit that the subject-matter contained in amendments Nos. 160 and 161 does not legitimately arise in connexion with a discussion by this House of clauses 58 to 61. They have no relevancy at all to those clauses. I would therefore suggest that the amendments will have to form separate entities and they cannot be tagged on to these clauses. I also suggest that the views of the Government may be invited."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member, Sri Nagarajan, has raised a point of order. Amendments Nos. 160 and 161 do not relate to the clauses under discussion. Perhaps, we may take them up separately at the end."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The point raised in the amendments is a very simple one. It is only a question of expression of opinion of the House regarding that."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I feel this is not the proper clause to which the amendments relate. Now we are considering the service personnel, etc."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think we can take them up at the end. I pass on to clause 62. (Amendment No. 162 is not moved.) So we shall take up clause 62-A."

Clause 62-A.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I move the following amendment :—

' 164 This Assembly is of the opinion that a joint Board representing the States of Andhra, Hyderabad and Mysore be set up with the representative of the Central Government as its Chairman on or before the appointed day to look after the rights and liabilities in respect of administration, construction, maintenance and operation of the Tungabhadra Project.' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I move the following amendment :—

' 165 This House recommends that in case the division of assets and liabilities is not referred to a neutral Commission of Experts, provision shall be made in the Bill for creating a Statutory Corporation to complete the Tungabhadra Project as designed by the Government of Madras both on its Irrigation and Power sides, as also for the continued management, distribution and enjoyment of the Tungabhadra waters by the States through which the river flows, and provision shall also be made for a division of capital expenditure and liability between Mysore and Andhra States in proportion, to the supplies of water and power and other benefits received.' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I move the following amendment :—

' 166 In sub-clause (1), after the word "appointed day", occurring in the third line, substitute the following :—
" be the rights and liabilities of the State of Andhra subject to such adjustments as may be made by agreement between the Andhra and Mysore State.' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" I move the following amendment :—

' 167 This House resolves that in clause 62-A (3), the last three lines beginning with "but shall not" and ending with "other than Government" shall be omitted.' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

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SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" I move the following amendment :—

' 168 In clause 62-A, sub-clause (3), omit the words "but shall not include . . . other than Government".' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I move the following amendment :—

' 169 For the words "be the rights and liabilities of the States of Andhra and Mysore", substitute the words "be the rights and liabilities of the Andhra State".' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Amendments Nos. 164, 165, 166, 167, 168 and 169 are before the House for discussion."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" There is nothing particular, Sir. If somebody else speaks, I shall speak at the end."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, this clause deals with the subject of Tungabhadra Project. I have no doubt that the Government of Madras will see to it that justice will be done as regards the apportionment of the cost and liability with regard to the Tungabhadra Project. Sir, in this connexion, I invite your attention to sub-clause (5) of clause 62-A which says, 'The expression "Tungabhadra Project" or "the Project" means the project agreed to between the Government of Madras and the Government of Hyderabad before the appointed day and so far as the State of Madras is concerned, intended for the supply and distribution of water from the Tungabhadra river by means of high level and low level canals to the districts of Bellary, etc.' I submit, Sir, that this is a very important clause and all the hon. Members should pay attention to it. I say that because the Mysore Chief Minister and some other Ministers on one or other occasions—I am not sure whether it was on the floor of the Legislature or not have said that they do not want the high level canal scheme and that they do not want to execute the scheme for the benefit of the areas which remain in the Andhra State. I think there was a conference, about the details of which the Hon. Minister for Public Works can enlighten us and say what has happened. We want to know what exactly has happened there to the scheme as originally designed by the Government which includes a high-level canal as also power generation. Mysore cannot all on a sudden claim the right to change or alter the design so as to prejudice the rights of the Andhras who remain in the Andhra State. There is general agreement that Government should also back up that opinion. That is why the provision has been worded in this way very acceptable to us. But really the doubt in my mind is that newspapers published a report that there was a conference where our Public Works Minister was also present and the Mysore Government agreed to pay only 30 per cent of the cost or bear the liability up to 30 per cent. If we take the figures and the supplies of water this scheme would give

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to the transferred areas, you will find that the transferred territory will get the benefit up to 45 per cent, if you consider the acreage, the area localised under perennial crops, the double crops, the cash crops like sugarcane, etc., which will be in the transferred area and the large extent of dry crop area in the Andhra area.

"Therefore, Sir, I have requested for the details of the reported conference.

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noon.

"No categorical statement can be made by either State that we are not going to accept this or that. It was reported in the newspapers that the Mysore Government was not going to accept more than 30 per cent of the cost and that in regard to power also they were not going to develop it unless it is intended for their Bhadravathi iron works. Therefore, I say that Mysore has gone out of court in making such statements. Before we actually divide on the 1st of October, I want this Government to be very strong in their attitude towards this project. That is all that I have to say on this subject, Sir."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"On a point of order, Sir, I have given notice of an amendment relating to the Tungabhadra Project."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The amendment is to the Schedule and not to the clause."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"It has been left out, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member will please send me his original amendment."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—"Mr. Speaker, I hope the fear expressed by Sri T. Viswanatham regarding the division of assets and liabilities relating to the Tungabhadra Project will not be correct and that the two Governments will share the liabilities in a right proportion. There is one important point I want to make. Sub-clause (5) of clause 62-A says, '... intended for the supply and distribution of water from the Tungabhadra river by means of high level and low level canals to the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and for the generation of electric energy, both hydro-electric and thermal, and its transmission and distribution to the said districts and includes any extension or further development after that day of that project for the said purposes.' It is very necessary, Sir, that we communicate the opinion of this entire House that the Tungabhadra Project was first designed for the scarcity areas of Rayalaseema. After many years, the irrigation portion of it is almost complete and the hydro-electric project has got to be taken up. As you know, Sir, the State of Mysore is not in need of hydro-electric energy and the hydro-electric energy that is going to be generated at Tungabhadra should be for the use of the transferred territory of Bellary district and the other districts of Rayalaseema referred to in sub-clause (5). It is very necessary that we communicate the opinion of this House that this energy shall be only for the use of these districts and shall

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not be utilized in any other place. I have no doubt that the Andhra Government will use its share of the hydro-electric energy when it is completed. I request the House to accept to convey this opinion to the Government of India to be included in the Act."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member Sri K. Govinda Rao can move his amendment."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, I move—

'This Assembly is of the opinion that a joint board be set up with representatives of Mysore, Andhra and Hyderabad Governments to administer the construction, maintenance and completion of the Tungabhadra Project.'"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"Sir, the opinion of this House is that the Hon. Minister for Public Works could be able to explain us something regarding the Tungabhadra Project and our relations with the Mysore State. We want to know our agreements with the Mysore Government, if we have reached any on the question of the high level canal and the hydro-electric project to be taken up."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Sir, let me make it quite clear that no agreements have been made with the Mysore Government or anything of that kind. As far as I know I can assure the hon. Members belonging to the Andhra area, the position stands thus: It is practically certain that the management and administration of this project will be in the hands of a common board under the guidance of the Government of India and as far as the preliminary arrangements are concerned, the interests of the Andhra area will be completely protected by all the representatives of the Madras Government from time to time and there need be no doubt at all about it. But, one thing has been made clear at the conference though nothing was settled finally, that the original plans of the project should bind all the States concerned."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"Sir, I am glad that this Bill contains a special clause regarding the Tungabhadra Project. Andhras have been very much disappointed over a number of statements that have been made by the Chief Minister of Mysore from time to time. I do not know whether I can refer to them. But I must say one thing. It has been very prominently published in the Press as a whole that the hydro-electric project on the Tungabhadra will be connected to the Jog Electric Scheme and this has been prominently featured in the Press as having been said by the Mysore Government."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"The common board may not absorb the Jog Project in that way. Why should we object?"

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"The point is that the Tungabhadra Project has been the life line for the Rayalaseema people."

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Rayalaseema is famine-stricken not only now; it was so even before the turn of the century, some time when the McKenzie scheme was drafted. Even McKenzie did not think of limiting the Tungabhadra to a particular place called Rayalaseema. He said that the Tungabhadra waters should be mainly utilized in Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool districts. From that time onwards we have passed a number of famines and it is only in that light that the present Tungabhadra Project has been planned and the first stage of the project is almost complete now; low level canals have been dug and water has been let out. Now, we are interested in the high level canal and the hydro-electric project. We are glad that sub-clause (5) in the Bill is very clear that this project is intended for the supply and distribution of water and electric energy to the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool. We hope this will be accepted by the Mysore Government also and give relief to the people of Rayalaseema who have been suffering from famines for a very long time.

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"Under these circumstances and in view of the fact that the Hon. Chief Minister of Mysore's statement about the Tungabhadra Project had caused some concern in the minds of the public and also in view of the fact that for the economic development of Rayalaseema it is absolutely essential that the hydro-electric energy that could be derived from this project should be shared by Andhras as well as Mysore people as per the original plan, I do hope, Sir, that the Government of India taking into account the trend of our discussion here, would come forward with an announcement setting up a Joint Board to man the Tungabhadra Project. I do gather that so far as the assets and liabilities division is concerned, the Government of India are going to do the same thing, viz., setting up a Joint Board. Therefore I do hope that our amendment for the setting up of a Joint Board may be accepted by the House unanimously."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—Mr. Speaker, I am glad to find that there is a clause in this Bill with reference to the Tungabhadra Project. Sir, there has been a doubt in the minds of the public of Andhra desh for a long time whether this Tungabhadra Project, which had been thought of for so long a time but which has only now about to be completed and that too not to the full extent contemplated by Colonel McKenzie, would serve the purpose, the purpose being whether it would relieve the people of the Ceded districts from famine, from which evil they had been suffering for a long time past. Let me explain.

"Some of the hon. Members here may not be aware of the great famine in Rayalaseema during 1875-8. The people of Rayalaseema underwent untold sufferings. For the people of the Ceded districts now called Rayalaseema there was no regular and permanent source of water-supply. Only drought, and that alone, was their constant lot. The cry of the people was there for utilizing the waters of Tungabhadra so that they would be relieved from famine and pestilence. But that was not to be. The Government

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of the time were not quick to respond to their call. No doubt an Irrigation Commission was appointed to carefully investigate if the waters of Tungabhadra could be utilized for the benefit of the people of Rayalaseema. After elaborate enquiry the Irrigation Commission made their recommendations. The result was the scheme adumbrated by Colonel McKenzie which was intended for the benefit of not only the people of the Ceded districts but also those of Nellore district. I see that Mr. Nagi Reddi had not been aware of the same. But what did the Government at the top do then? After careful scrutiny of the recommendations of the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, they said that the project could not be taken up because in their opinion the project if taken up for execution would be unremunerative. They deferred the project. Here I want to say one important thing. I find that whenever the Government was approached for taking up a project, that first of all only looked to the remunerative aspect of the project. After all, Sir, most, if not all irrigation projects are bound to be remunerative in the larger sense. Why should the Government have any doubt on that score? Even a small irrigation project would serve its purpose and would be remunerative, barring of course a very few cases. Therefore what I want to submit, is, that the remunerative aspect alone should not stand in the way of the starting of any irrigation project. After all, what are these irrigation projects intended for? They are intended to ensure regular water-supply to the fields and thus enhance our agricultural output. If the Government are intent on increasing our agricultural output, why should the question of 'remunerative aspect' figure to such a large extent? Under the scheme as adumbrated by Colonel McKenzie there was no question of high level or low level canal. The principle adopted was firstly to provide water-supply not only to wet lands but also to dry lands and secondly to allow water for wet cultivation, only for low lying areas, as they were called. As I said before, in 1907, the project was not taken up for execution because the Government thought that the project would be unremunerative. Then the Congress Ministry came into power for the first time in 1937. Even then we were not given proper consideration. No big project was started. It was only during the Advisers' regime, the pertinent question of how to relieve the famine-distress in Rayalaseema was seriously taken up. Thanks to one of the advisers, I mean Sir S. V. Ramamurthi, the Tungabhadra Project was taken up for execution. But permit me to observe, Sir, that this Tungabhadra Project was somewhat different from the one adumbrated by Colonel McKenzie which sought to benefit not only the whole of Ceded districts but Nellore also. What is this present scheme, Sir, in reality? Not even the whole of the Ceded districts is benefited by this project, leave alone Nellore. This Tungabhadra Project, as it is now being executed, will not serve, as I have just said, the whole of Ceded districts. It will serve only two districts, Kurnool and Bellary and that too only to a limited extent. Had it been executed on the lines of Colonel McKenzie's plan, this question of low and high level canal would not have arisen. What has the Government

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done now? They have taken up only the low level canal. We thought at least a major portion of the Ceded districts would be irrigated by this project. But instead of the 19 lakhs of acres which the Tungabhadra Project ought to irrigate had it been executed according to the original plan, only 3 lakhs of acres are to be irrigated and that too only in Bellary and Kurnool districts. That is how the matters stand at present. Under the original scheme, Nellore also was to be benefited. But due to insufficiency of water Nellore is not in the picture now. The high level canal has not yet been taken up. When it is going to be taken up I do not know. Only when that is completed, there will be water-supply for Anantapur and Cuddapah. After all, Sir, let us not forget, that the districts of Anantapur and Cuddapah are also equally in the famine area. It is of the utmost importance that Cuddapah should be ensured of a proper water-supply from Tungabhadra. The commanded area for irrigation in Cuddapah which is somewhere between 4 to 5 lakhs of acres cannot be allowed to remain dry for ever.

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"It was probably considered by financial authorities that if the high level canal is taken up a lot of money will have to be spent. Finally the high level canal was taken up for investigation but to what extent? I am told that investigation is to be taken up to Pennar only. If the Cuddapah area and Anantapur area are to be irrigated under this scheme the waters will have to be taken beyond Pennar and two or three anicuts and aqueducts have to be put up across the rivers. I feel it is feasible to take the waters beyond the Pennar and Anantapur and Cuddapah districts also should be benefited. The Provincial Government need not wait for the appointed day for sanctioning the reinvestigation of the rest of the high level scheme for necessary modifications.

"Regarding the management of this scheme I am not in favour of creating a Corporation, after the experience we have had with regard to the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation. I am glad the Hon. the Chief Minister said that only a Board would be created and that the Board would take up the question of management. Our experience of the working of the Damodar Valley Corporation does not justify that a Corporation should be created because so much of money will be wasted and the representatives of the people will have no voice in its management and will have no opportunity of even criticising the administration. I, therefore, feel that a sort of Board consisting of representatives of the three States of Andhra, Hyderabad and Mysore will do. The Constitution lays down that where a particular waterway passes through a number of States and where any interference is considered to be necessary, the Parliament may entrust the Union Government with powers of regulating waters. A board consisting of representatives of the States concerned under the controlling voice of the Government of India will, I believe, be enough.

"So far as the present Tungabhadra Scheme is concerned, some investigation has been made with regard to the high level

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canal up to the Pennar and for the rest of the distance even beyond the Pennar, no regular investigation is necessary because the investigation was already made under the old Tungabhadra Scheme. All that may be necessary is of some modification. Our Government should now be able to induce the Government of India to advance some money for developing that area as the water could be taken to these areas in Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. There is enough water available in the Tungabhadra Reservoir to-day and if a further forty or fifty lakhs is spent, the height of the dam could be raised sufficiently say four or five feet to impound more water for purposes of being made available for this purpose. Provision has been made even according to the present plan for such extension in case the need for more water is found necessary. As there is need for water in Cuddapah and Anantapur districts and also in Bellary and Kurnool, no time should be wasted by this Government and also the future Government and the scheme should be taken up as originally designed by Engineer McKenzie excluding Nellore, if necessary. It was felt that the scheme would be feasible according to the engineers but it is only the Government that was raising some sort of financial difficulty. There are certain areas in Cuddapah which cannot be irrigated under the waters of the Krishna and so also all the commanded area in Anantapur district. These areas can only be irrigated from the waters of the Tungabhadra. Therefore, the question of taking up the high level canal to irrigate these areas should be taken up immediately. Hon. Members are aware that under the scheme of Krishna-Pennar the areas in Cuddapah could be benefited to a certain extent. As a matter of fact, a major portion would be commanded under that scheme also. I am sure a time will come for conserving if necessary these waters for the areas in Bellary and Anantapur and parts of Kurnool to which the waters from the Krishna are not available. Meanwhile the whole of Cuddapah area could be irrigated under the Tungabhadra scheme and I feel that the question of the high level canal should therefore be taken on hand immediately. These areas could be irrigated under Pennar also but there is not enough water in the Pennar even for Nellore and the people of Nellore are complaining that they do not have enough water but if the high level canal is constructed, not only Anantapur and Cuddapah will be benefited but also at least for a time Nellore will get supply and so they need not wait for the Siddeswaram Project. I would therefore urge that provision in this behalf is made for carrying the waters not only up to the Pennar but beyond.

"The question may arise as to how the cost is to be shared. In that connexion, I wish to submit to the House that there are well-known principles according to which the division should be made and this question could be easily decided because the cost of dam is in proportion to the amount of water utilised by the particular area. That is the only criterion. With regard to the canals and distributaries, there also it is not difficult because the guiding principle in respect of common canals is the quantity of water used

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in the respective areas without reference to the acreage covered by the scheme. I suppose there need be no dispute about such matters. Another point has been raised with regard to the hydro-electric scheme. The hydro-electric scheme under the Tungabhadra Project was taken up some five or six years ago but during all these years only a small amount has been spent upon it. This year, Sir, there has been a decent provision of Rs. 70 to 80 lakhs.

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"I don't know how much of this amount has been spent so far. Probably my hon. Friend Mr. Ranga Reddi will tell us. But, Sir, we have been for a long time expecting the scheme completed for the benefit of the Ceded districts. To our great surprise, our friend the Hon. the Chief Minister of Mysore advances the theory that all the electricity that is going to be produced by the scheme will be utilized by the Mysore State. It is unjust and unfair even to suggest such a thing. We have been telling our people that we would be getting electricity from the hydro-electric scheme from the Tungabhadra Project. So long as the electricity produced from the scheme is utilized by the Mysore State proportionately in Bellary district in the areas that are now to be their's, we have absolutely no objection. Similarly, with regard to the sharing of the waters also, difficulties may arise. It is just possible to utilize the major portion of the Tungabhadra water in Bellary district alone. This would be against the original scheme. Nothing should be done to deprive the districts of Kurnool, Anantapur and Cuddapah of the benefits of the Tungabhadra Project."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has exceeded his time-limit. I call upon the hon. Member Sri Subbarayudu to speak."

* SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, his Tungabhadra Project has got a long history which every hon. Member is aware of. Since the 19th century, so many Engineers and various Governments have investigated about the utilization of the Tungabhadra water from the present dam site. Mr. Gordon, Mr. Cotton, Mr. McKenzie, Mr. Parameswaram Pillai and finally Mr. Tirumalai Ayyangar have all investigated and the present project is being constructed according to the plan of Mr. Tirumalai Ayyangar. Sir, when we talk of the Tungabhadra high level canal, we have doubts about the high level canal being taken up. There is agitation going on in the whole of Rayalaseema area where there is no other possibility of protecting that large area from recurring famines. So many crores of rupees have been spent and even during the recent famine in Anantapur district, up to the 15th April, one crore and fourteen lakhs of rupees has been spent on famine relief apart from land revenue remissions to the extent of twelve lakhs of rupees. The same is the case with Cuddapah and Bellary districts. In spite of all these things and in spite of the fact that large sums are spent in the investigation of many projects like Krishna-Pennar, Nandikonda and Pulichintala, we are not satisfied with the provision made in the Bill with regard to the completion of the Tungabhadra Project. Though the dam is complete and the major portion of the excavation of the low

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level canal is also complete except for thirty miles in the Kurnool taluk, so far as the high level canal is concerned, the people of Anantapur and Cuddapah have doubts about the possibility of the high level canal scheme not being taken up. This is because of the attitude of the Mysore Government with regard to water rights and the way in which they are behaving. There must be no delay in the speedy progress of the execution of the high level canal. Last year we had some bitter experience about Kaveri river waters. Quite contrary to agreements, so far as the Chaitravathi river waters are concerned, they have constructed some reservoirs or tanks just near Mysore border and they have obstructed water-supply to Bukkapatnam tank in the Anantapur district, and further obstructing the Bhairavanitippa Project and other schemes. We are suffering on account of that and we are not able to find any other alternative. With regard to the Bhairavanitippa Project, though allotment was made in the last two budgets, the Government is not able to take up the execution of the project due to Mysore Government's attitude. With regard to the utilization of the waters of the Tungabhadra Project, we feel that the Mysore Government want to utilize the water for wet cultivation of the local ayacut so that the areas in Bellary district should get the entire benefit in the guise of protecting large areas of Anantapur and Cuddapah districts. It is therefore necessary that the project, in its original form, should be maintained. Unfortunately, the present Government is responsible for all these things. As I said, many projects were investigated and large sums of money are spent on investigations. Even the Khosla Committee has made some recommendations to investigate Krishna Valley Schemes. So far as the Tungabhadra high level canal scheme is concerned investigation is not completed. Though it is almost completed up to the 78th or 80th mile, we are not in the know of things as to what will be the capacity of the canal, the areas which it will cater and whether it will serve Tadpatri, Anantapur, Dharmavaram, Pulivendla and Jammalamadugu taluks of Anantapur and Cuddapah districts which areas cannot be served either by Krishna or Godavari or any other major river.

"For the last so many years, we have been agitating for the early investigation of the Tungabhadra high level canal scheme so that the future Andhra State may have a chance of pleading for its inclusion in the Five-Year Plan or for the grant of financial aid from the Centre for its early execution. I was told that there is a Cabinet decision to the effect that the investigation need not go beyond the 78th mile. I am unable to understand the reason for it. I also cannot understand why the Andhra Ministers, particularly the Ministers representing Rayalaseema, are not able to convince the Hon. Chief Minister and the other Cabinet Colleagues to complete the investigation of the high level canal scheme so that we may know where exactly we stand and the Planning Commission also could know which areas could be served by this scheme. I hear that there is a proposal to abolish the special division for tank restoration schemes whose headquarters is at Anantapur,

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with effect from the beginning of August. I do not understand the reason for the proposal. If there is not sufficient work for the staff, the staff could be diverted to the high level canal scheme so that investigation may be completed early. I know that this canal will give protection to Dharmavaram, Tadpatri, Pulivendla, Jammalamadugu, Gooty and several other taluks and feed a number of tanks.

"I was present at a meeting of the Rayalaseema Development Board a few days ago, and I understood that the proposal was not to go beyond Molagavalli. If the canal is dug further on from this place, it will give protection to Adoni and Dronachalam taluks which cannot be served by any other major irrigation project. In spite of the repeated famines in Rayalaseema and the continuous failure of the monsoon for several years, the Government have not taken care to afford permanent protection to the area. When Sri Jawaharlal Nehru toured our district, he was very sympathetic, kind and generous. At the conclusion of the tour, he asked the question whether there was no permanent solution for protecting the areas against famine, and I do not know what reply the officials gave. After his tour, the Bhattacharya Committee toured Rayalaseema. I do not know what the Madras Government suggested to that Committee regarding the schemes for Rayalaseema for permanently avoiding famine, and what that Committee has recommended to the Central Government. From newspaper reports we see that the Committee has recommended only the putting up of bore-wells, etc. I would like to have a reply from the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Public Works whether they are earnest and sincere about the completion of the early investigation of the scheme and whether they will order a thorough investigation of it at least now.

"I would like to say a few words regarding the corporation that is proposed for the Tungabhadra Project, to which Mr. Koti Reddi also referred. We know what is happening in the Damodar Valley Corporation. The proposed corporation may be used as a means for the adoption of delay tactics. The high level canal will cost not less than 20 to 25 crores of rupees if we want to give protection to the maximum area possible. Then comes the question of sharing of the cost. I do not know how far Mysore Government will agree to take up the high level canal scheme, immediately when they have got large areas under the low level canal yet to be developed. My request to the State Central Governments is that they should, in consultation with the Government of the Andhra State, give priority to the schemes intended to benefit Rayalaseema, and that they should order the early investigation and execution of the high level canal scheme.

"I have got my own fears about the proposed corporation. From the press reports about the Damodar Valley Corporation, I fear that so many troubles can be created by such so-called autonomous bodies. It is better that the right of execution and maintenance of the project is vested in the Central Government.

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"In sub-clause (1) of clause 62-A, a period of three years is allowed for the States of Andhra and Mysore to come to an agreement. I think this long period may be utilized for adopting delaying tactics by either of the States. My appeal to the Central Government through this Government is to recognize and give effect to the strong feeling of the people that the High-Level Canal Scheme should be completed very early.

"It is provided in sub-clause (3) (c) of clause 62-A that the rights and liabilities referred to in sub-sections (1) and (2) shall include the rights and liabilities in respect of the administration of the Project and the construction, maintenance and operation thereof, but shall not include the rights and liabilities under any contract entered into before the appointed day by the Government of Madras with any person other than Government. When the rights and liabilities of the Government of the composite State of Madras are transferred to the Andhra and Mysore States, I cannot understand why the rights and liabilities under any contract entered into by the Government of Madras with any person should not also be transferred to those States.

"In conclusion, I appeal to the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Minister for Public Works to order the investigation of the Tungabhadra High-Level Canal Scheme immediately so that the investigation may be completed by the first of October and thereby the Andhra Government enabled to take up the execution of the scheme early. I would like to know from the Hon. Minister for Public Works as to what transpired at the conference regarding the Tungabhadra Project at Delhi and Bangalore."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—"Sir, while the people of Rayalaseema are expecting to be relieved of distress and famine by the Tungabhadra Project, they are being deprived of the Project itself. The Madras Government have spent about Rs. 18 crores on this project, the rights and liabilities are apportioned between the Andhra and Mysore Governments and the administration of the project goes to the Mysore Government. This is a paradoxical thing. The speeches of the Chief Minister of Mysore are creating many misapprehensions in the minds of the people. I am quite aware of the statement of the Chief Minister about the sharing of the waters. Sri S. V. Ramamurthi, a former Adviser to the Government of Madras during the section 93 regime, said that the project would irrigate 10 lakhs of acres within the Madras State alone.

"The Chief Minister of Mysore now says he can use any amount of water in his own State. When this has been announced by the Chief Minister of Mysore, and when he feels that he can do anything, the Central Government will afterwards come and say that everything has been decided, and that they will maintain the status quo. Even before the formation of the State, let there be a committee consisting of two Members of the Andhra State, two Members of the Hyderabad State, one Member of the Mysore State, and one Member from the Central Government. That

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committee can take over the Tungabhadra project and administer it. The Rayalaseema people have been suffering from distress, and they have been asking for this project. The Tungabhadra project has come about after so much of agitation and so much of misunderstanding. The Government took up the project for execution and finished it just now. When the project is completed, the sorrowful thing is that water from this project will go to some others. The administration of the project also will go to others. I do not know how things are arranged regarding the supply of electricity from this project. The Government must recommend to the Central Government to constitute a committee to maintain and carry on the administration of this project from the time of partition. That is the object of my amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I would request hon. Members not to get agitated by statements made by the Chief Minister of Mysore or for that matter by anybody else. As a matter of fact, provision has been made here for the adjustment of rights and liabilities and for the administration of the Tungabhadra Project. I am sure that ultimately a satisfactory formula will be evolved, which will satisfy both Mysore and Andhra. As far as sub-clause (5) is concerned, it makes it quite clear that the original scheme of the project cannot be changed. Considering all these things, we need not think unnecessarily that Mysore will take away a greater quantity of water than it is entitled to. These are all imaginary fears, and we need not worry about them. Dealing with the amendments, I would request Mr. Nagi Reddi not to press his amendment. Because his amendment is quite unnecessary. Clause 62-A provides the method and also the procedure to arrive at a settlement. It is not necessary that we should specifically state that there should be a board. Clause 62-A comes into operation immediately the Bill is passed. There is power for the President to make the necessary directions for the completion of the project and for making other arrangements. Therefore, whatever is necessary will be done by the President till an agreement is reached between the Andhra Government and the Mysore Government. If no agreement is reached with the period provided for here, then the President will make his decision which will be binding on both the Governments. It is therefore unnecessary to make any specific recommendation that there should be a board. Already a tentative decision has been reached to set up some sort of a board for the purpose of completing the project and also for operating it. So, a specific resolution, in the terms in which Mr. Nagi Reddi wants, is superfluous. So also Mr. Viswanatham's amendment is unnecessary."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, it is stated in 62-A (1) as follows :—

'All rights and liabilities of the State of Madras in relation to the Tungabhadra Project or the administration thereof shall, on the appointed day, be the rights and liabilities of the States of Andhra and Mysore.'

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[Sri T. Viswanatham]

We want to know something about these rights and liabilities, as they would stand on the appointed day. Has any conference been held in this matter? What would be the extent of the liability? It is on this we are most interested. We have already spent Rs. 16 crores. Therefore we want this Government to take care of our interests now that there is no Andhra State functioning. We are anxious that the division, made and the liabilities shared should be on the basis of the advantages and the quantum of water received by both. We want to know what has happened in regard to all these questions."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I do not think we should go into all these details. What happened at Delhi was that the conference was inconclusive. I can straightaway tell the hon. Member on behalf of the Government that the interests of the Andhra Government in the project will be properly safeguarded by this Government till the appointed day. After the appointed day, I am sure the interests of the Andhras will be more powerfully and ably safeguarded by the Andhra Government. I can assure hon. Members that as far as this Government are concerned, we will certainly safeguard the interests of the Andhras. Mysore is there to take care of itself. We need not go to the help of the Mysore State. Dr. Nagan Gouda is there for the Mysore State. Sir, in view of this assurance, I request Mr. Viswanatham not to press his amendment."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" So far, no rights and liabilities have been ascertained."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" They have not been ascertained. Sub-clause (5) has been accepted in a way even by the Mysore Government. Therefore, I respectfully submit that these amendments are not necessary. The clause may remain as it is."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, while agreeing with what the Hon. Minister said, I have to say that there is a gap here, and unless this gap is filled up, there is no use. We are all agreed that a board should be appointed to administer and operate the project. After the appointed day, it is left to both the Governments to negotiate and come to an agreement. If they are unable to come to an agreement within three years, the President will intervene. During this period of three years, there may be so many troubles, and the Governments may not be able to come to any agreement. In the meantime the project would actually be in possession of the Mysore Government. So long as the Madras Government are there, till the appointed day, it is all right. But after the appointed day and for more than three years thereafter, if the negotiations should prolong without agreement, then only the President will intervene. The period between the appointed day and three years thereafter is too long. A Board has to be appointed to administer the project during this period. We are all agreed that there should be a board. When we are agreed on this,

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why should we not herein lay down clearly that a board shall be appointed. If this provision is made, it would certainly be helpful."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister Mr. Subramaniam said that some sort of board was being contemplated. What is that board? He also rather vaguely said that a satisfactory formula would be evolved. I would like to have clarification from him. The Chief Minister also, while explaining the position, said that the original arrangements should be binding on all the States together. This statement is also rather vague. I would like to have clarification on these points from the Hon. Minister."

1 p.m. * THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sub-clause (5) of clause 62-A clarifies this point. It is stated therein as follows :—

"The expression "Tungabhadra Project" or "the Project" means the project agreed to between the Government of Madras and the Government of Hyderabad before the appointed day and, so far as the State of Madras is concerned, intended for the supply and distribution of water from the Tungabhadra river by means of high level and low level canals to the districts of Bellary, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Kurnool, and for the generation of electric energy, both hydro-electric and thermal, and its transmission and distribution to the said districts and includes any extension or further development after that day of that project for the said purposes."

Therefore, the areas to be irrigated are indicated here. This provision will be adhered to and water will be supplied to all the areas contemplated under the project. Mysore will not be allowed to interfere with it. Simply because the project as such is in their area, water will not be allowed to go entirely into that area. So also, as regards the hydro-electric project, power will be generated there and whatever load was expected to be distributed to the Rayalaseema area, now the new Andhra area, that load will be available to the Andhra area. That will be safeguarded.

"With regard to the interim period, sub-clause (4) provides that, as soon as the Andhra State Bill is passed by the Parliament, the President will have power to issue directions, even before the appointed day, for the completion of the project. Therefore, he can issue directions as to the formation of Boards or the necessary machinery for the completion of the project, after the passing of the Andhra State Bill. (Interruption.) I do not know the details about the constitution of a joint Board with the representatives of the Andhra State, the Central Government, etc. I do not know whether they are going to make a provision for the representative of each Government to act as Chairman of the Board, by rotation, for three months or any specified period. If it is merely a question of constituting a Board, I shall straightway accept it. But I may assure the hon. Members that the President is going to give directions as to what should be done. So, let us not prejudge the whole thing. Let us make room for negotiation in the conference. Moreover, the Special Officer for Andhra State Affairs is also coming and he will also be made aware of all these things. He will consult non-official opinion also in the Andhra area and take special care of the Andhras. Under these circumstances, I do not think we need go into details."

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SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I want to know when the Board will be formed."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It may be formed even before the appointed day. Sub-clause (4) provides for this. So, let us not load this clause with unnecessary and superfluous things. Let us leave the discretion to the President. The interests of the Andhras will be properly safeguarded and there will be no room for any complaint."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" I would like to know whether the Cabinet will at least now be kind enough to order an investigation of the High Level Canal Scheme for which I pleaded."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" That is quite a different thing. I shall look into the matter and we shall take good care of it."

SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" Sir, myself, Sri Varadachari and certain others have moved an amendment to delete the latter portion of sub-clause (3)."

MR. SPEAKER :—" When I called the hon. Member, he was not here."

SRI N. RAMAKRISHNA AYYAR :—" No, Sir, the amendment has been moved. Since we do not understand what is meant by that expression, we want a clarification on that point."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" They want to delete 'but shall not include the rights and liabilities under any contract entered into before the appointed day by the Government of Madras with any person other than Government'. We have already made a provision under clauses 47 and 48 with reference to contracts. Therefore, it is superfluous to mention here 'contracts with third parties'. That is why they are excluded here."

"Sir, there is an agreed amendment and I shall read it. It is as follows :—

"This Assembly is of the opinion that a Board may be set up on or before the appointed day and function under the directions of the President."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Then, I shall not put the other amendments to the vote of the House. They may be treated as withdrawn. The question is—

"This Assembly is of the opinion that a Board may be set up on or before the appointed day and function under the directions of the President."

The amendment was put and carried.

(Clause 63—no amendment.)

[23rd July 1953]

Clause 64.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, this clause gives power to the President for removing difficulties just like the famous clauses with which the Madras legislations abound. It says—

'If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the President may by order do anything not inconsistent with such provisions which appears to him to be necessary or expedient for the purpose of removing the difficulty.'

Of course, the President will claim that it is not inconsistent with the provisions. It may appear to him to be necessary. But there are other parties also; they are not taken into consideration. Then, it may sometimes be expedient for one, but inexpedient for the other. Therefore, we have always raised an objection to such a clause as this. In passing some other legislation here, the Government agreed to an amended formula. At least, we may add a provision stating that such orders shall not have effect until they are placed on the table of the Parliament for fourteen days.

1-10 p.m. "This is a proposition which Hon. Mr. Subramaniam himself has made and he should not go back on it. He has agreed to this principle. I only want that such orders should be placed on the table of the Parliament for a period of 14 days."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am glad that Sri Viswanatham has realized that it is not the Madras Government that have proposed such a clause. It is a general formula that is adopted for removing difficulties, if there were any. It does not mean that the President will completely change the provisions of the Act. This provision is there to remove any unforeseen difficulties that might arise at a future date. If this is an ordinary Bill, I would have agreed with my friend for the removal of this clause. But this is a Bill which is introduced here for the first time and we do not know whether we have comprehended all the difficulties that might arise at a future date. Therefore, it is necessary that the President, who is the supreme head of our State should have the power to remove all difficulties if it becomes necessary. It is not as if the President will interfere in all cases and say that this clause should be there and that clause should not be there and so on. Considering the special nature of this Bill, I request my friend, Mr. Viswanatham not to press his point. After all, Parliament may not be in session. As soon as the Bill is passed, the new State will begin to function from the 1st of October and at that time Parliament may not be in session. So, there is no point in pressing his suggestion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is only a suggestion."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is an opposition combined with a suggestion, Sir! "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let us now take up the First Schedule."

[23rd July 1953]

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Chief Minister made a reference to Sri T. Bhaskara Rao, whose name is found in the Madras list. May we know something more about his inclusion in the Madras list? "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, in this matter we cannot be guided by the wishes of the people. In such cases, we have to examine the facts, which should be ascertained, and then decide whether a particular Member should be allotted to the residuary State or to the Andhra State. If the Member is not willing to represent the residuary Madras State in the Council of States, the only course open to him is to resign his membership and seek election from any other place. That is the only course open to him. I will put forward another case. Suppose a Tamil Member wants to go to Andhra, will you agree to that? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Yes, he is welcome! "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" For argument's sake you may say that he is welcome. Further, even if you agree, other friends will not agree to it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The real difficulty is this. Clause 9 simply makes the allocation. No principle is laid down there. The Hon. Finance Minister said that the allocation is made according to this clause and so it has got to be accepted. I would like to know on what principle this allocation is made. May we be enlightened on this point, Sir? "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" For representing a seat in the Council of States, from any particular area, one of the requisite qualifications is that the person should be a voter there. Now, Mr. Bhaskara Rao has been on the electoral rolls of Madras city from the beginning. According to investigations that we have made, we find that he has also been domiciled here and for the past three generations they have been residing in the Madras city. That being so, I do not know how we can hand him over to the Andhra State. If, however, he is not willing to represent the residuary State, he may resign his seat in the Council of States."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I know what the objection raised by Mr. Bhaskara Rao is? Has he stated any principle? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Member has not stated any principle. He has only said that he wanted to represent the Andhra area. That is all the member has stated. He did not state any other principle in his letter. Originally, he was in the Andhra list. Subsequently, after these facts were placed before the Government of India they have changed it and transferred him to the residuary Madras State."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" What about my amendment recommending that some provision should be made in the Bill to enable certain persons to stand for election? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let us take it up at the end."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I shall have it examined, Sir."

SECOND SCHEDULE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Amendment No. 171 is a consequential amendment, so I pass on to the next Schedule."

THIRD SCHEDULE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are no amendments to this Schedule."

FOURTH SCHEDULE.

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

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Government have promised to take action with regard to my resolution. I suppose it will be a favourable action, Sir."

FIFTH SCHEDULE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are no amendments to this Schedule."

SIXTH SCHEDULE.

The hon. Member Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi was not in his seat. So his amendment No. 174 was not moved.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Any way, I shall have this matter examined to find out whether there has been any omission."

SEVENTH SCHEDULE.

MR. SPEAKER :—" There are about 90 amendments to this Schedule. Shall I ask the hon. Members to move these amendments now so that we may commence discussion on them tomorrow? Or, shall we adjourn now and take them up tomorrow? "

SOME HON. MEMBERS :—" We may adjourn now, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. tomorrow, Friday, 24th July."

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Friday, 24th July 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.—SWEARING-IN OF A NEW MEMBER.

Sri K. Shanmugam was sworn-in.

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

State expenditure in connexion with the tour of the President of India.

* 910 Q.—SRI C. KANDASAMI : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what is the State expenditure incurred by this State for the tour of the President of the Republic in this State in the month of February 1953; and

(b) what are the details of expenditure item by item?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) Rupees 53,466-4-8.

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

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—" May I know how much has been spent on police officers and how much on men? The first item in the statement refers to travelling allowance for police officers and men. I want to know how much has been spent on them separately."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am not able to give that information from the papers I have here. But is it important? What does it matter whether it is for officers or for constables? "

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" From the statement furnished by the Government it is seen that a sum of more than Rs. 53,000 has been spent by our State alone on the President's visit in addition to expenditure incurred by other bodies. Apart from that, the Central Government also might have spent some money and we do not know all those figures. How does this huge expenditure compare with that incurred on the visits of our former British Viceroys and also is it necessary for our State to undertake to entertain such costly guests in our State? "

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I cannot go into the merits of the constitutional question as to whether a President is necessary or not, how the President is to carry on his functions and how much expenditure is to be incurred upon him. All that is outside my province at the present moment. As regards the expenditure in this State out of the funds of this Government, we are bound to maintain law and order when a person of that position and a functionary of the highest importance in the Republic is travelling in our State.”

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—“ May I know the purpose of the visit of the President to Ramanathapuram district? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The President of a Republic has many functions which cannot be explicitly understood or put down. But he is bound to travel all over the country and is expected to take an interest in every activity in the country, whatever the groups or the language or the men or the caste or the religion may be.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Is there no limit to the expenses to be incurred on the visits of the President to the States? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ There is no constitutional limit. Our expenditure in this State is to provide security. The expenses of the President are governed by the Constitution and by the Parliament.”

SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—“ மதச்சார்பற்ற சர்க்காரின் தலைவர் டாக்டர் ராஜேந்திர பிரசாத் முகமதியர்களும், கிறிஸ்தவர்களும், இந்துக்களும் செலுத்துகின்ற வரிப் பணத்தில் இந்துக்கள் கோயில்களுக்குப் பவனி போய் வந்தது நியாயமா? இராமேசுவரத்தில் தர்ப்பணம் செய்யும் போது பிராமணர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்த பணமும், வேங்கடத்தில் காணிக்கை செலுத்திய பணமும் சொந்தச் செலவா அல்லது சர்க்கார் செலவா என்று கேட்கின்றேன்? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ அனேக கிறிஸ்தவப் பள்ளிகளுக்கும், கிறிஸ்தவ கோயில்களுக்கும், முஸ்லிம் கோயில்களுக்கும் அதேமாதிரி செய்து வருகிறார்கள்.”

58-40
[a.m.]

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Sir, my question was not answered. I did not ask whether the President was necessary or not. I asked : How does this expenditure compare with the previous expenditure on the British Viceroys? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, that comparison cannot be made by me.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Was the incurring of such heavy expenditure justifiable, Sir, in view of the fact that the President of the Republic is so popular, loved and respected all over the country? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I deprecate questions here which should be put in Parliament if at all allowed.”

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ The Hon. Chief Minister made us understand that this huge expenditure was necessary to maintain law and order.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Our expenditure? ”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Yes, our expenditure. We have known our President and even as Congress leader he has visited our State several times previously. Why do the Government apprehend any serious threat to law and order because of his visit? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ There is no apprehension of break-down of law and order because of his visit. But our duties with reference to the security of the President are greater than our duties with reference to ordinary citizens, non-official or other. With regard to private persons we can afford to take risk, but about the President of this Union we cannot afford to take such risks.”

Adjudication in the dispute between Sri T. Appu and Commonwealth Trust, Limited, Kozhikode.

* 911 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 Malabar Trade Union Council, dated 15th November 1952, requesting the Government to order adjudication in the dispute between Sree Tharammal Appu and Commonwealth Trust, Limited, Kozhikode, regarding the bonus for 1948-49, and if so what action the Government have taken in this connexion?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes, Sir. The Labour Officer, Coimbatore, has reported that the management of the Commonwealth Trust, Limited, Kozhikode, has paid the bonus for the year 1948-49, to Sri Tharammal Appu on 7th March 1953.”

Textile Tripartite Enquiry Committee.

* 914 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state when the Textile Tripartite Enquiry Committee was formed and whether the Committee have submitted their final report to the Government?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Tripartite Textile Enquiry Committee was constituted in June 1951 and it has submitted its final report to Government.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Will the Government be pleased to supply us a copy of the report, Sir? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The report has been sent for printing and as soon as it is available, Members with have an opportunity of getting a copy.”

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" May we know, Sir, what the salient features of the recommendations of the Tripartite Textile Enquiry Committee are? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Government are examining the report and as soon as it is printed, it will be made available to the Members along with the recommendations of the Government."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" When was the report received by the Government and may I know the cause for delay in printing and publishing it? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is a fairly big and voluminous report and it does take time for printing."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" The Hon. Minister was pleased to say that the report was being printed. Is it not specifically stated in the report that three annas a point should be given as dearness allowance to the workers? And if the report is under scrutiny, why is it that some of the mills in Malabar are exempted from paying the enhanced dearness allowance? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member is aware that the Committee gave an interim report in which they recommended that all mills which were not paying three annas a point over 100 points according to the Madras scale of cost of living, should pay it. I am not aware of the mills which were exempted. But if the hon. Member puts a specific question, I shall answer."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" May I know, Sir, the names of Members of this Committee? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I can only say this much that the President was Mr. Bhaktavatsalu Naidu and he was assisted by Mr. Vedantam, the Textile Expert. There were Mr. Chinnathurai and Mr. Ramanujam as the labour representatives. I do not remember the names of members representing the managements, but I think there were Mr. Barlow, Mr. Marshall and three from Coimbatore. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall give the details."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" The Hon. Minister was pleased to give the names of members of the committee. The point is that the Kulapuram Textiles, and some mills in Cannanore, viz., National Textiles, Cannanore Spinning Factory, and some other factories are exempted from paying the enhanced dearness allowance. The interim recommendation of the committee was that this dearness allowance should be paid with retrospective effect from April 1952 and why was it that the Yarn Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pappinisseri, was exempted from paying that rate for seven months till November 1952? "

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I cannot off-hand give information. But I remember a few mills in Malabar were exempted from this rate because they were not able to submit to the Enquiry Committee their balance sheets and there was some such difficulty. If the hon. Member gives the names of the companies, I shall be able to furnish the necessary information."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The question of printing and publishing the report apart, have the Government examined the final recommendations of the committee and have they accepted any of the recommendations? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I said, the Government are examining it and we can come to a conclusion only after the examination is over."

Works Committees in Visakhapatnam district.

* 932 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) in how many industrial concerns in Visakhapatnam district "Works Committees" were constituted;

(b) of them how many are functioning; and

(c) how many are defunct?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Works Committees were constituted in Visakhapatnam in 10 industrial concerns.

" (b) Out of 10 Works Committees only three are actively functioning in (1) The Chittivalasa Jute Mills Company, Limited, Chittivalasa, (2) The Nellimarla Jute Mills Company, Limited, Nellimarla, (3) The Vizagapatam Sugars and Refineries, Limited, Anakapalli.

" (c) Works Committees in three industrial concerns have ceased to function, (1) The Anakapalli Match Company, Kasimkota, (2) The Gajapathy Salt Factory, Pudimadaka, (3) The Vizianagaram Press and Mills Company, Limited, Vizianagaram."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, the main functions of these Works Committees? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Works Committees are expected to look into the grievances as put forward by the workers themselves and try to settle these differences on a bipartite basis having discussions with the representatives of the management in the Works Committees."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" May I know the opinion of the Hon. Minister about the work of these Works Committees? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member can put a question on the policy of the Government, but cannot ask for the opinion of a Minister."

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DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Have these Works Committees been working satisfactorily in the State? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes, Sir, in many institutions they have been working very satisfactorily. ”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“ Recently the Government have passed an order that before any dispute goes to the Conciliation Board, it must go to the Works Committee. Now, many Works Committees have got their own constitutions and in many constitutions the representatives of the managements are given the veto power and in certain constitutions there is a rule that the discussion should be for one hour. So, consistent with the recent Government Order, will the Government be pleased to see that the Works Committees have their own constitutions and that the workers are given a chance to represent the matter to the Works Committees? For the efficient working of these Works Committees, will the Government be pleased also to change the constitutions suitably? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, the very purpose of the Works Committee is to enable the workers to put their case effectively before the managements. If it is brought to the notice of the Government that managements are not co-operating in this respect, certainly Government will take action. ”

Cancellation of teaching certificates.

* 940 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state how many teaching certificates were suspended or cancelled in the State as per Madras Educational Rule 154, during 1948-51, for the alleged communistic activities and how many restored till now?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ A total number of 398 certificates had been either suspended or cancelled for participation in communistic activities out of which 287 certificates have been restored till now and the rest are under consideration. ”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, the number of certificates cancelled or suspended as given by the Hon. Minister is not correct. The number is still larger. Is it not a fact that under Rule 154 of the Madras Elementary Education Rules, the Director of Public Instruction should personally examine and conduct an enquiry into the report made against the teacher concerned either by the management or by the Deputy Inspector? Why were not these mandatory provisions followed in cancelling or suspending the certificates? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Government will try to liberalize the whole matter. The Government will try and give as much attention to the requirements

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of justice as possible, apart from technical grounds. If we stand on technical grounds, probably all of them can be easily dismissed. But I think the hon. Member will accept my assurance that the matter will be looked into. Short of giving subsistence allowance for carrying on communistic propaganda, we shall do everything. ”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ ఏ యే activities ని communist activities గా పరిగణిస్తున్నారు? ఏమైనా ఆరోపణలు వచ్చినపుడు ఆ communist activities యొక్క నిజానిని గురించి enquiry చేస్తున్నారా? ఆ విచారణ ఏ వర్గములమీద ఎలా జరుపుతున్నారు? కాంగ్రెసుకు గీటు ఇవ్వక పోవడం కూడా కమ్యూనిస్టు activity క్రింద పరిగణిస్తున్నారా? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ When these certificates were either cancelled or suspended, the Director of Public Instruction was instructed to note that participation in subversive activities by the teachers amounted to a breach of their duty. Only in the cases of those who after enquiry were found to have actually participated in subversive activities, and had been convicted for that, the certificates were cancelled. In other cases the usual procedure was followed. Participation in a gathering or a party was not looked upon as a crime. In fact we had been following a liberal procedure in this matter. As many as 287 certificates have been restored. ”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ Why is it that teachers had been victimized because they belonged to the Teachers' Federation or Council? Why should Government show this kind of discriminatory treatment? Will they put a stop to this discrimination at least now? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It is not because they belonged to an organization but because they indulged in activities which amounted to a breach of their main duty, these teachers had been punished. ”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ May I cite a specific case? I know of a case in Palnad where one teacher by name Parabhrama Raju simply because he was a member of the Teachers' Federation and participated in their movement, was served with a notice and his certificate was cancelled. What has the Hon. Minister to say regarding this case, Sir? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I require notice, Sir, for this question. But I wish to add that these cases relate to a period ranging from three to four years back. In fact we have followed a very liberal policy. As many as 287 certificates have been restored. As the Chief Minister has pointed out, we are following a liberal policy. ”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ I have no desire to dispute the earnestness of the assurance given by the Hon. Chief

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Minister. But let me bring to his notice that even to-day, certificates of innocent teachers who had not taken part in any movement whatsoever and who do not belong to any party, had been cancelled. Will the Government put a stop to such vindictiveness?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"If they are innocent and if action had been taken, then it must be a mistake. Where is the question of "vindictiveness" about it?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I may bring to the notice of Government as recently as April (three months back) some teachers have been removed from service simply because they joined the Teachers' Movement?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is not 'movement'. That is a facile phrase. The question is whether these teachers were connected with political organizations or not."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"No. Even in cases where teachers had nothing to do with any political organization, they had been victimized. I know of a specific case. In Anantapur one teacher by name Hanumanthappa simply because he participated in the Teachers' Federation and read a paper during a meeting of the Federation, has been removed from service. Is it not 'victimization' then? If it is not, let me know the meaning of the term 'victimization'?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Let not the hon. Member use the word 'victimization' in a loose manner. In some cases it is possible a mistake might have occurred. If the teacher had been wrongly dismissed, it is perfectly open for him to agitate, and send a memorial to the highest authority."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"As this is an important question, I would request that we may be allowed to have a half-hour debate on this."

MR. SPEAKER:—"That is not possible. To-day is Friday and we have to adjourn at 1 p.m."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Apart from that, Sir, I would respectfully submit that we cannot go on allowing half-hour debates on questions which deal purely with personnel and when it is a matter coming under day-to-day administration of the State."

Assignment of waste lands to political sufferers.

* 966-A Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have recently passed orders revising their policy in

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relation to the assignment of waste lands to political sufferers and if so, the reasons for the revision and whether a copy of the orders can be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"No, Sir. The Government merely clarified the existing orders and the clarification so made has been published as Press Note No. 79, dated 2nd June 1953. Therefore Government do not consider it necessary to place a copy of the order on the table of the House."

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"Is it not a fact, Sir, that at the end of May, the Government issued orders revising their previous policy with regard to assignment of lands to political sufferers? Have they not stated therein that lands will be permanently allotted to political sufferers?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The hon. Member is not quite correct in what he stated."

SRI G. BAPANAYYA:—"Are the landless poor being shown preference over political sufferers in the matter of assignment of lands?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The hon. Member is quite correct."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"The point is whether the lands are being given to landless political sufferers, or landed-political sufferers or influential political sufferers. I want to know, of these three, who are being given preferential treatment."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Preferential treatment is given to poor political sufferers" (Laughter.)

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—"Has any infringement been caused over the Government's policy that lands possessed and cultivated by Harijans should not be encroached upon?"

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

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"In view of the importance of this question, I would request you, Mr. Speaker, Sir, to allow us to have a half-hour debate on this."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, that is not possible."

Implementation of the Sisma formula in respect of supply of sugarcane.

* 966-B Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state at what stage is the implementation of the *sisma* formula in respect of the cane supplied to the various sugar factories in our State in the year 1952-53?

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ All the sugar factories in the State except the India Sugars and Refineries, Limited, Hospet, Bellary district, have agreed to pay the sugarcane price for 1952-53 season based on the *sisma* formula. The question of acceptance of the formula by the Hospet factory is under correspondence.

“ An initial payment at the rate of Re. 1-5-0 per maund, the minimum price fixed by the Government of India for 1952-53 season should have already been paid by the factories to the growers for the cane delivered. According to the *sisma* formula, the final payment has to be worked out on the average price of sugar at which the factory sold up to the end of October 1953 and hence the balance amount due to be paid will be notified after October 1953.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ In cases where the mill-owners refused to implement the *sisma* formula, in spite of the fact that the Government have already asked them to adhere to the *sisma* formula, will the Government take action on those mill-owners? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ So far as we know all the factories in the State have agreed to pay sugarcane price for the 1952-53 season on the basis of *sisma* formula except the Hospet Sugar Factory. The Director of Agriculture was asked to ascertain and report whether the Hospet factory was not paying cane prices on the basis of the *sisma* formula and if so, to suggest the prices which the Government might notify. The Director of Agriculture forwarded a copy of the notification issued by the factory purporting to agree to pay sugarcane price according to *sisma* formula for 1952-53 season, and suggested that the question of notifying prices might be taken up in November 1953. As the notification is very loosely worded and does not amount to accepting the *sisma* formula, the Director of Agriculture has again been asked to get a definite answer from the factory whether it has fully accepted the formula in regard to the payment of prices of cane for the 1952-53 season. The Director of Agriculture's reply is awaited.”

SRI. R. VENKATA JAGGA RAO :—“ కొన్ని factory లు క్రింద పంపిణీ bonus ఇవ్వకండా ఉన్నవి. ముఖ్యంగా పితాపురం లో ఉన్న క్లీర్ షూర్ sugar factory బోనస్ ఇవ్వకుండా నిరాకరిస్తున్న సంగతి ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలుసునా? తెలిసినట్లయితే ఏ చరణ చేసి ఏమి step తీసుకుంటారని అడుగుతున్నాను.”

9 a.m. THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ This question relates to the payment of additional price by the factories in the State for 1952-53 season. As I have said the minimum price of Re. 1-5-0 per maund should have been paid already by the factories. If any factory has not paid the minimum price, the fact may be brought to the notice of the Government and the Government will take suitable action.

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“ Regarding the payment of extra amount, it will be announced only after the 1st October after calculating the price at which the sugar produced by the mills, has been sold till October.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ In view of the fact that there has been a shortage in the matter of supply of sugarcane to the various sugar factories last year and certain factories had to close down in the middle on account of the low price fixed by the Government, might I ask if the Government will at least this year recommend to the Government of India that the minimum price be increased to Rs. 1-12-0 per maund as suggested by the Provincial Sugarcane Growers' Association taking into account the relatively high cost of production of sugarcane in this State? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ So far as the season for 1952-53 was concerned, the Government only fixed the minimum price and later on the owners of factories and the growers met together and decided to accept what is known as the *sisma* formula and so, I do not think we can complain about that because they have come to an agreement about it among themselves.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Is this *sisma* formula which is figuring so much in this answer a chemical formula or a political formula or any real formula, Sir.”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ It is so called because it was suggested by the South Indian Sugar Mills Association of Madras. It is a formula that has been suggested by the mill-owners and which has been accepted not by the Government but by the sugarcane growers themselves who met them in the Sugarcane Advisory Committee in Madras a few months ago. So, Sir, it is not a chemical formula but a formula agreed upon by both the growers and the mills and the price is based upon the recovery of sugar and the price at which the sugar is sold for the season in the year.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ The Hon. Minister has not answered my question, Sir. The fact is that the formula has not satisfied the peasantry even as it is accepted by the Government. Therefore, will the State Government recommend to the Government of India that for the season 1953-54, the price of sugarcane should be raised to Rs. 1-12-0 per maund as suggested by the Provincial Sugarcane Growers' Association? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ This formula was accepted by the sugarcane growers whose representatives met the factory owners in the presence of the Director of Agriculture. I may say that regarding the price of Rupees 1-12-0 mentioned by the hon. Member according to the *sisma* formula in some factories where good quality sugarcane was supplied, growers got more than Rs. 1-12-0.”

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ In spite of the repeated assertions of the Hon. Minister that the *sisma* formula has been accepted by the sugarcane growers, it is a fact that it has not been accepted by the growers and that is why sugarcane is not forthcoming for crushing by the mills and the fact that so many mills have closed down for that reason will prove that statement. For instance, the Pugalur Sugar Mills have been closed down and that shows that the basis of the formula is not satisfactory. That being so, might I ask if the Government will take steps to revise the *sisma* formula? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The price for sugarcane for the next year is not now under consideration. We are now only dealing with the price of sugarcane for the year 1952-53. When the question of fixing the price of sugarcane for the year 1953-54 is taken up the suggestion of the hon. Member will be kept in mind.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“ What is the rate per maund as per the *Sisma* formula? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ It depends upon the recovery of sugar in the factory where the sugarcane is supplied and also the average price at which the sugar produced by the factory has been sold during the year.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ May I know if the average price under the formula was greater or less than the price recommended by the Government of Madras to the All India Sugarcane Growers Association? If it was lower, may I know the reasons why it was lower? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ The Government fixed only the minimum price and it does not say that the factories should not pay any higher price than that.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“ May I know, Sir, whether complaints have been received that even the minimum price has not been paid regularly at once on the delivery of stock by the Sri Rama Sugar Mills, Bobbili and what was the action taken by the Government in regard to those complaints? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ We have had no complaint as yet but now that the hon. Member has given the information, the matter will be looked into.”

Alleged lathi charge by the Police at Theagarayanagar.

* 966-C Q.—SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that lathi charge and tear gas were used by the police in Theagarayanagar on the public; and

(b) the reason for the use of the same?

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ (a) & (b) It is wrong to bring in the public into the incident. There has been an organized and repeated disregard of law for some days past as is known to the hon. Member.

“ On the 22nd at about 8-15 a.m. a procession consisting of about 300 volunteers of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam under the leadership of Sri Annamalai of Kancheepuram, wearing badges and carrying flags formed up near the Thyagarayanagar post office and marched in procession, shouting anti-Government slogans. The processionists were stopped about 25 yards from the Police Station and when questioned whether they had a licence to take out the procession, the leader of the procession denied having obtained a licence and shouted anti-Police and anti-Government slogans such as ‘Down with so and so’ and ‘down with this and that’. They showed a defiant mood and were determined to proceed ahead. At the same time there were unruly and boisterous crowds of about 200 of their comrades and sympathizers on either side of the platform of the road shouting similar slogans and encouraging the demonstrators. They were warned that if they failed to disperse and continued to be defiant, they will be dispersed by force. This warning did not have the desired effect and the unruly crowd wanted the Police party to make way. Hence one tear smoke grenade was thrown among the defiant crowd. At that time the crowds on either side of the road shouted at and rushed towards the Police party necessitating the throwing of another tear smoke grenade on the crowd on the pavement to the right and another on the left. The smoke did not have the desired effect on the unruly elements and the crowd surged forward and the small Police party of about 10 men including the Deputy Commissioner of Police, Law and Order, was in danger of being hemmed in. Thereupon a cane charge was ordered on the crowd of processionists and sympathizers which had the desired effect. The crowds dispersed and Sri Annamalai and 14 other Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam volunteers were taken into custody. They were removed from the scene to the Police Station and a case has been registered against them under section 147, I.P.C., read with section 41 of the City Police Act. They have been remanded to custody till 5th August 1953.

“ About 25 minutes later a group of 10 volunteers again formed themselves in a procession and proceeded along Dr. Nair Road with a view to staging a demonstration in front of the Chief Minister's residence. These volunteers were warned to disperse. As they refused to disperse and as repeated warnings had no effect, they were dispersed by a cane charge. The volunteers broke up and ran away in different directions. This is what happened. Sir.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ May I know, Sir, if the incident took place just opposite to the Police Station? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I have read the account as given to me; I think it is somewhere about the Post office and the Police Station. I do not know how they are situated.”

9-10
a.m.

SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—“ எதிர்பாராதவிதமாக கண்ணீர்ப்புகை விடுத்ததால் மக்கள் கண் தெரியாமல் இருக்கும் சமயத்தில் தடியடிப் பிரயோகம் செய்ததனால் ஒருவருக்கு மண்டை உடைந்ததும், வேறொருவருக்கு கை முறிந்ததும், இன்னும் சிலருக்கு காயம் ஏற்பட்டதும் சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமா? தடியடிப் பிரயோகத்தினால் காயமடைந்தவர்களை ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளுக்கு எடுத்துச் சென்று அவர்களுக்கு சிகிச்சையளிப்பதும் போலீசாரின் கடமையிலேயா என்று சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, those who organize these commotions must to a certain extent accept the natural consequences. The Government are doing all that is their duty to do.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ May I know. Sir, how many persons were injured and whether any police constable or police officer was injured? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ There is no case of injury to the police officers. The question is about the dispersal of a crowd which was unlawful.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASAMI :—“ As friends opposite are objecting to the use of ‘ tear gas ’, will the Hon. the Chief Minister consider the use of ‘ laughing gas ’ and make people laugh instead of cry? ” (Laughter.)

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ How many members of the public were injured in the assault by the police? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It is difficult to say, Sir. I don't think there was any serious injury at all. The cane-charge was a very mild one. I thought I need not repeat the word ‘ mild ’ which was in the report itself.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Have the Government taken any trouble to find out what exactly the object of the processionists is and if so whether the Government cannot dispel their fears by explaining their policy much better so that the processionists and the Government may know where exactly they are standing as far as their purposes are concerned? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, I think I understand their object. It is that the Government should resign.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Was any application for licence made to take out a procession and refused? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ They had no licence, Sir. That is what I can gather from the report. I

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do not think they have applied for a licence. Their object is to demonstrate without applying for the licence. This is going on every day.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ I understand that a man is very seriously bed-ridden in the Royapettah Hospital. May I request you, Sir, to give us a half-hour debate on this question? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ To-day is Friday. Apart from that, I have since agreed to have a half an hour debate on the cancellation of teachers' certificates tomorrow. We have got also the debate on the new elementary education scheme. In the non-official programme, the third item relates to it. Under rule 22, it can be taken up earlier. Perhaps one day will be allotted for a debate on that subject. You may then discuss whatever you want. So, I cannot allow a half an hour debate now.”

SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—“ இந்த கேள்விகளுக்கு அரை மணி நேரம் ஒதுக்குவதாக நேற்று நீங்கள் சொன்னீர்களே? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ இதே விஷயம் திங்கட்கிழமை விவாதத்திற்கு வருகிறது. திங்கட்கிழமை non-official day யாக ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்று Leader of the House சொன்னால்தலால் இன்றைக்கு இந்தக் கேள்விக்கு அரை மணி நேரம் ஒதுக்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“ On a point of information, Sir, திங்கட்கிழமை புதிய கல்வித் திட்டத்தைப்பற்றி விவாதிப்பதற்காக ஒதுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், இன்று கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஒத்திவைப்புப் பிரேரணை நேற்று நடந்த தடியடிப் பிரயோகத்தைப்பற்றியும், கண்ணீர்ப்புகையைப் பற்றியதுமாகும். ஆகையால், இன்றைக்கு அரை மணி நேரம் ஒதுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ இதுவும் திங்கட்கிழமை விவாதத்திற்கு வரும் விஷயத்தில் அடங்கியிருக்கிறது.”

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—“ இது வேறு, அது வேறு. இரண்டு விஷயங்களையும் ஒன்றாகச் சேர்ப்பது சரியல்ல.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ திங்கட்கிழமை விவாதத்தில் இந்த விஷயமும் வருகிறதா, இல்லையா என்று பாருங்கள் ” (சிரிப்பு.)

Abolition of the posts of Poet Laureates.

* 967 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM (on behalf of Sri P. B. K. Rajachidambaram): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the reasons for abolishing the posts of Poet Laureates in the Madras State?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Government are of the view that real poetry cannot be inspired by this method.”

Abolition of the posts of Poet Laureates.

* 968 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the reasons for the abolition of Poet Laureateship?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Attention is invited to the answer to question No. 967.”

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SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" Will the Hon. Minister inform the House whether the Government are taking any other steps to encourage artists for the development of art and culture? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" A ' Sahitya Academy has been formed by the Government of India and steps are being taken in our State to form regional academies."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I heard the Hon. Minister to say that real poetry cannot be encouraged by this method. Are we to understand that any Government encouragement would mean ' devoid of reality ' ? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" One thing is clear. Government patronage will not produce poetry, real or unreal, but a certain amount of unreal poetry can be produced by patronage of some kind. But that is not poetry."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Will the Government consider the suggestion, namely, that they could really inspire poetry and art by taking more artistic and poetic personalities into the Cabinet? " (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The experience of all countries is against Government patronage."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" The Government say that poetry cannot be inspired by this method. Will the Government be pleased to reward inspired poets? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That was done. But when we came to a stage when further encouragement by money grants was to be considered, we stopped it. There were a certain number of inspired poets, but we cannot go on manufacturing poets."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know what is the amount that the Government stand to gain by the abolition of these posts? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not a question of gain, Sir. However, that an incentive to flatterers and others has been stopped is a gain."

Palace servants of the former Pudukkottai State.

* 969 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number and category of servants discontinued from the Palace service of the former Pudukkottai State after merger of Pudukkottai with Madras;

(b) whether the Palace servants belonged to the State Government Service of the former Pudukkottai State Service; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative, the reasons for such discontinuance?

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) A statement^a giving the information is placed on the table of the House.

" (b) Only those holding pensionable posts belonged to the Pudukkottai State Government Service.

" (c) They have been discharged for want of corresponding posts in the Madras Services after merger."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Was compensation promised to these discontinued employees and if so, may I know whether the promise has been fulfilled during this period of five years and if not, why not? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry. I wish it had been included in the question. I do not wish to examine the file just now for that purpose."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Are there no corresponding posts in the Governor's House in this State and could not they be usefully absorbed in that establishment? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That is already overfilled."

Irrigation canal supplying water to Villupuram lake.

* 970 Q.—SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the agriculturists in Villupuram have through their petition, submitted to the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue in person some months ago, represented to the Government the unsatisfactory nature of the irrigation canal supplying water to the Villupuram lake and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Petitions on the subject were received by the Government only in March and April 1953 and they have been referred to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) for report."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" In view of the constant encroachments made on the canal by villagers who are not entitled to take to such tampering, may I request the Hon. the Finance Minister to instruct his departmental officials to see that no such tampering takes place to the disadvantage of the ryots of Villupuram lake? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is addressed to the Hon. the Finance Minister."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" No. It is addressed to the Hon. the Revenue Minister."

Reduction in prices of yarn.

* 971 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the steps

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taken by the Government to reduce the prices of yarn in accordance with the resolution recently passed by the Madras Handloom Committee requesting for reduction of yarn prices?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ This Government have addressed the Government of India to relate the price of yarn more nearly to the price of cotton, and to equalise as far as possible the price of yarn for handlooms and that for composite mills. The Government of India have justified their method of relating the price of yarn to the price of cotton, which follows the formula evolved by the Tariff Commission. To equalise price, they have levied a cess on mill cloth. I, however, submit that the question of the regulation of the price of yarn is not a live issue now in view of decontrol.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—“ In view of the growing unemployment resulting in utter starvation due to the accumulation of handloom cloth, will the Government be pleased to take steps to supply yarn at prices at which the mills are getting at the spindle point and also introduce small-scale spinning mills for the manufacture and supply of yarn to handlooms? ”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I have said that there is decontrol of the price and distribution of yarn. I do not know how the hon. Member wants the Government to help the industry.”

Elections to Pamarru Panchayat Board, Gudivada.

* 972 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the elections to the major panchayats of Pamarru, Gudivada, were stayed by Government, and if so, under what circumstances;

(b) who gave the petition for postponement of the elections and or, what date; and

(c) whether the petition was referred to the local officials for remarks; and if so, when?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ (a) Yes, on a representation from some residents that the electoral roll was not published when election proceedings were commenced and that the electoral roll itself was defective.

“ (b) Four residents of the Pamarru Panchayat sent a petition, dated 5th June 1953, in the matter.

“ (c) Yes, on 9th June 1953.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ May I know whether the petition was sent by post or given in person? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ I do not remember whether the petition was sent by post or presented in person.

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A report on the petition was called for. The report says that the allegations are incorrect. The Government are proposing to vacate the stay order and hold elections.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Was the opinion of the Collector called for with regard to the defective nature or otherwise of the electoral roll? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The report referred to is the report from the Regional Inspector who is in charge of the election.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“ ఎన్నిక గ్రామాలనుంచి representation లు వచ్చినా విషయం మంత్రిగారు ఈ ఒక్క గ్రామం విషయమై ఎట్లా విన్నవించారు? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ When the allegations are serious, we take notice of them and make enquiries.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ May I know whether any specific period is mentioned in the stay order and, if so, what it is? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ The period need not be fixed.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ May I know how many people signed the petition and what prompted the Hon. Minister to take such prompt action in this particular matter? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Four residents of the Pamarru Panchayat signed the petition. The allegations are that the electoral roll was not published when election proceedings were commenced and that the electoral roll itself was defective. If the allegations were true, the election itself would have become invalid.”

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—“ Is it not a fact that the Government are issuing such orders wherever it is convenient for their followers without going into the merits of the case? It is clear from the reply of the Hon. Minister.”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ I do not think there is any truth in the insinuation.”

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—“ How is it that the Government fixed the date for the election without scrutinizing whether the electoral roll was correct or not? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ If the election date is fixed without scrutinizing the correctness of the electoral roll, the election will become invalid.”

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—“ May I know whether the Government propose to conduct the election early? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ All pending elections will be completed within two months.”

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SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ May I know whether the petitioners are related to the Hon. Minister? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ I have no relatives in that district.”

SRI ALLURI VENKATARAMARAJU :—“ అయ్యా, మేజరు పంచాయతీ ఎన్నికలకు ఎంతో దీర్ఘకాలం అలస్యమైన విషయం ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించింది. ఉదాహరణకు తూర్పు గోదావరి జిల్లా రాత్రిగ్రామ పంచాయతీ విషయం కూడా ఇందులో ఉంది? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ There are some major panchayats in every district. Elections to major panchayats were conducted by secret ballot and they were taken up only at a late stage.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ క్రొత్త పంచాయతీలకు ఎప్పుడు ఎన్నికలు జరుపుతారండి? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ That is under the consideration of the Government.”

Opening of new elementary schools.

* 973 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have laid down any conditions to be satisfied for the opening of a Board Elementary School in any village in general and if so, what they are; and

(b) whether there is any restriction saying that no such school can be opened in villages with less than 500 population?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) The conditions laid down for the opening and recognition of aided elementary schools are followed in regard to Board Elementary Schools also. These conditions are given in the rules for the grant of recognition and aid to elementary schools under private managements. A copy of the rules is available in the Library of the Secretariat of the Madras Legislature for reference.

“ (b) No. The policy of the Government is to open schools with a population of 500 and above in the first instance. Opening of schools in places with a population of less than 500 is also considered, provided there are sufficient number of school-age children in the village and provided further that there are no schools too close by to which they can conveniently go.”

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—“ Due to the insistence on the provision of a pukka building by the authorities, many villages are denied the facility of a school. Will the Government be pleased to relax this condition? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ With regard to elementary schools, a very liberal policy is followed. As a matter of fact, about three days ago I declared open a small thatched shed for an elementary school.”

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SRI V. RAMA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that the district boards made indiscriminate and innumerable transfers of teachers, both elementary and secondary, on the eve of their leaving the office? Will the Government reconsider this problem to set things right? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ This is a totally different question, Sir.”

SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :—“ The Parliamentary Secretary to the Hon. Minister for Finance is reported to have said, according to a recent press report, that the Government are contemplating the appointment of Graduates as headmasters of elementary schools. May I know whether there is any such proposal under contemplation and, if so, when it will be implemented? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ We are thinking of ways and means for improving the quality of elementary education. Therefore we want to consider the proposition of improving the quality of teachers.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—“ In view of the fact that many District Educational Officers have refused recognition for schools in villages in which there is a population of 500 and below, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to send instructions about the policy stated on the floor of this House? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Yes, Sir, a liberal policy is followed.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware of the inordinate delay in the Education Department in implementing the recommendations of the district board in regard to opening of schools? The Chingleput District Board recommended the opening of a school in Labbakandigai village more than a year ago and yet no school has been opened so far.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I will look into that particular matter. But generally, encouragement is given in every respect.”

SRI M. S. MOGRAL :—“ Why is there so much delay from the side of the Government in raising elementary schools to higher elementary schools? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I cannot accept the statement that there is delay in every case or generally.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Is the Hon. Minister aware, 9-30 a.m. Sir, that though pukka buildings and the requisite number of children are there, the department is painfully slow to appoint teachers even after a period of three or four years? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ We do not appoint teachers direct to the elementary schools, Sir.”

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SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—“ Sir, is there any rule prohibiting the opening of a school within one mile of another school, which is there already, even though the two schools may be situated in two separate villages? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ A certain amount of planning is necessary whenever we give permission for starting new schools. It is certainly necessary to lay down the minimum distance between one school and another in order to avoid competition. But every encouragement is given taking into consideration the area, its accessibility and the number of children likely to be required for the school.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Question time is over. The answers to the rest of the questions will be printed in the proceedings.”

Alleged murder of Sri Eganathan, a Harijan lad.

* 974 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received representations from various Harijan organizations of India and the father of one Eganathan, a murdered Harijan lad, about the inaction of the police in the matter of investigation into the murder of the said Eganathan; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any action on the representations made to them?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) Representations regarding the alleged murder of the Harijan lad Eganathan and the inaction of the police in the matter were received by the Government from Sri N. S. Karuppiiah, father of Eganathan, from Sri S. Raman, brother of Sri N. S. Karuppiiah and from the General Secretary, Pan Malayan Adi-Dravida Federation, Singapore.

“ (b) Yes; an enquiry by the C.I.D. was ordered by the Government. The enquiry showed that there was no evidence to conclude definitely that the deceased had been murdered. There was also nothing to show that the police had failed in their duty.”

Purchase of Gosthani and Meghadrigadda water-works in Visakhapatnam by Government.

* 975 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the year 1946-47 the Military Department offered the Gosthani and Meghadrigadda water-works in Visakhapatnam to the Government for sale;

(b) if so, at what rate they were offered; and

(c) what was the reply given to them by the Government?

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

“ (b) The rate offered for Gosthani water-works by the Military Department was Rs. 18.07 lakhs and for Meghadrigadda water-works Rs. 8.58 lakhs.

“ (c) A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs was paid for the Gosthani water-works. The Military authorities were not in favour of selling the Meghadrigadda water-supply installations to the municipality, as they wanted to sell it to the Harbour authorities.”

Cost of palmyra trees on poramboke and assessed dry lands.

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

(a) whether the cost of palmyra trees existing on porambokes and assessed dry lands has been enhanced in G.O. No. 5738, Development, dated 19th November 1951;

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

(c) whether the cost of leaves of palmyra trees has also been enhanced in that Government Order; and if so, to what extent?

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

“ (b) The old rates were fixed long ago and due to rise in the cost of living they were enhanced along with the rates of other trees and forest produce.

“ (c) Yes, by 200 per cent.”

Pattas for the house-sites assigned to the people of Pasalapudi village, Tanuku taluk.

* 977 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the inhabitants of Pasalapudi village, Tanuku taluk, West Godavari district, have made representations to the Government to grant them permanent pattas of the house-sites assigned to them by Zamindar of Nidadavole Estate about 25 years back on which they built houses but are served with eviction orders; and if so, what action was taken by the Government on such representations?

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

Harijan workers employed in tanneries.

* 978 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the amount from the Harijan Uplift and other Government funds that has been spent for the uplift of Harijans and Harijan Christian workers employed in the tanneries in the State during the years 1946-52 and up to 31st December 1952?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Harijan Welfare Department incurred expenditure on the provision of house-sites, pathways, wells, etc., and on the educational facilities of Harijans and Harijan Christians including those workers employed in the Tanneries during the years 1946-52 and up to 31st December 1952. But no separate figures in respect of these items for those working in tanneries are compiled and are not consequently available.”

Irrigation works in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam divisions.

* 979 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the total allotment for the irrigation works under the Food Production Department in the State for the year 1952-53;

(b) what is the total amount spent so far on irrigation works this year; and

(c) what is the amount sanctioned for Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam divisions in particular?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) Rs. 179 lakhs.

“ (b) Rs. 161 lakhs.

“ (c) Visakhapatnam Rs. 6,24,400 and Srikakulam Rupees 5,71,600.”

Medical aid to Non-Gazetted officers.

* 980 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether under the scheme of free medical aid to non-gazetted Government servants, free aid is given to them in non-Government medical institutions; and

(b) whether under that scheme the Government propose to reimburse at least the medical expenses of non-gazetted officers incurred in payment to the private practitioners specializing in certain diseases like tuberculosis, malaria, cancer, etc.?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) The concessions granted to non-gazetted officers and their families are applicable to them only when they undergo treatment in State medical institutions. If, however, there is no Government Hospital, a Government servant may undergo treatment in a non-Government medical institution on the advice of his official medical attendant and the charges realized by the institution will be defrayed on his behalf by the Government.

“ (b) The answer is in the negative.”

Exemption to commercial establishments in Anakapalle from the operation of Shops and Establishments Act.

* 981 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether

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it is a fact that an order has been issued by the Government exempting all commercial establishments situated in the Gandhi Market, Anakapalle (Visakhapatnam district), from the provisions of Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, and if so, why?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ On a representation made by the Anakapalle Merchants' Association, the Government made enquiries and ascertained that in Anakapalle, one of the biggest jaggery exporting centres in the State, the jaggery market opens at about 10 a.m. and closes at about 9 p.m. during the jaggery season (i.e.), from 1st November to the end of April every year. The Government therefore exempted all commercial establishments situated in the Gandhi Market, Anakapalle, from the provisions of section 13 (1) of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act, 1947, for the period commencing on the 1st November and ending with the 30th April subject to the condition that no commercial establishment shall be opened on any day earlier than 8 a.m. or closed on any day later than 10 p.m. The establishments have not been exempted from any other provisions of the Act.”

Fire-fighting engine for Pattukkottai.

* 982 Q.—SRI M. MARIMUTHU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to sanction a fire-fighting engine for Pattukkottai?

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

Extensions to Kadiri Hospital building.

* 983 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations were made by the public of Kadiri taluk to the Government for the construction of new hospital buildings and for the extension of the present hospital buildings at Kadiri in Anantapur district for maternity;

(b) if so, whether any allotment is provided in the Budget for 1952-53; and

(c) if not, why not?

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

“ (b) A sum of Rs. 32,300 was provided in the budget for 1952-53, but out of this, a sum of Rs. 32,000 was resumed that year due to curtailment of expenditure on capital works. A provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the budget for the current year (1953-54).

“ (c) Does not arise.”

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Alleged seizure of badges and licences of cart-drivers by the police.

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

(a) whether the police constables seize the metal badges and licences of jutka-drivers, rickshaw-pullers and cart-drivers wherever they are caught by them committing any offence and also retain them indefinitely without filing any complaint before a magistrate; and if so, whether they are authorized or instructed to do so; and

(b) whether the Government are aware of the abuses that the practice of seizing badges and licences referred to in (a) is leading to, and the hardships caused thereby; and if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) & (b) Police constables do not seize the metal badges and licences of jutka drivers, rickshaw-pullers and cart drivers wherever they are caught by them committing any offence. Badges are seized only under the following circumstances:—

(i) The badges and licences issued during the official year are current only up to 31st March. In case the licensees fail to surrender them on their expiry, the time-expired badges are seized and the parties are charged.

(ii) Where a licensed puller or driver lends his badge to an unlicensed person and if an unlicensed person is found wearing a badge, then the badges are also seized from such unlicensed persons and both the licensed and unlicensed persons are charged and the badges restored to the person to whom it was issued, immediately after the disposal of the case.”

Loans for cyclone relief in Tanjore.

* 985 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAJ: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications for loans were received from the cyclone-affected peasants of Tanjore district;

(b) how many were sanctioned;

(c) what are the maximum and minimum amounts sanctioned; and

(d) how many applications of Government servants were sanctioned?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) The total number of loan applications received from the cyclone-affected peasants in the Tanjore district up to 30th April 1953, is 12,675.

“(b) The number sanctioned is 1,047.

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“(c) The maximum amount of loan sanctioned is Rs. 1,000 and the minimum Rs. 30.

“(d) One hundred and forty-nine applications of Government servants were sanctioned.”

Major irrigation schemes in Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 986 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have got any major irrigation schemes including the tank restoration schemes under consideration for Udayarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district;

(b) if so, what they are; and

(c) the names of firkas that may be benefited by the Pullambadi scheme?

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

“(b) The following eight schemes are under various stages of consideration:—

Major irrigation schemes.

1. Construction of an anicut across Sendurai odai.
2. Improvements to Sripurandan tank.
3. Ayacut modification under Ponneri tank and inclusion of new areas under the ayacut.
4. Restoration of Valavaneri tank.
5. Proposal to extend supply to 85 acres in Kattagaram village.
6. Construction of an anicut across Kallar river and excavation of channel.
7. Diversion of Vannankuli odai and formation of a reservoir.

Tank improvement scheme.

8. Raising the F.T.L. of Keelnatham Adian Eri tank.

“(c) The information is not available with the Government. As the scheme has been deferred for the present, the Government consider that no useful purpose will be served in collecting the particulars.”

House-sites for Harijans.

* 987 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) (i) what was the amount allotted in the 1951-52 budget to buy house-sites for Harijans, and (ii) how much has been spent districtwise; and

(b) (i) how many applications were received from Harijans of Vijayavada taluk, (ii) how many were sanctioned and (iii) the total expenditure incurred by the Government in Vijayavada taluk?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) (i) Rupees 7,11,200.

(ii) A statement showing the amount spent districtwise is laid on the table of the House.

“(b) (i) Two hundred and eighty-four applicants applied for grant of house-sites in Vijayavada taluk in 1951-52.

(ii) Forty-one house-sites were granted.

(iii) A sum of Rs. 3,027 was spent in 1951-52.”

Alleged bribery in cyclone-relief operations, Tanjore.

* 988 Q.—SRI A. K. SUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether in connexion with the recent cyclone-relief operations undertaken by the Government in the district of Tanjore, complaints of bribery have been made against some village munsifs and karnams; and if so, their number and action taken on them?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“In fifteen cases complaints of bribery and corruption were made against village officers in connexion with cyclone-relief operations in the Tanjore district. In nine cases, the charges were not proved. Three cases are still under enquiry. In one case the karnam was removed from service. In two cases, the karnams were suspended one for a period of five months from 22nd December 1952 and the other for the period from 25th December 1952 to 21st March 1953.”

House-rent allowance to Government servants in Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 989 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the places in Udayarpalayam taluk where the Government servants are paid house-rent allowance and the criterion for the payment of this allowance;

(b) whether Ariyalur comes within the purview of the places eligible for the grant of this allowance; and

(c) if not, why not?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) For the purpose of grant of house-rent allowance, places in Madras State have been classified into three groups as indicated below :—

(1) Madras City and its suburbs form Group I;

(2) mufassal municipalities with a population of over 50,000 form Group II; and

(3) all other municipalities and taluk headquarters form Group III.

The amount of house-rent allowance admissible to Government servants varies from one group to another.

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Government servants at Udayarpalayam are paid house-rent allowance, as Udayarpalayam is the headquarters of a taluk. Government servants at other places in Udayarpalayam taluk are not eligible for any house-rent allowance.

“(b) & (c) Ariyalur is neither a municipality nor the headquarters of a taluk. Government servants at Ariyalur are not therefore eligible for any house-rent allowance under the existing orders. But the question of extending the scheme of house-rent allowance to places which are headquarters of Revenue divisions but are not covered by the existing orders is under the consideration of the Government.”

Repairs to Anantasagaram tank, Atmakur taluk.

* 990 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a leakage in the lower level sluice of Anantasagaram tank in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district, for the last four years; and

(b) why the Government did not get it repaired in spite of the repeated requests of the ryots under that tank?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) A leakage occurred in sluice No. 2 of the Anantasagaram tank in July 1952 and not four years back. No representations were received in this regard except the one sent by the Member himself through the Collector of Nellore. Action has been taken to renew the existing shutter and screw-gearing arrangement of the sluice.”

Certificate for fee-concession to children of head teachers of elementary schools.

* 991 Q.—SRI P. K. GOPALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have received any query from the Malabar District Board as to who is to certify that a particular boy or girl is a child of the head teacher of an aided elementary school so as to be eligible for the fee-concession allowed by the Government; and if so, what was the Government's reply to the Board?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“No representation has been made to Government by the Malabar District Board in the matter. On a reference made by the Director of Public Instruction orders have been issued that in the case of children of headmasters of elementary schools under private management the Deputy Inspectors of Schools should issue the certificate.”

Alleged suicide by a patient of the Madras Mental Hospital.

* 992 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that one patient

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in the Mental Hospital, Madras, committed suicide by hanging on a tree by the side of the main road of the hospital at midday on 28th February 1953?

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

Pay and grade of Fire Brigade employees.

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

(a) whether he has received any memorandum from the Fire Brigade employees of this State regarding the discrepancies shown to them in fixing up their pay and grade;

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

(c) if not, what action the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) The Government have not received any memorandum from the employees of the Fire Service Branch about their pay.

" (b) & (c) The question does not arise."

Report of the Bhattacharya Committee.

* 994 Q.—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what the recommendations or representations made by this Government to the Bhattacharya Committee were;

(b) whether the Government have received a copy of the report of the Committee; and

(c) if so, whether it will be placed on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) No recommendations or representations were made by this Government to the Bhattacharya Committee.

" (b) Yes.

" (c) It is not in the public interest to place a copy of the report on the table of the House as the report is confidential."

War service candidates serving as judicial officers.

* 995 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) how many war service appointees now serve as judicial officers in the State;

(b) how many of them have been confirmed in their posts;

(c) whether their war service is given credit to in their judicial service;

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(d) whether the policy of the Government in this matter of war service appointments (regarding credit being given for the period of war service) is the same as that of the Government of India; and

(e) whether any representations have been received in 1951 or 1952 from such appointees requesting for a fair deal; and if so, what orders have been passed thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—

" (a) Twenty-six war service appointees are now serving as District Munsifs in this State.

" (b) None. They will be confirmed in due course in vacancies reserved for the purpose after their seniors in service are confirmed.

" (c) The war service of these candidates is taken into consideration for fixing their initial pay and pension.

" (d) The policy laid down in 1945 by the Government of India was to give credit for the period of war service rendered in matters of seniority, fixation of initial pay and pension of the war service candidates. At present the policy of the Madras Government is to give credit to war service only for fixation of initial pay and pension.

" (e) One of the District Munsifs has made certain representations and it is under consideration."

Scholarships to Harijan students of Malabar.

* 996 Q.—SRI E. T. KUNHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Harijan students from Malabar to whom scholarships were allowed by the Government in 1952-53;

(b) the number of applications for the same; and

(c) the total amount disbursed in Malabar during the year 1952-53 on this account?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Five hundred and ninety-three students.

" (b) One thousand seven hundred and ninety-five applications.

" (c) Rupees 19,159-3-0."

Famine works in Nellore district.

* 997 Q.—SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any famine works were sanctioned in Nellore district in 1952-53;

(b) if so, in which taluks and the amounts sanctioned to each taluk; and

(c) the schemes that were proposed in each taluk and the amounts spent till now?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) Nine road works were sanctioned and executed in the Nellore district in 1952-53.

“(b) & (c) The taluks in which the works were sanctioned, the amount sanctioned and the amount spent are as follows :—

Taluk.	Amount sanctioned.	Amount spent.
	RS.	RS.
1. Podili	50,000	50,000
2. Darsi	1,07,000	1,00,000
3. Kanigiri	1,09,000	84,000
4. Udayagiri—Kanigiri taluks.	40,000	25,000
5. Kandukur	60,000	60,000

Grant to Madras Corporation.

* 998 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have denied provision in the Budget of enough grants to the Corporation of Madras for carrying on a number of sewerage schemes in the city?

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

Dearness allowance to officers.

* 999 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the annual expenditure to the State by the payment of dearness allowance to officers in receipt of salaries of Rs. 500 (rupees five hundred) and over, for years 1951-52 and 1952-53?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The expenditure incurred on the payment of dearness allowance to officers drawing a pay of Rs. 500 and over was Rs. 11.09 lakhs in 1951-52 and Rs. 10.81 lakhs in 1952-53.”

Representation by the Kolkarans of Kottayam taluk.

* 1000 Q.—SRI C. H. KANARAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any memorandum from the Kolkarans of all amsams of Kottayam taluk, North Malabar, through the Collector of Malabar regarding their demands, viz., increase in the scale of pay, allowances, etc.; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) Kolkarans of all amsams in Kottayam taluk submitted a petition, dated 7th August 1952, to the Secretary, Board of

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Revenue, through the Collector of Malabar, requesting an increase of their pay. They have not submitted any other memorandum or petition to Government on this subject.

“(b) The Board of Revenue, to whom the petition from the Kolkarans has been addressed, has decided that their request for increase of pay cannot be complied with in the present financial position of the State. The Government consider that the scale of pay and allowances now paid to village servants are adequate and agree with the Board that no increase is called for.”

Payment of salaries of elementary school teachers in Malabar.

* 1001 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a resolution passed by the Malabar District Board on 16th March 1953 to the effect that the Board could not disburse the salary of elementary school teachers properly because of the delay of the Government in granting subsidies; and

(b) whether the Government have been informed that the majority of elementary school teachers under the Malabar District Board have not yet been paid even their January salary?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) & (b) Yes.

A copy of the resolution was received by the Government. But it has to be pointed out that the allegation that the delay in the disbursement of the salaries was due to delay on the part of Government in granting subsidies, to the district board, is not correct. The Government are paying the usual subsidies to which the district board is eligible and in addition, special subsidies also promptly whenever the district board has reported any financial difficulty. It was reported in the middle of February that the salaries of teachers for January 1953 were not paid and the Government sanctioned a special subsidy early in March, within two weeks of the report of the financial difficulty, and the arrears were paid off with reference to this sanction.”

Water-works scheme of Salur Municipality.

* 1002 Q.—SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the stage at which the execution work of the Salur Municipality Water Works Scheme is at present; and

(b) when the execution work will be completed?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) & (b) The detailed field work is being carried out. A 12 feet diameter infiltration well at the headworks is proposed. The work will be taken up soon and proceeded with as expeditiously as possible.”

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Bridge over the Kunderu in Bapatla taluk.

* 1003 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether a representation, dated 11th August 1952, from the villagers of Thotavaripalem, Bapatla taluk, Guntur district, has been received by the Government requesting them to construct a bridge across the Kunderu flowing between Ipurupalem and Thotavaripalem; and

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

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Fair price depots for weavers.

* 1004 Q.—SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the action taken by the Government in regard to the representations received from the handloom weavers of Guntur, Krishna, West and East Godavari districts that fair price depots should be opened immediately to supply rice at fair prices owing to the increase in price of rice available in the market?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The Collectors of East and West Godavari districts have been permitted to open fair price shops in upland and rural areas of their districts and to issue 4 ounces of rice plus 6 ounces of other grains per adult per day.

“The Collector of Krishna has also been permitted to open fair price shops in the rural areas of the deltaic taluks and to issue 4 ounces of rice plus 6 ounces of other grains. The Commissioner of Civil Supplies has been given the discretion to open fair price shops in the upland areas also and issue rations on the same scale, if necessary. Fair price shops for the issue of rice will be opened in Guntur and Nellore districts, if there is need for them.”

Cattle mortality in drought-affected areas.

* 1005 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether there is under consideration of Government any proposal to appoint a committee to take statistics of cattle mortality in drought-affected areas?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“There is no such proposal under the consideration of the Government.”

[* 1006 Q.—Postponed for answer on 27th July 1953.]

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Construction of Chennarayaswami Reservoir, Kadiri taluk.

* 1007 Q.—SRI K. V. VEMA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of Chennarayaswami Reservoir in Kadiri taluk will be taken up this year;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of this minor project;

(c) what is the total extent of the acreage of land which may be brought under cultivation;

(d) if not, when the investigation was completed for this scheme;

(e) when it was included in Part II Scheme for Works; and

(f) why it has not been taken up?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) As the proposal is under the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) I's scrutiny and has not yet been received by the Government no assurance can be given now about sanction of the scheme.

“(b) The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 14.12 lakhs for works or Rs. 18,49,360 inclusive of direct and indirect charges.

“(c) The scheme, if sanctioned, is expected to bring an extent of 709 acres of dry lands under wet cultivation and an extent of 400 acres under second crop cultivation besides providing assured irrigation facilities to an existing wet ayacut of 416 acres.

“(d) By about the end of June 1952.

“(e) The scheme was not included in the Part II Scheme proposals for 1953-54.

“(f) Because it has not been ready so far.”

Report regarding eviction from Government lands in Salem.

* 1008 Q.—SRI M. P. SUBRAMANYAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether any report has been received from the Collector of Salem regarding the eviction from Government lands of persons cultivating the same for more than ten years?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“In December 1950 the Collector of Salem submitted a report about the encroachments on grazing ground porambores in Krishnagiri taluk and requested instructions for their disposal. Instructions in the matter were issued to him in May 1951. Subsequently the Government have received reports in two cases of encroachments on grazing ground porambores for more than ten years. In two other cases, the Government obtained reports from the Collector of Salem on petitions received from the encroachers who had been cultivating Government lands for more than ten years and who were ordered to be evicted.”

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Alleged prohibition of the use of some books by local board libraries.

* 1009 Q.—SRI K. ARANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any order prohibiting panchayat and district board libraries from using books written by certain particular Tamil writers, and if so, the names of the authors and the reasons for prohibiting the same?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The member is referred to the answer to question No. 1006.”

Price of rice in Visakhapatnam.

* 1010 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state what is the plan of the Government to check the rapid rise in the price of rice in Visakhapatnam district in recent months?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The Government have issued instructions to all the Collectors including the Collector of Visakhapatnam to adopt one or more of the following measures to check the tendency in the rise in the price of 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.
- (3) To ensure that all fair price shops hold adequate stocks for issue to the consumers at the prescribed scale when demanded.

“The Government have also ordered that the scale of rice ration should be increased from 4 ounces to 6 ounces per adult per day in the old statutorily rationed areas of Visakhapatnam and other districts with effect from 28th June 1953.

“The Collector of Visakhapatnam has been permitted to open fair price shops in the urban areas and taluk headquarters stations also and to issue 4 ounces of rice plus 6 ounces of other grains through such shops.”

Pay of surgeons in Local Fund hospitals.

* 1011 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the scale of pay of Assistant Surgeons and Surgeons working in local fund hospitals and why it is different from that of Assistant Surgeons and Surgeons in Government Hospitals?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The following are the scales of pay of Assistant Surgeons and Sub-Assistant Surgeons employed under local bodies:—

Assistant Surgeons—

Graduates: Rs. 150—10—350.

Licentiates: Rs. 100—10/2—200.

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Sub-Assistant Surgeons—

Rs. 80—5—150.

“In view of the limited finances of the local bodies, their employees are given lower scales of pay than under Government.”

Harijan hostels in district headquarters.

* 1012 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to take over the management of the Harijan hostels at the district headquarters, and if so, the reasons for such a move?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“No.”

Service conditions of village officers.

* 1013 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the village officers are classed as whole-time paid servants of the State or as part-time honorary servants; and

(b) if they are whole-time servants whether all the service rules and leave, pay and allowance, conditions as are applicable to that category of personnel apply to them also?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) The village officers are not regarded as whole-time Government servants but only as part-time Government servants.

“(b) As they are only part-time Government servants the service rules or conditions referred to do not apply to them.”

Acquisition of land for Rani's Hospital, Pudukkottai.

* 1014 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a portion of land belonging to the Pudukkottai Town-Hall Trust had been acquired by the then Government for expansion of the Rani's Hospital in Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district;

(b) if so, when acquired, and what extent;

(c) the total cost of such acquisition;

(d) whether the cost has been paid to the Town-Hall Trust; and

(e) if not, why not and when the Government propose to pay the cost of the trust?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) An extent of 186 kulis or 62 cents was acquired in 1947.

“(c) Rs. 12,409-14-0.

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"(d) The Trustee of the Town-Hall did not want any compensation. So only a nominal compensation of Re. 1 was awarded.

"(e) Does not arise."

B.C.G. vaccination in Malabar.

* 1015 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation from the Malabar District Board regarding the introduction of the B.C.G. vaccination in the Malabar district, and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The answer is in the affirmative. The President, District Board, Malabar, has been informed on 29th May 1953 that the question of introducing the B.C.G. Vaccination on a mass scale in the districts is under the consideration of the Government."

Hadvanigaddu Anicut Scheme, Coondapur taluk.

* 1016 Q.—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the investigation of Hadvanigaddu Anicut Scheme across Senkadogundi river in Coondapur taluk of South Kanara district has been completed; and if so, what is the estimated cost of the scheme and when the work will commence?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Yes. The Scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 1,17,600 for works or Rs. 1,52,541 inclusive of direct and indirect charges. The estimate for the work has been received by the Government. The Collector's report on the revenue and financial aspects of the scheme is awaited. The question of according sanction to the scheme will be taken up on receipt of the Collector's report in the matter."

Koringa Project, Kakinada taluk.

* 1017 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) at what stage the construction of Koringa Project in Kakinada taluk is;

(b) the total acreage of land that will come under cultivation under this scheme; and

(c) the total acreage of land that belongs to the Government in the project area?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) The execution of the scheme is in rapid progress and it is nearing completion;

"(b) An extent of 6,600 acres is expected to be brought under cultivation under the scheme in the first instance. The ultimate ayacut fixed under the scheme is 10,250 acres.

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"(c) The entire extent to be benefited by the scheme belongs to the Government inasmuch as it comprises ryotwari lands and the old zamindari lands taken over by the Government."

Upper Anicut channel scheme, Tiruchirappalli district.

* 1018 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Upper Anicut channel scheme, a major irrigation scheme in Tiruchirappalli district referred to in G.O. No. 443, Irrigation, dated 8th May 1905, was ever fully investigated; and

(b) if so, when the Government propose to take up the scheme?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) The scheme was fully investigated before it was abandoned in 1905 but not afterwards.

"(b) Does not arise."

Taking up of some roads by the Highways Department in South Kanara.

* 1019 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government for taking up the following roads from District Board, South Kanara, to Highways Department in view of the importance of those roads, viz., Kota-Goiyyangadi Road and Brahmawar-Jannadi Road of Udipi taluk, South Kanara district?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"The answer is in the negative."

Misappropriation of Government money by village officers.

* 1020 Q.—SRI G. SATYANARAYANA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) how many cases of misappropriation by village officers of land revenue and of loans due to the Government have been brought to the notice of the Government; how many of such cases arose in West Godavari and what was the amount thus misappropriated; and

(b) whether the officers responsible for misappropriation still continue in office and what action the Government propose to take in these cases?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" (a) The particulars regarding the total number of cases of misappropriation by village officers of land revenue and of loans that have been brought to the notice of Government are not readily available. They have to be gathered and compiled for each district. The work will involve considerable time and labour in several offices and will not be commensurate with the purpose served. Details regarding the

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number of such cases that arose in West Godavari district and the amount thus misappropriated during the last 3 faslis 1360-1362 (up to date) are furnished below :—

	Land revenue.		Loans.		Miscellaneous revenue.		Total.	
	(1)		(2)		(3)		(4)	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
			<i>Fasli 1360.</i>					
One case ..	47	8 0	Nil.		Nil.		47	8 0
			<i>Fasli 1361.</i>					
Eight cases	397	11 9	7,792	8 0	3,573	11 2	11,763	14 11
					(Lankas, rentals and sales tax.)			
			<i>Fasli 1362.</i>					
Twenty-five cases.	6,651	0 5	28,053	9 10	9,528	12 6	44,233	6 9

(b) In all cases of misappropriation in West Godavari district, both criminal prosecution and departmental action have been initiated against the village officers concerned. Some of the village officers are in office pending the disposal of prosecutions and departmental enquiry ordered against them."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Power supply from Nellore Thermal Station.

168 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of connections given from Nellore Thermal Station, and the number of units of electricity sold for rural areas for agricultural purposes in 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 up to the end of December 1952; and

(b) the number of connections given from Pykara, Mettur, Papanasam and Madras Electrical Power Stations and the number of units of electricity sold for rural areas for agricultural purposes in 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 up to the end of December 1952?

A.—(a) & (b) The particulars regarding the number of agricultural services and the total number of units of power sold for agricultural purposes from Nellore, Pykara, Mettur, Papanasam and Madras stations are given below :—

	During 1950-51.		During 1951-52.		During 1952-53 (to end of December 1952).	
	Number of services connected.	Total units sold in lakhs.	Number of services connected.	Total units sold in lakhs.	Number of services connected.	Total units sold in lakhs.
Nellore *	..	0.03	5	0.06	4	0.09
Pykara	.. 834	257.62	941	303.54	295	261.04
Mettur	.. 690	149.14	857	169.59	386	128.56
Papanasam	.. 509	18.39	368	28.46	271	28.77
Madras	.. 133	8.39	271	39.07	178	63.27

* NOTE.—The Nellore station started functioning only in October 1950 and load in the area has yet to develop.

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Kallar settlements.

169 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many Kallar settlements there are now in the southern districts of the State, the names of the settlements and the number of men, women and children confined in each settlement;

(b) what are the exact and actual restrictions imposed by the Government in actual practice on the Kallar population—

(i) confined to Kallar settlements; and

(ii) outside the Kallar settlements; and

(c) which department administers the Kallars both within and without settlements?

A.—(a) There are no Kallar settlements in the State.

(b) (i) Does not arise.

(ii) Since the repeal of the Criminal Tribes Act in 1948, no restrictions are imposed by the Government on the Kallar population.

(c) The work relating to the reclamation of Kallars is attended to by the Department of Harijan Welfare.

Distribution of skimmed milk powder.

170 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 20 (unstarred), dated 24th November 1952—

(a) what were the conditions attached by the UNICEF for the donation of the 1,412,500 lb. of skimmed milk powder and for the distribution of the same and whether the officials of UNICEF supervised the distribution of the stuff;

(b) whether it was tested by nutrition experts of the Public Health Department and if so, what was the result of such tests by the nutrition experts regarding the effect of the powder on the digestive and nutritional functions of infants, expectant and nursing mothers;

(c) when the stuff was received by the State Government and how long the Government took to distribute it to the last pound; and whether any balance of the same is now with the Government unutilized; and

(d) how many infants, expectant and nursing mothers received this skimmed milk powder?

A.—(a) The donation of 1,412,500 lb. of skimmed milk powder to this State by the UNICEF was subject to the following conditions :—

(1) That the Government of Madras agree to provide suitable storage space and adequate supervision for

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the supplies and also to arrange distribution and to meet the transportation charges arising therefrom within the State of Madras.

- (2) That the supplies are distributed free of charge to undernourished and other deserving groups of children up to the age of 12 years and to expectant and nursing mothers irrespective of caste, creed and political consideration.
- (3) That a plan of operations be prepared and sent to the UNICEF to indicate the proposed administrative arrangements to govern the distribution scheme, the channels through which the supplies will be distributed, and the numbers and categories of recipients.
- (4) That the Government of Madras assume responsibility for sending to the UNICEF the monthly stock and beneficiary reports in the prescribed forms, indicating the progress of the scheme.
- (5) That the Government of Madras invite the Chief of Mission, UNICEF, or his nominated representatives to inspect the operation of the scheme, and also nominate a person to act as State Liaison Officer with UNICEF to be responsible on behalf of Government for the conduct of the scheme.

The officials of the UNICEF visited this State thrice to inspect the distribution of the gift skim milk.

- (b) The supplies of this skim milk powder, as and when received, were examined by the Officers of this Department. No ill-effects on the digestive and nutritional functions of the recipients have been reported by the distributing agencies. The Central Nutrition Bureau also conducted an experimental Scheme of feeding the school children with the milk reconstituted with this UNICEF gift milk powder. The children included in this experimental study showed general improvement in their heights and weights as compared to the children who did not receive any supplementary feeding.

- (c) The total quantity of 1,412,508 lb. skim milk powder was released to this State during 1950-51 in eight different allotments during the period June 1950-May 1951 as per details given below :—

LB.			
Allotment No. 1	..	100,000	June 1950.
Do. No. 2	..	225	July 1950.
Do. No. 3	..	4,183	August 1950.
Do. No. 4	..	200,000	November 1950.

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LB.			
Allotment No. 5	..	400,000	January 1951.
Do. No. 6	..	400,000	March 1951.
Do. No. 7	..	8,100	April 1951.
Do. No. 8	..	300,000	May 1951.
Total	..	1,412,508	

The distribution was started in July 1950 and came to an end in March 1952. There is no balance stock of good milk powder available at present with the Government unutilized. A quantity of 21,649 lb. of spoilt milk powder is available in the State. The above spoilt milk powder will either be utilized for poultry feeding or destroyed, in the absence of facilities for poultry feeding, as directed by the UNICEF.

- (d) The number of infants, expectant and nursing mothers, fed with this skim milk varied from month to month. The statement below shows, by months, the average daily number of beneficiaries fed under different categories, viz., infants under one year, children between 1-12 years and expectant and nursing mothers.

Month.	Infants under one year.	Children between 1-12 years.	Expectant and nursing mothers.	Total daily ration for all categories.
1950.				
July ..	370	2,606	825	3,801
August ..	518	3,404	1,172	5,094
September.	579	3,432	1,129	5,140
October ..	575	3,658	1,142	5,375
November.	612	14,181	1,925	16,718
December.	602	19,335	1,921	21,858
1951.				
January ..	675	13,415	1,689	15,779
February.	850	24,977	1,389	27,216
March ..	1,309	41,761	3,143	46,213
April ..	2,439	49,428	4,516	56,383
May ..	1,888	22,339	3,681	27,908
June ..	2,841	30,123	4,204	37,168
July ..	4,437	44,042	5,747	54,226
August ..	5,770	52,378	4,584	62,732
September	7,152	80,925	8,511	96,588
October ..	2,822	31,063	2,801	36,686
November.	697	16,744	873	18,314
December.	390	6,073	270	6,730
1952.				
January ..	88	523	100	711
February.	21	353	12	386
March ..	40	887	144	1,071

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Water rates on crops.

171 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 19 (unstarred), on 24th November 1952, what are the present water-rates per acre for—

(a) first crop normal paddy cultivation on wet lands of similar quality;

(b) plantain gardens on wet lands of similar quality;

(c) sugarcane growing wet lands of similar quality in the case of:

(1) Godavari Irrigation System;

(2) Krishna Irrigation System; and

(3) Cauvery Irrigation System;

(d) when the rates were fixed; and

(e) the variations that were made between faslis 1350 to 1360 in the rates for each crop under each of the irrigation systems mentioned above?

A.—(a) No separate water-cess is charged on registered wet lands for the first paddy crop as the wet assessment includes both the water-cess and the land assessment.

(b) The water charge on single crop registered wet lands in areas other than Project areas growing plantain is ordinarily one and half single assessment. In respect of different projects the rates vary and the water charge is ordinarily $1\frac{1}{2}$ times the usual water-rate for first crop.

(c) The water-rate levied on wet lands growing sugarcane in the Godavari and Krishna Irrigation system and Cauvery Irrigation system, is as follows:—

Godavari and Krishna Irrigation system.

	RS.	A.	P.
Polavaram Island Project (East Godavari district)	15	12	0
Deltaic tracts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur for first class ...	9	6	0
Deltaic tracts of East Godavari, West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur for second class	7	8	0
Kollair and Uppeteru	6	0	0

Cauvery Irrigation system.

Ryotwari wet	5	0	0
(in addition to the wet assessment)			
Proprietary and minor inam wet	12	8	0

(d) Prior to 1936.

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(e) There was no variation between faslis 1350 to 1360 except in the case of Cauvery Irrigation system where the rates of water-cess were revised with effect from fasli 1360 as detailed below:—

Classification.	First crop.	Second crop.	Third crop.	Dufassal crop.
	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.	RS. A.
Dry	10 0	5 0	2 8	15 0
Manavari	9 0	4 8	2 4	13 8
Ryotwari wet ..	Wet assessment.	5 0	..	5 0
				(in addition to wet assessment)
Proprietary wet and minor inam wet.	7 8	5 0	2 8	12 8

Unemployed persons in the various industries.

172 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether the Government have gathered statistics of the number of employed and unemployed persons month by month in the various industries in Madras State for 1952, and if so, whether the Government will provide the Members of this House with the statistics industry-wise, and month by month?

A.—No, Sir.

Nellore Thermal station.

173 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the statement laid on the table of the House as an answer to unstarred question No. 20 regarding the Nellore Thermal Station—

(a) what is the reason for the disparity in the rates charged for consumers for lights in Nellore town and Kovur Panchayat areas on the one hand and Gudur town on the other;

(b) what steps have been taken by the Government to bridge the gap between 30,000 units that the Nellore Thermal Station is designed to supply and 5,900 units that is now supplied to consumers; and

(c) what steps have been taken to increase the units per day supplied to agriculturists above the present figure of 20 units per day?

A.—(a) In the Gudur town area the Government tariff is being adopted. In the Nellore town and Kovur Panchayat areas, the Nellore company licensee was supplying power and on the acquisition of the licensee undertaking the licensee's tariff was ordered to be continued pending examination of the question of revising that tariff so as to bring it into line with the Government tariff, which is being made.

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- (b) & (c) The Nellore Thermal Station commenced operation only from 2nd October 1950 and the load development would take time to reach the full station capacity. In February 1953 the average number of units generated per day was well over 14,000 and that supplied to agricultural consumers was about 27 units per day. Due to the financial stringency and the restricted budget provision, progress in the building up of load is bound to be slow.

Price of rice.

174 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the price of purchase by the Government of rice per seer in Nellore district, Krishna district, West Godavari district and in Madhya Pradesh after decontrol and the price per seer at which it was directed to be sold in fair price shops in Nellore district?

A.—There was no procurement of rice after decontrol in Nellore, Krishna and West Godavari districts up to 3rd January 1953 when a levy scheme of procurement was introduced in the latter two districts among others. No rice procured under the levy scheme in these two districts was, however, distributed in Nellore district. The wholesale price of Madhya Pradesh rice received in Nellore district after decontrol worked out to Rs. 20-0-10 per imperial maund but as there was no demand for that rice in Nellore district, a portion of these stocks was transferred to Coimbatore district and the balance is being transferred to Salem district. No stocks of Madhya Pradesh rice were distributed through fair price shops in Nellore district.

Encroachment on the tank-bed lands of Penubarthi tank, Nellore taluk.

175 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether agricultural labourers of Penubarthi village in Nellore taluk were cultivating the tank-bed lands in Penubarthi tank for the past four years;

(b) whether it is a fact that orders have been served on the agricultural labourers restraining them from cultivating the lands they have been cultivating for the past four years; and

(c) if the answer to (b) is in the affirmative the reasons for the issue of such orders?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Because the encroachments were found objectionable.

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Development of Agency areas.

176 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) what action has been taken upon the Ten-Year Plan submitted by the Special Agency Development Officer, Sri Malayappan, for the Development of Agency areas and its people; and

(b) whether copies of the plan will be supplied to the Members?

A.—(a) The various recommendations are under examination in the concerned departments and some of them are being implemented.

(b) Copies will be supplied free of cost only to M.L.As. and M.Ps. representing Scheduled areas and Scheduled Tribes.

The Krishna Regulator bridge.

177 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to place the report of the Madras Chief Engineer on the proposal for a Krishna regulator bridge on the table of the House; and state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government of India have offered to contribute 50 lakhs of rupees for the construction of such a bridge; and

(b) what is the final decision of the Madras Government regarding the scheme?

A.—(a) & (b) No, as the proposals made by this Government have been sent to the Government of India for scrutiny and finalization, that Government being concerned with the bridge part of the work. The Government of India have made no such offer.

The Madras Government have approved the proposals and sent them to the Central Government with the request that that Government may bear the cost of the bridge part estimated at Rs. 80 lakhs.

Filing of charge-sheets against arrested persons.

178 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) in how many cases in the years 1951 and 1952 the police in Madras State have arrested persons, produced them before magistrates and got them remanded to custody but failed to file charge-sheets against such persons at the date or dates fixed by the Magistrate who committed them to custody for filing charge-sheets against such persons; and

(b) how many persons were involved in cases in (a) in 1951 and 1952?

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A.—(a) 3,400 in 1951 and 3,169 in 1952.

(b) 4,278 in 1951 and 3,777 in 1952.

(This works out to about .6 per cent of the total cognizable crimes reported.)

Rates of dearness allowance to the teachers in aided secondary schools.

179 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are paying special grants to managements of aided secondary schools to enable them to pay dearness allowance at Government rates to the teachers and other employees of the said schools; and if so, the number of institutions receiving such special grants; and

(b) of the number of institutions receiving such special grants in (a) above what are the names of the institutions which despite the special grants are not paying dearness allowance to the teachers and other employees serving in the respective schools?

A.—(a) & (b) Grants are paid towards one half of the expenditure incurred by managements of aided secondary schools in payment of dearness allowance to the members of the staff at Government rates. No other special grant is paid to the managements towards the expenditure on payment of dearness allowance. All the secondary schools in the State are paying dearness allowance at Government rates.

Employment of convict prisoners in the Tungabhadra Project work.

180 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) the number of convict prisoners whose services were placed at the disposal of the contractors entrusted with the construction of the Tungabhadra Project in 1951 and 1952;

(b) the percentage that the strength of such convict labour constitutes to the total number of workers engaged for the purpose in the years concerned; and

(c) the hours of work for the convict prisoners, daily and per week, in the case of those alluded to in (a) and the rates of wages paid to such convict prisoners in the years mentioned, and the actual recipient of the wages in the case of convict prisoners?

A.—(a) Nil.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

[24th July 1953]

Reservation of lands to Harijans in Malabar.

181 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to furnish a village-war list of the lands reserved for assignment to Harijans in Malabar; what extent of lands was leased so far; what extent is yet to be leased; and where; and why their assignment is delayed?

A.—A statement^a showing the particulars is placed on the table of the House.

Amount spent on Grow More Food Scheme.

182 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of money spent each year from 1942—52 on Grow More Food Campaign in the State;

(b) on what schemes the money was spent and the amount spent on each scheme; and

(c) the results obtained by the schemes?

A.—The answer^b is placed on the table of the House.

Gauging the flow of water at the Gandikota Dam site.

183 Q.—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what is the available quantity of water in the Pennar at the Gandikota Dam site;

(b) whether any readings of the flow were taken and, if so, how many years readings;

(c) whether readings were taken for Pennar and Chithravathi separately and, if so, full particulars of the same;

(d) the capacity of the dam and F.R.L.;

(e) the estimated cost; and

(f) the proposed ayacut?

A.—(a) to (c) Gaugings of the Pennar and Chithravathi were not conducted separately but were taken only at a site below their confluence, where the dam is proposed. The gaugings of the combined river flow were conducted during the years from 1944—45 to 1950—51 and based on them the annual dependable flow available at the site has been determined as about 11,000 m.c.ft.

(d) 6,160 m. c.ft. at Full Reservoir Level plus 655.

(e) Rs. 816 lakhs.

(f) 150,000 acres partly wet and partly dry.

^a Printed as Appendix IV on pages 1287—1289 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix V on pages 1289—1291 infra.

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Muttadari system in the Agency areas.

184 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of land revenue that is derived from each of the agency taluks of East Godavari, namely, Yellavaram taluk, Chodavaram taluk, Bhadrachalam taluk and Nugur taluk;

(b) what is the peishkush derived from muttadars from each of the four taluks mentioned above; and

(c) whether there is any proposal to abolish the Mutta system in the Agency tracts?

A.—(a) & (b) Figures showing the amounts derived by the Government as land revenue and peishkush for fasli 1361 from each of the four taluks referred to are given below :—

Name of taluk.	Land revenue collected.			Peishkush collected.		
	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Chodavaram ..	6,065	11	5	923	0	0
Bhadrachalam	19,201	6	9	4,672	12	8
Nugur ..	42,499	13	9	11,339	15	3
Yellavaram ..	57,554	3	0	2,005	0	0

(c) The question of abolishing the muttadari system in the Agency areas is under the consideration of the Government.

Extent of Government land in the mutta areas of Agency taluks.

185 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the extent of Government land that lies tucked up in the mutta areas in Yellavaram taluk, in Chodavaram taluk, in Bhadrachalam taluk and Nugur taluk of East Godavari?

A.—There are no muttas in Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks of the East Godavari district. There are muttas in Yellavaram and Rampachodavaram taluks in the district. The lands in the mutta areas are at the disposal of the muttadar. The extent of waste lands at the disposal of the Government is—

	ACS.
Bhadrachalam taluk	23,709.33
Nugur taluk	13,084.31
Yellavaram taluk	7,663.24
Rampachodavaram taluk	Nil.

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Assignment of waste lands by officers.

186 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the extent of assessed waste that can be assigned on patta by a Deputy Tahsildar, a Tahsildar, a Revenue Divisional Officer and a Collector—

(a) in the Agency tracts; and

(b) in the Plains area of the State?

A.—Under the present land assignment policy, the Collectors of districts alone are empowered to sanction assignment of land to individuals subject to a maximum of 5 acres of dry in each case.

Number of bulldozers allotted to the Agency tracts.

187 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of bulldozers now available under the Government of Madras; and

(b) the number allotted to the Agency tracts of East Godavari?

A.—(a) There are, at present, 165 bulldozers with the Government of Madras.

(b) Seven bulldozers are at present available in East Godavari district for hiring to ryots including those in the Agency tracts. No bulldozer is exclusively allotted for use in the Agency tracts.

Transport of charcoal without permits.

188 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state why the Government nowadays permit the transport of charcoal without permits even from the interior Agency tracts where there are lot of reserves and unreserves?

A.—Charcoal transport is permitted because there is no provision under the Timber Transit Rules under which it can be prohibited. No charcoal burning is permitted in any of the Agency reserved forests. In the unreserves there is a lot of podu cultivation and if some of the felled growth is converted into charcoal by the podudar, it does not seem desirable to stop this, as it is better to allow him to make a little money out of this felled growth instead of dissipating the whole of it in smoke.

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Police station at Gowridevipeta, Bhadrachalam taluk.

189 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received any representation from the villagers of Gowridevipeta in Bhadrachalam taluk, East Godavari district, for the retention of the Police station in Gowridevipeta; and

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

A.—(a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The Government gave careful consideration to the representation and decided that the retention of the Police station at Gowridevipeta was not necessary and therefore ordered its abolition.

Members of the East Godavari Agency District Board.

190 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state what qualifications are taken into account in selecting members for the East Godavari Agency District Board; whether residence in Agency tracts or Agency nativity, or being a Legislator in the State Assembly?

A.—No qualifications are prescribed in the Madras District Boards Act, 1920, as applied to the Agency, for appointment of members of the district board. The selection of members is made with regard to the suitability of the persons for membership.

Fair price shops in Agency taluks.

191 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the number of fair price shops that are established in each of the four Agency taluks of East Godavari district?

A.—Twenty-two fair price shops were functioning in all the four Agency taluks of East Godavari district till 31st January 1953, as shown below:—

(1) Bhadrachalam taluk	..	18 shops.
(2) Nugur taluk	..	2 "
(3) Rampachodavaram taluk.	2	"
(4) Yellavaram taluk ..		
(Shops did not function after decontrol as there were no sales.)		

Co-operative Credit Societies in East Godavari.

192 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state the number of Co-operative Credit Societies now existing in Yellavaram, Chodavaram, Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks of East Godavari?

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A.—

Name of the taluk.				Number of credit societies now existing.
1	Yellavaram	..	..	4
2	Chodavaram	..	..	9
3	Bhadrachalam	..	..	21
4	Nugur	..	..	3

Extent of waste lands in the four Agency taluks.

193 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the extent of assessed waste and unassessed waste available for assignment in the four Agency taluks of the East Godavari district; Yellavaram, Chodavaram, Bhadrachalam and Nugur taluks?

A.—

				ACS.
	Yellavaram taluk	..	..	7,663
	Chodavaram taluk	..	..	Nil.
	Bhadrachalam taluk	..	..	23,709
	Nugur taluk	..	..	13,084

Rate of interest on agricultural loans.

194. Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the rate of interest on agricultural loans has been reduced; and

(b) if so, from what date?

A.—(a) The rate of interest on agricultural loans has not been reduced.

(b) Does not arise.

Firka development work in the Agency tracts of East Godavari..

195 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) what agency tracts in East Godavari he has toured in 1952; and

(b) whether any of the Agency tracts of East Godavari have been selected for Firka Development in 1953?

A.—(a) Purushottapatnam.

(b) None.

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Grant of subsistence loans on personal security to artisans.

196 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications have been received from artisans in famine affected areas of Rayalaseema for subsistence loans on personal security; and

(b) how many have been so far granted such loans in each taluk of Rayalaseema?

A.—(a) No subsistence loans are given by the Government to artisans in the famine affected areas. Presumably the question refers to the loans granted on personal security to artisans in the famine-stricken areas of Rayalaseema. If it is so, five hundred and twenty-six applications have so far been received for the grant of such loans.

(b) The information is given below :—

Name of district:	Name of taluk.	Number of artisans.
(1)	(2)	(3)
Anantapur ..	Hindupur ..	3
Do. ..	Kadiri ..	42
Cuddapah ..	Jammalamadugu ..	25
Do. ..	Proddatur ..	125
Total ...		195

Other taluks in Rayalaseema—Nil.

Travelling allowance drawn by Hon. Ministers.

197 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount of travelling allowance drawn by each Minister from the State Exchequer from 1st April 1952 up to date?

A.—The amount of travelling allowance and daily allowance including mileage, etc., drawn by each Minister from the State Exchequer for the financial year 1952–53 is as detailed below :—

Minister.	Amount (in round rupees).
1 Chief Minister ..	2,159
2 Minister for Finance ..	4,707
3 Do. Revenue ..	3,858
4 Do. Health ..	3,533
5 Do. Registration and Religious Endowments ..	3,350

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Minister.	Amount (in round rupees).
6 Minister for Public Works ..	6,523
7 Do. Rural Welfare ..	4,492
8 Do. Education ..	7,597
9 Do. Prohibition ..	3,230
10 Do. Industries and Labour ..	3,186
11 Do. Agriculture ..	5,084
12 Do. Local Administration ..	4,282
13 Do. Law ..	2,016
14 Do. Accommodation ..	1,293
15 Do. Co-operation ..	5,458
Total ..	60,746

Scholarships to Backward class students.

198 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received for the grant of scholarships from members of the Communities—Backward Classes, Scheduled Classes and Hill Tribes, during the year 1952–53, communitywise;

(b) how many applications were granted, rejected and kept pending, communitywise;

(c) the amounts allocated by the Government for the disbursement of scholarships for the year 1952–53 to each of the above three classes; and

(d) the amount of scholarships actually granted and the total amount that would have been required, if all the applications were granted classwise?

A.—The particulars are not readily available. They have to be gathered and compiled from each district. The work will involve considerable time and labour in several offices and will not be commensurate with the purpose served.

Improvement of Fisheries Industry.

199 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the measures proposed by the Government for the improvement of Fisheries Industry in the State; and

(b) where and how far they are implemented and the results thereof?

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A.—In 1950-51, the Madras Government sanctioned five new fisheries schemes designed to increase the production of fish and its availability for human consumption. These schemes are being continued from year to year with necessary modifications. The schemes under operation and the results achieved thereunder are as follows :—

Scheme.	Additional production of fish		Where working.
	1950-51.	1951-52.	
1 Intensive seed collection and distribution for exploiting inland waters.	2½ crores of fingerlings were collected.	21½ crores of fingerlings were collected.	In the entire State.
2 Improvement of indigenous craft and tackle.	2½ tons.	13½ tons.	In shore and up to 20 miles off the coast.
3 Salt subsidy scheme ..	40,159 tons.	74,000 tons.	Whole of West and East Coasts.
4 Supply of yarn and other essential articles to fishermen at subsidized rates.	500 tons.	1,500 tons.	Whole State.
5 Provision of quick transport facilities.	650 tons.	898 tons.	Whole State.
6 Scheme for the development of Mettur Fisheries.	(A)	624 tons (B)	Salem district.

Discharge of elementary school teachers during the summer vacation.

200 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government ordered the discharge of elementary school teachers from service during last summer vacation;

(b) if so, the number of teachers that were discharged and the schools from which they were so discharged in the State districtwar; and

(c) why they were so discharged?

A.—(a) Yes. Temporary teachers employed under the emergency provisions by the local bodies are discharged from service on the last working day of the school year before the summer vacation under the orders of Government. These teachers are however paid a proportionate vacation salary according to the length of their service in the schools during the academic year subject to the condition that they must have put in a minimum period of six months' service in the schools in the academic year.

(A) The scheme was sanctioned and implemented only in May 1951.

(B) This represents the total collections. Out of this, 403 tons were despatched to several districts in fresh condition and the balance was converted into cured fish and supplied to Ceded districts.

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No instructions, similar to those issued to local bodies, have been issued to the managements of aided elementary schools regarding the discharge of temporary teachers during summer vacation. The temporary teachers in these schools are discharged from service with reference to the provisions in the rules relating to elementary schools.

(b) The information is not readily available.

(c) These teachers were employed only in temporary posts under emergency provisions.

Illegal alienation of lands by zamindars.

201 Q.—SRI G. LATCHANNA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received by the Government recently regarding wrongful and illegal alienations by zamindars of communal lands, private lands, porambores, tankbeds, etc.;

(b) if so, the estates in which such alienations have been made; and

(c) the action taken so far by the Government?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) & (c) Such alienations will be in a large number of estates. The Government have examined the representations made and instructed the District Collectors and the Managers of Estates to take appropriate action under the Madras Estates Communal, Forest and Private Lands (Prohibition of Alienation) Act, 1947, and the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, respectively.

Extent of State-owned lands.

202 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total area of State-owned land, districtwar (Government assessed, unassessed lands);

(b) the total extent cultivated out of (a) in fasli 1362 (districtwar);

(c) the total extent of cultivable Government waste (districtwar);

(d) the total area of private landowners' cultivable waste (districtwar);

(e) the total extent of waste lands declared communal or of Government in all the taken over villages after the abolition of zamindari system (districtwar); and

(f) what is the Government's attitude in the case of landlords' waste lands, not put under cultivation?

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A.—(a) to (e) A statement^a showing the districtwar particulars of the total area of land, cultivated area, waste land and cultivable waste for the year 1951-52 covering ryotwari, inam, zamindari, etc., is appended. These statistics do not make any distinction between the Government owned and private land with reference to cultivated area, waste land, and cultivable waste. The figures are composite for Government owned and private land.

(f) The Government have promulgated the Madras Land Utilization Order, 1950, which authorizes them to take over for purposes of cultivation, cultivable waste lands left uncultivated by private owners. Lands ordinarily cultivated from year to year but left fallow due to neglect or inefficiency will be taken under that order.

Extent of settlement wet lands.

203 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent of settlement wet lands (lands under wet paddy cultivation) used for housing or other domestic purposes in the State (districtwar) in 1952-53;

(b) whether there is any ban on the construction of houses or sheds, etc., on such lands; and

(c) if so, what steps the Government have taken to strictly enforce the ban?

A.—(a) The information is not available with the Government. It has to be gathered from the villages by personal inspection and enquiry and the work involved will be considerable. Government consider that the time and labour involved will not be commensurate with the purpose to be served.

(b) No.

(c) Does not arise.

Tours of Hon. Ministers.

204 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how many Ministers have toured the districts during the last three months; and

(b) for what purpose and how much travelling allowance has each Minister drawn?

^a Printed as Appendix VI on page 1292 infra.

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A.—(a) 15.

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

Expenditure under the Prohibition department.

205 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the amount spent on the equipment of lorries and on petrol for the Prohibition department in the State in 1951-52;

(b) the annual amount spent on the Prohibition department in the State since the introduction of Prohibition in the State;

(c) the number of officers in the department who draw a salary of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000 and the number of officials who draw a salary of Rs. 1,000 and above;

(d) the total number of cases that are booked under the Prohibition Act in the State in 1951-52; and

(e) the total number of cases where there was conviction in the Court in 1951-52?

A.—(a) The amount spent on the equipment of lorries during 1951-52—Rs. 26,321-4-0.

The amount spent on petrol during 1951-52—Rupees 88,882-6-6.

(These figures do not include the amounts spent by the Police department on the enforcement of Prohibition as the expenditure in this regard has been merged with that of the regular Police from the year 1951-52.)

(b)

	1946-47.	1947-48.	1948-49.	1949-50.	1950-51.	1951-52.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.	LAKHS.
Excise department ..	3-32	22-36	43-54	68-35	69-73	77-33
Police department ..	5-78	16-74	31-69	33-30	22-27	* 22-00
Co-operative department (Amelioration).	..	..	4-08	10-67	9-62	7-65
	9-10	39-10	79-31	112-32	101-62	106-98

(c) Number of officers who draw a salary of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,000. 18 (including officers of Police department).

Number of officers who draw a salary of Rs. 1,000 and above. 5 (including officers of Police department).

^a Printed as appendix VII on pages 1292-1293 infra.

* No separate details are available, as the expenditure on Police Prohibition staff has been merged with the District Police. However, based on the actuals of 1950-51, Rs. 22 lakhs for each of the years 1951-52 and 1952-53 is adopted roundly as expenditure on Prohibition staff in the Police department.

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(d) The total number of cases booked under the Prohibition Act (i) by the Excise and Prohibition Department in 1951-52. 108,956

(ii) by the Police Department in 1951. 44,080

(e) The total number of cases filed by the Excise and Prohibition Department where there was conviction in the Court in 1951-52. 77,587

The total number of cases filed by the Police Department where there was conviction in the Court in 1951. 35,651

Food Production and District Prohibition Committees.

206 Q.—SRI D. KRISHNAMURTHI GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) under what rules the Food Production Committee and District Prohibition Committee were constituted in each district;

(b) what was the total amount paid as travelling allowance to officials and non-officials for attending the District Food Production Committee and District Prohibition Committee during 1951-52, monthwar, and districtwar in this State; and

(c) on what principle nomination of non-official members other than Legislators were made to the District Food Production Committee and District Prohibition Committee?

A.—(a) Copies of G.O. Ms. No. 846, Food and Agriculture, dated 30th August 1949, and G.O. Ms. No. 1926, Revenue, dated 12th August 1947, ordering the constitution of Food Production Committee and District Prohibition Advisory Council in each district are appended.

(b) Statement* showing the amount of travelling allowance paid to non-officials and officials during 1951-52 monthwar for attending the committees are appended.

(c) Five non-official members representing agricultural interests which include big producers, small producers and agricultural labour, will serve on the committee. As far as Prohibition Council is concerned, there are

* Printed as appendix VIII on pages 1293-1303 infra.

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no special instructions except those found in G.O. Ms. No. 1926, Revenue, dated 12th August 1947. However those who are keenly interested in the enforcement of Prohibition are given preference in the membership of the Committee in general.

Well-subsidy schemes.

207 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of wells dug and completed (year-war), the number of wells in progress of construction and the number of wells yet to be dug under various well-subsidy schemes, old and new (year-war) in Malabar?

A.—The particulars are as follows:—

Year.	Total number of wells completed,	Total number of wells in progress.	Total number of wells yet to be dug.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1946 ..	253	15	—
1947-48 ..	7	305	—
1948-49 ..	161	998	13
1949-50 ..	453	1,397	—
1950-51 ..	490	976	310
1951-52 ..	256	961	40
1952-53 ..	116	845	64

Promotion of persons serving in category II in mufassal Civil Courts.

208 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state the number of persons serving in category II in mufassal Civil Courts in one district, who were promoted to category I to serve in another district during the years, 1942-1952?

A.—Two—one in 1943 and the other in 1944.

Development Board for Guntur district.

209 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a Development Board for the Guntur district; and

(b) if so, who are the members of that Board and what are their functions?

A.—A statement* is laid on the table of the House.

* Printed as Appendix IX on page 1304 infra.

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Payment of bonus for procurement of paddy in Tanjore district.

210 Q.—SRI M. D. THIAGARAJA PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of bonus to be paid in Tanjore district for procurement of paddy (taluk-wise);

(b) the amount actually paid in Tanjore district (taluk-wise);

(c) the amount yet to be paid in Tanjore district (taluk-wise); and

(d) what is the reason for the delay?

A.—(a) to (d) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

Number of prisoners confined in the jails.

211 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of prisoners in the several jails of the State at the end of January 1953;

(b) the total number of political prisoners;

(c) the total number of detenus; and

(d) the number of prisoners released according to the recent orders of Government reducing the terms of imprisonment?

A.—(a) The total number of prisoners confined in the several jails and special sub-jails of the State as at the end of January 1953 was 20,301.

(b) There are no prisoners convicted of purely political offences although some prisoners convicted of offences involving injury to person or property are reported to belong to a certain political party.

(c) The total number of persons detained under the Preventive Detention Act as on 31st January 1953 was 51.

(d) The total number of prisoners prematurely released under orders of Government since the end of January 1953 is 2,029.

Harijan hostels in Kakinada taluk.

212 Q.—SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Harijan hostels in Kakinada taluk;

(b) the number of students boarding in each such hostel; and

(c) the amount granted to each hostel?

^a Printed as Appendix X on page 1305 infra.

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A.—A statement^a showing the particulars as on 13th February 1953 is placed on the table of the House.

Annual grazing revenue.

213 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the grazing permit charges for (i) bull, (ii) cow, (iii) buffalo, (iv) sheep, (v) camel, (vi) horse and (vii) ass during the 1946—1952 (separately)?

A.—The annual grazing revenue realized during 1946—1952 are as shown below:—

	RS. (LAKHS).
1946—47	4.45
1947—48	4.37
1948—49	5.73
1949—50	6.39
1950—51	7.65
1951—52	7.91

Particulars regarding the revenue in respect of each of the animals referred to separately are not available.

Water-supply to Rayalaseema from Tungabhadra and Krishna Rivers.

214 Q.—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have got a plan or plans to provide protection from famines to Rayalaseema by the waters of the Tungabhadra and the Krishna to the maximum possible extent;

(b) if so, what is the plan or plans;

(c) if the answer to (a) is in the affirmative whether the investigations were made with the sole object of providing protection to the maximum area; and

(d) if the answer to (c) is in the negative, whether the Government propose to appoint a Technical Committee with the above reference?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) (1) The Tungabhadra Project now under execution (Low Level Canal);

(2) The Tungabhadra High Level Canal Scheme;

(3) The Krishna-Pennar Project; and

(4) Gandikotta Project which will be linked to the Krishna-Pennar Project.

(c) Yes.

(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (c).

^a Printed as Appendix XI on page 1306 infra.

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Scholarships to Harijan students.

215 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of applications received in each year by the Director of Harijan Welfare during 1948-49, 1949-50, 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 from (1) collegiate, (2) high school and (3) technical students for scholarships;

(b) how many of them were Muslim students belonging to backward classes;

(c) the number of scholarships sanctioned by the Director of Harijan Welfare in each year to (1) collegiate, (2) high school and (3) technical students; and

(d) the number among them of Muslims belonging to backward classes?

A.—The particulars are not readily available. They have to be gathered and compiled from each district. The work would involve considerable time and labour in several offices. The purpose served will not be commensurate with the labour involved.

Agricultural farm at Ambalavayal, Wynaad.

216 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Agricultural Farm at Ambalavayal, Wynaad, tried as an experiment to clear and cultivate two acres of wet land and five acres of dry land; and

(b) if so, how much it cost?

A.—(a) Yes. A model plot with an area of 1.96 acres of wet land and 5.40 acres of dry land was started on 2nd October 1950.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on the model plot from 2nd October 1950 to 30th April 1953 was rupees 4,712-12-6.

Co-operative society for ex-servicemen in Wynaad.

217 Q.—DR. K. B. MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is the intention of the Government to start a co-operative society for ex-servicemen settled in Wynaad Colony; and

(b) if so, when?

A.—(a) & (b) The matter is under consideration of the Government.

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Meetings of the District Officers in the Rural Development area of Ongole.

218 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the number of periodical meetings held by the District Officers in the Rural Development area of Ongole taluk for the year 1952-53;

(b) the agenda of such meetings;

(c) how far the decisions arrived at such meetings have been implemented;

(d) the average number of hours of each meeting; and

(e) how much money it cost the Government for each such meeting?

A.—(a) Ten.

(b) Copies of agenda pertaining to these meetings are appended ^a.

(c) All the resolutions adopted at the various meetings except items Nos. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 of the meeting held at Chadalavada on 30th April 1952 and items Nos. 6 and 7 of the meeting held at Timmanapalem on 26th July 1952, have been implemented. The items which relate to rural water-supply and village Communications works could not be implemented owing to shortage of funds and certain other difficulties. Some other works which were found to be more feasible have however been taken up.

(d) Each meeting took up on an average about an hour.

(e) Several of the District Officers who attend the meetings draw their travelling allowance bills themselves. Some of the officers attend the meetings in the course of several other official programmes connected with their regular work.

Hospital Advisory Committee for Pudukkottai division.

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

(a) when the Hospital Advisory Committee for Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district, was constituted;

(b) the terms of appointment of members and functions of the Committee;

(c) the recommendations of the Committee; and

(d) the action taken by the Government on the Committee's recommendations?

^a Printed as Appendix XII on pages 1306-1312 infra.

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A.—(a) to (d) There are two Hospital Advisory Committees in Pudukkottai, one for the Town General Hospital and the other for the Government Ranees Hospital. A statement^a is laid on the table of the House.

Transfer of Pudukkottai State servants to Municipal service.

220 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the number of permanent hands of the former Pudukkottai State Service who have been transferred to Pudukkottai Municipal service after merger of Pudukkottai State with Madras State;

(b) the reasons for such transfers;

(c) whether such transferred hands have protested to the Government and pleaded for restoration to their former posts under Government service; and

(d) how many and with what result?

A.—(a) One.

(b) He was found surplus in the Revenue department.

(c) Yes.

(d) He has been retransferred to the Revenue department.

Cyclone relief in Pudukkottai division.

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

(a) the total disbursements in Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district, as cyclone relief by the Government;

(b) the relief in each taluk of Pudukkottai division under heads of Rs. 50, 20, 10 and 5; and

(c) the total loans to cyclone-damaged pattadars of Pudukkottai division?

A.—(a) The total amount disbursed in Pudukkottai division from Government funds and from the Madras State Cyclone Relief Fund is Rs. 1,94,695 up to 17th May 1953.

(b)

Relief granted.	Alangudi.	Tirumayam.	Kolathur.	Total.
Rs. 5—No. ..	4,189	265	10,781	15,235
Amount ..	Rs. 20,945	1,325	53,905	76,175
Rs. 10—No. ..	8,973	33	1,826	10,832
Amount ..	Rs. 89,730	330	18,260	1,08,320
Rs. 15—No. ..	109	3	12	124
Amount ..	Rs. 1,835	45	180	1,860
Rs. 20—No. ..	333	..	54	387
Amount ..	Rs. 6,660	..	1,080	7,740
Rs. 50—No. ..	3	..	9	12
Amount ..	Rs. 150	..	450	600

^a Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 1312-1315 infra.

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(c) Six pattadars of Kulathur taluk were granted loans to the extent of Rs. 1,100 for rebuilding their houses.

Convictions under the Madras Shops and Establishments Act.

222 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the number of persons or shops prosecuted for the infringement of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act during the year 1952-53 in the State of Madras, districtwar?

A.—The information is furnished below :—

District.	Number of persons or establishments prosecuted.	District.	Number of persons or establishments prosecuted.
(1)	(2)	(1)	(2)
Visakhapatnam ..	45	Chingleput ..	54
Srikakulam ..	82	North Arcot ..	54
East Godavari ..	99	South Arcot ..	40
West Godavari ..	93	Tanjore ..	186
Krishna ..	180	Tiruchirappalli ..	143
Guntur ..	203	Madurai ..	289
Nellore ..	23	Ramanathapuram ..	130
Cuddapah ..	28	Tirunelveli ..	124
Chittoor ..	23	Salem ..	34
Kurnool ..	106	Coimbatore ..	140
Anantapur ..	65	The Nilgiris ..	10
Bellary ..	49	Malabar ..	34
Madras ..	208	South Kanara ..	14

Labour Officers in the State.

223 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of Labour Officers in the State;

(b) the number of officers that were directly recruited and the number that were promoted from the Shop Inspectors' grade;

(c) what are the requisite qualifications required for such promotions;

(d) the number of Harijans that were directly recruited and the number of Harijans that were promoted from the Shop Inspectors' grade; and

(e) whether any promotions to Labour Officers were made recently, and if so, when?

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A.—(a) There are seventeen Labour Officers.

(b) Twelve were directly recruited, four were appointed from approved probationers in the category of Assistant Inspectors of Labour and one from the holder of the post of the Special Labour Officer, Coimbatore.

(c) Persons who have completed their probation in the category of Assistant Inspectors of Labour in the Madras General Subordinate Service are eligible for appointment as Labour Officer, Grade III. Recruitment to the posts of Labour Officers, Grades I and II, is by promotion from the lower grades. Such promotion is to be made on ground of merit and ability, seniority being considered only when merit and ability are approximately equal.

(d) One Harijan was directly recruited. No Harijan was appointed by promotion from the category of Assistant Inspectors of Labour.

(e) Two. One (Sri J. Kosal Ram Naidu) was promoted on 12th January 1953 and the other (Sri W. S. Sivasankar) on 30th March 1953.

Assignment of lands in Hindupur and Kadiri taluks.

224 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of applications for assignment of land that were pending on 1st January 1952 in the taluks of Hindupur and Kadiri and how many of them have been disposed of since villagewar in the taluks of Hindupur and Kadiri?

A.—Two statements* showing the required particulars are placed on the table of the House.

Rent reduction in inam villages.

225 Q.—SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased—

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

(b) to state whether suggestions have been received by the Government from the Tirunelveli District Inam Ryots' Association and other bodies to amend the definition of an estate in the Estates Land Act in view of the above; and

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

A.—(a) No such list is available with the Government.

(b) Yes.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

* Printed as Appendix XIV on pages 1315-1320 infra.

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Protection of forests from denudation.

226 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to protect forests from large-scale denudation?

A.—The protective staff of the Forest department, i.e., the Foresters, Forest Guards and watchers patrol the forests to detect illicit fellings and book the offenders. Timber Transit Rules are in force in many districts to check the timber in transit. Such rules are also being introduced in areas where they do not exist at present.

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

III.—PROPOSAL FOR NIGHT SITTING OF THE HOUSE.

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, I suggest that our Assembly may hold sittings in the nights also just like the House of Commons. I want to know the opinion of the Speaker and also the Government."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot give a reply off-hand. I must consult the Leader of the House and the Leader of the Opposition on all these matters. The hon. Member wants the Assembly to sit from 8 p.m. till 11 p.m. or 12 midnight."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"For what purpose, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"He thinks that in a cool atmosphere we can discuss all these things."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Is it to transact the present business or any other business of the hon. Member?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall consider the suggestion of the hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah."

IV.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) LOCK-OUT IN THE T.P.K. BEEDI FACTORY, BADAGARA.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri K. P. Gopalan has given notice of an adjournment motion. The motion reads as follows:—

"This Assembly stands adjourned to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, namely, the arrest and beating of workers who offered satyagraha in T.P.K. Beedi Factory, Badagara, on 19th July 1953 as a protest against the lock-out of the factory and the failure of the Government to take necessary action on this matter."

The hon. Member has also given notice of a short-notice question. I have admitted that question. The answer to this question may come up to-morrow or later."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I wish to bring to your notice that all the men who have been arrested have been produced before the court. They have been prosecuted. The case is *sub judice* now."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The case is *sub judice*, and there ends the matter."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I shall give you particulars, if you want. The men were charge-sheeted and were produced before the Sub-Magistrate, Badagara, on the 20th July. The charge-sheets are under sections 143 and 448 of the Indian Penal Code. The case has been posted to the 24th July. The arrested persons have been released on bail."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I must tell the Hon. the Chief Minister and the House that he cannot answer the question. It is *sub judice*. When it is *sub judice*, I should not allow any discussion. We must follow certain rules here."

(2) SITUATION CREATED BY THE OUTBREAK OF CHOLERA.

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—" Sir, yesterday I gave notice of an adjournment motion to discuss the situation created by the outbreak of cholera. I want to know when that motion will be taken up."

MR. SPEAKER :—" That adjournment motion is clearly out of order. I have already said so to the hon. Member in my Chamber. How are the Government responsible for the outbreak of cholera?" (Laughter.)

V.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—cont.

MR. SPEAKER :—" We are now on the Seventh Schedule."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" May I suggest, Sir, that we first take up clause 46? After this is disposed of, and if the Government should accept the suggestion we make through a resolution, the matter will be simplified."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We shall then take up clause 46 now. Hon. Members will move their amendments now."

Clause 46.

The following amendments were moved and duly seconded :—

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM—

111 " This House recommends to the Parliament of India that sub-clause (2) of clause 46 of the Andhra State Bill, 1953, be amended to provide for any dispute relating to or arising out of such apportionment being referred to the Supreme Court of India."

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SRI K. KOTI REDDI—

112 " This House resolves that for clause 46, the following be substituted :—

' 46. Apportionment of assets and liabilities.—(1) Subject to the other provisions of this Part, the assets and liabilities of the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day, shall be apportioned between that State and the States of Andhra and Mysore in accordance with the decision of the Financial Commission appointed under sub-section (3) and shall accordingly be accounted for.

(2) Any dispute arising out of such apportionment shall be referred to the President whose decision shall be final.

(3) Before the appointed day the President shall appoint a Financial Commission consisting of three members one of whom shall be a Judge of the Supreme Court who shall be the Chairman of the Commission.

(4) Where the valuation of assets is necessary for the purpose of apportionment, the Financial Commission shall determine the same in accordance with their market value on the appointed day.

(5) Without prejudice to the above and pending the apportionment under sub-section (1) the assets and liabilities of the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day be shared between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in accordance with the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule.' "

SRI T. PRAKASAM—

113 " This House recommends that provision be made in the Bill to delete the words from 'and Mysore . . . Seventh Schedule' in sub-clause (1) of clause 46, substitute in its place the words 'in accordance with the recommendations of an expert committee with a Judge of the Supreme Court of India as one of its members and that pending the decision of the said Committee a sum of Rs. 10 crores to be credited to the account of the Andhra State Government for ways and means expenditure' and to delete sub-clause (2) of clause 46."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM—

114 " This House recommends the deletion of clause 46 and the insertion of a new clause in its place, providing for the apportionment of the assets and liabilities dealt with in the Seventh Schedule, as also of the current revenues and expenditure, between the States affected by

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this Act, by an order of the President, on the recommendation of a neutral Commission of Experts, presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court."

or

Alternatively, if the above resolution is not accepted,

"This House recommends to substitute the following in place of the existing sub-clause (2) of clause 46:—

'Any dispute relating to or arising out of such apportionment shall be referred to the Supreme Court,'"

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH—

115 *"In regard to the apportionment of assets and liabilities between the States of Andhra, Madras and Mysore, this House recommends to the Union Government the appointment of a Seven-man Committee, consisting of two representatives from each of the States of Andhra and Madras, one from Mysore and two by the Union Government and this Committee to be vested with the necessary powers and jurisdiction to alter the provisions of the Seventh Schedule to this Bill and to finally allocate the assets and liabilities as between the said three States."*

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI—

116 *For the existing clause, substitute the following:—*

"46. Subject to the other provisions of this Part, the assets and liabilities of the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day, shall be apportioned between that State and the States of Andhra and Mysore by an expert Financial Commission."

SRI D. DASARATHA RAMAIAH—

117 (i) *For the words 'in accordance with the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule' occurring in sub-clause (1), substitute the following:—*

"in accordance with the decision of an expert Finance Commission (to be appointed by the Union Government after the appointed day), consisting of a Judge of the Supreme Court, Auditor-General of India and three non-official experts from each of the Madras, Andhra and Mysore States for the purpose of taking stock of all the existing assets and liabilities of the composite Madras State, and then to divide the same between the Residuary Madras, Andhra and Mysore States on an equitable, just and fair basis, taking into account the needs and reserves of each State. Meanwhile the Accountant-General-Designate of the Andhra State is to be given whatever assets that he may consider necessary for the Andhra State by the Residuary State of

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Madras on an ad hoc basis for the purpose of carrying on the administration of the new State for a temporary period of six months from 1st October 1953, subject to final adjustments after the recommendations of the Finance Commission are implemented. Meanwhile the Union Government should advance the necessary funds, not exceeding Rs. 5 crores, to the Andhra State towards ways and means for the purpose of carrying on the administration from 1st October 1953."

(ii) *In sub-clause (2), after the word "apportionment", insert the words "by the said expert body".*

SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN—

118 *For the words "the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule", substitute the words "the proportions of revenue income and expenditure of each State."*

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH—

119 *For existing sub-clause (1), substitute the following:—*

"Subject to the other provisions of this Part the assets and liabilities of the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day shall be apportioned by a Committee consisting of a financial expert, a Supreme Court Judge and one retired Accountant-General, subject to the approval of the Andhra State."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH—

120 *For existing sub-clause (2), substitute the following:—*

"Any dispute relating to or arising out of, such apportionment, shall be referred by the President to a Tribunal presided over by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and consisting of a Financial Expert and a retired Accountant-General, whose decision will be final."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI—

126 *"This Assembly is of the opinion that all types of assets and liabilities, unissued stores, articles, goods and various funds including depreciation reserve funds be divided between Madras, Andhra and Mysore States in proportion to the population of Madras and Andhra States and of the territory transferred to Mysore State."*

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO—

275 *"This Assembly is of the opinion that—*

all types of assets and liabilities of the present Madras State be divided between Andhra, Mysore and Residuary Madras States on the basis of population."

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SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO—

279 "This Assembly of Madras resolves to request the Government of India to incorporate the following item in the Andhra State Bill, 1953 :—

Assets and liabilities.—To divide all assets and liabilities in the proportion of the populations of the new States."

SRI B. SANKARAI AH—

184 In the Seventh Schedule, add the following at the beginning :—

"The assets and liabilities be distributed in proportion to the population."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI—

190 For the words "total indents for stores . . . in the City of Madras", substitute the word "population".

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—Sir, before I begin, may I just ask the Hon. the Chief Minister or the Leader of the House one thing—I dare say he has gone through the wording of my amendment and also the amendments moved by several of my Colleagues here. There is a consensus of opinion on this side that instead of going into the various details of questions raised in the Seventh Schedule, the matter might be referred to a Commission. Now, the question as to who should be the members of the Commission is not such an important matter. It should consist of experts, experts in understanding partition work, and somebody who has judicial training to preside over. If the Hon. the Chief Minister is willing to accept this suggestion, I need not take time to advance arguments in favour of the proposal. If he is not willing, of course, we will have to go through the whole process. Instead of going through clause by clause of the Seventh Schedule and advancing various reasons why a Commission is necessary and putting forth various points of view which cannot really be decided on the floor of the House, I submit that the matter may be referred to a Commission. In fact, we felt this morning that this Bill itself could have been referred in the first instance to a Select Committee so that we could have narrowed down the differences instead of doing committee work here, and sometimes letting ourselves go. Unfortunately, the idea did not occur at the proper time. But I believe that much goodwill and temper will now be saved if the matter is referred to an impartial Expert Commission. There are differences in the methods of valuing the assets and liabilities and apportioning them. And we have no material before us. (At this stage, Deputy Speaker occupied the Chair.) Let me, in the first instance, submit to the Hon. the Chief Minister, in order to convince him, that a Commission is necessary, if not for any other reason, at least for want of material. A Schedule has been prepared, but the materials upon which the Schedule has got to be worked out are not before this House. I had sent in interpellations requesting for information before the debate began. Except the reply from the Hon. the

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Finance Minister with regard to certain cash balances in the various treasuries, I got no answer from any other Department. On the other hand I got replies saying, that the Government would not be in a position to supply any information. I shall, in order to substantiate what I said, read the reply which I got from the Additional Secretary to Government. I sent in my queries somewhere on the 16th June, sent also interpellations in the regular course, and also addressed demi-official letters to the Ministers and to the Additional Secretary to Government who was in charge of the work connected with the formation of the Andhra State to supply information so that we could intelligently understand the implications of the Seventh Schedule and the propositions, which as they are stated, may look all right to those who have framed them having some information, but not to us as we have no definite information or even some information on the basis of which this Schedule has been framed. It is easy to say, 'Trust us; it is all right.' If so, the Bill itself is not necessary. The implications have, therefore, got to be fully understood by all the Members. I do not believe that even all the Members on the Government side know these figures. I do not know how far the Ministers themselves know them. Therefore, it is very necessary for us to have full information, and the advantage of having an Expert Commission is this. It will call for facts and figures and will not proceed until they are available. Here we are at a great disadvantage. We have to accept what the Government say, but the Government are not ready to accept what we say. We are also not in a position to assert one way or the other excepting on a few matters of which we have got personal knowledge. Therefore, we are not on an equal footing here at all in any sense of the term to discuss this matter. The knowledge which they have we do not possess on this side. I requested the officer in charge, Sri S. Venkateswaran, I.C.S., to give me some particulars and this is the letter, No. 2001-53-3, Public (Andhra State) which I got on the 23rd July, yesterday :—

'In your letter cited you referred to the proposal that stores, articles and other goods should remain the property of the State in which they are situated and you wanted to know what kind of stores, articles and goods are covered by the proposal. You also wanted to know what is meant by the term "unissued stores". You wanted to know further whether stores indented for a particular work or project are not attached to the sanctioned item of work and where the stores belong to specified works like Pykara and Machkund are kept. I am directed to invite your attention to the "Notes on the clauses of the Andhra State Bill" and to say that any further clarification which you may wish to have on these points may be had during the debate on the Bill in the Assembly.'

I asked for information so that Members might have the advantage of the information before we initiated the discussion. I asked for these things more than one month before we actually took up the Bill for discussion on the floor of the House. More than ten days have elapsed since we took up consideration of this Bill. But answers have not been given except in one instance where the Finance Department was pleased to give some information. The answer of the Additional Secretary which I got yesterday is as you see that we will have information during the debate. So, it means we have to convert this Assembly into a committee or commission.

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I have no objection to it. Let us go into a committee, at any rate. But do not ask us to accept the information without the right to see the records from which they are taken. How can we accept it without the right to put questions in case of doubt for elucidation and get the information? It would not be possible to do it in the Legislature and we cannot do justice for ourselves or the people. The Additional Secretary further goes on to say—

‘I am to state that the information required by you on the position of cash balances has already been given. You have also asked for a statement showing the various places where the unissued stores are kept, the quantity, value and categories of the stores in the various districts, the loans and advances made by the Government to local bodies, societies or agriculturists, and which are outstanding or recovery for each district separately. I am directed to say that the collection of these particulars will take a great deal of time and entail very considerable labour which will not be commensurate with the value of the information obtained. What will be required in connection with the apportionment of assets and liabilities will be the position as it is immediately before the appointed day, i.e., as at the close of business on the 30th September 1953, and the position as it is now or as it was sometime earlier may be different from that on 30th September 1953.’

9-50 a.m. Sir, from this letter, it must be clear to all that we have absolutely no information. The assets and liabilities have to be divided. The Bill was published somewhere on 3rd June or so. The statement of the Prime Minister of India was made on 25th March. Certain of the proposals which are now embodied as a schedule to this Bill were actually the proposals which were given by the Government to Mr. Justice Wanchoo at the time of his enquiry. Therefore, there was lot of scope for these articles and goods to change places and this is admitted by the Additional Secretary himself. That is why we wanted fresh particulars on many of the matters. I requested the other departments also to give me some information on these points. For example I wanted some information regarding the grant of Loans and Advances. The Deputy Secretary to Government, Revenue Department, has written to me like this in his letter No. 53701-L/53-1, dated 3rd July 1953—

‘I am directed to state that the particulars required by you are not readily available and it will involve undue labour and time to collect it. The period for which information is required has also not been stated. In any case, it will not be possible to gather the particulars before 13th July 1953 as required by you.’

That is what the Revenue Department has said. I wrote a similar letter to the Agricultural Department. I got two letters from this department. In the first letter, it was said that it was not possible to give the information and the second letter confirmed that impossibility to give information. This is what is written in the second letter LR. No. 37092-M/53-8, dated 13th July 1953: ‘I am directed to state that the collection of information required by you would entail a great deal of time and labour and it is not possible to get correct information in time to be useful for the purpose indicated by you.’ I then wrote to the Home Department to give me some particulars with regard to the stores available in the various jails. That department has given some information and particulars with regard to these. Therefore we must thank the Home Department for this little mercy. The Health Department sent me a

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reply in their letter No. 33578-H/53-5, Health, dated 17th July 1953 to this effect. ‘It is regretted that it will not be possible to collect and furnish the particulars required in your letter cited in time for your use in connection with the discussion of the Andhra State Bill in the ensuing session of the Assembly.’ I wrote a letter to the Chief Engineer for Irrigation. I did not ask for any confidential information from him. I simply asked him, what will be the total outlay on irrigation works up to date in this State and the proposed Andhra area separately. I only wanted figures with regard to the various irrigation works. He replied that he would collect the information, but that he cannot give it without Government permission. On many of the points, like stores, ‘other articles’ loans to be recovered, actual capital outlays and their returns, we have no information. Perhaps, there is plenty of light as far as the Leader of the House and the Government are concerned. But, we on our part are in complete darkness. Whether questions relate to assets and liabilities, or ordinary measures, we must have fuller information. Therefore I want the Hon. Chief Minister and other Members of this House not to import into this discussion any language difference. When we discuss a Bill, we have to know the particulars on which the legislation is sought to be based. This is a very important matter. On our side, there is a general feeling that the matter must be taken before a Commission, because the figures are not available, the implications are not known fully, and because we have no access to the records to which the Government have access. I wish to make my position very clear. When we are asked to divide these stores, should we not know some particulars, their quantity or value or where they are?’

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ You are not asked to divide them.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Might be. We may not be asked to divide them. We are asked to take them as they are on 30th September. Well, will it be justice? Are you doing justice to the new State? For example, take the tractors and bull-dozers under the Land Reclamation and Mechanical Cultivation Scheme. Suppose, from information which I have been able to gather from answers given on the floor of the House and from other sources, I say that the total number of units will be about 324 and on 1st April 1953 Andhra districts had 151 of them. Are they there now: will they be there on 30th September 1953?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We cannot proceed on that basis. We have to consider whether we can proceed with the information that is now available or not. That is what we have to consider. There is no use of going into further details and repeatedly referring to non-availability of information.”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ When we say that the stores must be divided, we must know fuller details. Suppose there were 151 units in the Andhra territory and the rest were in the residuary Madras territory, what will be the position with regard to these

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on the date of discussion on this subject? There were 2,125 oil engines and 689 electric motors on 1st April 1953 and Andhra districts had only 692 and 161 respectively out of them. Is it fair to ask us to be content with them? Will they at least be there on 1st October 1953. No doubt, it is a simple proposition to say that the stores remaining in the respective States as on 30th September 1953 will be taken as belonging to them. Do tractors come under articles or stores? In view of the fact that we have no control over the movement of these stores and those in authority and in possession of these stores have the power to move these stores from place to place, conditions might change unfavourably for the Andhra State. Several questions were put on the floor of this House and an unnecessary turn was given by the Hon. Chief Minister while replying to Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah, when he, the Chief Minister, said that the stores were not stolen. I would like to know the basis on which this division of stores is contemplated."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The stores will not be stolen. Things will be carried on normally till the date of partition. That is the basis."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The complaint is things are not done normally. I would like to know the value of the stores. What is the value of the agricultural, electricity and other stores? If they are worth only Rs. 3 to 4 lakhs, I shall sit down and I shall not mind what principle you apply for division and it will not matter very much to me. But if they are worth crores, then we must have greater details. According to my information the value will go up to Rs. 12 and more than Rs. 20 crores if we take the grains also into account. I am speaking on this with the figures collected by me from the previous years' budgets. What was the position on the 25th March 1953 when the Prime Minister made his statement? What was the position when proposals were submitted to Justice Wanchoo? What is the position to-day, i.e., the date of discussion on the subject? Finally, what will be the position with regard to these stores on 30th September 1953? When a proposition has been made for the division of stores and when the Government are in a position to alter the conditions, we are entitled to get more information on these. It is only justice that I am asking for and nothing else. For example, they say loans will be recovered by the State wherein the debtors live. But we do not know how much money is going by way of loans to the residuary State and how much money will go to the Andhra State? We are asked to divide liability in proportion to capital outlay on irrigation works. If liability is based on the cost of a work, should we not take into account whether the work has 'returned' the cost? Let us assume that it is not a division between the Tamil State—rather the residuary Madras States, say Andhra and Hyderabad. Even then, suppose a dispute arises. We would certainly like those disputes to be examined and settled calmly and dispassionately by a commission beforehand. I

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want the Chief Minister of this State to look at this question dispassionately just as he would like to do in respect of any other partition matter and nothing more and nothing less. I would ask him to be a judge and if he is going to be a judge, I would ask him if he will proceed without records, without information and without facts. Let him act as a judge for a moment, as he is the Chief Minister of a combined State. That is why, Sir, I am submitting that the matter may be referred to a Commission which will not proceed without reference to records. Otherwise, the position will be unreal. Suppose I say a particular thing. Immediately the Government would say that the hon. Member is wrong. But what is right? That is not known. Why is this provision made directing us to proceed without some rough idea of the figures? Are we not people with some commonsense and intelligence who want to do things with our eyes open? Let it not be argued that a liaison officer is coming tomorrow. I do not know whether he will be entrusted with the task of working out these details. Probably he will be detailed for attending to Services issues. According to the Government proposal in the Bill matters in dispute will be referred to the President and what would the President ask when we go to him? Won't he ask 'what did you do when the matter was discussed in the Assembly? How can we say we did it in ignorance?' On our side, we are totally ignorant and we have got the definite authority of the Government that we must remain ignorant of facts and proceed with the matter. I submit, Sir, this is not a situation which can be contemplated with satisfaction by fair-minded people. For example, let us take the principles laid down in the various partition orders *re*: Orissa, Sind, etc. They treat pre-1921 public debt in one way; the debt on productive works in another way; that on the unproductive works in another way. The Pakistan Division order contemplated a Tribunal. Therefore, it is better, each case is argued on its own merits. I would ask the Chief Minister to detach himself once from his official position, to think he is not the Chief Minister of the residuary State and to act as a judge here for a moment. I ask him whether he is going to proceed with the clauses of this Bill without the materials being placed before us and get them passed? Should we be blamed for giving consent to a Bill, although with open eyes, in complete ignorance? Therefore, my proposition, that is, reference to an Expert Commission, is very good. It will satisfy all parties because no one will have occasion later to feel he has lost the case. A friend opposite says I am repeating myself. I am repeating my arguments because we have an adverse judge and I have to repeat and see the reaction on the judge, the Chief Minister (Laughter). (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: "You have a weak case, and so you repeat your arguments.") Yes, assume I have a weak case, but why do you fight shy of an Expert Commission, when you have a strong case, as you claim? (Laughter.) The question is not how much support my proposition gets or how strong the opposition to it is. We want as full information as possible when we discuss a matter in the Legislature? We want records. You cannot give them. It is not

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a question of our case being weak or strong. The fact is, the Legislative Assembly is not the proper forum to discuss these things. The whole question has to be decided by a commission. The order may of course be passed by the President and I am not ruling him out altogether. The President may be the final arbiter although the Constitution says something different in cases of dispute between two States. It is provided in the Constitution that if there is any difference of opinion between State and State in any such matters, it can go before the Supreme Court on the side of the Original Jurisdiction. I do not insist on that for States cannot go on being at loggerheads with each other. I do not want to invite a situation in which the Andhra or the Madras State will be driven to the Supreme Court. I am agreeable to a decision being given by the President in cases of dispute but only on the recommendation of a Commission. One provision in the Schedule is based on one principle and another on another principle. It is possible to discuss why it is so done and what is their financial effect without records? I feel, Sir, that my proposition to refer the matter to an Expert Commission is very reasonable and it will appeal to all those who are fair-minded. I do not say that the Chief Minister is not fair-minded but I want him to detach himself from the position of champion of the residuary State. What I say to him must appeal to all who have a sense of impartiality. I am not saying that the provisions are totally wrong but they do not take into account the under-development of Andhra areas and other equities. All that I say is that the matter must be referred to an Expert Commission with right to make full and open enquiry and whatever decision is given by the Commission we shall gladly accept."

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have also given notice of an amendment which is listed as No. 112 . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, may I intervene for a while? Mr. T. Viswanatham has raised a preliminary point whether we can proceed with the consideration of the provisions of clause 46 and the Seventh Schedule without facts being given as he wanted. I wish all remarks may be confined to that aspect of the matter and I shall finally reply. Mr. T. Viswanatham has very comprehensively covered the whole question. If any hon. Member wants to supplement what he has said I have no objection and I shall be only too willing to hear any fresh points that hon. Members may make on this issue. All that I say is let all remarks be confined to this aspect of the matter."

10-10 a.m. SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, my amendment is substantially the same as that of Mr. Viswanatham."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Arguments also need not be the same. If there is anything new the hon. Member may speak."

SRI K. VARADACHARI:—"I am unable to catch what the Leader of the House has said."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I said that I knew that the hon. Member's amendment was substantially the same as that of Mr. Viswanatham. What I was appealing was that arguments also need not be substantially the same. If there was anything new, they may be stated."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, I am sorry I have to interrupt. The point is some general matters of principle have been raised by Mr. Viswanatham. It is tantamount to this that I am standing in the way of justice and that I should not have a closed mind and so on. This charge, I consider to be very important and should be discussed. Regarding the question as to how to deal with the amendments, it is a different matter and my Hon. Friend the Finance Minister himself will deal with it. Let me tell Mr. Viswanatham that I am more or less ignorant of the details and it is unnecessary, it is unfortunate and is most unpleasant what we have been brought into by whatever causes it may be. It is our misfortune and like a good Hindu I feel it is some past sin of mine, some *karma* for which I have been brought into this matter."

"Sir, let me answer, with the difficulties that I have, to the charges that have been levelled, so to say, against me."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I made no charges; I made no allegations and I tried to present the case of a plaintiff."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"He has asked me not to have a closed mind. That request is based on a presumption that I have a closed mind just now."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"It is based on the facts as stated in the Bill."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Don't make it worse by tendering evidence. The charge is there. Let me tell him that my mind is not closed. May I retort in a gentle way? I ask Mr. Viswanatham to drop the retail mentality and adopt a whole-sale mentality just now. I quite understand his request. But here, it is not like dividing a house. It is not like dividing a piece of land or dividing a number of pieces of land. It is not dividing movable or immovable property. It is dividing the responsibilities and the charges imposed upon a Government, into two Governments and into two responsibilities. It is a division of work and not of property. Let us realise that. Unfortunately a retail property mentality—not only a retail mentality, but also property mentality, has seized everybody in the House on account of the circumstances of the case. I think we should get rid of it. Hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham asked me to get rid of partiality for the residuary State based on language. My mother tongue is known. If really one can get rid of that mentality so easily, why this claim for partition? I made this request to everybody and we could all have gone on together. There is a Bill before us for a division and we must do the best we can in the matter of division."

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of one Government into two Governments. It is not a matter of some years' or some months' use of property. It is a matter concerning generations, year after year.

"Now, Sir, the hon. Member has asked for information and he has read the very unsatisfactory—in his opinion—replies that he has received. But what was the demand to which these replies were sent? The request was to give a list of all properties in every place, in every office, in every store and in every department. Is it possible? I wish our Government had been so efficient and I wish our affairs had been so small as could be put in a ledger and into a day-book so that anybody who wants may at any moment look into it. Our affairs are too large and our efficiency has been altogether inadequate. It is not possible even in one single hospital to obtain at once and list all the stores that it has. It will take a number of days. The hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham thinks that information can be got by sending a requisition to a Minister. He has to send that requisition to one who knows a little more than himself, viz., the head of some department who sends it down to various districts. Can we get a list of stores, drugs and all other articles so easily? If he has restricted his request to a few major things, I say I would have at once tried to get it. But he has written to every Minister and every letter is comprehensive. Every letter relates to everything. We know how hon. Members demand and how they are satisfied or are not satisfied. How could I send answers without being accurate? Therefore it is that he is getting those replies. Then again, we have to divide accounts prepared for the division of a property on a particular date. Is it possible to postpone everything? Is it possible to gather concrete lists for the division? A retail mentality like that has been exhibited, I am sorry I have to say it again. It is not possible. We have to take things largely. Let us consider the greater division which India went through. It is nearly the same, though not as big as that. It is quite big compared to a household or a company. It is very big if we go into the stores also. Even the Muslims did not ask for a list of stores when the Muslim League asked for partition. Some principles were evolved during the partition of Pakistan and India and it is mostly those principles that have been put into this Bill. They are also similar to the principles evolved during the time of much smaller divisions, viz., Sind and Orissa. What Mr. Viswanatham wants amounts to this: that the two Government should, like a Mitakshara family, imagine that they have already become separated as the brothers in a Mitakshara family are deemed divided on a mere notice. He wants us to imagine and take it for granted that the two Governments have already come to exist and there should be a Receiver appointed for all the properties so that there may be no misappropriation. He feels that this is the only proper thing to do. But it is not merely impracticable, it is impossible.

"Let me, once again, take my friend into confidence. The day when this division idea was decided upon, that day suspicion began, that day I told the Prime Minister—I hope I am not committing any breach of privilege, 'Please now take over the Government of Madras under the President's Rule and carry on through

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the officers, divide the State into two and hand over the two States to the two Governments.' I made this proposal not only once, but reiterated it and pressed it upon him. I did not want that these charges should be levelled, grave charges put in various forms of polite language. It is unpleasant and it is not a thing that any gentleman can tolerate. The other day a charge was made that during the time of partition proceedings the Government were trying to steal some stores for its favoured State. It is wrong. I submit, a gentleman cannot maintain such an opinion. Have we not dealt with one another so long? Have we not lived for years and years together? Have we not found an attitude of justice at least in some of my colleagues? Why then should we be suspected? I deprecate it. It is most unpleasant. So, I told the Prime Minister, 'it would not do to try; please take charge.' But he positively refused, once, twice, thrice. Then, what is one to do? Now the Bill is before the House. Is it possible to put the entire Government in the hands of a Commission and make lists of properties? We have been doing our best in that direction also and at the same time hon. Members' requests come to us: 'Repair this tank, take up this bund, don't wait for partition, all this is necessary and that must be given and this must be done.' What is one to do? Are we to put the whole thing in the hands of a few judges? I consider, with all deference to judges and with all deference to their capacity to deal with matters which immediately fall in their field, it will not be possible for judges to do justice in regard to matters of administration and of Government, of stores and things like that. They could deal with it as if it were a civil dispute between two individuals. That would be their tendency. Government cannot go on like that. We cannot, much as I wish it were possible, under the present circumstances, I submit, put the Government in commission, in the hands of a few judges. What Mr. Viswanatham should ask is—and it is really what is being done now though he does not see it,—'Lay down principles and leave the execution to a committee.' I can understand if the executive is asked to pay proper attention and that is exactly what is being done. But, what Mr. Viswanatham wants is about details so that, if the details are acceptable he would accept the general principles. He wants lists of stores and matters like that before he can agree to the general principles. What I want all of you to agree to is: Let principles as laid down in the clause remain and as to application of the principles to actual facts, it must be a matter of execution, it cannot go into the Bill. Let me take an example. Suppose a man wants to buy half a Madras measure of ghee. He can go to the shop-keeper, ask him to get a sample of the ghee, taste it and then say: 'No, no, this is not ghee. This is groundnut oil or coconut oil.' After this he may select the best and take it. But suppose one wants to buy 50,000 lbs. Can he be going on selecting the best type from every half measure? Is that possible first of all? This amendment looks off like that. It amounts only to that. That is why I say it cannot be accepted by the Government. Leave alone the question of practicability. It is impossible. We cannot be going on furnishing the list of each and every one of our stores. I can well

10-20
a.m.

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understand Sri Viswanatham's mind. 'Either you give us a complete list of all your stores or simply postpone the consideration of the whole Bill itself'—that is what Viswanatham's amendment means. That is why I say we cannot accept his amendment. If hon. Members want to make any suggestions, let them make. Let the usual course of things follow."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" On a point of personal explanation, Sir. The Hon. Chief Minister has made two charges against me. One is that I am not a gentleman. The second is that my amendment reduces itself to postponing the consideration of the whole Bill itself. I deny both. I submit, Sir, with all humility that I am at least as much a gentleman as anybody else. I do submit that it is not fair on the part of the Hon. Chief Minister to call me like that. It has greatly pained me."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Did I say that you are not a gentleman? I only said that your arguments amounted to calling me a non-gentleman? "

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" If that is so, the two cancel each other, Sir. Let both misunderstandings cancel each other."

"The Hon. Chief Minister has said that my argument is unreasonable. I say mine is quite reasonable. He has not made a correct interpretation of my attitude. Sir, we are not suffering from want of time. There is still two months' time. It is not as if the division would end or should end on the appointed day. Take the case of partition of Pakistan from India. Take again the cases of Sind and Orissa. Were the division of assets and liabilities settled on the day of partition? Is it possible to divide them at one stroke? It is a slow process. We have got to go through all accounts. Adjustments would have to be made on either side. That is how things should go on. I submit, Sir, that I am not taking the case to the Original Side of the Supreme Court, although I am entitled to do so. I say I shall be satisfied with the recommendation of a neutral Expert Commission which will be appointed by the order of the President."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Accept the principle without going into the details."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" What is the principle? There should be one principle. We cannot have too many principles. What does the Seventh Schedule contain? It says that the assets and liabilities of the composite State should be divided in a certain ratio, but the ratio varies from clause to clause covering fifteen or sixteen clauses. Is it not right to know exactly what are the total assets and what portion we will get? That is all we ask. I am prepared to abide by their recommendations. Commissions were appointed in the case of Orissa, Partition Councils and Tribunal in the case of Pakistan. Then why not follow the same procedure in our case also? This is not a question of family partition. This is administrative division—that is what the Hon. Chief Minister has told us. Well, in that case, why is it not stated in the Bill that it is only administrative division? Why do you

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bring in the words 'assets and liabilities'? Well, when you have brought them in, why do you hesitate in allowing us to know exactly what are our assets? I had not even asked for all relevant details, for I do not want myself to be in the midst of a maze of figures. I simply asked the total value of the stores or amount of loans or value of works and their returns both in the residuary State and in the Andhra State. Is it wrong to ask for that? I did not ask for the compilation of the details of all previous administration reports, taluk-war and district-war."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Let me inform my friend Mr. Viswanatham that I had carefully read his letters and amendments. I maintain it amounts only to what I had previously said, viz., the postponement of the consideration of the whole Bill itself."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Chief Minister seems to be a little too liberal in his interpretation of my letters. After all, when we are about to separate and lead our lives alone, are we not justified in asking for details regarding our assets? For instance, are we not justified in asking for details regarding electrical stores in Madras and Andhra? In fact I had not asked for minute details. I only wanted the total value of our stores. Only two sets of figures were asked for by me, one for Andhra and one for residuary Madras State. I was exhibiting, in fact not a retail mentality, as the Chief Minister accuses me, but a wholesale mentality. I did not argue clause by clause, phrase by phrase. I wanted the whole thing to go to a Commission appointed by the President of the Union of India. But the Government come in the middle and object. Can the accounts regarding assets and liabilities be settled on the 1st October 1958, the day the Andhra State is born? Will it not drag on? What happened when Pakistan was separated? Did not the Government of India agree to give Rs. 55 crores to Pakistan towards adjustment of assets on the advice of Gandhiji? The figure of Rs. 55 crores was not arrived at on the date of partition, it was arrived at much later. I do once again submit that ours is a just and correct stand. Let it be not said that we agreed to this division of our assets blind-fold, by mistake or in ignorance."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are now entering upon a very crucial stage of our discussion. Let me voice my support to the proposal of Sri T. Viswanatham though not for the same reason he had advanced. We are in a mood of mutual suspicion, in spite of the best efforts on either side to avoid that kind of difficulty. It is very difficult to get over this suspicion. Charges and counter-charges are bound to be levelled against one another. Attributing an attitude of partisanship to the Hon. the Chief Minister or attributing the 'retail mentality' to my hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham does not help us. The proposals of my hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham would, if accepted, mean that the formula suggested in the Bill would be in the nature of an interim award and it would not in any way prejudice the actions

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of the Government or embarrass them and the Parliament in coming to a decision. We can always reserve the right to make claims and counter-claims later on in a different atmosphere. Now the atmosphere is one of suspicion. All the parties in the residuary State in spite of their differences with the Government think that the Andhra parties are trying to grab as much as possible and so also all the parties in Andhra, whatever may be their differences in the future in their State have a tendency to think that the residuary State is trying to withhold as much as possible from their State. This state of mind and attitude will not be helpful. It has to be remembered that both in the Andhra State and in the residuary State there are people who can take an impartial view of things and be guided by just and equitable principles and help to bring about mutual understanding. In order to pave the way for that, if we can make proposals which will avoid all unnecessary controversy, it would be of much help. In that spirit only I approach the proposal of my hon. Friend Sri Viswanatham and it is in that spirit that I am supporting his proposals."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" According to you, we will also pass the Schedule."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Whatever may be our views upon the Schedule, the Central Government is going to make a final decision; it is not at all prejudiced and all that we say is that unnecessary shouting and counter-shouting can be saved."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I have heard the Hon. the Finance Minister talking about the Seventh Schedule. I have no objection, Sir, because if the Schedule and the clause are parts of the Bill, the amendments are the counter-claims and the whole thing may be made a matter of reference to an Expert Commission. I do not say that it must be omitted but that it should be a part of it."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I wish to add only one thing; in that case, the question of partition itself may be sent to the Commission."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The Hon. the Chief Minister assumes that certain basic principles have been laid down in the Bill and that, I submit, is where we differ. Clause 46 merely says that there is the Seventh Schedule and the Schedule mentions certain formulæ on the basis of which the partition will have to be worked out. As a matter of fact, the schedule has not propounded one basic or fundamental principle. It is making a differential approach to different assets and it is not a single constant principle and to attribute a single principle to it is wrong."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the suggestion was made by the Hon. the Finance Minister that this amendment be discussed first and finished so that we may go to the rest of the provisions. So, Sir, we will take Sri Viswanatham's amendment and finish it."

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MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" Let us have some more discussion upon the amendment."

* SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" This, Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, is a question upon which there is bound to be differences of opinion between the two parties to the partition because every partition, whether public or private, which refers to property, is bound to involve pangs of a severe kind, of a very painful kind and it could not be that the manager of a family can assume that the several members in the family will all simply follow the principles he lays down for the partition according to his own likes. Let me submit to the House, Sir, that this clause does not lay down any principle by itself because it simply refers us to the seventh schedule and under this schedule we have 19 paragraphs and under each paragraph, several kinds of principles are sought to be applied in respect of each type of property. Each head is different from the other and different principles are laid down and no uniform principle is found. With regard to the amount of knowledge or accuracy which the Government themselves possess with regard to these things we find, as has been mentioned by the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham, that the Government are unable to formulate any figures under any head with any degree of accuracy for assisting a debate on this Bill. So, in a matter of this kind, the fundamental thing is the principle of natural justice, equity and good conscience and that principle should apply not only in the case of private divisions but also partition of public property. We find a particular provision in the schedule which says that all properties which remained in a particular territory on the appointed day shall belong to the State to which the territory belongs. We find that there are works going on, works on a large scale, public works and things like that, in both the Andhra territory and the Residuary State and the stores feeding the work are also there. If on the particular day, we find that the stores and other things necessary for carrying on the particular work are not available because of the fact that they are situated in another area, what has to be done in such a case? The articles which are necessary for the work are not available. When such questions are raised, they cannot be brushed aside as of no consequence. In the working of these provisions the principles of natural justice must prevail and one should not feel angry or hurt, injured or insulted by a demand that things should be made available for the works to go on. To preserve the goodwill between the parties, the Government should be able to place all their cards on the table before these things are carried out. It may be said as the Hon. the Chief Minister has pointed out that you are asking the whole Madras Government itself to be put in Commission, before a body of judges who may or may not be able to understand these things and who may not be able to decide these things in as short a time as possible. True, I see the force of that contention. These provisions must have been inspired or must have been in a way guided by the Madras Government. Now, whether you have done it deliberately or without having the necessary data, there is one thing which you can easily concede, namely, that you have made a set of proposals. Mr. Viswanatham and the other members who

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support this motion make certain proposals. These two proposals might be put together and sent to the Government of India for being discussed by the Parliament to see whether they are reasonable or not. If the Parliament decides in any way, we are bound by that. Therefore, what is the harm in coming to this agreement, namely, that the proposals contained in the Bill and the proposals contained in the amendments may be put together and sent to the Government of India for adoption by the Parliament in the same way in which we have agreed over the question of the Tungabhadra Project? In this manner we can easily dispose of the matter without wasting the time of the House any more. I do not think that there will be any insurmountable difficulty and I request the Hon. the Leader of the House and the Hon. the Chief Minister to agree to the proposal."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" I formally move my amendment No. 265."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER :—" You need not move the amendment. But you can speak on the amendment of Sri Viswanatham."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, the amendment is in my name."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" If the same kind of amendment is in his name, I do not think it is wrong if he moves his amendment also."

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

265 'This Assembly recommends that in the end of the Seventh Schedule, the following proviso shall be added :—

"Provided the Government of Andhra State shall be at liberty to refer any or all the items of apportionment and any other matter or matters contained in the above schedule for adjudication to a Committee of Experts presided over by a Judge of Supreme Court, to be appointed by the President and these members shall not belong to any of the States concerned."

In moving the above amendment, I have to say a few words, Sir. I would like to suggest to the Government that there is no harm in conceding this proposal by which we will be able to settle all these complicated problems and issues in an amicable manner so that the public may not question the sincerity or genuineness of either side. It is therefore just and proper to request the Government to appoint a Committee of Experts presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court, which can smoothly set at rest the question of division of the assets and liabilities. We can thereby avoid misunderstandings and ill-feelings between us."

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Sir, the very intricate problem of the division of assets and liabilities is before us. The report of Mr. Justice Wanchoo has created a lot of dissatisfaction to both sides, the Andhra State and the residuary

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Madras State. It is for this reason that the amendment of Mr. Viswanatham and various other amendments have been tabled to Clause 46 to refer the question of the division of assets and liabilities to an impartial Committee of Experts. If we examine the Seventh Schedule we find that there are a number of complicated questions and it is but proper that the matter is referred to persons who know about those matters and who can give an impartial judgment. I am sure that neither the members of the Andhra State nor the members of the residuary State will object to a just division. I know that our friends in the residuary State will never want to cheat the Andhra people. In the same way, I am anxious that we should not take away anything that is not our due. For this reason, we request that this problem of the division of assets and liabilities of one composite State which is being divided into two can be left to be decided by a Committee of Experts. The Hon. the Chief Minister just now referred to our 'retail mentality'. I wish to submit to the Hon. the Chief Minister that this 'retail mentality' became inevitable because of a retail dealing of the stores, machinery and other equipments indulged in by Madras Government. When we say stores and other assets, we do not mean small things that run into a few lakhs. We want to take stock of the major equipments that run into several crores. If the Hon. the Chief Minister desires, he can get all the necessary information in a day or two. Is it difficult to get the particulars about the stores and machinery from the Department of Industries and Commerce? Is it difficult to have particulars about the major equipment and stores from the Agricultural Department, or the Medical Department or the Police Department? We are not referring to the stores of the district headquarters hospitals or those in taluk headquarters. We are referring to the wholesale stores that are kept for the use of the composite State at the various central points. If the question of division of these stores and other equipments is left to be decided by an impartial Committee of Experts, there will be no rancour left in the minds of the people of either State. It will help a great deal in maintaining the future relationship between the people of Andhra State and Tamil Nad. On the other hand, if they are to be divided according to the provisions outlined in the Seventh Schedule, I am sure I will be one of the sorry spectators of the bitterness and accusations that will be levelled against each other. I appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister to see that these assets and liabilities are divided in a just and proper manner and for this purpose I humbly request him to accept this amendment and ask the Government of India to appoint a Finance Commission. Meanwhile, we can go on with the division of the State before the Commission furnishes its report."

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the 10.50 idea of the formation of a committee is not an idea introduced a.m. newly by Mr. Viswanatham. This idea was there even at the time the Andhra Congress legislators met for the first time. It was unanimously decided by them that a committee of experts should be appointed to enable the Ministers as well as the officers to arrive

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at correct conclusions in matters relating to the division of assets and liabilities. Unfortunately that suggestion was turned down by the Government on the ground that confidential records could not be disclosed to non-officials, however expert they might be. The Government have got certain facts, and on the basis of those facts they have come to certain decisions. But we, Members of the Assembly, are absolutely in the dark as to what the total amount of the assets and liabilities is that has got to be divided. The Seventh Schedule refers to stores, articles and other goods. We do not know what stores, articles and other goods are with the present Government. Therefore the suggestion has been made by some Members that all information about the assets and liabilities should be made available to them. It is the absence of correct information that is agitating the mind of Sri T. Viswanatham and the minds of other Members. When it is not possible to furnish the information, the suggestion for the appointment of a committee of experts to assess the value of all stores, articles and other goods and also the other properties that are not capable of division may be accepted. Division of assets and liabilities by such a committee will give satisfaction to the residuary State as well as the Andhra State. Therefore the amendment of Mr. Viswanatham is justified not only on grounds of expediency but also on grounds of equity, fairness and justice and I appeal to the House to accept it."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I take it that we are not discussing the provisions in the Seventh Schedule. Since we will have an opportunity of discussing them one by one when the schedule is taken up, I shall confine my remarks to the general question of division of assets and liabilities by an expert committee. Some of the objections raised by the Hon. Chief Minister can be met if the amendment moved by me and supported by others is accepted. It provides that the assets and liabilities should be divided by a Financial Commission, and that pending apportionment by such a Commission, the apportionment shall be in accordance with the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule. It appears to me to be a very important matter and we should take it into very serious consideration. It is often asked why there should be this meticulous discussion about division of assets and liabilities by the Andhras when they themselves had asked for partition. When we are parting, I do not see why we should not get what is due to us and I do not want even a pie more than what is actually due. There is naturally some difference of opinion as to what is actually due. Why should our friends burke the issue of referring the matter to an impartial committee appointed by the President consisting of two members and presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court appointed by him? The decision of the Commission shall be final, and after its general approval by the President we must be prepared to accept it. The matter is not so easy as the Hon. the Chief Minister and some others seem to think. I went through the Schedule to find out whether there was any principle on which it was based. But I found that each question was dealt with separately without evolving a common principle. Certain principles are observed in the division

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of a family. We are parting from you for good or bad reasons, and our parting is like a family partition. Therefore I do not see any difficulty in applying the same principles in dividing the assets and liabilities. What are the principles which we apply to the partition of a family? "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are not going into the principles now. Whether we should discuss the principles or leave them to the Financial Commission is the point, and let us confine our remarks to that. We are entitled to go into the principles when we take up the Seventh Schedule. But if Mr. Viswanatham's amendment is passed, it may not be necessary to go into the principles underlying the provisions adumbrated in the Seventh Schedule."

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" Even if a Financial Commission is appointed, there is nothing wrong in our laying down certain principles for its guidance. That is why I have proposed in my amendment that the Commission shall value each asset on the basis of its market value on the appointed day. The hon. Member Mr. Nagi Reddi in his amendment has asked that the division of the property ought to be made on the basis of population. Two principles should guide the Financial Commission. Wherever it is not possible to apportion properties, that is, wherever it is not possible to separate any items of property and divide them physically each State should get its share according to their market value. The shares to be given to the States should be based on the population ratio. These two principles should guide the Commission. I am prepared to agree to the motion of Mr. Viswanatham, and I am certain that the Expert Commission will certainly be guided by these two principles. These two principles are very reasonable. I do not want to take any more time of this House at present, Sir."

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a.m.

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

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Sir, since this is a very important clause, I would like to know when this will come up for voting."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It will come up for voting at 11-30 a.m. Amendment No. 141 will be taken up separately. I will allow five minutes to each hon. Member."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, this is the most important clause. Some more time may be given to hon. Members. After all we will be sitting for three or four days more. If we are able to come to some balanced agreement, the rest of the amendments can be disposed of in half an hour."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, let me not be misunderstood either by the Chief Minister or by the Finance Minister or by any Member of this House. This is an important clause affecting the Andhra and Madras States. It is natural that we express our opinions in such a way that we carry conviction to others as well. Many

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things will have to be taken into consideration while dividing the assets and liabilities. There may be conflicting opinions. But those expressions of opinion should not be taken to mean that we lack confidence in the Chief Minister or any other Minister. (Interruption by the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari.) We want discussion. But at the same time we wish to explain why we are supporting the motion of Mr. Viswanatham. We want the issues to be referred to an expert financial commission. There is no general agreement on the principles enunciated in the Bill. None of us are accepting the principles in the Bill. The Communist party suggested that population might be the basis for dividing the assets and liabilities. This suggestion has not been accepted. There are some suggestions from the other side—Andhras and others. Those principles are not accepted by us. When that is the situation, how can we go into details? There are conflicting opinions. May I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to take into consideration the general viewpoint of Members from the Andhra side? Almost all of them are demanding that there should be an expert financial commission. Why? It is because the Andhra Government will be able to present their case before them. Mr. Viswanatham has made it quite clear how difficult it is to get information. The Chief Minister has stated that it is impossible to give all the information asked for. If that is so, the Chief Minister would at least give us such information as he can. Even this was not given, and we are asked to go into the Seventh Schedule which deals with so many things on different principles. Not a single principle is being made applicable to any of the cases. Different principles are being accepted for different reasons. If we carefully read the Seventh Schedule, we will see that there is not even a single principle involved in them. Therefore we say that the whole matter should go before a financial commission. Of course that does not mean that we want to shelve the Seventh Schedule itself. We can discuss it because it is only a recommendation. The Central Government may or may not accept our recommendation and even taking it for granted that the Central Government will accept our recommendation, still there is the necessity for us to discuss the Seventh Schedule to express our opinions. I think it is wrong to conclude that if Mr. Viswanatham opposes this clause, there is no need to go into the Seventh Schedule. Let us be clear in our minds. We have been living together in a composite State for a pretty long time. Much has happened in this Madras State. There are many complaints and counter-complaints, and there is a general feeling that injustice has been done to one State. If we are to divide without going into the details and leaving them as they are, the injustice will be perpetuated for ever. Nobody knows how much we have got and how much we have to pay. All these details have been kept back. Without details, I do not know how it would be possible or advisable for us to accept the principle. Whatever may the principle, we must know how much we get. So, Sir, taking all these facts into consideration, I feel there is a good case to refer the whole matter to a financial commission. I have not heard a single objection why this matter should not go to a commission except that

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judges cannot decide the matter. When a particular principle is contested, how can we decide that in this Assembly? Is it fair, I ask? One section of the Assembly is holding one view and another section holds a different view. When we are separating very soon, how can we say that the details should be accepted as they are? It is not just or fair to decide this issue according to the majority opinion here for the reason that the Andhra State is going to be formed soon and the opinions of that State also should be taken into consideration. If that is not possible it is better to refer the matter to a financial commission who will decide fairly and justly."

* SRI L. LAKSHMANA DAS :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is a very important clause. Here the entire House should agree. I am sure if the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham is accepted, there would not be any trouble at all. We are only enunciating a general principle. Even if a joint family divides itself, generally in respect of the properties to be divided, the members of the family will refer the matter to a gentleman of the locality. So also it is always safe both for the Andhra State and the residuary State to provide that an expert commission be appointed to go into the division of assets and liabilities. It will give satisfaction to both the States. We are not in possession of details and therefore, we cannot reach satisfactory agreements. So, it will tend to the harmony of both the States if an expert commission is appointed to go into the matter. I am sure the Hon. the Chief Minister will agree to this good proposal."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, the division of assets and liabilities is the life of this Bill. It is also the main source of conflict of interests. Now, the amendment is for the appointment of a committee consisting of, I propose, one retired Accountant-General and another financial expert, presided over by a Supreme Court Judge. Secondly, we must discuss the Schedule also. We have no information as to the quantity and value of stores and where they are located. For instance, machinery and stores purchased for the Ramapadasagar Project are taken to and utilized for the Bhavani Project, and stores purchased for the Romperu Project are taken to the Tungabhadra Project. The hon. Member Sri Viswanatham asked for details in regard to these things. But they are not available. So, I commend his amendment for the acceptance of the House."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, in my humble opinion this amendment is coming so late for discussion though it had been given notice of earlier, astounds and surprises me for the simple reason that the Members who are desirous of getting this resolution passed have on innumerable occasions in the last few days taken the opportunity to press their viewpoints in regard to every detail connected with this Bill. Now when they find that it will split them on the whole thing delayed, they want to press this amendment. The question of the formation of the Andhra State itself was settled for some years, and they are now going to entertain a bill which

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various provisions of this Bill is to see that friction is avoided in the future. It is with that view that many details have been put into this Bill, and this House has been asked to give its opinion. As I said earlier, it would have been nice if this Assembly were to express its opinion that it is for the separation of the Andhra State, and leave it to the Government of India to take all steps necessary for it. Instead of that, we have gone to the second stage of going into every question of detail. Now, having gone through almost all the questions, the remaining one is about the allocation of Rs. 4 crores or Rs. 2 crores, or Rs. 1 crore to the Andhra State. But it is said, 'We shall not discuss all these things; we want a Commission and we shall once again begin to quarrel, and it will go on *ad nauseam*.' Sir, this question of assets and liabilities has been gone into by the Partition Committee much earlier and by Mr. Justice Wanchoo also before whom memoranda relating to stores were submitted by our Andhra Friends. The Partition Committee recommended the allocation of rupees one crore to the Andhra State. The Advisers had left some money and, therefore, Rajaji did not object to the allocation of one crore of rupees recommended by the Partition Committee. Now these people have not even rupees one crore. As we understand it, a sum of Rs. 33 lakhs is due to the Andhra State and a sum of Rs. 66 lakhs to the residuary State. Sir, the Madras Government have no money. But I can assure the Andhra Members that we have the least objection to the Government of Andhra approaching the Government of India for the grant of any number of crores of rupees for building their Capital and for meeting any other expenditure they have to incur. They have our best wishes in this regard. If they have no money to start with, the residuary State also has not much money to give them. That being so, we should not waste our time and the time of the public by having a Commission like the one contemplated and go on quarrelling. Certainly we will have an endless quarrel if we have a Commission. I have heard Members here saying, 'Once we divide, let us divide happily.' Therefore, we should co-operate with each other. If the Andhra Government have no money, we also have no money. With regard to the partition of assets and liabilities, in my humble opinion, even the one crore of rupees that was mentioned was wrong. We have got liabilities. There are many old buildings. Now, our Friends have multiplied the buildings and want a division. I will be very glad if they dismantle the buildings and take their share of them proportionately. We have no objection to it."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have great objection to it."

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I am a very orthodox man in politics, more orthodox than the Chief Minister himself. I am not a gambler. He is a gambler in politics. He is prepared to gamble with many schemes, times without number. But he is not prepared to gamble with old buildings."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The only thing I stand for is non-demolition of what stands." (Laughter.)

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* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I am indeed grateful to my Leader for trying to be more orthodox than myself on this occasion. While we are vying with each other with regard to orthodoxy, I am indeed proud of the very old historic buildings in the State which have been built by the toils of the people of the old days. Therefore it is that we are anxious that the Andhra State should have good buildings, hospitals and colleges. We are friends, we are good neighbours, and we shall help each other."

"After having gone through all the provisions in detail, when we come to the allocation of seats in the colleges, 2-year period is mentioned as a long one and 25-year period as a short one. After such detailed discussion, to ask for a Commission is really to delay matters. It is tantamount to saying that they do not want the Andhra State. I throw out a challenge now. If they say they do not want the Andhra State, we shall vote for this resolution very willingly."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I am sorry the hon. Member need not be so sure that his own opinions are being expressed on this side of the House. We have been fighting for the formation of the Andhra State. We shall get it and there is no doubt about it."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"I am sure that the people of Andhra want the Andhra State. With due respect to the Leaders, I want to say that even when some Leaders did not want the Andhra State, I said that the people wanted it and they would not wait. I know Sri Nagi Reddi and his Party were genuinely, from start to finish, asking for the Andhra State. I do congratulate them on the consistency with which they have spoken both inside and outside this House. Unfortunately, Leaders who are non-Communists never attach great importance to the Communist Party for being united."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Why talk about these things now?"

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Sir, I may tell the Hon. the Leader of the House that it is quite relevant. Now, the Andhras want a Commission to be appointed. Instead of this, it is better for them to say that they do not want the Andhra State. I saw in a Bombay paper in big headlines something like 'C.R. sorry about the great State being dismembered'. We should not revive old controversies. The best method has been suggested in the Seventh Schedule and it should stand as it is. If any amendment is considered necessary, let the Government bring forward the same. More than that nothing should be done. If the Schedule as it stands is carried by a majority, and if the Andhras want to change it, there is another place for them to do it, viz., Delhi. In the Parliament at Delhi, they have their representatives who will not keep quiet. In fact this is only the first round that they are having here. The second round is before the Parliament and the third one is before the President himself. I know if the matter goes against them in the first two rounds, they will surely go before

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the President of the Indian Union with petitions urging for a change in the Schedule. I know they will surely do all those things. That is why I say that they need not bother themselves about this particular Schedule in this House. We can now allow the Schedule to stand as it is. If there is any need for changing it and if they feel that somehow it should be changed, it is for them to take up the matter in the Parliament. That will be the correct and businesslike way in which things have got to be done. Most of the details are given in this Schedule. I think the suggestion for the appointment of a Commission is only a dilatory move, or I should say that it is a move which will bring about chaos after separation of the two States. I do hope that the motion for the setting up of a Commission will not be pressed in view of the fact that they could make representations to the President or the Parliament as the case may be at a later stage, and that the Schedule will be allowed to stand as it is."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, I rise to say a few words in favour of the suggestion made by the hon. Member Sri T. Viswanatham, in the hope that it would ease the situation created by the growing bitterness. I perfectly understand that the bitterness is only temporary and after these things are over, it would vanish. But, yet it is there and if some of us have not taken very active part in these discussions, it is for obvious reasons. I feel that the suggestion, that they have not had the time to consider these and that they are not in full possession of facts seems to be reasonable. If they plead for time, I think it should be granted if possible. The business will go on and the money will be made available by the ways and means overdraft of the Reserve Bank and other amounts under current account will be available. When they ask for the appointment of a Commission, I think the Government may very well sympathetically consider the request if the same does not in any way seriously interfere with or damage the interests of the residuary Madras State."

* SRI S. S. RAMASAMI PADAYACHI :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் விஸ்வநாதம் அவர்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தத்தை நாம் ஒப்புக்கொள்வதற்கில்லை. ஏற்கெனவே சர்க்கார் செய்திருக்கும் முறையே நல்ல, சரியான முறையாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே அது தேவையில்லை என்று நான் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கனம் விஸ்வநாதம் அவர்கள் சொல்வதை நாம் ஒப்புக்கொண்டு ஒரு பொருளாதார கமிஷனை நியமித்து சொத்துக்களைப் பிரிக்கும்படி செய்தால் நிறைய சண்டைகளும், சச்சரவுகளும் தான் உண்டாகுமே தவிர நியாயமான முறையில் முடிவுக்கும் முறையில் பிரிவினை நடக்காது. ஆகவே எந்தவிதமான முடிவுக்கும் அதனால் வரமுடியாது. இப்பொழுது நம் மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கிற சொத்துக்களையும், நமது கடன்களையும் மத்திய சர்க்கார் நியாயமான முறையில், தகராறுகளுக்கு இடமின்றி நமக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுப்பார்கள். ஆகவே ஆந்திர நண்பர்கள் சர்க்கார் சொல்வதில் நம்பிக்கை வைக்க வேண்டும். ஒருவரையொருவர் பிரிவினை காலத்தில் நம்பினால்தான் சுமுகமாக பிரிவினையைச் செய்ய முடியும். ஆகவே இதில் பல தொல்லைகள் உண்டாக்கும் நிலைமையில் ஒரு கமிஷனை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். இது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். இதில் மத்திய சர்க்கார் நியாயமான முறையில் நடந்து கொள்வார்கள். ஆகவே என்னுடைய தகராறுகளுக்கு இடமின்றி மத்திய சர்க்காரிடம் நம்பிக்கை வைத்து கனம் விஸ்வநாதம் அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும்

[24th July 1953] [Sri S. S. Ramasami Padayachi]

திருத்தத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்றும் திருத்தம் எதுவும் இல்லாமல், இப்பொழுது எப்படி இருக்கிறதோ அப்படியே சபையினுள் போர்கள் போட்டுச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் நான் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு கனம் விஸ்வநாதம் கொடுத்துள்ள திருத்தத்தை எதிர்க்கிறேன்."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Sir, being a member of the future Residuary State Assembly, I find it my duty to say that we should not allow posterity to say that we were unjust and unreasonable towards our Andhra brethren who are going to have their own State shortly. The question at issue is whether we ought to accept the Seventh Schedule as it is or are we to sit here as experts to discuss the whole matter? I maintain that we are completely ignorant of the facts as it is. So I request . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Shall we say that we have no opinion to express? "

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" We can express our opinion, but it cannot be final. There are so many controversies. It is suggested that this should be referred to a Committee of Experts who should be thoroughly impartial. There are two or three issues to be considered. In this Seventh Schedule, it is stated that in some cases the principle of market value and in some cases of book value and in some other cases that of capital investment are adopted. In the absence of fuller facts, it is not right for us to go into details. Therefore, I request that the matter may be referred to a Committee of Experts who should be impartial."

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—" Mr. Speaker, I came to this Assembly with a perfectly open mind and when I listened to the speech of hon. Member Sri Viswanatham, I thought that it was only fair that all the particulars regarding the assets and liabilities of the State should be placed before the House. But, when I heard the Hon. Chief Minister saying that the case of the partition of a State ought not to be regarded as a family partition, that we, cannot as in a family partition bring every article into the hotchpot and divide them and that we ought to think about the rights and responsibilities of the people who are dividing, I thought that it was right that we should view the whole affair from that angle. The suggestion of hon. Member Sri Viswanatham that we should abdicate our functions here as representatives of the people and that we must have a Commission appointed, whether they be experts or judges, to decide this question relating to assets and liabilities that have to be divided among the two States, is a wholly unacceptable suggestion. There is no question of arbitration in these matters. We have to divide the assets and liabilities as best as we can under the existing circumstances. All that we can do in this House is to lay down certain principles on which the assets and liabilities have got to be divided. If Mr. Viswanatham wants the same analogy of a partition suit in a Court of Law under the Mitakshara Law to be applied in this case also, I want to say that even in a court, the judge ordinarily in the first instance defines the share of each of the members of the family and appoints a Commissioner for allotting the various

[Sri N. Gopala Menon] [24th July 1953]

properties to be given to the respective members of the family. Similarly, we have to define the general principles on which this division of assets and liabilities has to take place. In this Seventh Schedule a certain proportion is laid down, as to what the Andhra State has to get, Madras State has to get and Mysore has to get. It is not for us to make out a list of the properties, movable and immovable. A very wholesome principle is laid down in the very first paragraph of this Schedule stating that the lands, stores and articles which are in each territory are to remain there, and that in the case of cash, loans and other movables, they have to be divided in a certain proportion. Regarding certain industrial and commercial undertakings, thinking that it would be unfair if they are allowed to remain in the respective States in which they are at present, it is stated that there should be division of these things in a certain proportion. If there is really to be a dispute, there is always the President to decide the matter. On the whole, the principles laid down in the Seventh Schedule are fair. All that we can do is to lay down the principle and the Government consisting not only of Andhra Members but also of non-Andhra Members will go into the whole question with the assistance of experts, if need be, and settle the matter amicably."

11-30
a.m.

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, we have come to the most crucial and also the final clause of the Bill. Let us not ignore the opinion that is obtaining now. There is certainly quite an amount of suspicion among Andhras that the whole question of assets and liabilities is not going to be solved to the satisfaction of the new State. Even if I were to say that there is no suspicion, it is not going to help matters. Taking all these facts into consideration and after going very carefully through all the clauses contained in the Seventh Schedule, we have come forward to support this amendment for the appointment of a commission to go into the question of apportionment of assets and liabilities. I would go one step further and say that a principle should be adumbrated as to how the apportionment should be made and that is what our amendment says, viz., that apportionment should be on the basis of population. Leaving that aside for the present, I would come straight to the question as to why I ask for a financial Commission. When the question was first raised, the Chief Minister asked us to think in terms of wholesale mentality and not to have a retail mentality. It is with a wholesale mentality that I am supporting this amendment. It is with that mentality only that I ask for a financial Commission. We, sitting here, do not believe we are experts and try to think we have understood the whole question. Sir, we have been told that clause 46 in part V has a principle. Let me read that clause to the House. It says :

'Subject to the other provisions of this Part, the assets and liabilities of the State of Madras immediately before the appointed day shall be apportioned between that State and the States of Andhra and Mysore in accordance with the provisions contained in the Seventh Schedule.'

If there is any principle here, it is this, that the assets and liabilities of Madras State shall be apportioned with reference to the

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provisions of the Seventh Schedule. And what is the principle referred to in the Seventh Schedule? I do not call it a principle at all. If at all it should be called so, it contains not one principle, not two principles, but many, many, different principles. I have gone through the Seventh Schedule very carefully and in great detail and clause after clause therein is governed by a new set of principles different from the previous ones. And it is according to these principles that we have been asked to apportion the liabilities and assets between the two States. When we cannot have even the approximate figures of value, or the basis on which all these clauses are framed and we are asked to proceed to divide our assets and liabilities without reference to records, then the only result is suspicion. So, is there anything wrong in demanding a Commission to examine this question? I find that on the question of cash balances in treasuries and credit balances with the Reserve Bank of India, we are asked to divide on the basis of population . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are on amendment 114. You speak about the Seventh Schedule."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Chief Minister wants us to think in terms of principles. I want to say that the Seventh Schedule contains no principles at all, in that it fixes different principles for different clauses. That is only a kind of blind man's apportionment of assets and liabilities. I do not want a blind man's rule. I want people to think in terms of actualities. Clause after clause in the Seventh Schedule varies in principle and hence I say the whole of the Seventh Schedule should be rejected wholesale. It is not with a retail mentality that I am speaking. It is because I speak with a wholesale mentality, there is so much trouble for you. I have said about the credit balances with the Reserve Bank. Take the unissued stores. The Seventh Schedule says any unissued stores of any class shall be divided between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in proportion to the total indents for stores of that class made in the three years immediately preceding the 1st day of April 1953, for the areas respectively comprised in the three States. Here the principle of division is entirely different. The Schedule contains a hundred principles. Where are we to search for the indents for the three years previous to the year of partition in the three States? Again, take the Government Press at Madras. The Andhra share will be given as far as practicable in the form of machinery and for the balance an adjustment may be made in cash on the basis of the book value of the machinery less depreciation where such depreciation is adjusted in the accounts of the Press. What is the depreciation? Where are the records for us to find out the depreciation? For each case, there is a different principle and we are asked to accept that principle. That is why I say a financial Commissioner should be appointed. He will study the public mind and hear the views of the representatives of the people. He can then apportion the assets and liabilities between the two States on the basis of the opinions expressed before him. With due respect to the Chief Minister and the Leader of the House, let me say that the discussion of the Seventh Schedule will not be fruitful."

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if the Government do not agree to the appointment of a financial Commissioner. Otherwise, the Government should at least be prepared to place before the House facts and figures relating to the several items mentioned in the Seventh Schedule, the book value of the machinery, the cash and credit balances with Reserve Bank, etc."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The hon. Member is going into details. We are only discussing the preliminary thing."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I am also discussing the preliminary unprincipled Seventh Schedule. That is what I want to impress upon the House. I base my whole argument on the fact that the Seventh Schedule is most unprincipled in that it adumbrates different principles for different items. Sir, I was surprised when Mr. Viswanatham read the reply he received from the Government. After all what is the information required about? It was not about details as to how much of quinine was there or about needles or bandages. The information asked for was about the unissued stores with the Madras Government at present and their actual value. The information can be given at least in crores if not in lakhs. We are told it is unnecessary. It is not unnecessary. It is very necessary."

11-40 a.m. "Then it is said that we are dividing work and not property. It is true. All of us have commonsense and I am sure people who have elected us think that we too have commonsense. I did not expect that any installation would be carried away. Nobody is thinking in that line. I am sure even Mr. Muthiah Chettiar will agree with me that no one is thinking of carrying away bricks and mortar. The question is not at all that. It is not a question of property. It is both work and property. If this information is not given, the question of division of assets and liabilities has no meaning and it will be a farce. Some Member was telling, 'let these principles in the schedule be accepted and the commission will go into the details.' If the principles are accepted, there is nothing for the Commission. If that is the case, we believe the Hon. Chief Minister more than any Commission. When once a principle is accepted, I do not think I will have any disbelief in the apportionment of assets and liabilities. It is not a question of suspicion. The question of suspicion comes on account of principles. Therefore, I say that the whole matter stands on a different footing."

"Then, it is said if the division of assets and liabilities is left to a commission, the whole question is postponed, the formation of the Andhra State is postponed and Mr. Nagi Reddi is not interested in the Andhra State. I am very much interested in the formation of the Andhra State and every Andhra is interested in it and the whole world knows it. After all assets and liabilities can be divided even after the Andhra State is formed, i.e., after 1st of October 1953 and it does not matter even if it takes some time. That need not hinder the immediate formation of the Andhra State

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and let not my friends who are going to oppose this amendment go with the impression that we are trying to postpone the formation of the Andhra State."

"Therefore, without going into the details, if we come to an agreement in regard to the fundamental principles, the Commission will go into the details and there will be friendly feeling between the two States. If the amendment is not accepted, I am afraid the friendly atmosphere with which we have begun the discussion on the Andhra State Bill will get poisoned and vicious. I think the Government should accept the amendment moved by Sri T. Viswanatham and avoid the rancour that would probably be the result of non-acceptance. If we are going to proceed in the manner in which are trying in regard to the division of assets and liabilities, certainly we will be creating some misunderstanding. We want the commission to go into the details. We are told that acceptance of this amendment will create chaos. Acceptance of the amendment is the only way of dividing the assets and liabilities in the most friendly manner and of maintaining order and peace. Therefore, Sir, I request that the amendment seeking to appoint a commission may be accepted. Probably the commission may lay down the principles or they may accept our principles or the Government's principles. If the amendment is accepted, we will be parting in a most friendly atmosphere. If it is not accepted, I am afraid, we will have to part with a very heavy heart."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Speaker, we have come to the most important clause and naturally the most difficult clause also. The attitude of some persons in dealing with a difficult and important problem is to postpone the decisions and that seems to be in the minds of some Members. I respectfully submit, Sir, that will lead to further complications. It is better we discuss and decide however complicated the problem might be and however much it may give rise in the course of discussion to a certain amount of bitterness. I am sure that bitterness won't last and it will be left behind in the Assembly itself and will not be carried beyond. In that hope let us try to solve the difficult problem. In discussing this problem, two matters have been mixed up. One is how and on what principles the assets should be divided and the second is the suspicion created whether these assets will be properly kept and preserved for the purpose of division. It is that suspicion that runs through all the proposals and the speeches that have been made in the House; whether we refer the various issues to a Finance Commission or decide them ourselves here, does not in any way solve this problem. If there is any suspicion that this Government will not preserve the property during this interim period whatever be the principle of division adopted; it has got to be dealt with in an altogether different manner. If there is any suspicion then there is only one method and that had been indicated by the Hon. Chief Minister. The whole State should be left in charge of a third party to effect the division. That is, Governor's rule should be there. That is the only alternative to avoid such a suspicion. A receiver should be appointed to take over our properties and he

11-50 a.m.

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must see to it that the division is properly effected. I do not think that such is the feeling of a majority of members on the other side. I may assure hon. Members that we have nothing to do with the division of property between the Andhra and the residuary State. It is entirely the look-out of the Government of India. We are only concerned with principles now. We only want that we should adhere to certain principles of division and nothing more than that. We are not going to secrete or steal or transfer any property. In fact, we cannot do so straightaway. Records and accounts are to be maintained for the same. At any time anyone can scrutinize them. It is not as if we can remove the whole of Andhra property at one stroke. It is perfectly open to the Andhras to bring forward their own case and argue and claim compensation for this irregularity or that. They may go to the Government of India or even to the Supreme Court for the purpose of getting redress. But that is quite a different thing. We are concerned only with the preservation of the property till the division takes place. Actual division and the manner in which it is to be carried out—all these will be decided by the Government of India. For my own part, I may say to hon. Members that I myself do not know the exact figure regarding our total assets of various categories. Hon. Members on the other side have said what all they wanted to say. It is all due to suspicion. It is all a reflection of their mentality of suspicion that we may not preserve their properties till the division takes place. Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah is the very embodiment of that suspicious mentality. Let us not go further into that. Let us note that we cannot take away the property surreptitiously. We cannot remove our properties straightaway without following the regular procedure. If a wrong has been done it can be corrected later on. That need not be mixed up with the principle of division. Hon. Members on the other side say: 'You want us to accept the principle. How can we do so without knowing the exact extent of the properties concerned.'

"I submit, Sir, let the principles be first accepted. But Sri Viswanatham cannot accept that principle. He says: 'Get me the exact figures with regard to each and every one of your stores. That which is profitable, I shall take and I leave the rest to you.' That is exactly what he says. That is the principle he wants to adhere to. But I say that should not be the proper course to follow. We must divide not only our assets but our liabilities also. There are of course many principles involved in division. Let me take a concrete example in respect of which two lines of arguments can be advanced. There is the question of loans due to the State from the various parties in our State. We can tackle this question in two ways. We can take it straightaway as an asset and allot it as assets to the respective sharers. We can deal with this in another way. Out of the loans that have been disbursed, some loans may be recoverable. Some may not be so. So it may be decided that each State will be entitled to the dues within its area. The line of argument adopted by Mr. Viswanatham is that what is disadvantageous to him he should not have. That is what he says, to put it shortly. That should not be the line of

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argument which hon. Members should take in effecting a division. We must divide not only our assets but our liabilities also. That is why, I say, first and foremost, let us accept the principles on the basis of which allocation will be made later on. As Mr. Gopala Menon, (as an experienced lawyer, he deals with such cases every day in court) put it, even in a Court of Law whenever such cases come up for decision, the Judge takes into account first the principle of division applicable to the family. He does not go in the first instance into the question of the exact figure of the total assets. The principle of division should be first settled. Then only the receiver or commissioner is appointed to effect the division. That is why I say, Sir, let us first take a decision on the principles, without wasting much time in advancing arguments based on mutual suspicion.

"The actual division will have to be carried out after all the accounts are settled and a proper analysis of all available data relating to the accounts of the composite State is completed. I suppose hon. Members are aware that even while partition of Orissa from Bihar and Madras was effected they followed certain basic principles of division. Even during the deliberations of the Partition Committee of 1949-50, when my venerable friend, Mr. Prakasam was there as a member, these basic principles of division had been agreed upon. After that Mr. Justice Wanchoo came. He had also laid down certain broad principles on which the properties of the composite State are to be divided. That is why, I say, let hon. Members realize the exact position in which we stand now. We, I mean, the Government of Madras, have not framed the Seventh Schedule. Let me reveal the truth that we had nothing to do with the clauses of the Schedule. It is all the concern of the Government of India. They have laid down the principles on which the division is to be effected. It is not as if the Government of India is for the first time dealing with such a division. It is not as if the Andhra State is the first division that is taking place. In fact, there had been the partition of Sind. Take the case of partition of India itself into Pakistan and India. In all these divisions we have followed certain basic principles on which division had been effected. It was in that view memorandum after memorandum was presented on behalf of the parties to Justice Wanchoo and now to say that everything should be left in a state of suspension and that we should not decide upon principles but straightaway appoint a commission not for actual division of properties, but for the purpose of laying down the very principles of division is wrong. If we do that, Sir, let me be permitted to say that we will be a laughing-stock to the Parliament. Then, Sir, Sri Nambiyar said that we are all ignorant about these matters and, therefore it should be left to a body of experts for decision. I feel, Sir, that the whole thing arises from the fact that Members approach these questions in a spirit of suspicion, fear and doubt. That, I submit is not correct. I submit, Sir, it is a wrong approach and it is a wrong thing that we should go behind the Constitution, that we should go behind all the principles of democracy and hand over the entire decision to a body of experts. In this

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view of the matter, I submit that a Finance Commission will not serve the purpose. Sri Nagi Reddi waxed so eloquent and asked: 'What are these principles; different principles have been formulated for different assets here in the Schedule?' Let me submit to the House, Sir, that two basic principles have been adopted as they have been adopted in all partition matters and the first basic principle is continued in paragraph 1 of the Schedule. Sri Nagi Reddi asked what was it that clause 46 contained except a reference to the Seventh Schedule. Clause 46 and the Seventh Schedule have to be taken together for the purposes of discussion. The principle adopted in paragraph 1 of the Schedule is that the assets standing in each territory shall go to that State and that is the basic principle adumbrated in the clause subject to the other provisions in the Schedule. This I might say, is a principle which is accepted in all cases of division of a State. The application of this general principle may cause certain difficulties with reference to certain type of assets and that is why paragraphs 2 to 11 deal with them and that is why taking into consideration the different assets, other principles have been formulated which would be just and reasonable. In the succeeding paragraphs principles have been adumbrated having regard to the nature of the assets, the value of the assets, the utility of the assets and the necessity of the Andhra State or the Residuary State for sharing them. Sri Nagi Reddi felt that there should be a simple and a single formula. But if you consider the fact that the nature of the assets varies, application of a single formula will work great hardship, either on the Andhra State or the Residuary State. The Finance Commission, it is now said, is not to decide the basis of the division taking into account the nature of the assets. The Commission will have to start from Tirunelveli, village by village, take one Government building after another, because it is all Government property and this process will have to be completed village by village, town by town and district by district and the entire assets should be valued and then the division should be effected on the basis of population. That is the simple formula given by the Communist Members."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"It is not so, Mr. Speaker, Sir, and I will explain. It is not the brick by brick division that we had in mind in putting up our amendment. It has been proposed that the division should be on the basis of population. That is the simple clear way in which the question of division should be dealt with."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"As the Adviser to the Government of India at this distance, I should like to understand clearly what your position is. Is the verdict of the Commission to be given before partition or not?"

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"I said very plainly in my speech that it could not be before the partition, because the time before us is very short; it may take some six months after partition."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"On what basis are we to divide; should not the States concerned know it?"

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"If this is accepted, the division will be on the basis of what has been stated at present and then the Finance Commission will come and decide the actual basis of division. In other words, the Seventh Schedule is subject to revision by the Commission and till it is finally decided we proceed on the present basis."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"With reference to what fell from the hon. Member Sri Nagi Reddi, I wish to submit that this is the amendment which that party has proposed—

'This House recommends to the Parliament of India that the entire Seventh Schedule be amended so as to provide that all assets and liabilities of the existing State of Madras be divided between Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the proportion of their population, viz., 62:75:36:1:25.'

The word 'all' has got a definite connotation and that means that every asset and every liability will have to be taken into account."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Let me clear the position, Mr. Speaker, Sir. It is wrong to give such a wide interpretation. We had stated unissued stores, goods and articles and various funds including depreciation funds. These are the things that have to be taken into account for purposes of division. It is not as though everything has been stated there. It is not so very bad and so, I would request the Hon. Minister to look into it more carefully."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"The Hon. Minister was preventing speakers from going into details and asked them to confine themselves to principles but in fact, now, he is dealing with details but not with principles. Can I now raise a point of order that he should confine himself to the question of whether a Finance Commission is to be appointed or not?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"When other hon. Members have raised certain points I have to answer them even though they may be irrelevant. Even though it is irrelevant, I have to argue and point out that it is irrelevant. I have read out to the House what proposals Sri Kalyanasundaram and the Leader of the Opposition have made in amendment No. 176 and they represent the Communist Party. I will only leave it to the House to decide what 'all' in the words 'all assets and liabilities' means."

"Whatever is payable by us is a liability and whatever we have in stock by way of property, etc., is an asset. I know, Sir, the Communist Party has got a simple formula for everything and simple remedies for everything but the difficulties and the complexities they create is a thing which everybody in the country has realized. Therefore, let us not be carried away by the simplicity of the formula. Even though it looks simple, it is most complicated and there will be no end to the confusion and complexities that will flow from it."

"I was saying, Sir, that the basic principle is given in paragraph 1 and the other paragraphs 2 to 11 deal with the particular nature of the assets and different principles have been enunciated having regard to the nature of the assets. It is open to hon. Members to discuss those things and say that some other

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principle should be applied to those things. Paragraph 12 of the Seventh Schedule deals with the allocation of liabilities. There is the public debt payable by the composite State of Madras and paragraph 12 lays down how it should be divided. But there are certain liabilities which will be accruing later on and provision has also been made for them. Paragraphs 18 and 19 explain how a matter should be dealt with in cases of difference of opinion. Let us not be carried away by the simplicity of the Communist amendment that all assets and liabilities should be divided in proportion to the population. It is a complicated amendment. But the provisions in the Seventh Schedule are very simple and if only Mr. Nagi Reddi has got the mind to read it and find out what is the principle involved and why such a solution has been suggested, he will certainly appreciate it. If there is anything wrong, it is always open to the hon. Members to suggest amendments or changes in the application of those principles. Let us not be bamboozled into believing that when we go into these things, there will be quarrel and bitterness. There is no use shirking it. If there is bitterness and if any operation has to be done, let us do it as soon as possible. If we accept the suggestion that a Finance Commission should be appointed to go into the question, each party will be giving memorandum after memorandum and each individual from all over the State will be making representation. Instead of confining this matter to a debate in this House we will be throwing open the door for the entire State to discuss the matter and certainly passions will be roused. We shall discuss the principles outlined in the Seventh Schedule and if we find any change is necessary, we shall make it. Even this Government consider that there is necessity for making certain changes in respect of some paragraphs in the Seventh Schedule. It is not as if we have accepted that Schedule *in toto*. We ourselves have suggested some amendments. Therefore I respectfully beg to submit that amendment No. 114 moved by Sri Viswanatham, instead of helping us to arrive at a peaceful settlement, will only lead to further bitterness and misunderstanding. After all, Parliament is the ultimate authority and they will certainly take into consideration the decisions taken and the views expressed by the hon. Members and they will come to a decision which we will have to accept."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, considerable ground has been covered. I am only sorry that the hon. the Leader of the House has not understood the spirit in which I have made the suggestion. He says 'Let there be bitterness. Let us face it'. All right. He is in a majority. He can throw a challenge like that on a minority here. He is a party to the Bill. He has got knowledge of the facts and the implications of the various provisions and he wants to be a judge in his own cause with a majority behind him! I am thankful to Sri Kalyanasundaram for his judicial attitude. I am glad that certain Members on this side, although they belong to the Residuary State, have taken a generous, reasonable and just attitude. They have realized that we are in a minority here and are not in possession of the facts."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am always in the right. Only the minority is in the wrong! "

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I started by saying that apart from the question of minorities and majorities, we have no knowledge about these things. The Hon. Minister, who has been a party to the provisions of the Bill, to the drafting of the various clauses of the Bill and who has sent up the suggestions of this Government to the Government of India, wants us to believe that he has no knowledge of these things. I do not think that such an argument will cut any ground. The hon. Sri Muthiah Chettiar, Sir, is a nice gentleman. He chooses his own time, comes here, makes random remarks and then goes away. But to-day, to our surprise, he is in his seat. (Laughter.) He thinks that if the matter is referred to an Expert Commission, it would reopen clauses discussed yesterday and result in delay and chaos. I invite his attention to the wording of clause 46, namely, 'Subject to the other provisions of this Part'. That is to say, we do not once again touch what we have already disposed of. It is only with regard to the specified items that are mentioned in the Seventh Schedule that the matter would go to an Expert Commission. I do not want to argue with the hon. Sri Muthiah Chettiar, but I only want to correct his impression of the facts. It has been said 12-20 p.m. by the Hon. Sri Subramaniam that this is a most important clause and also a difficult clause. As I said, it is difficult for us. But it is really not difficult for him. It is difficult for us because we are in the Opposition with no facts, no figures and no records. We regret to say we cannot believe that the Government have no facts as the Chief Minister and the Leader of the House say. If they have no facts, why could not they wait? Leave me; take Mr. Nagi Reddi's amendment. Why do the Government not accept it? The Hon. the Chief Minister remarked that we the Andhras start with a particular mentality and he went on commenting on our mentality. Each one has got his own mentality! But we are not discussing mentalities here. We are discussing hard facts and figures. He said that my proposal is like throwing away all the property into a Receiver's hands. I submit it is not. Governments would go on with their administration; only the accounts and records and transactions up to the date of partition will be scrutinized by the Commission for the purposes of division of assets and liabilities. I suppose it was an inspired moment when Sri C. Rajagopalachari, according to his statement, conceived the idea that the Government of this State should be handed over to the President as soon as the Prime Minister made the announcement about the formation of the Andhra State. I wish he had kept up that inspiration and pursued the idea. It would have been better if the Government of India had accepted his proposition. Anyway I want the Government to render to us the things that are due to us. By 'us' I mean not the Andhras but the Members of the Opposition benches. To be in possession of adequate facts and figures is the right of Opposition. To be pleading all the while that the Government are also ignorant is not a correct method and does not show a correct attitude of

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mind. The hon. Sri Subramaniam said that if there were any thought, the Andhra Government might afterwards refer it to the President or the Supreme Court. How? On what basis? We are not in possession facts and figures and on what basis are we to go to the President? Are we to go to him saying that there is some mistake in addition, subtraction or totalling of figures? Once we accept the Seventh Schedule, there will be no case for going to the President or the Supreme Court. There will be no accounts for scrutiny and no record will be kept of the movements of stores to which some reference was made on the floor of this House during question time. It is a matter of not a few lakhs but crores of rupees. In the loan notification, it is said that the Madras Government held stocks of foodgrains and chemical manures worth Rs. 12 crores at the end of March 1953. They are not included in the unissued stores and we do not know to whose credit they will stand. They have been purchased from the general account."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The Government have proposed an amendment suggesting that State Trading Schemes should be treated in a different manner."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I know they have got to be treated in a different manner. The Government have suggested one method and we may suggest some other method."

"The Government are likely to have more than Rs. 15 crores in irrigation equipment or agricultural stores and electricity stores. It may be said that the stores should go to the State in which they exist on the 30th September. On that date there may not be any stores at all in the Andhra territory. The Hon. Finance Minister asks us to reopen the question afterwards. But to-day I have got a voice to ask him standing face to face. If I do not get anything now, does he mean to say that the Andhra Government will be able to get a single item of record later? It is impossible for the Andhra Government to get anything. Therefore I submit that this matter must be referred to a Commission. I draw the attention of Mr. Muthiah Chettiar to the fact that my suggestion does not delay the formation of the new State. On the 1st of October, there will be a ways and means overdraft and some tentative division of revenues will have been made and the State will begin to function. The Commission can continue its work even after that date and give its verdict. The President of the Indian Union will embody that verdict in an award, and then final adjustments can be made."

"The Hon. Leader of the House said that similar provisions were there in the orders relating to the formation of the Sind and Orissa Provinces. With regard to land, I agree. When a new State is formed from out of an old State, the land comprised in the new State and the residuary State goes to the respective State. But everything else is not the product of nature. Everything else is the product of labour and money and that labour and money come from the people who constitute that State till the date of partition. Land goes by one principle and

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the other things must therefore go by a different principle. For the division of other things, the Communist Party has one method and I have got another method. Suppose I advance this proposition in respect of the division of commercial concerns. The total value of all the assets and the total value of all the liabilities should be taken and the excess of one over the other, the net assets as they are called, should be divided between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore in the proportion of 62.75 : 36 : 1.25. Is the Hon. Leader of the House in a position to understand fully the implications of it, and on that account will he throw it out by the counting of heads? There are several methods in which these matters have got to be approached. The Government are not prepared to accept the amendment of the Communist Party for the reason that they do not know the effect of it. We also do not know the implications of the provisions in the Seventh Schedule and therefore we do not accept the Schedule. If it is sound argument for them to say that, because they are ignorant about the implications of a proposition, they cannot accept it, it is equally sound for us to reject their propositions on the same ground. The Sind and Orissa Orders to which he referred give one uniform treatment to all the pre-1921 debts, one uniform treatment to all the productive works, one uniform treatment to all the unproductive works, one uniform treatment to all the capital works and so on."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I did not say that this Schedule and the allied clauses incorporate *in toto* all that is contained in those Orders. The principles had been worked out, the Government of India have taken all these principles and the changed circumstances into consideration and evolved a principle."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Hon. Leader of the House has not added to my information."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I can never add to his information."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am sorry we are in that position. When he refers to the Sind and Orissa Orders, should he not trouble himself with the circumstances in which they were passed and the provisions that they contain? Why should he be angry?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I am not at all angry. Why should I be angry with you when you are fighting your cause according to your own lights? I have been a lawyer and I will never get angry."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Lawyers also get angry at times. I submit that in my amendment I have suggested one method for dividing the assets and liabilities. The Communist Party's amendment suggests another method, and Sri K. Varadachari's amendment suggests still another method, and the Bill contains one method. I submit that in matters like this, the

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Legislature is not the proper forum to decide. We do not have the facts. We cannot approach the Hon. Speaker and show him any documents saying that the Hon. Leader of the House is wrong and that he had better look into the documents.

12-30 P.m. “The Bill says that all the public debt shall be the liability of the Madras State and Andhra has to pay apparently without a voice, what the Madras State prescribes. What is the difficulty in collecting and furnishing the figures for loans recoverable? The Government try to throw a cloud and keep the whole matter nebulous by saying that Mr. Viswanatham is asking for a maze of figures. This frame of mind will lead us nowhere. They put forward an over-simplified proposition, that the loans will be collected by the State in whose area the debtors reside. I have information that more loans have been granted in one area than in the other out of the combined revenues. Mr. Nagi Reddi said that out of the loans to be collected, 36 per cent should go to the Andhra Government irrespective of the fact of the debtor's residence. What is wrong here? They must know facts and we also must know facts? The same is the case in regard to stores. (Interruption.) There are some principles adumbrated for the division of States. Take the division of East Virginia and West Virginia. The matter went up to the Supreme Court of U.S.A. later. They enunciated certain principles. They said that it should not be looked at from the purely population point of view, but the resources and the developments of the States also must be taken into consideration. Because, it was a division of one State from another. Why does a State want separation? Because, that State has not been developed. It is only the undeveloped State that wants partition. Therefore, the Supreme Court said that the developments and resource of the State should also be taken into consideration, while dividing the assets and liabilities of States. If this House is a Commission, I would have brought the judgment and given an opportunity to the Leader of the House to see things in a just manner. What is the use of bandying words like ‘mentality’, ‘no mentality’, and saying there is suspicion, etc. In matters like this except arguments, nothing useful can be done either here or in Parliament. But if the Government refer the matter to an expert commission, we will have an opportunity to put forward our respective claims in the best manner possible. Take for example the Machkund project dispute. It was not settled in the Madras Legislature or the Orissa Legislature and then endorsed by the Government of India. But a Commission was appointed. The Madras Government engaged a lawyer. The Orissa Government engaged a lawyer. I was present when the dispute was being argued. We know how the case was handled. Simply because we do not have a State to-day, shall we be at a disadvantage? The Government in which the Andhras are in a minority are framing proposals, they are the claimants, and they are the Judges also. We are putting forward for the consideration of this House a simple proposition for fair play. My non-Andhra friends on this side also

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are supporting my proposition. It cannot be said that Mr. Ramamurthi and Mr. Kalyanasundaram are willing to forego anything which is due to the Residuary State. But what they want is that justice should be done. Particularly when we feel that justice must be done, and that cannot be done here, our prayer must be granted. We shall take an analogy. Suppose there is a criminal case before a Magistrate. If a party should simply say ‘I apprehend I cannot get justice from this magistrate’, that party's case is transferred to another magistrate. No particular allegations need be made.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“When did such a thing exist?”

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“It existed when I was at the bar and when the Hon. Minister was at the bar. Probably he did not take advantage of it. (Laughter.) On the civil side, I know of a case which involved a sum of Rs. 10 or 15 lakhs. The party felt that he would not get justice from the Judge as his son was engaged by the other side in the High Court in another matter. What did he do? He came out with a petition for the transfer of his case. The District Judge said that there was no provision in the Civil Procedure Code for the automatic transfer of the case, and yet, as the party wanted the transfer of his case to some other court, he allowed his petition. When things are done in that manner, and when we are dealing with the affairs of two States, I submit, Sir, that we should be cautious and fair to each other and refer our matters to a Commission. Why should we think there will be bitterness before a Commission? It is here that there will be bitterness if we proceed in this manner. And how can we decide these things here? The Government are the framers of this clause, they are the claimants, and they are the judges. It is up to me to say that this Government are doing all these things because they are in the majority? Why should this Government give me that opportunity to say so? Let me assume that the case of this Government is strong. Let them put their case before the Commission, and let the Commission give them the award. Having put our cases before the Commission, we shall certainly abide by the award of the Commission. Let not the Government think that my motion is a dilatory one. The motion is meant for securing justice. There may be future occasions for separation of States. The Karnataka State may be formed and the Kerala State also may be formed. The difficulties that we now feel will crop up then also. I submit these are considerations which I have been able to place before this House and the Government. If by what I have said I have not convinced my friends of the necessity of placing all matters before a neutral Expert Commission, I do not think I can convince them by any further arguments. I shall only leave things to their good sense, fair play and sense of justice, in the interests of peace, harmony and mutual progress.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“Sir, it is not as if we are going to sit in judgment over our own case. These provisions have been framed by the Government of India and have

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been sent to us in the form of a Bill for the expression of our opinion. Of course, formally we have to take a vote and find out what is the decision of this House. The opinions expressed here would be taken into consideration by Parliament. Parliament is the final judge. Therefore, there is no question of compulsion on the minority by the majority. We have formally to take a decision. All the relevant points will be taken into consideration by Parliament. If Mr. Viswanatham's case is strong with reference to the Finance Commission, then, Parliament, as the supreme body, will take that into consideration. If Parliament should decide that all matters relating to assets and liabilities should go before a Finance Commission, we are not going to stand against that decision. Let him not accuse us saying that the majority are suppressing the minority. We are not an oppressive majority. We are entitled to express our opinion. The hon. Member Mr. Viswanatham is also entitled to express his opinion. There is no question of oppression. The final authority for all this is Parliament."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I now put the amendment (No. 114) of Mr. Viswanatham to the vote of the House. The question is—

'This House recommends the deletion of clause 46 and the insertion of a new clause in its place, providing for the apportionment of the assets and liabilities dealt with in the Seventh Schedule, as also of the current revenues and expenditure, between the States affected by this Act, by an order of the President, on the recommendation of a neutral Commission of Experts, presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court.'"

12-40 The amendment was put and declared lost. A poll was
p.m. demanded and the House divided thus—

Ayes—144.

Sri K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
" G. Anjaneyalu.
" S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
" K. Appala Naidu.
" Bojja Appa aswami.
" Appa Rao Bahadur, Raja Meka Rangayya.
" T. S. Ardhhanari.
" T. C. Atchannaidu.
" Y. Audinarayana Reddi.
" K. Balanarayana Reddi.
" M. Bapaiah Chowdary.
" G. Bapanayya.
" P. Bapu Naidu.
" Chandra Ramalingaiah.
" N. Chenchurama Naidu.
" V. Chidanandam.
" P. Chinnama Reddi.
" V. C. Chudamani Deo.
" D. Dasaratharamaiah Naidu.
" M. Doraikannu.
" P. V. H. (Raja of Vizianagaram) Gajapathi Raju.
" M. Gangappa.
" Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.
" P. K. Gopalakrishnan.
" K. C. Gopalan Unni.
" K. Govinda Rao.

Sri P. Gunnayya.
" M. Hanumantha Rao.
" G. Joseph.
" M. Kalyanasundaram.
" S. Kasireddy.
" G. C. Kondayya.
" O. Koran.
" P. Kotaiah.
" K. Koti Reddi.
Srimathi Thamma Kotamma Reddi.
Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar.
" Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur.
" B. Krishnamurthy Rao.
" B. Krishnan.
" K. Krishna Rao.
" M. Kune Rao.
" E. T. Kunhan.
" C. Kunhirama Kurup.
" Lakshmana Narayana Reddi.
" M. Lakshmanaswamy.
" D. Lakshmayya.
" R. Tekkali Dora Lakshmi Narasimham.
" B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
" V. Madanagopal.
" K. Madhavan Nambiar.
" K. Malakondayya.
" T. Mallayya.

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Ayes—144—cont.

Sri K. B. Menon.
" Ch. S. R. V. P. Murthy Raju.
" G. Nagabhushanam.
" G. Nageswara Rao.
" T. Nagi Reddi.
" K. R. Nallasivam.
" N. V. L. Narasimha Rao.
" P. Narasimha Reddi.
" M. Narayana Kurup.
" M. Narayana Nambiar.
" T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
" S. Narayanappa.
" M. Narayanaswamy.
" S. Packirisami Pillay.
" K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.
" S. Paramasvarappa.
" T. Potha Raju.
" C. Prabhakara Choudary.
" T. Prakasam.
" C. Pulla Reddi.
" P. Pundarikakshacharyulu.
" K. Rajagopala Rao.
" K. T. Raju.
" N. Ramabhadra Raju.
" P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
" B. Ramakrishna Reddi.
" S. Ramalingam.
" H. Ramalinga Reddi.
" P. Ramamurthi.
" G. Rama Rao.
" N. V. Rama Rao.
" P. Rama Rao.
" V. Rama Rao.
" K. V. Ramasamy.
" K. V. Ramessam.
" A. Rami Reddi.
" K. Ramiah.
" K. Ramiah Choudary.
" K. Ranga Rao.
" P. Ranga Reddi.
" P. Sangam Naidu.
" B. Sankarayya.
" K. Santhappa.
" G. Satyanarayana.
" H. Satyanarayana Dora.
" P. Satyanarayana Reddi.

Sri D. Seetharamiah.
" R. Siddanna Gowd.
" N. Sivaram.
" N. Sivarami Reddi.
" G. Sivasankara Reddi.
" K. T. Sridharan.
" V. Sri Krishna.
" M. Srungaram.
" K. Subba Reddi.
" M. Subba Reddi.
" C. Subbarayudu.
" A. K. Subbiah.
" R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
" P. Suryachandra Rao.
" K. Suryanarayana.
" Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju.
" G. Suryanarayana.
" P. Syamasundarara Rao.
" P. Thimma Reddi.
" S. Vadivelu.
" K. Varadhachari.
" M. Veerabhadram.
" K. Veeraanna Padal.
" K. V. Vema Reddy.
" S. Vemish.
" K. Venkaiah.
" C. Venkatakrishna Rao.
" R. Venkata Jagga Rao.
" K. Venkata Kurmi Nayudu.
" Alluri Venkataramaraju.
" Saka Venkata Rao.
" K. Venkata Setty.
" P. Venkatasiviah.
" M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" P. Venkatasubbayya.
" A. Venkatasubramaniam.
" N. Venkatayya.
" P. Venkatesha Sholazar.
" Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
" K. Venkatanarayana Dora.
" A. Venkataramiah.
" P. Venkataswami Reddi.
" Tenneti Viswanatham.
" G. Yellamanda Reddi.

Noes—134.

Sri L. Anandan.
" T. Anantha Pai.
" K. Aranganathan.
" Aradhanaraswara Goundar.
" R. S. Arumugam.
" S. Arumugam.
" S. R. Arumugam.
" V. Arumugam.
" A. Ayyaru.
" V. Balakrishnan.
" B. Bhakthavatsalu Naidu.
" K. H. Bomman.
" M. Chadavan.
" P. Chellathurai.
" O. Chengam Pillay.
" S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
" C. Chinnambai Naidu.
" Chinnathambi Thevar.
" V. Chinayya.
" AR. A. RM. Chokkalingam Chettiar.
" V. Dermalinga Nayakar.

Sri D. Dasarathan.
" M. Dharmalingam.
" W. J. Fernandez.
" T. Ganapathy.
" V. Gopala Goundar.
" N. Gopala Menon.
" G. Govindan.
" A. Govindasamy Nayagar.
" V. Govindaswamy Naidu.
" A. K. Hanumantharaya Goundar.
" K. Ishwara.
" H. M. Jagannatham.
" M. Jagannatham.
" T. M. Kaliannan.
" P. Kandasamy Goundar.
" M. Kandasamy Padayachi.
" P. G. Karuthiruman.
" Kattimuthu.
" Kempai Goundar.
" K. T. Kosalam.
" D. Krishnamurthy Goundar.
The Hon. Sri Dr. U. Krishna Rao.

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Noes—134—cont.

Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.
 „ V. Krishnasamy Padayachi.
 „ R. Krishnaswami Naidu.
 „ Kunhi Muhamed Shafee.
 „ R. Kuppuswami.
 The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.
 Sri C. Lakshmana Kandar.
 „ K. S. Lakshminipathy Naicker.
 „ N. Mahalingam.
 The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
 Sri P. G. Manickam.
 „ Y. Manjaya Shetty.
 „ M. Marimuthu.
 „ A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.
 „ M. S. Mogral.
 „ Mahamed Salih Maraikayar.
 „ N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.
 „ M. S. Munisami Pillay.
 „ K. G. Munuswamy Gounder.
 „ P. M. Munuswamy Gounder.
 Raja M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.
 Sri C. Muthiah Pillai.
 „ V. Muthu.
 „ Muthukumaraswamy.
 „ T. D. Muthukumaraswamy Naidu.
 „ A. Muthuswami.
 The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gowda.
 Sri V. R. Nagarajan.
 „ P. S. Nalla Gounder.
 „ B. K. Nallasamy.
 „ O. A. Nanjappa.
 „ Palanimuthu.
 The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder.
 Sri V. K. Palanisami Gounder.
 „ S. Panchaksharam.
 „ N. Paramasivam.
 „ B. Parameswaran.
 „ K. Parthasarathy.
 „ M. P. Periasami.
 „ P. R. Rajagopala Gounder.
 „ C. Rajam Ramasami.
 „ K. Rajaram.
 „ T. K. Rama.
 „ M. R. Ramachandran.
 „ A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
 „ N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
 Sri V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.
 „ S. Ramasamy Naidu.
 „ S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi.
 „ P. S. Ramasamy Naidu.
 „ R. Rangasamy Gounder.
 „ N. Rathina Gounder.
 „ A. Rathinam.
 „ P. Rathinaswami Pillai.
 „ A. M. Sambandam.
 „ A. Sambasivam.
 „ G. Samia Koorayar.
 „ E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
 „ T. V. Sannasi.
 „ P. Selvaraj.
 „ A. Senapathy Gounder.
 The Hon. Raja Sri (Raja of Ramnad) Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi.
 Sri K. Shanmugham.
 „ T. Shanmugam.
 The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty.
 Sri Ijari Sirasappa.
 „ P. Sivaprasadam.
 „ Somasundara Gounder.
 Srimathi Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.
 Sri A. S. Subbaraj.
 The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
 Sri I. K. Subramania Pillay.
 „ R. V. Swaminathan.
 „ S. Swayamprakasam.
 „ R. Thangavelu.
 „ P. Thangavelu.
 „ Thinakaranasami Thevar.
 „ P. Urkavulan.
 „ G. Vageesam Pillay.
 „ Vaikuntam.
 „ T. R. Varadan.
 „ Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.
 Sri A. Veloo.
 „ O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
 „ S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
 „ K. Venkatrama Gowda.
 The Hon. Sri K. Venkatasamy Naidu.
 Sri M. Venugopala Gounder.
 „ K. Vinayakam.
 „ S. C. Virupakshayya.
 „ K. R. Viswanathan.

Ayes—144; Noes—134.

The amendment was carried.

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—“ Sir, does not the result of this voting show no-confidence in the Government? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ It is a question of Telugus versus Tamils.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ It was not a Tamilian question, Sir.”

SRI P. RAMAMURTHI :—“ It has nothing to do with the Government. It is purely a question of adjustment of assets and liabilities.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Yes. I think I need not put all the other resolutions to the vote of the House.”

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All the other amendments except the amendment of Sri T. Nagi Reddi (No. 126) were, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ To-day being Friday, the House will rise at 1 o'clock. This Bill has been before the House for a long time. We are not able to finish it. So, shall we have night sittings, from 8 p.m.? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The House having given a verdict on amendment No. 114, should we consider the Seventh Schedule at all? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ What does Mr. Hanumantha Rao say? ”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ Now amendment No. 114 has been passed. We shall consider what attitude to take with regard to the Seventh Schedule. So, we may discuss the matter to-morrow.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ A general principle has been arrived at.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ If we are sure of this amendment being incorporated in the Bill and acted upon, we need not discuss the Seventh Schedule. All the same we have passed it. Let us have time to think over the matter.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ All right. We shall take it up to-morrow. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned.

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

Amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.
 [Laid on the table under section 11 (2) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931.]

- (1) G.O. No. 1859, Home, dated 6th June 1953.
- (2) G.O. No. 1943, Home, dated 15th June 1953.
- (3) G.O. No. 1967, Home, dated 18th June 1953.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 910 asked by Sri C. Kandasami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1165 supra.]

Statement of details of expenditure incurred in connexion with the visit of the President to Madras State in February 1953.

	RS.	A.	P.
(1) Police department—			
(a) Travelling allowance of Police Officers and men.	31,090	0	0
(b) Feeding charges	3,649	0	0
(c) Motor-hire, petrol charges, etc. ..	9,926	0	0
(d) Other contingent expenditure ..	1,127	0	0
	<u>45,792</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
(2) Visakhapatnam district—			
(a) Hire charges of taxi cars	1,080	12	0
(b) Boarding and lodging charges of the air crew.	200	0	0
(c) Washing charges	17	4	0
(d) Bill for making and breaking the service connexion at the main and water charges.	21	0	0
(e) Rents, etc., of the east point rest house.	70	0	0
(f) Supply of provisions, etc.	411	3	0
(g) Bill for the transport of President's luggage, furniture, etc.	201	4	0
	<u>2,001</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>0</u>
(3) Tiruchirappalli district—			
(a) Cost of petrol	46	8	9
(b) Cost of putting up a pandal at the railway siding.	133	0	0
(c) Batta for drivers of the cars ..	30	0	0
	<u>209</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>9</u>

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(4) Madras Corporation—

	RS.	A.	P.
(a) Printing of admission tickets, car passes, etc.	52	13	3
(b) Lime slaked three paras including conveyance charges for marking out the field in the stadium.	4	5	0
(c) Electrical consumption charges for the lighting and amplifier equipment.	7	0	0
(d) Labour charges for erecting a dais with flight of steps.	82	8	0
(e) Two rose garlands	6	12	0
	<u>153</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>3</u>

(5) Broadcasting department—

I. (a) Towards purchase of cable, microphone, etc.	621	6	9
(b) Expenditure incurred by the departmental staff in connexion with the arrangements.	64	0	0
(c) Expenditure incurred on work-charged establishment.	154	8	0
II. Amount incurred by Assistant Radio Engineer, IV Circle, Tiruchirappalli and his establishment—			
(a) Towards travelling allowance ..	67	11	0
(b) Contingencies	4	14	0
III. Amount incurred by Assistant Radio Engineer, V Circle, Madurai—			
Travelling allowance	47	15	0
IV. Amount incurred by Assistant Radio Engineer, VI Circle, Kozhikode—	31	5	0
Travelling Allowance.			

 991 11 9

(6) Ramanathapuram district—

(a) Railway freight for transporting cars and jeeps to Rameswaram and Dhanushkodi.	875	11	0
(b) Cost of petrol and oil to the cars and jeeps.	201	9	9

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(6) Ramanathapuram district—*cont.*

(c) Batta and railway fare for car drivers. 40 3 0

(d) Cost of ropes purchased for tying the cars with the wagons. 12 4 0

1,129 11 9

(7) Coimbatore district—

(a) Supply of petrol and oil by the City Petrol Supply. 317 13 9

(b) Lunch at Bhavanisagar and dinner at Circuit House. 864 8 3

(c) Supply of milk 6 7 6

(d) Cost of printing identity cards .. 2 12 0

(e) Supply of meals to car drivers .. 22 3 0

(f) Supply of sundries for the cooking in Circuit House. 83 9 2

1,297 5 8

(8) Hindu Religious Endowments Board—

(a) Expenditure incurred by Assistant Commissioner, Nellore by way of travelling allowance. 38 0 0

(b) Expenditure incurred by Assistant Commissioner, Cuddalore. 50 9 0

(c) Expenditure incurred by Assistant Commissioner, Ramanathapuram. 18 5 6

(d) Expenditure incurred by Assistant Commissioner, Madras City and Chingleput. 45 13 0

(e) Expenditure incurred by Deputy Commissioner, Coimbatore. 213 15 0

(f) Expenditure incurred by Deputy Commissioner, Tanjore. 130 14 0

(g) Expenditure incurred by Deputy Commissioner, Masulipatnam. 29 7 6

(h) Expenditure incurred by the Commissioner. 333 9 0

860 9 0

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RS. A. P.

(9) Chittoor district—

Cost of 79 gallons of petrol and of empty tins. 232 8 0

232 8 0

(10) Chingleput district—

(a) Cost of meals and tiffin supplied to the President and party. 219 13 6

(b) Petrol charges, batta to servants for the special bus from Raj Bhavan to Mahabalipuram and back. 50 0 0

(c) Freight charges for lorry for taking tents from the Collector's Office, Saidapet, to Mahabalipuram and back. 80 0 0

349 13 6

(11) Madurai district—

(a) Expenditure towards meals 373 14 0

(b) Expenditure towards tiffins 11 0 0

(c) Expenditure towards sweet drinks, etc. 28 4 9

(d) Expenditure towards sundries .. 15 9 0

(e) Rent for Circuit House 5 0 0

(f) Hire charges for three Petromax lights. 4 8 0

(g) To and fro labour charges for transport of cots, chairs and tables. 10 0 0

488 3 9

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 969 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1181 supra.]

Statement showing the number and category of palace servants discharged from service after the merger of the Pudukkottai State.

*Palace Dignity Establishment.**Pensionable posts.*

Category.					Number of posts.
(1)					(2)
1 Head Harikar	..	..	..	..	1
2 Harikar	..	..	..	..	1
3 Jamedar	..	..	..	..	2
4 Dalayat	..	..	..	..	18
5 Pipers	..	..	..	..	3
6 Tavul	..	..	..	..	3
7 Othu	..	..	..	..	3
8 Talam	..	..	..	..	3
9 Singer	..	..	..	..	2
10 Mirudangam	..	..	..	..	2
11 Flute	..	..	..	..	2
12 Thuthi	..	..	..	..	2
13 Patakar	..	..	..	..	1
14 Dhavalasangu	..	..	..	..	1
15 Povandur	..	..	..	..	1
16 Bogis	..	..	..	..	8
17 Araikar	..	..	..	..	1
18 Washerman	..	..	..	..	1
19 Watchman	..	..	..	..	1
20 Garden Supervisor	..	..	..	..	1
21 Sirkar Agent, Tiruchi	..	..	..	..	1
22 Danadhikari	..	..	..	..	1
Total	..	..	..	..	59

Non-pensionable posts.

1 Rajagaru and his paraphernalia	..	..	..	..	12
2 Carnatic Band	..	..	..	..	9
3 H.H.'s paraphernalia	..	..	..	..	19
4 Dewan's paraphernalia	..	..	..	..	9
5 Nagar Khana	..	..	..	..	10

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*Palace Dignity Establishment—cont.**Non-pensionable posts—cont.*

Category.					Number of posts.
(1)					(2)
6 Palace Hazaran	..	..	..	..	5
7 Municipal staff	..	..	..	..	2
8 Tiruchi Palace Establishment	..	..	..	..	13
9 Kodaikanal Palace Establishment	..	..	..	..	13
10 New Palace Establishment	..	..	..	..	44
11 New Palace and old palace sweepers	..	..	..	..	12
Total	..	..	..	..	148

Garage Establishment.

1 Drivers	..	..	..	..	12
2 Cleaners	..	..	..	..	8
3 Washerman	..	..	..	..	1
4 Lineman	..	..	..	..	1
5 Tent Lascars	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	24

Elephant stables.

1 Mahouts	..	..	..	..	2
2 Movuthis	..	..	..	..	3
3 Kavadies	..	..	..	..	4
4 Sweepers	..	..	..	..	2
Total	..	..	..	..	11

Stat? Garden Establishment.

1 Kavadies	..	..	..	..	3
------------	----	----	----	----	---

Palace stables.

1 Farrier	..	..	..	..	1
2 Bellows blower	..	..	..	..	1
3 Cleaner	..	..	..	..	1
4 Coachmen	..	..	..	..	2
5 Cobbler	..	..	..	..	1
6 Haystall watchman	..	..	..	..	1
7 Gram cleaners	..	..	..	..	3
8 Syces	..	..	..	..	10
Total	..	..	..	..	20

Total discontinued .. 265

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 987 asked by Sri T. Potha Raju at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1192 supra.]

Statement showing the amount spent for the acquisition of house-sites for Harijans during 1951-52 (districtwar).

Serial number and name of district.	Actual amount spent during 1951-52.		
	RS.	A.	P.
1 Anantapur	9,542	11	10
2 Bellary	14,104	3	3
3 Cuddapah	18,289	9	8
4 Chittoor	9,636	12	10
5 Coimbatore	15,747	8	5
6 Chingleput	20,933	8	11
7 East Godavari	10,300	0	4
8 West Godavari	52,590	3	8
9 Guntur	15,396	2	3
10 Krishna	12,881	1	10
11 Kurnool	7,606	13	7
12 Madras	..	..	..
13 Malabar	..	..	..
14 Madurai	10,379	4	6
15 Nellore	14,848	7	6
16 North Arcot	..	..	..
17 South Arcot	14,688	6	4
18 Ramanathapuram	2,514	3	9
19 Salem	30,149	14	8
20 South Kanara	..	..	..
21 The Nilgiris	..	..	..
22 Tanjore	3,37,179	6	0
23 Tiruchirappalli	..	..	..
24 Tirunelveli	21,602	10	7
25 Visakhapatnam	..	..	..
26 Srikakulam	..	..	..
Total ..	6,18,391	1	11

[24th July 1953]

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 181 asked by Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1213 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars of lands reserved for assignment to Harijans in Malabar district, etc.

Taluk.	Village.	Re survey number.	Extent.	Extent assigned or leased.	Extent remaining to be assigned or leased.	Reasons for the delay in assignment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
			ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	
Kottayam	Komeri	16	12-62	..	12-62	All these lands are reserved for assignment to Depressed Classes including Harijans. These lands are situated in remote hilly areas and hence there were no applications for assignment of these lands.
		17-8	2-35	..	2-35	
		28-2	1-56	..	1-56	
		29-2	0-85	..	0-85	
		35	2-93	..	2-93	
		41	7-21	..	7-21	
	Puthalam	31	1-33	..	1-33	
		56-1	1-86	..	1-86	
		60-1	1-65	..	1-65	
		61	6-32	..	6-32	
	Edayar	7-1	2-40	..	2-40	
		7-3	2-60	..	2-60	
		13	7-47	..	7-47	
	Poozhayode	14-1	14-43	..	14-43	
		31	8-57	..	8-57	
		2-1	1-83	..	1-83	
		9	4-10	..	4-10	
Walluvanad	Poovalathur	17-2	1-71	..	1-71	No application for assignment was received.
		10-2	2-29	..	2-29	
		141	3-03	..	3-03	
		145	3-52	..	3-52	
	Kulikiliyad	169-6 A	5-88	..	5-88	
		122-10	0-11	..	0-11	
		27-6	0-40	..	0-40	
		119-3	0-03	..	0-03	
	Pullundasseri.	122-3	0-10	..	0-10	
		8-7	0-08	..	0-08	
		93-6	0-09	..	0-09	
	Cherukode.	177-6 A	3-04	..	3-04	
		250-9	0-08	..	0-08	
Wynaad	Cheengeri	6-7	15-15	..	15-15	Nobody has applied for assignment of these lands.
		7-8	6-27	..	6-27	
		9-4	5-10	..	5-10	
Kozhikode	Naduvalur	18-1 A	36-25	..	36-25	Nobody has applied for assignment or lease of this land.
		18-1 B	15-57	15-57	..	
		18-1 C	..	..	..	
		18-1 D	..	..	..	
		18-1 E	..	..	..	

Assigned to sixteen Harijans in the year 1933.

[24th July 1953]

Taluk.	Village.	Resurvey number.	Extent.	Extent assigned or leased.	Extent remaining to be assigned or leased.	Reasons for the delay in assignment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Palghat	.. Pudupariyaram.	255-4 A2	0-12	..	0-12	These lands are in the possession of the Mayandi settlers of the Nayadi Colony. There is a proposal to assign these lands to them.
		255-6	9-75	..	9-75	
		255-4 B	0-12	..	0-12	
		230-9	0-03	..	0-03	
		293-8	0-20	..	0-20	
		293-6 A	1-08	..	1-08	
		293-5	0-89	..	0-89	
		293-4	0-74	..	0-74	
		292-5	2-35	..	2-35	
		291-11	0-40	..	0-40	
		291-10	0-05	..	0-05	
		291-6 C	0-21	..	0-21	
		291-6 A	0-06	..	0-06	
		291-5 A	0-22	..	0-22	
		291-4	0-12	..	0-12	
		193-1	0-37	..	0-37	
		194-1	0-33	..	0-33	
		194-2	0-38	..	0-38	
		194-3	5-56	..	5-56	
		195	4-00	..	4-00	
		196-1	1-30	..	1-30	
		196-2	1-30	..	1-30	
		196-3	1-00	..	1-00	
		196-4	1-00	1-00	..	
		196-5	1-01	1-01	..	
		196-6	1-01	1-01	..	
		196-7	1-01	1-01	..	
		196-8	1-03	..	1-03	
		196-9	1-03	1-03	..	
		196-10	1-03	..	1-03	
		196-11	1-01	..	1-01	
		196-12	1-02	..	1-02	
		196-13	0-77	..	0-77	
Chirakkal	.. Ramanthali ..	197-1	0-50	..	0-50	These are sandy fore-shore lands. It is not easy to make them cultivable. Hence there are no applications for these lands.
		197-2	1-00	1-00	..	
		197-3	1-00	1-00	..	
		197-4	1-00	..	1-00	
		197-5	1-00	..	1-00	
		197-6	44-39	1-00	43-39	
		198	11-04	..	11-04	
		199	10-70	..	10-70	
		200	10-80	..	10-80	
		220-5	0-11	..	0-11	
		221-1	11-06	..	11-06	
		222	4-01	..	0-41	
		223-1 A	92-67	..	92-67	
		Z B	0-50	..	0-50	
		1 C	0-50	..	0-50	
		1 D	0-50	..	0-50	
		1 E	0-50	..	0-50	
		1 F	0-50	..	0-50	
		1 G	0-59	..	0-59	
		1 H	0-50	..	0-50	
		1 J	0-50	..	0-50	
		1 K	0-50	..	0-50	
		1 L	0-50	..	0-50	
		1 M	0-50	..	0-50	
		233-3	0-14	0-14	..	
		234-1	0-22	0-22	..	
		328	6-59	..	6-59	
Ashikode	..	328	6-59	..	6-59	
		328	6-59	..	6-59	

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Taluk.	Village	Resurvey number.	Extent.	Extent assigned or leased.	Extent remaining to be assigned or leased.	Reasons for the delay in assignment.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Chirakkal—cont.	Kannapuram.	11-1	1-62	..	1-62	Nobody has applied for the assignment of these lands.
		12-2	2-26	..	2-26	
		16	1-08	..	1-08	
		370	0-24	0-24	..	
Ernad ..	.. Thenhipalem ..	372	0-68	0-68	..	Not assigned for want of applications.
		425-2	0-61	..	0-61	
		426-3	1-78	..	1-78	

APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 18 asked by Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1213 supra.]

Prior to 1949-50, there was no co-ordination of Grow More Food activities relating to different departments. It is only from the year 1949-50 after the appointment of the Commissioner of Food Production, Madras, that there has been regular fixation of targets, co-ordination of expenditure and assessment of results. Accordingly, a statement showing the schemewar particulars of actual expenditure and the recorded additional production under Grow More Food as verified by the Revenue Officers during 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 is furnished in the annexure.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 202 asked by Sri G. Rama Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1222 supra.]

Districts.	Total area.	Classification of area.		
		Cultivated area.	Waste land barren and uncultivable land.	Cultivable waste.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.	ACS.
Srikakulam	2,488,931	828,311	..	2,50,322
Visakhapatnam	3,314,434	827,903	373,322	92,896
East Godavari	3,636,573	1,049,014	754,544	404,463
West Godavari	1,929,460	891,917	180,504	201,974
Krishna	2,239,187	1,248,591	307,150	250,947
Guntur	3,693,743	2,121,910	375,095	92,652
Kurnool	5,015,222	2,126,643	295,877	600,475
Bellary	3,764,342	2,459,004	203,807	175,201
Anantapur	4,292,129	2,225,597	362,477	402,030
Cuddapah	3,794,524	1,056,282	169,628	643,240
Nellore	5,094,191	1,285,762	1,750,640	11,267
Chingleput	1,958,792	638,122	173,303	124,738
Madras	31,315	..	..	..
South Arcot	2,693,158	1,320,070	382,877	171,384
Chittoor	3,769,290	824,356	934,700	434,689
North Arcot	2,978,241	1,071,482	265,354	154,866
Salem	4,512,923	1,646,678	512,075	528,146
Coimbatore	4,544,160	1,749,493	163,198	134,151
Tiruchirappalli	3,523,474	1,622,519	178,517	334,810
Tanjore	2,392,405	1,403,183	77,076	94,015
Ramanathapuram	3,088,194	806,607	318,927	611,296
Tirunelveli	2,776,057	1,965,839	141,839	265,998
Malabar	3,713,105	1,674,518	217,422	432,856
South Kanara	2,564,668	573,381	323,067	213,698
The Nilgiris	628,196	100,155	13,618	67,760
Madurai	3,116,045	1,205,267	220,143	129,742
State Total	81,552,759	31,822,544	8,695,057	6,823,616

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 204 asked by Sri C. V. K. Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1223 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars of tours of Ministers in the districts and the travelling allowance drawn by each Minister.

Designation of Ministers.	Purpose of the visit.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn by Minister.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Chief Minister	To keep in touch with the affairs of the State in addition to fulfilling any particular local requests of sufficient importance.	RS. A. P. 334 5 0
2 Minister for Co-operation.	Do.	1,589 7 0
3 Minister for Prohibition ..	Do.	1,174 6 0

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Designation of Minister.	Purpose of the visit.	Amount of travelling allowance drawn by Minister.
(1)	(2)	(3)
4 Minister for Agriculture.	To keep in touch with the affairs of the State in addition to fulfilling any particular local requests of sufficient importance.	1,946 0 0
5 Minister for Public Works.	Do.	2,907 3 0
6 Minister for Local Administration.	Do.	1,420 5 0
7 Minister for Rural Welfare.	Do.	1,814 4 0
8 Minister for Land Revenue.	Do.	1,283 12 0
9 Minister for Law	Do.	933 9 0
10 Minister for Industries and Labour.	Do.	1,338 1 0
11 Minister for Finance	Do.	1,087 7 0
12 Minister for Accommodation Control.	Do.	526 0 0
13 Minister for Religious Endowments and Registration.	Do.	949 7 0
14 Minister for Health	Do.	1,175 3 0
15 Minister for Education	Do.	2,318 7 0

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 206 asked by Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1224 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 846, Food and Agriculture, dated 30th August 1949.

Committees—District Food Committees—Conversion of existing Food Committees into Food Production Committees for intensifying food production in the Province—Orders passed.

In connexion with the reorganization of the Grow More Food machinery in this Province for increasing food production, the Government suggested the formation of District Advisory Committees, the main functions of which will be :

- to hear representations of ryots seeking assistance for increasing production of foodgrains in their holdings,
- to review the working of the various Grow More Food Schemes in the district and submit periodical reports to the Provincial Committee at Ministerial level, and
- to make recommendation to the Provincial Committee on Grow More Food measures.

2. The Board of Revenue (Food Production) has considered that there is no need to have separate District Committees and that the existing Food Committees in each district may be utilized for the above purposes by expansion wherever necessary. The

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matter was placed before the Cabinet Committee on Food Production at its meeting on 16th August 1949. The Government agree that it would be administratively inconvenient and unnecessary to have two entirely separate District Committees, one to deal with production and the other to deal with procurement and rationing and therefore direct that all the members of the District Food Production Committee should be members of the District Food Committee which will consist of some additional members representing trade and other interests as at present.

The District Food Production Committee will consist of the following :—

- 1 The Collector (Chairman).
- 2 The Revenue Divisional Officers in the district.
- 3 The Executive Engineer, Public Works Department or his representative.
- 4 District Agricultural Officer.
- 5 The Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
- 6 The Divisional Engineer, Electricity Department or his representative.
- 7 All members of the Provincial Legislature residing in the district.
- 8 Not more than five members representing agricultural interests.

The Collector will have also powers to invite any other person for the meeting of the Committee on occasions when he considers his presence is necessary.

The above members will also be members of the District Food Committee which will consist of the following *additional members* :—

- 1 The District Supply Officer.
2. The District Rationing Officer.
- 3 The District Health Officer.
- 4 The President of the District Congress Committee.
- 5 One representative from the District Mercantile or Commercial Association.
- 6 One representative from the Harijans.
- 7 One lady representative.
- 8 One representative from the millers in the districts of West Godavari, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Tanjore, Nellore, South Arcot, Chingleput and North Arcot only.
- 9 One representative from the millers in the districts of West Godavari, East Godavari, Krishna, Guntur, Tanjore.
- 10 One representative from the District Wholesale Co-operative Stores.

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Item 8 above in the list for the District Food Production Committee will be inclusive of items 12, 13 and 14 in the G.O. No. 1047, Food, dated 19th November 1948. This means that a maximum of two more members representing agricultural interests will have to be nominated to the District Food Production Committee and all the five will be on the District Food Committee.

3. The Board of Revenue (Food Production) is requested to issue instructions to the Collectors to see that the meetings of these two committees are held on the same day, one after the other, in order to avoid unnecessary travelling and waste of time.

4. The Board is requested to see that the District Food Production Committees are constituted within a month.

5. The orders issued in paragraphs 1-2 above will modify G.O. No. 1047, Food, dated 19th November 1948, so far as it relates to the constitution of the District Food Committees.

6. The rules in Section III—General in the annexure to G.O. No. 1047, Food, dated 19th November 1948 will apply *mutatis mutandis* to the District Food Production Committees.

7. The Board is requested to submit a review of the working of the District Food Production Committees after three months.

G.O. Ms. No. 1926, Revenue, dated 12th August 1947.

With a view to carry on effective propaganda and enlist greater support from the Village and Taluk Committees and general public for Prohibition work, it has been suggested that District Advisory Councils be constituted with the District Superintendent of Police, the Special Development Officer, all the members of the Madras Legislative Assembly and of the Madras Legislative Council of the district, the Presidents and Secretaries of the District Congress Committees and the District Muslim League Committee and the Head of the Roman Catholic Mission and of the most prominent Non-Roman Catholic Mission in the district as members and the Collector of the district as Chairman. These Councils should be purely advisory bodies, and should meet once a month reviewing the work done in the previous month and discussing and putting forward suggestions for the work of the current month. They should be set up in the districts of North Arcot, Salem and Coimbatore in the first instance. The Collectors are requested to take necessary steps in the matter. The Board is requested to submit a report before 1st December 1947 on the working of the Councils and to state whether similar Councils may be formed in other Prohibition districts also.

2. The Government consider that the Prohibition Committees should be separate and distinct from the Food Committees and that the duties of the Prohibition Committees should not be entrusted to the Food Committees. The meetings of both the Committees could however be held on the same day.

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Statement showing the amount of travelling allowance paid to non-officials during 1951-52 monthwar for attending District Prohibition Committees.

Districts. (1)	1951.				
	April. (2)	May. (3)	June. (4)	July. (5)	August. (6)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Srikakulam ..	..	..	..	..	..
2 Visakhapatnam.	..	..	..	..	..
3 East Godavari.	..	..	36 12 0	76 14 0	..
4 West Godavari.	..	..	..	..	..
5 Krishna ..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	..
7 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..
8 Cuddapah ..	64 8 0	81 12 0	10 12 0	..	..
9 Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..	33 12 0
10 Bellary ..	24 12 0	24 12 0	54 0 0	24 0 0	255 6 0
11 Anantapur ..	..	118 12 0	..	90 10 0	92 0 0
12 Chittoor ..	35 14 0	22 11 0	..	25 12 0	9 14 0
13 North Arcot.	..	..	..	..	..
14 Salem ..	..	281 4 0	..	..	..
15 Coimbatore ..	3 14 0	76 8 0	45 15 0	246 12 0	81 6 0
16 Madras ..	..	..	..	53 5 0	..
17 Chingleput ..	57 0 0	98 14 0	72 6 0	107 2 0	108 10 0
18 South Arcot.	14 0 0	15 0 0	38 4 0	..	33 12 0
19 Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..	42 14 0
21 Ramanathapuram.	..	..	..	..	..
22 Madurai ..	..	53 12 0	..	..	..
23 Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	..	..
24 South Kanara.	57 0 0	6 0 0	24 12 0	17 4 0	77 12 0
25 Nilgiris ..	..	159 12 0	..	202 6 0	..
26 Malabar ..	..	14 10 0	..	16 8 0	35 12 0
Total ..	253 6 0	953 11 0	282 13 0	860 9 0	771 2 0

Districts.	1951—cont.			
	September. (7)	October. (8)	November. (9)	December. (10)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Srikakulam ..	..	..	..	313 15 0
2 Visakhapatnam.	..	..	..	..
3 East Godavari.	..	..	122 4 0	..
4 West Godavari.	..	..	..	..
5 Krishna ..	..	..	..	..
6 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..
7 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..
8 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..
9 Kurnool ..	..	..	..	..
10 Bellary ..	13 4 0	..	..	..
11 Anantapur ..	47 10 0	95 4 0	51 14 0	23 0 0
12 Chittoor ..	..	193 12 0	43 14 0	91 8 0
13 North Arcot.	..	..	169 0 0	75 8 0
14 Salem ..	214 2 0	225 0 0	..	22 4 0

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Statement showing the amount of travelling allowance paid to non-officials during 1951-52 monthwar for attending District Prohibition Committees—cont.

Districts.	1951—cont.			
	September. (7)	October. (8)	November. (9)	December. (10)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
15 Coimbatore ..	44 10 0	270 12 0	361 8 0	..
16 Madras ..	..	..	..	..
17 Chingleput ..	101 2 0	57 8 0	90 2 0	58 6 0
18 South Arcot.	106 2 0	84 2 0	15 0 0	59 4 0
19 Tanjore ..	24 0 0	..	..	..
20 Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	163 12 0
21 Ramanathapuram.	..	..	..	..
22 Madurai ..	..	..	..	..
23 Tirunelveli ..	72 0 0	135 12 0	..	275 4 0
24 South Kanara.	104 4 0	..	94 0 0	22 4 0
25 Nilgiris ..	48 12 0	77 4 0	..	35 10 0
26 Malabar ..	105 9 0	..	..	142 0 0
Total ..	881 7 0	1,139 6 0	947 10 0	1,283 11 0

Districts.	1952.				Remarks. (15)
	January. (11)	February. (12)	March. (13)	Total. (14)	
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1 Srikakulam ..	38 14 0	146 2 0	66 10 0	565 9 0	..
2 Visakhapatnam.	..	..	..	..	..
3 East Godavari.	127 14 0	172 2 0	..	535 14 0	..
4 West Godavari.	..	..	..	..	..
5 Krishna ..	..	..	..	..	..
6 Guntur ..	..	..	115 4 0	115 4 0	..
7 Nellore ..	..	..	..	190 12 0	..
8 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..	..
9 Kurnool ..	..	109 12 0	29 0 0	609 12 0	..
10 Bellary ..	47 10 0	97 12 0	..	715 0 0	..
11 Anantapur ..	106 6 0	27 4 0	41 11 0	707 2 0	..
12 Chittoor ..	..	..	..	1,071 12 0	..
13 North Arcot.	..	..	..	565 9 0	..
14 Salem ..	..	..	..	..	..
15 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..
16 Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Chingleput ..	75 0 0	77 4 0	85 0 0	985 8 0	..
18 South Arcot.	..	51 0 0	30 0 0	446 8 0	..
19 Tanjore ..	..	..	..	24 0 0	..
20 Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	69 2 0	275 12 0	..
21 Ramanathapuram.	..	..	..	..	..
22 Madurai ..	..	..	..	53 12 0	..
23 Tirunelveli ..	23 10 0	23 10 0	..	530 4 0	..
24 South Kanara.	75 6 0	33 1 0	330 11 0	822 6 0	..
25 Nilgiris ..	..	205 8 0	..	729 4 0	..
26 Malabar ..	59 2 0	20 6 0	60 6 0	454 8 0	..
Total ..	553 14 0	953 13 0	807 12 0	9,298 5 0	..

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Statement showing the amount of travelling allowance paid to officials during 1951-52 monthwar for attending District Prohibition Committees.

Districts. (1)	1951.				
	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.
	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
<i>Excise Prohibition Districts.</i>					
1 Srikakulam ..	..	..	12 15 0	5 4 0	13 10 0
2 Visakhapatnam.	..	..	..	..	..
3 East Godavari.	..	..	12 6 0	..	33 11 0
4 West Godavari.	..	..	..	..	..
5 Krishna ..	..	..	19 4 0	..	42 3 6
6 Cuddapah ..	5 4 0	10 8 0	5 4 0	5 4 0	5 4 0
7 Kurnool ..	..	..	13 1 0	..	..
8 Bellary ..	22 8 0	67 8 0	..	..	..
9 Anantapur ..	..	7 14 0	47 4 0	23 10 0	67 8 0
10 Madras ..	..	..	..	..	..
11 Chingleput ..	52 13 0	84 8 6	67 10 6	116 11 6	113 1 0
12 South Arcot.	123 3 0	101 14 0	103 14 0	68 13 0	100 4 0
13 Ramanathapuram.	55 0 0	55 6 0	58 3 0	61 2 0	55 0 0
14 Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	..	..
15 South Kanara.	6 12 0	..	7 9 0	..	5 4 0
16 Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	..
17 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	265 8 0	327 10 6	347 6 6	280 12 6	435 13 6

Police Prohibition Districts.

18 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	..
19 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	..
20 Chittoor ..	55 2 0	54 9 0	57 6 0	41 10 6	39 6 0
21 North Arcot.	..	..	..	..	..
22 Salem ..	73 8 0	37 14 0	116 12 0	29 4 0	91 4 0
23 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	..
24 Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..	..
25 Tanjore ..	18 6 0	..	..	..	18 6 0
26 Madurai ..	..	42 10 0	39 10 0	..	..
Total ..	147 0 0	135 1 0	213 12 0	70 14 0	149 0 0

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Statement showing the amount of travelling allowance paid to officials during 1951-52 monthwar for attending District Prohibition Committees—cont.

Districts. "	1951—cont.			
	September.	October.	November.	December.
	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
<i>Excise Prohibition Districts—cont.</i>				
1 Srikakulam ..	5 4 0	13 7 0	13 7 0	5 4 0
2 Visakhapatnam.	..	..	..	..
3 East Godavari.	..	6 3 0	20 10 8	34 14 8
4 West Godavari.	..	10 10 0	..	..
5 Krishna ..	23 5 6	13 10 0	..	50 4 0
6 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	..
7 Kurnool ..	21 14 0	..	..	21 14 0
8 Bellary ..	..	..	..	..
9 Anantapur ..	28 14 0	..	..	..
10 Madras ..	..	..	..	..
11 Chingleput ..	86 1 6	69 4 6	120 13 6	79 13 6
12 South Arcot.	133 0 0	125 4 0	86 15 0	160 2 0
13 Ramanathapuram.	44 10 0	11 2 0	59 8 0	49 12 0
14 Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	..
15 South Kanara.	..	30 1 0	..	19 9 0
16 Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..
17 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	343 1 0	279 9 6	301 6 0	421 9 2

Police Prohibition Districts—cont.

18 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..
19 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..
20 Chittoor ..	..	52 14 0	59 10 0	..
21 North Arcot.	..	..	..	..
22 Salem ..	7 8 0	..	..	..
23 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..
24 Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..
25 Tanjore ..	..	..	..	..
26 Madurai ..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	7 8 0	52 14 0	59 10 0	..

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Statement showing the amount of travelling allowance paid to officials during 1951-52 monthwar for attending District Prohibition Committees—cont.

Districts.	1952.			Total.	Remarks.
	January.	February.	March.		
	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)	(15)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
<i>Excise Prohibition Districts—cont.</i>					
1 Srikakulam ..	..	20 6 0	..	89 9 0	
2 Visakhapatnam.	..	..	..	..	
3 East Godavari.	..	..	16 5 8	124 3 0	
4 West Godavari.	..	..	..	10 10 0	
5 Krishna ..	..	..	..	148 11 0	
6 Cuddapah ..	..	..	..	26 4 0	
7 Kurnool ..	..	..	21 14 0	78 11 0	
8 Bellary ..	..	..	..	90 0 0	
9 Anantapur ..	..	52 8 0	..	272 1 0	
10 Madras ..	..	..	..	..	
11 Chingleput ..	91 5 6	87 15 6	124 0 6	1,094 3 0	
12 South Arcot.	..	112 14 0	98 1 0	1,214 4 0	
13 Ramanathapuram.	55 13 0	73 3 0	..	578 11 0	
14 Tirunelveli ..	..	..	..	..	
15 South Kanara.	7 9 0	..	..	76 12 0	
16 Nilgiris ..	..	..	..	..	
17 Malabar ..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	144 11 6	346 14 6	260 5 2	3,803 15 0	

<i>Police Prohibition Districts—cont.</i>					
18 Guntur ..	..	..	..	..	
19 Nellore ..	..	..	..	..	
20 Chittoor ..	..	40 8 0	..	401 1 0	
21 North Arcot.	..	..	..	..	
22 Salem ..	..	..	23 4 0	379 6 0	
23 Coimbatore ..	..	..	..	..	
24 Tiruchirappalli.	..	..	..	..	
25 Tanjore ..	..	..	..	36 12 0	
26 Madurai ..	..	..	..	81 10 0	
Total ..	..	40 8 0	23 4 0	898 13 0	

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Statement showing the travelling allowance paid to official and non-official members of the District Food Production Committees during 1951-52.

Name of the district. (1)	April 1951.		May 1951.	
	Official. (2)	Non-official. (3)	Official. (4)	Non-official. (5)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Tanjore	45 8 0	.. ..	56 4 0	.. ..
2 Chingleput	26 7 0	133 6 0	26 7 0	140 6 0
3 Guntur .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
4 South Arcot .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
5 Coimbatore .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	85 8 0	81 6 0
6 The Nilgiris .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	11 10 0
7 Tiruchirappalli	73 4 0	.. ..	76 4 0	22 14 0
8 North Arcot	31 8 0	5 0 0	46 8 0	.. ..
9 Anantapur .. ..	.. ..	52 2 0	.. ..	58 12 0
10 East Godavari	31 14 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
11 West Godavari	18 8 0	45 4 0	125 8 0	.. ..
12 Krishna	23 1 0	15 12 0	.. ..	.. ..
13 Salem	52 11 0	20 10 0	7 5 0	56 4 0
14 Kurnool	117 6 0	153 4 0	.. ..	.. ..
15 Malabar	53 8 0	.. ..	67 1 0	.. ..
16 Visakhapatnam	10 8 0	.. ..	23 4 0	.. ..
17 Ramanathapuram	50 8 0	96 8 0	16 14 0	218 12 0
18 Bellary .. ..	.. ..	39 12 0	45 0 0	.. ..
19 Cuddapah .. ..	.. ..	31 0 0	.. ..	.. ..
20 South Kanara .. ..	.. ..	67 14 0	.. ..	42 0 0
21 Tirunelveli .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	7 11 0	.. ..
22 Srikakulam	43 10 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
23 Madurai	204 13 0	245 9 0	294 5 0	305 2 0
24 Chittoor	114 3 0	.. ..	42 10 6	.. ..
25 Nellore	55 2 0	.. ..	90 7 0	.. ..
Total	952 7 0	906 1 0	1,011 0 6	937 2 0

Name of the district.	June 1951.		July 1951.	
	Official. (6)	Non-official. (7)	Official. (8)	Non-official. (9)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Tanjore	57 4 0	20 6 0	58 15 0	10 2 0
2 Chingleput	42 5 0	130 8 0	22 7 0	144 2 0
3 Guntur .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
4 South Arcot .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	43 12 0
5 Coimbatore .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	49 14 0	105 6 0
6 The Nilgiris .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..	23 0 0
7 Tiruchirappalli .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	50 2 0	16 14 0
8 North Arcot	30 8 0	.. ..	32 9 0	25 10 0
9 Anantapur .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	47 13 0	81 10 0
10 East Godavari	20 10 0	56 4 0	6 0 0	.. ..
11 West Godavari	125 8 0	.. ..	430 4 0	.. ..
12 Krishna	27 12 0	.. ..	17 10 0	.. ..
13 Salem	54 3 0	46 12 0	69 3 0	82 6 0
14 Kurnool	145 6 0	53 12 0	.. ..	.. ..
15 Malabar	134 11 0	.. ..	121 10 0	140 6 0
16 Visakhapatnam	26 12 0	.. ..	6 0 0	.. ..
17 Ramanathapuram	73 15 0	.. ..	97 15 9	420 4 0
18 Bellary .. ..	.. ..	.. ..	5 4 0	.. ..
19 Cuddapah	78 4 0	.. ..	.. ..	127 0 0
20 South Kanara .. ..	.. ..	42 0 0	.. ..	67 0 0
21 Tirunelveli	2 10 0	.. ..	2 10 0	.. ..
22 Srikakulam	13 8 0	.. ..	.. ..	.. ..
23 Madurai	70 8 0	94 6 0	42 6 0	115 6 0
24 Chittoor	54 12 0	57 4 0	27 12 0	77 10 0
25 Nellore	46 9 0	22 14 0	38 10 0	197 14 0
Total	939 3 0	524 2 0	1,127 0 0	1,678 14 0

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Statement showing the travelling allowance paid to official and non-official members of the District Food Production Committees during 1951-1952—cont.

Name of the district.	August 1951.		September 1951.	
	Official.	Non-official.	Official.	Non-official.
	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Tanjore	23 4 0	20 6 0	22 2 0	10 2 0
2 Chingleput	8 2 0	129 14 0	8 2 0	114 8 0
3 Guntur	..	14 12 0	..	14 12 0
4 South Arcot	..	..	..	95 8 0
5 Coimbatore	5 4 0	..	..	..
6 The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..
7 Tiruchirappalli	88 7 0	53 2 0	24 6 0	43 10 0
8 North Arcot	39 4 0	140 8 0	78 14 0	72 0 0
9 Anantapur	..	101 6 0	22 8 0	81 10 0
10 East Godavari	17 10 0	..	94 14 0	49 12 0
11 West Godavari	16 12 0	..	140 8 0	..
12 Krishna	41 4 0	16 8 0	60 3 0	..
13 Salem	126 8 6	39 10 0	34 8 0	42 12 0
14 Kurnool	..	..	138 6 0	187 8 0
15 Malabar	29 9 0	275 12 0	22 8 0	59 4 0
16 Visakhapatnam	..	54 4 0	..	..
17 Ramanathapuram	16 14 0	..	50 10 0	453 12 0
18 Bellary	..	..	13 6 0	..
19 Cuddapah	..	..	..	..
20 South Kanara	..	47 10 0	..	67 8 0
21 Tirunelveli	19 8 0	..	14 4 0	..
22 Srikakulam	12 0 0	..	..	..
23 Madurai	32 4 0	4 8 0	31 8 0	92 0 0
24 Chittoor	11 4 0	62 13 0	10 12 0	154 10 0
25 Nellore	40 2 0	..	30 12 0	9 10 0
Total	528 0 6	961 1 0	792 3 0	1,637 14 0

Name of the district.	October 1951.		November 1951.	
	Official.	Non-official.	Official.	Non-official.
	(14)	(15)	(16)	(17)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Tanjore	43 14 0	20 6 0	9 13 0	..
2 Chingleput	4 1 0	133 2 0	22 3 0	133 2 0
3 Guntur	..	..	..	14 12 0
4 South Arcot	..	..	..	106 12 0
5 Coimbatore	5 4 0	..	..	11 6 0
6 The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..
7 Tiruchirappalli	92 0 0	21 8 0	..	..
8 North Arcot	86 8 0	93 14 0	39 8 0	118 2 0
9 Anantapur	37 2 0	106 4 0	47 13 0	106 4 0
10 East Godavari	46 14 0	32 2 0	73 8 0	24 6 0
11 West Godavari	..	13 8 0	..	..
12 Krishna	34 8 0	16 8 0	26 7 0	..
13 Salem	46 5 0	42 12 0	36 15 0	73 5 0
14 Kurnool	..	..	..	..
15 Malabar	96 7 0	..	80 2 0	180 4 0
16 Visakhapatnam	30 10 0	..	41 10 0	..
17 Ramanathapuram	41 0 0	..	27 0 0	351 0 0
18 Bellary	..	..	5 4 0	..
19 Cuddapah	18 0 0	94 14 0	12 10 0	..
20 South Kanara	..	38 4 0	..	..
21 Tirunelveli	11 10 0	..	5 4 0	100 2 0
22 Srikakulam	19 15 6	16 14 0	26 0 0	..
23 Madurai	5 4 0	121 0 0	35 12 0	..
24 Chittoor	23 8 0	37 2 0	34 2 0	89 0 0
25 Nellore	22 14 0	272 14 0	14 14 0	49 14 0
Total	647 12 6	1,061 0 0	538 13 0	1,613 9 0

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Statement showing the travelling allowance paid to official and non-official members of the District Food Production Committees during 1951-52—cont.

Name of the district.	December 1951.		January 1952.	
	Official.	Non-official.	Official.	Non-official.
	(18)	(19)	(20)	(21)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Tanjore	..	9 0 0	..	..
2 Chingleput	32 3 0	133 2 0	8 2 0	110 0 0
3 Guntur	..	..	..	14 12 0
4 South Arcot	..	..	..	..
5 Coimbatore	16 10 0	..	..	..
6 The Nilgiris	..	..	..	..
7 Tiruchirappalli	72 5 0	42 12 0	..	..
8 North Arcot	..	21 8 0	25 8 0	72 2 0
9 Anantapur	47 13 0	106 4 0	..	..
10 East Godavari	38 10 0	..	..	..
11 West Godavari	..	..	14 10 0	18 8 0
12 Krishna	..	..	..	..
13 Salem	36 0 0	58 8 0	..	..
14 Kurnool	66 12 0	48 8 0	..	..
15 Malabar	24 8 0	202 2 0	34 8 0	80 0 0
16 Visakhapatnam	6 12 0	32 4 0	..	..
17 Ramanathapuram	50 4 0	..	62 3 0	305 6 0
18 Bellary	..	..	5 4 0	..
19 Cuddapah	..	63 4 0	..	..
20 South Kanara	..	100 2 0	..	38 4 0
21 Tirunelveli	34 4 0	..	20 0 0	..
22 Srikakulam	22 8 0	..	..	..
23 Madurai	..	..	..	..
24 Chittoor	..	..	7 14 0	19 12 0
25 Nellore	58 10 0	58 12 0	..	..
Total	507 4 0	876 2 0	178 1 0	658 12 0

Name of the district.	February 1952.		March 1952.	
	Official.	Non-official.	Official.	Non-official.
	(22)	(23)	(24)	(25)
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1 Tanjore	24 3 0	20 6 0	..	..
2 Chingleput	8 2 0	110 0 0	37 3 0	123 4 0
3 Guntur	..	28 8 0	..	..
4 South Arcot	..	152 8 0	..	..
5 Coimbatore	5 4 0	..	10 8 0	..
6 The Nilgiris	..	11 10 0	..	..
7 Tiruchirappalli	..	..	49 4 0	..
8 North Arcot	25 12 0	51 8 0	21 12 0	153 4 0
9 Anantapur	..	81 10 0	47 13 0	298 10 0
10 East Godavari	..	..	..	..
11 West Godavari	159 4 0	..	..	..
12 Krishna	..	..	2 10 0	..
13 Salem	27 3 0	147 3 0	59 10 0	..
14 Kurnool	..	..	..	..
15 Malabar	166 4 0	71 4 0	69 12 0	244 10 0
16 Visakhapatnam	6 12 0	..	..	..
17 Ramanathapuram	67 10 0	..	26 6 0	290 12 0
18 Bellary	10 8 0	58 2 0	..	..
19 Cuddapah	22 2 0	31 10 0	61 1 0	31 8 0
20 South Kanara	..	100 2 0	..	80 4 0
21 Tirunelveli	20 4 0	..	..	45 0 0
22 Srikakulam	14 3 0	..	22 8 0	..
23 Madurai	27 0 0	71 2 0	14 7 0	..
24 Chittoor	16 3 0	..	..	23 4 0
25 Nellore	..	104 0 0	..	111 6 0
Total	600 10 0	1,039 9 0	422 14 0	1,401 14 0

[24th July 1953]

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 209 asked by Sri P. Venkatasiviah at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1225 supra.]

(a) There is no Development Board for the district; but a Planning Board is functioning.

(b) The following are the members of the District Planning Board, Guntur:—

Chairman.

1 Collector of Guntur.

Members.

- 2 President, District Board, Guntur.
- 3 Chairman, Municipal Council, Guntur.
- 4 Chairman, Municipal Council, Ongole.
- 5 Chairman, Municipal Council, Chirala.
- 6 Chairman, Municipal Council, Bapatla.
- 7 Chairman, Municipal Council, Tenali.
- 8 Chairman, Municipal Council, Narasaraopet.
- 9 Executive Engineer, K.W. Division, Guntur.
- 10 Executive Engineer, Guntur Division, Vijayavada.
- 11 Divisional Engineer, Highways, Ongole.
- 12 Divisional Engineer, Highways, Guntur.
- 13 District Agricultural Officer, Guntur.
- 14 District Veterinary Officer, Guntur.
- 15 Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bapatla.
- 16 Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Guntur.
- 17 Assistant Director of Industries and Commerce, Vijayavada.
- 18 Divisional Electrical Engineer (Acquisition), Vijayavada.
- 19 Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole.
- 20 Rural Welfare Officer, Guravareddipalem at Ongole.

Secretary.

21 Revenue Divisional Officer, Guntur.

Functions.—The Planning Boards will prepare plans for their respective areas, watch the progress of execution, assess the achievements periodically and take such action as is called for in dates. They will also discuss and recommend new benefical schemes. These Boards are constituted so as to secure the maximum co-operation and co-ordination of activities of all the official departments in the district.

[24th July 1953]

APPENDIX A.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 210 asked by Sri M. D. Thiagaraja Pillai at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1226 supra.]

Statement showing the talukvar total amount of procurement bonus to the ryots in Tanjore district for paddy procured, the amount actually paid to the ryots and undisbursed amount.

Serial number.	Name of the taluk.	Total amount of bonus to be paid to the ryots for paddy procured.			Total amount actually paid to the ryots.			Undisbursed amount remitted into the Treasury.			Reasons for not disbursing the amount shown in column (5).
		(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)		
Section I (claims of ryots below Rs. 500)—											
1	Tanjore	2,38,598	15	6	2,35,167	12	6	3,431	3	0	The Collector of Tanjore has reported that the amount shown in column (5) has been drawn from the Treasury but not disbursed, to ryots as they failed to take payment within three months. He has also reported that in respect of these undisbursed amounts applications are now being received from the ryots for payment and they are attended to and the claims will be disposed of without delay. It is further reported that in some cases the parties have represented that they have applied to the Taluk Supply Officers in time for payment of the increased price, that they hold postal acknowledgments in token of their applications but that they have not been paid bonus. On investigation it was found that these applications were submitted in a defective manner in the first instance in that they did not contain the E forms in question and that they were returned to the parties by the Taluk Supply Officers. When they were represented by the applicants after rectification, they became time-barred. There are about twenty cases and more under this category. All such cases are being examined by the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) and will be disposed of without delay.
2	Papanasam	3,49,106	3	0	3,46,758	15	0	2,347	4	0	
3	Kumbakonam.	1,76,298	7	0	1,75,446	9	0	851	14	0	
4	Mayuram	4,61,234	15	2	4,52,752	14	2	8,482	1	0	
5	Sirkali	2,06,304	1	0	1,99,312	7	0	6,991	10	0	
6	Nannilam	6,82,821	5	0	6,73,507	6	0	9,313	15	0	
7	Nagapattinam.	3,71,767	14	0	3,64,612	13	0	7,155	1	0	
8	Tirunelveli.	3,06,308	1	7	3,01,162	1	7	5,146	0	0	
9	Mannargudi	6,77,713	5	0	6,73,177	5	0	4,536	0	0	
10	Pattukottai	3,00,776	11	0	2,95,301	0	0	5,475	11	0	
11	Aranthangi	17,801	3	0	17,601	3	0	....	....	....	
first instance in that they did not contain the E forms in question and that they were returned to the parties by the Taluk Supply Officers. When they were represented by the applicants after rectification, they became time-barred. There are about twenty cases and more under this category. All such cases are being examined by the Board of Revenue (Civil Supplies) and will be disposed of without delay.											
Section II (claims of mirasdars)—											
Over Rs. 500 .. 17,87,978 8 0 17,87,978 0 0											
Section III (claims of Procuring Agents). 27,78,655 0 4 27,78,655 0 4											
Section IV (claims of Direct Contractors). 2,64,285 12 0 2,64,285 12 0											
Grand total .. 87,19,450 5 7 86,65,719 10 7 53,730 11 0											

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APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 212 asked by Sri Saka Venkata Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1227 supra.]

Statement showing the particulars of hostels subsidized by the Harijan Welfare Department in Kakinada taluk as on 13th February 1953.

Name of the hostel.	Number of students boarding in the hostel.	The amount of lump-sum grant made.
	RS.	RS.
1 Harijan Boys and Girls Hostel, Kakinada.	147	18,900
2 Gouthami Harijan Hostel, Kakinada.	57	6,900
3 Gandhi Memorial Harijan Hostel, Kakinada.	37	3,450
4 Bapuji Arundhati Hostel, Bankpeta, Kakinada.	17	900
5 Harijan Vidyarthi Hostel, Samalkot.	35	4,500
6 Bapuji Harijan Hostel, Tallarevu.	34	5,100
7 Backward Classes Hostel, Kakinada.	28	1,800

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 218 asked by Sri M. Narayanaswami at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1229 supra.]

I. Agenda of the meeting of the District Rural Welfare Committee held on 30th April 1952 at Chodalavada.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.
2. Reading the report on the work done in the selected areas during the month.
3. Reading the progress of work done in the execution of Rural Welfare works since the last meeting under—
 - (1) Village communications,
 - (2) Rural water-supply, and
 - (3) Discretionary grants.
4. Programme of work for the next month with target.

24th July 1953]

5. Reading of important communications received during the month.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare on the general Progress report of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month (particulars relating to the selected areas in the District and General Instructions).

6. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Guravareddipalem, to construct a well for Harijans at Garlapad with one-fifth contribution by way of labour.

7. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Guravareddipalem, to construct a well for Harijans at Doddavaram with one-fifth contribution by way of labour.

8. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, for converting a stop well into a draw well in Uppungundur with one-third contribution in the shape of labour.

9. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, to construct a draw well in Yoraguhta for Harijans in Ammanabrole village with one-fourth contribution in the shape of labour.

10. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, to form an earthen road from Ammanabrole to Gundlakamma with one-fourth contribution in the shape of labour.

11. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, to form an earthen road from H. Nidamalur to Chodalavada with one-third contribution in the shape of labour.

12. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, to reduce the contribution from one-third to one-fourth in respect of the work relating to the construction of a road dam in Potthuraju Vagu as the cost of materials has gone high.

13. Fixing the date and place of the next meeting.

The proposal to condone the sad demise of E. Ramanujadas, Personal Assistant to the Collector, Guntur.

14. Proposal to select two more firkas to be added to the existing ones.

15. Proposal of the president of Gramasevak Sangham to place on record the co-operation of Sri M. Jayanandam Garu as Tahsildar, Ongole, to Rural Reconstruction Scheme.

II. Agenda of the meeting of the District Rural Welfare Committee held on 23rd June 1952 at Vallur.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.
2. Reading the report on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

[24th July 1953]

3. Reading the progress of work done in the execution of Rural Welfare work since the last meeting under—

- (1) Village communications.
- (2) Rural water-supply.
- (3) Discretionary grant.

4. Programme of work for the next month with targets.

5. Reading of important communications received during the month.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress report of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month. (Portion relating to the selected areas in this district and general instructions.)

6. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, to request the Women's Welfare Department for opening a welfare centre in Ammanabrole firka.

7. Fixing the date and place of the next meeting.

III. Agenda of the District Rural Welfare Committee meeting held on 26th July 1952 at Thimmanapalem.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.

2. Reading the reports on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

3. Reading the progress of work done in the execution of Rural Welfare works since the last meeting under—

- (1) Village communications.
- (2) Rural water-supply.
- (3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of works for the next month with targets.

5. Reading important communications received during the month.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month. (Portions relating to the selected areas in this district and general instructions.)

6. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Guravareddipalem, to construct a well at Throvagunta with one-third contribution by way of labour.

7. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Guravareddipalem, to sanction the formation of a road from Chandrapadu to Rudravaram to link the roads already formed from Santhanutalapadu to Rudravaram and from district borders to Chandrapadu.

8. Fixing the date and place of the next meeting.

[24th July 1953]

IV. Agenda of the meeting of the District Rural Welfare Committee held on 22nd August 1952 at H. Nidamanur.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.

2. Reading the reports on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

3. Reading the progress of work done in the execution of Rural Welfare works since the last meeting under—

- (1) Village communications.
- (2) Rural water-supply.
- (3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of work for the next month with targets.

5. Reading important communications received during the month.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month. (Portions relating to the selected areas in this district and general instructions.)

6. Discussion on the co-ordinated plans relating to the new additional firkas (Ammanabrole and Doddavaram).

7. Fixing the time and place of the next meeting.

V. Agenda of the meeting of the District Rural Welfare Committee held on 19th September 1952 at Endlur.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.

2. Reading the reports on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

3. Reading the progress work done in the execution of Rural Welfare work since the last meeting under—

- (1) Village communications.
- (2) Rural water-supply.
- (3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of work for the next month with targets.

5. Reading important communications received during the month.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month. (Portions relating to the selected areas in this district and general instructions.)

6. Fixing the time and place of the next meeting.

[24th July 1953]

VI. Agenda of the meeting of the District Rural Welfare Committee held on 22nd October 1952 at Maddiralapadu.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.
2. Reading the reports on the work done in the selected areas during the month.
3. Reading the progress of the work done in the execution of Rural Welfare Works since the last meetings under—

- (1) Village communications.
- (2) Rural water-supply.
- (3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of the work for the next month with targets.
5. Reading of the work for the next month with targets.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month. (Portions relating to the selected areas in this district and general instructions.)

6. Fixing the time and place of the next meeting.

7. Proposal for co-ordinating the departmental activities to implement the programme drawn for quarter ending 31st December 1952.

8. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Guravareddipalem, to request the District Board to sanction the metalling of the road from Santhanutalapadu to the district border via Mynampad, Rudravaram, Chandrapadu, Doddavaram and the road from Rudravaram to Great Northern Trunk road via Guravareddipalem.

VII. Agenda of the meeting of the District Welfare Committee held on 21st November 1952 at Gundlapalli.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.
2. Reading the reports on the work done in the selected areas.
3. Reading the progress of the work done in the execution of Rural Welfare Work since the last meeting under :—

- (1) Village communications.
- (2) Rural water-supply.
- (3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of the work for the next meeting with targets.
5. Reading important communications if any received from the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North).

That is, review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the previous month. (Portions relating to the selected areas in the districts and general instructions.)

[24th July 1953]

6. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, to request the District Board, Guntur, to take up the road formed from Vallur-Malapalle to Ongole, viz., Mallavarapadu, Kandulur, Tarajerla, etc., for future maintenance.

7. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Ongole, to request the District Board, Guntur, to sanction the continuation of the road from Rajupalem to Kothapatnam as the formation of the road from Ethamukkala to Rajupalem has already been sanctioned.

8. Fixing the time and place of the next meeting.

VIII. Agenda of the meeting of the District Welfare Committee held on 24th January 1953 at Ravicampad.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.
2. Reading the reports on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

3. Reading the progress of the work done in the execution of Rural Welfare Work since the last meeting under :—

- (1) Village communications.
- (2) Rural water-supply.
- (3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of work for the next month with targets.

5. Reading important communications, if any, received.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month.

6. Fixing the time and place of the next meeting.

IX. Agenda of the meeting of the District Welfare Committee held on 21st February 1953 at Dhenuvankonda.

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.
2. Reading the reports on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

3. Reading the progress of work done in the execution of Rural Welfare Works since the last meeting under :—

- (1) Village communications.
- (2) Rural water-supply.
- (3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of work for the next month with targets.

[24th July 1953]

5. Reading important communications received during the month.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month. (Portions relating to the selected areas in this district and general instructions.)

6. Proposal of the Rural Welfare Officer, Guruvareddipalem, centre to request the committee to select applications for the supply of agricultural materials too poor and deserving ryots at concessional rates and to forward them to the District Agricultural Officer, Guntur, as per G.O. Ms. No. 1217, dated 8th November 1952.

7. Fixing time and place of the next meeting.

X. *Agenda of the meeting of the District Welfare Committee held on 20th March 1953 at Kothapatnam.*

1. Reading and adopting the proceedings of the last month.

2. Reading reports on the work done in the selected areas during the month.

3. Reading the progress of the work done in the execution of Rural Welfare Works since the last meeting under:—

(1) Village communications.

(2) Rural water-supply.

(3) Discretionary grants.

4. Programme of work for the next month with targets.

5. Reading important communications received during the month.

Review of the Deputy Director of Rural Welfare (North) on the general progress reports of the Rural Welfare Officers for the preceding month. (Portions relating to the selected areas in the district and general instructions.)

6. Proposal of the Tahsildar, Ongole, to effect repairs to the road between Chojerla and Vulchi villages, previously laid under the Rural Welfare Scheme.

7. Fixing the time and place of the next meeting.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 219 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1230 supra.]

(a) The Advisory Committee of the Town General Hospital and the Government Ranee's Hospital, Pudukkottai, were constituted on 17th September 1951 and 9th August 1952, respectively.

[24th July 1953]

(b) *Terms of appointment.*—Advisory Committee is constituted in order to keep the Director of Medical Services and the Government informed as to the needs of the hospital as viewed by the public. The Committee is an advisory body. It has no executive functions. It has to meet as often as may be necessary for the discussion of topics of interest and importance connected with the hospital. It is open to any member of the Advisory Committee to forward to the Collector of the district any remarks or suggestions which he may have to make or which he may desire to have discussed at a meeting of the Committee. All suggestions and recommendations for the improvement of the hospital and for the welfare of the patients shall be brought before the Committee for consideration and decision by majority. All recommendations of the Committee shall be forwarded to the District Medical Officer for necessary action. The District Medical Officer shall carry out the recommendations of the Committee as far as practicable. If he cannot accept their recommendations he should refer the matter to the Director of Medical Services for orders. The Committee may check hospital accounts, the stock of medicines, furniture, etc., at such of the meetings as it thinks fit. The checking should be done in the presence of the Medical Officer or other member of the staff who is responsible for the charge of the accounts of the articles which are being checked. Individual members of the Committee may arrange with the Medical Officer in charge to visit the hospital at any time during working hours and may record in the visitor's book any remarks and suggestions that they may wish to make. The non-official members shall pay surprise visits once a week by turns by maintaining a rotation roster as in the case of inspection of jails by non-official visitors. An inspection book with the points to be observed on the lines indicated below will be kept at each hospital for the members to write their remarks:—

(1) Are patients treated strictly in the order of their arrival? If there are large crowds at particular hours, is the system of forming queues adopted for out-patients?

(2) Are medicines dispensed promptly and according to turn?

(3) How many, if any, of the patients privately consulted or were treated by the Medical Officer, before admission?

(4) Is the hospital clean and sanitary?

(5) Where diet is supplied, is it satisfactory?

(6) Have the patients any complaints in respect of their treatment by the hospital staff?

(7) Do the statistics of patients indicate that the hospital is popular?

(8) How much time does the Medical Officer spend in the hospital? Is he easily accessible for emergent cases?

(9) Other suggestions for improving the conditions and the procedure of the hospital.

[24th July 1953]

(c) & (d)

Recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

Action taken by Government.

Town General Hospital, Pudukkottai.

- (1) Construction of an overhead tank in the operation theatre to make water available at all times for operation purposes. Orders have been issued accepting the offer of the ex-chairman of the Municipal Council to construct the tank at his cost.
- (2) Installation of a telephone. The matter is under examination.
- (3) Appointment of a Lady doctor to attend to women patients. A Woman Assistant Surgeon has been posted and is working from 17th September 1952.
- (4) Replacement of the existing latrine by flushout septic tanks. The matter is under examination.
- (5) Return of the Hospital Ambulance van sent to famine relief work in Rayalaseema. The van was sent back to the hospital on 26th January 1953.
- (6) Appointment of a Tuberculosis Specialist. Proposals when received from the Director of Medical Services will be considered by the Government.
- (7) Accommodation of the Out-patient department and office in the new building newly constructed and to use the building occupied by the Out-patient department and office as a ward of 60 patients. Do.

Ranee's Hospital, Pudukkottai.

- (8) Installation of a telephone in the hospital. Proposals of the Director of Medical Services on receipt will be considered by the Government.
- (9) Special repairs to buildings. Repairs have already been made.
- (10) Construction of flushout latrines covering drains with cement slabs, provision of roofing to latrines. The matter is under examination by the authorities of Public Works Department.

24th July 1953]

Recommendations of the Advisory Committee.

Action taken by Government.

Ranee's Hospital, Pudukkottai—cont.

- (11) Return of the Ambulance van of the Town General Hospital sent for famine relief work. The van was returned to the hospital already.
- (12) Construction of a second storey to one of the existing buildings in the hospital or erecting a building in the vacant site in front of the hospital. The matter is under examination by the Public Works Department authorities.
- (13) The President should take action for utilizing a donation of Rs. 21,658-4-1 offered by the P.W. Fund for putting up an extension of the hospital.
- (14) Provision of Bamboo Chicks for the verandas of the hospital and deepen the hospital well to improve water-supply position. Do.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 224 asked by Sri G. Sivasankara Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 24th July 1953, page 1232 supra.]

Statement showing the number of applications for assignment of land that were pending on 1st January 1952 and the number disposed of since then in Hindupur taluk.

Name of the village.	Number of applications pending on 1st January 1952.	Number disposed of since then.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Chilamattur	31	18
2 Chalivendla	2	1
3 Sreekantapuram	5	4
4 Somaghatta	9	5
5 Puleru	10	10
6 Pydeti	5	4
7 Chavatikuntapalli	1	1
8 Kodur	19	7
9 Gorantla	13	10
10 Diguva mundlapalli	2	2
11 Naginayanicheruvu	7	2

[24th July 1953]

Statement showing the number of applications for assignment of land that were pending on 1st January 1952 and the number disposed of since then in Hindupur taluk—cont.

Name of village.	Number of application pending on 1st January 1952.	Number disposed of since then.
(1)	(2)	(3)
12 Tekulodu	6	2
13 Vittapalli	2	2
14 Kanchisamudram	8	2
15 Santhebidinur	3	Nil.
16 Kodipalli	8	2
17 Sasanakota	6	2
18 Kodigenahalli	6	2
19 Sirivaram	11	7
20 Ganapathipalli	6	1
21 Chowlur	5	2
22 Hindupur	28	27
23 Parigi	16	1
24 Narasapuram	18	3
25 Saddalapalli	1	1
26 Vanavolu	19	7
27 Vadigepalli	22	12
28 Mallapalli	5	5
29 Buditi	46	18
30 Marsalapalli	1	1
31 Utakur	4	2
32 Moda	10	4
33 Mandalapalli	40	13
34 Cholasamudram	4	2
35 Palasamudram	7	5
36 Lepakshi	14	5
37 Gownivaripalli	21	14
38 Demakethipalli	1	Nil.
39 Gollapuram	7	5
40 Settipalli	21	7
41 Manepalli	3	2
42 Chagaleru	19	7
43 Kotnur	7	2
44 Malagur	7	Nil.
45 Karikera	10	7
46 Beechiganipalli	36	15
47 Gangampalli	23	17
48 Kammavaripalli	2	2

24th July 1953]

Statement showing number of applications for land that were pending on 1st January 1952 and the number since disposed of in Kadiri taluk.

Name of village.	Number pending on 1st January 1952.	Number disposed of out of those shown in column (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Agraharam	..	..
2 Alampur	..	..
3 Allapalli	6	5
4 Allugundu	3	3
5 Amadagur	..	..
6 Balasamudram	2	..
7 Bonthalapalli	36	15
8 Bathalapalli	..	..
9 Bandlapalli	..	..
10 Badanampalli	11	6
11 Brahmadevamarri	2	1
12 Chalamkuntapalli	..	..
13 Cheekatimanipallai	1	1
14 Cheekirevulapalli	..	..
15 Chinnaganipalli	5	5
16 Charupalli	1	..
17 Chamaohenubylu	..	..
18 Chinnaramannagaripalli	4	4
19 Dademvaripalli	..	..
20 Danduvvaripalli	3	1
21 Daburuvvaripalli	2	2
22 Devaragudipalli	1	..
23 Dhaniyancheruvu	5	2
24 Donnikota	3	3
25 Dorigallu	45	28
26 Ethodu	3	1
27 Gandlapenta	1	..
28 Gopepalli	7	7
29 Gowkanapalli	1	..
30 Gunjepalli	88	48
31 Gurrambylu	7	3
32 Gandlavandlapalli	..	..
33 Godduvelagala	2	2
34 Gutlibylu	3	3

[24th July 1953]

Statement showing number of applications for land that were pending on 1st January 1952 and the number since disposed of in Kadiri taluk—cont.

Name of village.	Number pending on 1st January 1952.	Number disposed of out of those shown in column (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)
35 Inagalur	9	8
36 Jeenulakunta	2	2
37 Jowkalakothapalli	4	2
38 Jogannapeta	1	1
39 Jonnolakothapalli	32	21
40 Kadiri	8	7
41 Kadiri Brahmanapalli	..	..
42 Kadiripoolikunta	1	..
43 Kalasamudram	2	..
44 Kamatampalli	..	..
45 Kassamudram	1	1
46 Kowlipalli	1	1
47 Kodavandlapalli	7	6
48 Kokkanti	4	3
49 Kondaghattapalli	6	..
50 Kondakamarla	14	14
51 Kothakota	..	..
52 Kurli	..	..
53 Kurumala	4	3
54 Kurumamidi	1	1
55 Kutagulla	7	8
56 Kadirikuntapalli	1	..
57 Kamireddypalli	..	..
58 Lakkasamudram	5	5
59 Lokojiipalli	..	..
60 Malreddipalli	9	4
61 Maddimadugu	1	..
62 Mohammadabad	6	4
63 Malakavemula	3	3
64 Mallepalli	1	..
65 Malameedapalli	2	..
66 Marikommadinna	1	1
67 Mekalacheruvu	6	3
68 Motulapalli	6	6

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Statement showing number of applications for land that were pending on 1st January 1952 and the number since disposed of in Kadiri taluk—cont.

Name of village.	Number pending on 1st January 1952.	Number disposed of out of those shown in column (2).
(1)	(2)	(3)
69 Mudupulapalli	1	..
70 Mukkandlavarikothapalli	9	5
71 Muktapuram	5	5
72 Mundlavaripalli	3	2
73 Muthyalcheruvu	8	8
74 Nuthanakalva	1	..
75 Nagareddipalli	6	5
76 Nallacheruvu	4	3
77 Nallamada	14	11
78 Nambulapulikunta	3	1
79 Obuladevaracheruvu	2	2
80 Oruvoi	3	2
81 Panthulacheruvu	1	..
82 Patnam	3	3
83 Pedaballi	7	5
84 Pedaballikothapalli	3	..
85 Peddannavaripalli	33	10
86 Pulagampalli	1	1
87 Puligundlapalli	6	2
88 Pulikuntapalli	..	..
89 Reddipalli	3	2
90 Sanevaripalli	7	5
91 Sankepalli	6	4
92 Sankepalli Brahmanapalli	1	..
93 SomayaJulapalli	1	1
94 Sunnampalli	3	3
95 Madapuram	4	3
96 Telamarlavandlapalli	8	5
97 Talupula	25	15
98 Tanakal	4	2
99 Tappetivaripalli	2	2
100 Tavalam	16	2
101 Tavalamarri	4	1
102 Thimmarajupalli	..	..

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Statement showing number of applications for land that were pending on 1st January 1952 and the number since disposed of in Kadiri taluk—cont.

Name of village. (1)	Number pending on 1st January 1952. (2)	Number disposed of out of those shown in column (2). (3)
103 Thippepalli ..	2	2
104 Tsacheruvu ..	6	6
105 Tsamalagendi ..	..	..
106 Thummala ..	11	10
107 Thirumalabytu ..	3	1
108 Thummalakuntapalli ..	..	..
109 Vankamaddi ..	1	..
110 Vankarakunta ..	1	1
111 Venkatrayunipalli ..	2	2
112 Vepamanipeta ..	5	5
113 Veparala ..	1	1
114 Velichalamala ..	14	3
115 Veeraobanapalli ..	..	..
116 Vellamaddi ..	15	14
117 Venkatapuram ..	4	3
118 Ubicherla ..	8	6
119 Udumalakurthi ..	4	1
120 Uppalapadu ..	28	28
121 Yedurdoni ..	2	2
122 Yeguvapalli ..	..	..
123 Yellareddipalli ..	3	2

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Saturday, 25th July 1953.

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

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Admission into the Engineering Colleges.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri S. Vemiah who gave notice of the question is not in his place. The question and answer together will be printed in the proceedings."

* 1020-A Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of students admitted this year into the Engineering Colleges;

(b) the number of Scheduled Castes out of them; and

(c) the number of Backward Class candidates?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) to (c) Three hundred and seventy-three students have been selected and allotted to the four Government Engineering Colleges in the State. Out of them 37 belong to the Scheduled Castes and 136 to the Backward Classes other than the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

Formation of the Kerala Linguistic State.

* 1020-B Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the State Government have sent any recommendations to the Central Government for the immediate formation of the Kerala Linguistic State?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"No, Sir."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—"Will the Government take early steps for the formation of Aikya Kerala in view of the long-cherished demands of the Malayalees?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is not possible for this Government to take sides and initiate a matter of such controversy."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"Have the Government given any support to the new-fangled Southern State idea?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The Government have given no such support. I have already said that the Government are most unwilling to initiate or take active

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part in matters of controversy of that kind. Personally, I may have many views, but even personally, I have not expressed such an opinion."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" Have this Government supported the view that the Travancore State must be merged in Madras State? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Are the Government taking steps to get back the Tamil territory which is now within the Travancore-Cochin State? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" No, Sir."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" Is there a larger support from the Malayalees for the integration of their State with the Madras State so as to form the Southern State? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am not able to answer the question."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Is the view recently expressed by the Hon. Minister coming from Malabar that an integrated Southern State should be formed with a view to sabotage the formation of Aikya Kerala, also the view of this Government? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I have already said that this Government have taken no steps and will not take any steps in such matters."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Next question."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, Members are very anxious to put one or two more supplementary questions. It is an important thing, because naturally after the formation of the Andhra State the question of a Kerala State will come up."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We have to cover many questions. So, the hon. Member may give notice of a separate question."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, certain statements have been made previously by certain Ministers and hence the necessity for Members to put questions."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" So far as individual Members either of the Government or of the Legislature are concerned, in the present context, this Government, or at any rate, I do not propose to put any restrictions on matters in which they are interested and which come up relevantly before them when they deal with their own parties and with their own organizations. In the light of these remarks, hon. Members should understand what the Hon. Sri Kuttikrishnan Nair said in the Political Conference held recently in Palghat."

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Alleged transfer of Andhra officers and staff from the Secretariat.

* 1021 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state— 8-40 a.m.

(a) whether it is a fact that Andhra officers and Andhra Ministerial staff working in the Secretariat at Madras are being transferred on a big scale to the districts from January 1953; and if so, what are the special reasons that have led to such large-scale transfers and the clearing of the Secretariat of Andhra officers and Ministerial staff; and

(b) whether it is a fact that promotions of non-Andhra Government servants to responsible and supervisory posts in the various Government departments have been taking place at an accelerated pace ever since January 1953; and if so, what are the special reasons for such large-scale promotions of non-Andhra personnel in Government service to key posts?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) There is no transfer of officers or staff from the Secretariat to the districts either on a big scale or even on a small scale.

" (b) There has been no promotion of non-Andhra Government servants to responsible and supervisory posts in various Government departments as alleged."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Are the Government aware that a number of officers absolutely ignorant of Telugu are posted to Telugu districts, particularly in departments like the Co-operative department, which deal very closely with the people? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Is the question now put related to the question already put, namely, that we are doing something now, specially? "

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If so, I have already answered 'No' Sir."

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" With regard to the answer to clause (b) of the same question, I would like to have some elucidation. I want to know whether there have been no promotions at all during the period in question."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Of anybody in the world? "

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Only in Madras State."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" In every State promotions cannot be stopped on account of the discussions here. Naturally, there are promotions. But the question was as to particular classes of Government servants and particular operations, and I have said definitely 'No'."

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" Why should an impending event obstruct the present course of routine administration, which is necessary in the public interests? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It should not, and there has not been any such difficulty. Government do not find much difficulty in stopping promotions for a few weeks."

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—" How many persons have been given promotion among the non-Andhras and the Andhras? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" A classification of promotions according to Andhras and non-Andhras is unnecessary now. I have said definitely that there has been no promotion of non-Andhra Government servants as alleged in the question. Any further question as to promotions and classifications of promotions in the Andhra and non-Andhra categories is not desirable now. If there is any complaint, the officers will make complaints."

Cholera in Nellore and Kovur taluks.

* 1022 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state what permanent measures are taken to prevent the recurring outbreak of cholera in Nellore and Kovur taluks?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The following measures have been undertaken to prevent recurrence of the outbreak of cholera :—

(1) As the most important cholera preventive measure is provision of protected water-supplies, a programme of well constructions under the rural water-supply scheme is under execution in Nellore and Kovur taluks. Three wells in Nellore taluk and two wells in Kovur taluk were constructed during the year 1952 and it is proposed to sink seven wells in Nellore taluk and thirteen wells in Kovur taluk during 1953. The wells for the 1953 programme are under execution. In addition, chlorination of all the drinking water wells is done systematically during epidemic times by a special staff appointed for the purpose.

(2) As the construction of sanitary conveniences of the 'flush-out' type is another important preventive measure, propaganda is being carried out for construction of such latrines by the villagers.

(3) As cholera cases in the two taluks occur among, and spread through, agricultural labour migrating from dry taluks of the district, in the months of July and August, and January and February, intensive campaigns every year for protecting this migrating labour with anti-cholera vaccine are being done."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" In the case of those who are actually stricken with cholera, during the epidemic season, what

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steps are taken to arrange for a speedy cure, that is, provision of medical relief in the Headquarters hospital for those in the villages? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Patients in necessary cases are taken to the hospital for treatment."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—" Is there a van attached to the Health Department in Nellore district so that they may take urgent preventive measures? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Whenever there is an outbreak of epidemics, mobile vans are posted to districts."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Is any subsidy given by the Government for the construction of new type sanitary latrines? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" No subsidy is given, but water seal slabs are given at concessional rates."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Is there a motor ambulance van attached to the Headquarters hospital to enable the patients to be conveyed from their villages to the Isolation Hospital at Nellore? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir; whenever necessary, it is done."

Kodakkal Tile Factory, South Malabar.

* 1023 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government received a memorandum from the Secretary, Kodakkal Commonwealth Tile Workers' Union, South Malabar, dated 8th June 1953, about the proposed indefinite closure of the Kodakkal Tile Factory; and

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

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) & (b) Yes, Sir. The matter is under consideration."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" May I know whether the Labour Officer of Kozhikode has intimated the management of the Kodakkal Commonwealth Tile Factory that they should not close the factory as per section 33 of the Industrial Disputes Act? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member is aware at what stage this subject is. May I appeal to him, through you, Sir, not to make a difficult matter more difficult by such questions? "

Women employees in the Secretariat.

* 1024 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of women employees in the Secretariat; and

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(b) the number as per religious and communal denomination and linguistic nativity?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) A statement^a is laid on the table of the House. I may add there are as many as 105 girl employees in the Secretariat.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“How many of these employees are disappointed spinsters, Sir?”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I do not see how this question arises out of the main question.”

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—“Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state why the number of Backward Class candidates is so low and further how many amongst the 67 Hindus are Brahmans?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“We cannot be dividing candidates now among various sub-communities. The question was about Christians and Hindus and I thought there was no harm in answering that. But further questions with regard to various Hindu sub-communities cannot be permitted, I fear, according to the Constitution. But with regard to Backward Classes and the Harijans who have got a kind of reservation under the Constitution, I have given the figures. There are 8 Backward Class women employees, not candidates as put by the hon. Member, and 2 Harijan women employees in the Secretariat. Considering their alleged backwardness, the position is not bad.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY:—“Are these women clerks expected to work side by side with the male clerks? Are they given separate seating accommodation? Or, if they are made to sit and work along with the male clerks, will it be conducive to efficient working?” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“We cannot dispense with these difficulties in life unless we totally exclude one or the other from employment.”

8-50 SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—“May I know the reasons for the
a.m. extremely disproportionate employment in relation to the population of the various nationalities?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“I do not understand the word ‘nationalities’ in this connection, Sir.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA:—“May I know the reasons for the disproportionate employment in relation to the population of the various linguistic areas?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“When we are sampling out a particular category like women, in the present state of progress of education, courage and adventure,

^a Printed as Appendix I on page 1413 infra.

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we sample out a small category. We cannot get satisfactory results in respect of another basis of analysis. I should congratulate myself that there are 64 Tamil girls ready to work in a place like the Secretariat, 17 Telugu girls ready to work in a place like the Secretariat and there are 19 Malayalam girls which is no surprise to me.” (Laughter.)

SRI S. JAYARAMA REDDIAR:—“We are not against the employment of women clerks. As far as possible, will the Hon. Chief Minister see that they are not entertained as personal clerks to the secretaries?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The previous question was based on a principle that we should be careful in selecting equally from various linguistic areas. The present question says that particular categories of employment should not be given to them. Well, in the Secretariat, girls have to be employed mostly in such kind of work and we cannot make them assistant secretaries.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—“Are Government showing any concession, as far as educational qualifications are concerned, to these girl clerks when they offer themselves of posts, as against the male candidates?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“No concession at all is given to them, Sir.”

Alleged exemption of the Commonwealth Factories in Malabar from the operations of sections 79 to 81 of the Factories Act.

* 1025 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 British-owned Commonwealth Factories of Malabar have been exempted by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 2934, dated 31st May 1949, from the operations of sections 79 to 81 of the Factories Act, 1948, and if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“The Commonwealth Tile Factories at Olavakkot, Kodakkal, Feroke, Puthiyara, Jappoo, Kudroli and Malpe, the Commonwealth Engineering Works, Mangalore, the Commonwealth Weaving Factories at Kozhikode and Cannanore and the Commonwealth Hosiery Factory at Mangalore, were all exempted from the provisions of Sections 79 to 81 of the Factories Act, 1948. The reason for exemption is that the General Manager of the Commonwealth Trust, Limited, lodged with the Chief Inspector of Factories a leave scheme for these institutions which provide benefits which are not less favourable to the workers than those under Chapter VIII of the Factories Act. The exemption is according to Section 84 of the Act.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Sections 79, 80 and 81 relate to the recuperative leave that should be compulsorily given to the

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workers. They are entitled to take 15 days' recuperative leave in a year as and when they choose. Now, factories are closed for boiler repairs and other works and the workers are forced to take leave. Is it open to the management, or the Government, according to the Government Order, to deny the recuperative leave and convert it into forced leave and if they do so, will it not be against the Factories Act itself?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Section 79 makes provision for lodging a scheme of leave prepared in agreement with the management, the workers of various factories or representatives of workers and with the Chief Inspector of Factories. The Chief Inspector of Factories examined the leave scheme and was satisfied that the agreed leave scheme conferred benefits on the workers not less favourable than those provided in Chapter VIII. The Government agreed with the Chief Inspector of Factories and in exercise of the powers conferred under the Act exempted the above factory. If, however, the hon. Member would tell me in what manner it is disadvantageous to the workers, the Government will certainly consider the question."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" According to the Factories Act, the workers are entitled to take the leave when they choose. According to the Government Order they cannot take the leave when they choose. Moreover, the management are not giving so many other kinds of leave, for instance, in connection with festivals, August 15th Independence Day, and so on. The workers have to go on leave when the management wants them to go. So, I submit that the present Government Order is very much disadvantageous to the workers. May I request the Hon. Minister, whether under these circumstances, he will reconsider the question and cancel this Government Order?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" So far as I am concerned, I am not aware of any complaint from the workers against this scheme. My information is that the workers themselves have agreed to this scheme. I shall repeat that if the hon. Member gives me instances where the workers do not like this scheme, I shall certainly go into the question."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" On account of the fact that these factories are owned by British interests and so leave a bad savour, may I know whether the Government will be prepared to remove this exemption?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" If I follow the advice of the hon. Member, the sufferers will be the workers themselves."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" May I know what the extra benefits enjoyed by the workers are under this agreed scheme as against the ones contemplated under sections 79, 80 and 81?"

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I would like the hon. Member to put a separate question."

*Quality and quantity of rice despatched from
Vijayavada to Cannanore.*

* 1026 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether he has received the copy of a letter, dated 24th March 1953, from the President of the Cannanore Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Limited, No. CL 141/53, addressed to the Collector of Malabar, Kozhikode, about the shortage in quantity and bad quality of rice despatched from Vijayavada to Cannanore for distribution there; and if so, what action is proposed to be taken to set right the defects immediately?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes. The matter is under investigation by the Government."

*Quality and quantity of rice despatched from
Vijayavada to Cannanore.*

* 1027 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any letter or memoranda, dated 23rd and 24th March 1953, from Cannanore Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Limited, Malabar, complaining against the quality and the heavy shortage of rice despatched from Vijayavada, and if so, what action has been taken; and

(b) whether similar complaints have been received from other societies or any other quarter?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" (a) Yes. The matter is under investigation by the Government.

" (b) Yes."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" Are the Government aware that the quantity of deficit is valued at Rs. 84,777 in Cannanore and Rs. 1,80,000 or so by 20 Producer-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies of Malabar last year? May I know what steps the Government propose to take to make good this loss?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, there have been large-scale shortages in the various consignments. The matter is now under investigation and we are taking all steps necessary to recoup the loss."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that rice sent from Vijayavada and classed as first sort was found to be useless and unfit for human consumption and so, much loss was sustained by the Movenchari P.C.C. and other societies?"

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir. There was some complaint about the quality of the rice also and about the mixture of some foreign matters with it. All these are now under the consideration of the Government."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to see the sample of rice that I referred to just now and which I will pass on to him, with your permission, Sir? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Generally, I cannot allow such exhibition. As a special case, I will allow it this time."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have received already, samples of the rice and also complaints about it. We are already aware of the fact. So, no useful purpose will be served by the hon. Member passing on the sample to me just now. It could very well be handed over in my office."

SRI A. APPU :—" May I know whether there is any proposal to send large quantities of broken rice immediately to Malabar and whether the Government are aware of the fact that this broken rice is always found to be useless and unfit for human consumption? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Representations were made that there was a large demand for broken rice in Malabar, especially in Palghat area. In spite of this fact, we have not been able to send large and appreciable quantities of broken rice to that place. As a matter of fact, broken rice is outside the quota allotted to us. It is only private merchants who have been permitted to import broken rice now."

9 a.m. SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Is it not a fact that these consignments were loaded under the supervision of a Government officer and the shortage was uniform, being about two maunds in all the bags? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I am not prepared to accept it was uniform. There was shortage in almost all the bags and the officials concerned in this transaction also are being dealt with."

SRI M. BAPAI AH CHAUDARY :—" May I know who were the procuring agents for this rice at Vijayavada? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Andhra merchants."

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMI MUDALIAR :—" Does this transaction indicate the affection the Andhras are having for the Malayalees? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is not the particular affection that the Andhras have for Malayalees that is seen here. It shows their affection for money."

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SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Are they Congress merchants? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Does this not show that the merchant class generally are bad people and have no care for people's interests but are mindful only about their interests? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There is a pronounced expression of affection on their part for money in this particular area."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" The ultimate sufferer is the consumer. Therefore, have the Government any scheme for compensating the consumer against any loss? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is not correct to think that the consumer has to pay for it. We have not included it in the price which the consumer has got to pay. We are trying to recoup the loss from persons who are responsible for this loss."

Government grant to Madras Institute of Technology.

* 1028 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the grant, if any, made by Government to the Madras Institute of Technology in 1951-52 and 1952-53?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No grant was given to the Institute either in 1951-52 or in 1952-53."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" In view of the fact that this is perhaps the only institution which gives post-graduate training in engineering will the Government consider the question of giving any subsidy or grant to the Institute? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" At an earlier stage, a sum of Rs. 5 lakhs had been granted to this institution by this Government. The question of giving a further recurring grant is under consideration."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" In view of the fact that this institution has made representations even recently about its inadequate financial position and its even having to close down if aid is not forthcoming and in view also of the fact that this is a very important Institute, will the Government give top priority to this consideration? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The application is being considered."

Rural development firkas of Ongole taluk.

* 1029 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount spent in the Rural Development firkas of Ongole taluk for the year 1952-53; and

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(b) what is the amount spent towards the salaries of the officers and other staff for the same year?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“(a) Rs. 81,512-0-6.

“(b) Rs. 40,345-4-0.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—“With reference to the answer to clause (b) given by the Hon. Minister, will he agree with me that the plans of development are only to develop the officers and not to develop the areas?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“I emphatically deny that. I cannot agree with the hon. Member. Firka development can be successful only if active co-operation and enthusiasm of the people are forthcoming in those areas where development schemes are introduced. There must be local contributions either in money or in kind or in labour and the Government will supplement them with State finances. If there is no local contribution for the development of those areas, naturally the Government cannot contribute everything in any particular area. It might interest the hon. Member to note that the total value of contributions realised from the public for the works executed during the year 1952-53 is Rs. 9,271-15-0.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—“అయ్యో, మంత్రిగారు వంగోలు వచ్చి నప్పుడు ఎర్రచారెం-తిమ్మన్నపాలెం రోడ్డును దర్శించారు. ఆ రోడ్డు ప్రారంభించి నప్పుడు అప్పటి పరిస్థితులలో అక్కడవున్న భూస్వాములకు నష్టంవస్తుందనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో మంత్రిగారికి ఒక మెమోరాండము యిచ్చారు. ఆతర్వాత ఆ రోడ్డుపని ఆపి వేయబడ్డది. ఆ రోడ్డుపని తిరిగి ప్రారంభించటానికి ప్రజలకు ఉపయోగపడేటట్లు చేయటానికి ప్రభుత్వం ప్రయత్నిస్తుందా?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“Firka Development పని జరగాలంటే, ప్రభుత్వానికి అక్కడవుండే ప్రజల సహకారము చాలా అవసరము. అట్లా ప్రజల సహకారము పూర్తిగా ప్రభుత్వానికి లభించకపోతే, వసులుసాగవని నేనుముందుగానే మనవిచేసియున్నాను. ఈరోడ్డు పనివిషయంలో అచ్చట ప్రజలలో వారిలోవారికి తగాదాలు రాకుండా పని ప్రారంభించటానికి, ప్రభుత్వానికి సరియైన నమ్మకము కలగాలి. ఈ విషయములో నేను జిల్లా కలెక్టరుతోనూ, యింకను యితర జిల్లా అధికారులతోను విశోధింపగా రాజీమార్గము విర్పాటుచేయమని చెప్పి వచ్చాను. రాజీ యంతవరకు కుదిరినట్లు కనబడదు. అందువల్ల ఈ రోడ్డుపని తిరిగి ప్రారంభించటానికి అవకాశముకలుగలేదు.”

SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“Is there any development commensurate with the amount spent in the area?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“Of course, there is, Sir.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“Is the contribution of Rs. 9,000 made in the shape of voluntary labour or compulsory labour or in the shape of money?”

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THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“The hon. Member himself is confusing the question. How can voluntary labour be compulsory?”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“అయ్యో, Firka Development స్కీమును నిర్వహించటములో ప్రజాసహకారము లభించకపోవటానికి కారణము ఏమిటి? ఆ స్కీములో వున్న గొప్పతనమా? లేక మరేమిటో మంత్రిగారు తెలిస్తారా?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ప్రజా సహకారం లభించక పోవటానికి కారణము గౌరవనీయులైన గోవిందరావుగారివంటి మిత్రులే.”

Rules under Article 166 (3) of the Constitution of India.

* 1030 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 51 given on 5th November 1952, whether the Government have examined the question of making available such public set of rules under Article 166 (3) of the Constitution of India as can be made public; and whether the Government will place such a set of rules on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“The matter is under consideration.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“Have the Government decided that the rules that have to be published are a thing to be particularly manufactured or are they only considering the procedure to be adopted as to the publication of those which can be published?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Apart from the insinuation at which I am not surprised, the Government are considering what part of the business rules relates to matters which have to be published and what part does not relate to such matters.”

Repairs to Karriavattam-Alanallur road in Walluvanad taluk.

* 1031 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the inhabitants of Karriavattam and three other amsams of Walluvanad taluk, Malabar district, requesting the Government to repair and make fit for vehicular traffic the old road beginning from Karriavattam on the Perintalmanna-Melatur road and joining at Alanallur on the Melatur-Palghat road; and

(b) the action taken by the Government in the matter?

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

“(b) The petition was transferred to the President, District Board, Malabar. At the instance of the President, District Board, the Divisional Engineer (highways), Palghat, examined the representation. The proposal to form the road was

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dropped in view of a proposal to extend the existing road, Kolaparamba-Vellathur to Thazhicode Karingalathani already included in the Post-War Road Development programme."

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—" Are the Government aware that this road is a very important road and connects so many interior villages? Are they aware that this is important from the point of view of marketing in the villages also? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The road referred to seems to be somewhat roundabout and circuitous. The second proposal, it is believed, will serve the needs of the people."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" In view of the fact that most of the roads in Malabar are roundabout and circuitous on account of the hilly terrain, will the Government consider the question of taking up both the roads? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" A road costs about three lakhs or even more and many such roads are to be put up in our country. I think two roads in one place cannot be taken up simultaneously."

SRI A. APPU :—" Are the Government aware that the two roads referred to by the Hon. Minister are in two different directions, the road suggested by Mr. Shafee running from west to east and the road suggested by the Minister from north to south and that the road suggested by him is of no use to the general public? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" The question will be examined."

Appointment of Political sufferers to the State Services.

* 1032 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether any persons were appointed to the State Government service since 1946 on the ground of their being 'Political sufferers' and if so, who they are and in what grades they were appointed; and

(b) whether any public servant was dismissed for being a non-Congressman?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" (a) No one was appointed by the present Government on this ground. Accurate information as to what was done in past years in the matter of appointments in the State Service by way of preference among qualified persons on account of national service in the cause of Independence, other things being equal, is not readily available and the Government consider that the

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time and labour involved in going into past affairs will not be commensurate with the public interest that will be served thereby.

" (b) None Sir, as far as I can gather."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether there was any case of a person having been dismissed for being a Communist or a Communist sympathiser and whether there had been any case also of a Government servant who contested the election on the Congress ticket after having resigned his job and was re-employed when he lost the election simply because he was a Congressman? "

9-10 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" What has the second part of the question, namely, that somebody lost the election and was re-employed, to do with the question that is now being answered? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" It is relevant in this way, Sir, that political sufferers who got defeated in the election for certain reasons have been found to be put into the Government service."

MR. SPEAKER :—" They are also political sufferers."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" It is so, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" What a statement to make! It is totally wrong, false and I think not moved by any sense of justice but only political advantage. I have already said 'None as far as I could gather' in answer to clause (b) whether any public servant was dismissed for being a non-Congressman. If hon. Members can bring to my notice any such case I shall certainly look into the matter. As regards clause (a) I have made it clear that no one was appointed by the present Government on this ground and hon. Members should be satisfied with that categorical answer."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—" May I know what is the exact connotation of the phrase 'political sufferers' in the view of the Government and does this category include Congressmen who joined the movement and went to jail or does it also include Communist prisoners or even agitators of the Chittoor kind or something like that or even the Dravida Kazhagam people? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" As all hon. Members are aware, this category of political sufferers has no practical application under the present Government; therefore, I do not propose to hunt out for a definition but as regards previous affairs, I have in this very answer stated how I understand and how the present Government understand it. Information is not available as to what was done in the past by way of preference among persons qualified by national service in the cause of Independence, other things being equal."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Is it a fact that all those who worked against the national movement previous to August 1947

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will not be categorised as political sufferers? Is it a fact, Sir, that those who worked against the national movement are specially removed from this list?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"I am not aware of it. We are keeping no such list."

Drain from the Vuyyur Sugar Factory.

* 1033 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government were requested by a Member of this House to take steps to prevent the draining into Chandrayya drain of the filthy and dirty waters of the Vuyyur Sugar Factory; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken on it?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) Action has already been taken by the Executive Engineer, Vijayavada, Collector of Krishna, Executive Officer, Vuyyur Panchayat and the District Health Officer, Krishna, in the matter of stopping the nuisance caused by the letting out of the Vuyyur Sugar Factory effluent into the Chandrayya drain. The Company also has a scheme of land treatment of the effluent and when it materialises, the nuisance complained against will disappear altogether."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" Will the Hon. Minister tell the House what action has been taken against the mill authorities? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There is no action taken against the factory. There was a conference convened by the Collector and the mill authorities agreed to dispose of the molasses and effluents into their own fields instead of letting them into the Chandrayya drain and thereby causing nuisance."

Alleged unauthorized occupation of poramboke lands in Gudivada taluk.

* 1034 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Harijans of Teragudem of Kaikalur taluk represented to Government regarding the unauthorized occupations of R.S. Nos. 62, 63 and 174 (punta poramboke) of Guntakoduru village of Gudivada taluk by ryots adjacent to them, and if so, what action the Government took?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No representation in the matter was received by the Government. However, on a petition received from the Harijans of Teragudem, hamlet of Perur, by the Collector of Krishna, the Tahsildar, Gudivada, inspected the encroachments by the adjacent ryots, by cultivation of paddy and fodder crops on portions of the lands in R.S. Nos. 62, 63 and 174, channel porambokes, of Guntakodur village, Gudivada taluk, Krishna

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district. He found six out of the eighteen encroachments objectionable. Eviction could not be resorted to in view of the High Court's stay order under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, obtained by the Agraharamdars."

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, if the occupier of R.S. Nos. 62-63 sold away a certain portion and will the Government take action against the seller and stop further encroachment upon these lands? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I have already answered the hon. Member's question; that is a matter which is under the stay orders of the High Court."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—" Will the Government consider, Sir, the question of permanently assigning the lands under sivoijama cultivation to the Harijans and landless poor if no objection is taken to it from any quarter whatsoever for permanent assignment? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" When the stay of the High Court is vacated, the Government will do all that is necessary."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH :—" In cases where poramboke lands are occupied by landlords, will the Government take them back and assign them to poor Harijans and landless poor? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" That may be done when the stay order is vacated."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA :—" In view of the conflicts going on between the landlords and the poor Harijans and landless people who have occupied the poramboke lands, will the Government take immediate steps to put down such conflicts? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" But in trying to resolve conflicts the Government will come into conflict with the High Court."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" The Hon. Minister stated that six cases were found to be objectionable; may I know the nature of the objections? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It may be that they are tank-bed lands or it may affect certain roads or pathways."

Retrenchment of road gang coolies.

* 1035 Q.—SRI V. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state how many road gang coolies under Government departments were retrenched recently in Krishna district and if so, why?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Highways department is the only department of the Government which employs gang coolies for maintenance of roads. Two

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hundred and seventy-seven gang coolies were disbanded during 1952-53 from the five subdivisions of the Krishna division of the Highways Department.

"The Chief Engineer (Highways) found that the system of employing gang coolies for maintenance of roads had outlived its usefulness in the context of the current traffic needs and he introduced certain changes as an experimental measure in some subdivisions. As the result of the changes, 'gang coolies' were dispensed with in the case of roads where the traffic intensity was not heavy enough and in respect of stretches which were either black-topped or cement-concreted.

"Sir, another question put by Sri G. Rama Rao concerns the same subject. I suggest that I might be permitted to answer that question also now."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Yes, I have no objection."

Coolie maistris in the Highways department, Krishna district.

* 1051 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether it is a fact that mile coolies and coolie maistris working in the Highways department in the Krishna district were removed from service this year, and if so, how many such mile coolie workers were removed?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"No maistris were removed from service. Some who were employed in acting vacancies had to be ousted when the regular incumbents joined.

"Two hundred and seventy-seven mile coolies were discharged from service in all the five subdivisions of the Krishna division during 1952-53."

SRI V. RAMA RAO :—"Since the abandonment of the system of gang coolies and the introduction of the contract system the condition of the roads has worsened; therefore, will the Government reconsider the introduction of the gang coolie system?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"As I have already stated the Chief Engineer has reported that this system has outlived its usefulness."

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI :—"May I know, Sir, in how many divisions this system has been tried and how this particular division was selected for the experiment?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"I suggest that a separate question may be asked."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—"Might I ask if this is the way in which the Five-Year Plan is being implemented?"

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Loans to owners of gardens in Tanjore district.

* 1036 Q.—SRI C. KANDASAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

9-20 a.m.

(a) what is the estimate of loss to coconut gardens in Tanjore district in the recent cyclone; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposals to grant the garden owners long-term loans with or without interest?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) The loss to coconut gardens in Tanjore district on account of the cyclone is estimated at Rs. 1.1 lakh. The number of trees involved is roughly estimated at 8½ lakhs.

" (b) Yes. The Government have already distributed loans to the owners of coconut gardens. These loans bear interest at the rate of 5 per cent per annum. Applications for loans involving Rs. 2.67,000 from owners of coconut gardens received from February and March 1953 are under enquiry."

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—"Are the loans of long-term nature or of short-term nature?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"They are both long term and short term, Sir."

SRI C. KANDASAMI :—"What is the amount of short-term loans and what is the amount of long-term loans?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"I cannot say that just now. If the hon. Member puts a separate question, I shall answer it."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—"The Hon. Minister was pleased to state that there was a proposal to sanction loans. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to tell us whether any loans were actually sanctioned till now?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Proposals for sanctioning loans are under consideration and the amount involved is about Rs. 2,67,000."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—"It is more than a year after the cyclone havoc and till now the Government have not given their consideration. Will the Government consider this fact and give the necessary loans early?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"The garden-owners woke up very late. Applications were received only in February-March, 1953."

SRI A. K. SUBBIAH :—"தேவஸ்தானத்திற்குச் சொந்தமான கிராமங்களில் தென்னமரங்கள் இழந்தவர்களுக்கும் கடன் கொடுக்கப்படுமா?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"That question has to be addressed to the Hon. Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments."

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SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR :—“ In addition to giving loans, will the Government also see that coconut seedlings are supplied to the poor ryots through the Department of Agriculture? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Yes, Sir, there is a proposal. We have addressed the Agricultural Officer in Malabar for the supply of coconut seedlings to the ryots.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ As the interest rate of 5 per cent per annum is rather excessive, will the Government think of reducing the rate of interest? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I thought the rate of interest was low enough, Sir.”

SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—“ வாழைத்தோட்டம் இழந்தவர்களுக்கும் இந்த உதவி அளிக்கப்படுமா? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ இந்தக் கேள்வி தென்னமரத்தைப்பற்றியது.”

SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—“ புயலினால் வாழை மரங்களும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டன; அதனால்தான் இந்தக் கேள்வியை நான் கேட்கின்றேன்.”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The question is specifically about coconuts only.”

Expenditure for His Excellency the Governor's tour in Nellore in March 1953.

* 1037 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state how much expenditure was incurred by the Government on account of His Excellency the Governor's tour in Nellore district in the first week of March 1953?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ A total expenditure of Rs. 775-3-9 has been incurred by the Government on account of the Governor's tour in Nellore district during the first week of March 1953.

“ I hope, Sir, by reason of such questions put on the floor of the Assembly, the Governor will not be deterred from fulfilling his constitutional functions which include making these most useful visits to various parts of this State.”

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“ What was the purpose of the Governor's visit to Nellore, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Development of considerable goodwill, Sir.”

SRI B. SANKARIAH :—“ சூரிய நெல் கவர்த்துக்கான நெல் கவர்த்துக்கான சீஸ்ப்பு அக்கட்சி முலமத்தனாடி விவாதி representation ஈடு petition ஈடு சீஸ்ப்புக்கம் சீஸ்ப்பு சீஸ்ப்பு. அலாங்குத்து, வாரி சீஸ்ப்புக்கம் கவர்த்துக்கான சீஸ்ப்பு? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The visits of the Governors and the President of the Union after the

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Constitution are different from the old time visits. In the old days, the Governor functioned as the head of the executive Government. Now, he is a functionary and there is no object in his receiving petitions though he may have no objection to receiving them and sending them on to the Government, just as hon. Members receive petitions and send them to the Government. So far as the objects are concerned, they are very important other than remedying administrative grievances. The Governor has a function which we understand and that is the reason why in the Constitution he is given a place.”

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—“ Since the Governor visited only temples and festivals, can the Government afford to spend on such visits? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ There is much gain by visiting temples and festivals. It is there that we get the common average good type of men and women. As regards the desirability of touring, the function is there and tour expenses are provided. I think that indirect influence is much healthier than direct propaganda.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Are the Government aware of the feelings of the people that in the present set-up of the Government the Cabinet being responsible for the administration of the country, frequent tours by the Governor are a costly superfluity? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I do not think that the hon. Member reflects the opinion of the people, judged from the number of people that gather during the Governor's tours.”

SRI P. VENKATESWARLU :—“ The Hon. Chief Minister told us that the Governor was making tours to develop goodwill. May I know, Sir, whether that goodwill is between the Governor and the people or the Government and the people? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The word ‘goodwill’ is an abstract description of a very real matter, viz., peaceful and good relationship between men and men. It makes no distinctions between one set of people and another set of people.”

Liquor permits to officers.

* 1038 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) how many Judges of the Madras High Court and gazetted officers under the State hold liquor permits;

(b) how many Members of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council hold such permits; and

(c) how many Police and Prohibition officials hold such permits?

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MR. SPEAKER :—" That is a good suggestion. I shall consider it. Does the hon. Member want that the answers should be roneoed and distributed to all members? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Not to all, but to the hon. Member who has put the concerned question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" All right. I shall consider that suggestion. The remaining questions and answers to-day will be printed in the Proceedings."

City bus transport.

* 1039 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of money invested in the Madras City Bus Transport Service; and

(b) whether the Italian diesel oil engine buses have been transferred into petrol consuming vehicles?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) A sum of Rs. 72,08,596 has been invested in the Government Bus Service, Madras City, up to 31st March 1952.

" (b) Twenty-four out of twenty-five Italian diesel engine buses have been converted into petrol engine buses. Only one bus has not been converted into petrol engine bus."

Panchayat for Madukkarai village, Coimbatore district.

* 1040 Q.—SRI M. PALANIYANDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any memorandum from the people of Madukkarai village, in Coimbatore district, regarding the constitution of a panchayat; and

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

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

" (b) The question of constituting a panchayat for the village is under the consideration of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards in whom the power of constituting panchayats is vested."

Exemption to iced fish dealers from sales tax.

* 1041 Q.—SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state whether the Government have received a memorandum, dated 2nd December 1952, from the Iced Fish Merchants' Association, Tanur, South Malabar, requesting them to exempt the iced fish dealers from sales tax and, if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter?

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THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHIRAMA RAO :—" Yes. The Government examined the memorandum in consultation with the Board of Revenue. They saw no grounds to comply with the request of the Association. The Secretary of the Association has been informed accordingly."

Prohibition stations in Malabar.

* 1042 Q.—SRI R. KRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) how many Prohibition station-houses are vacant without Sub-Inspectors in Malabar and for how long the stations have been vacant; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to fill up the vacancies of Sub-Inspectors in Prohibition stations in Malabar?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—" (a) Out of the 48 Prohibition station-houses in Malabar 12 were vacant for want of Sub-Inspectors, viz., one from November 1952, one from December 1952, 2 from January 1953, 2 from February 1953, 2 from April 1953 and 4 from May 1953.

" (b) Yes, Sir. Orders have already been issued to the officers concerned to fill up the vacancies of Sub-Inspectors in the Prohibition stations in Malabar."

Fair price shops in Madras City.

* 1043 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state how many fair price shops were removed in the City of Madras from January to April 1953 and the causes for the same?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" One hundred and nineteen fair price shops were 'removed.' Out of these, 93 shops were relinquished by the fair price shop-keepers voluntarily, 14 shops were given up by the shop-keepers on detection of serious irregularities and 12 shops were kept under suspension for serious defects noticed in the running of the shops."

Refund of the security amount of the Railway Labour Press, Golden Rock.

* 1044 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received by the Government for the refund of the security amount forfeited in respect of the Railway Labour Press, Golden Rock, belonging to the Southern Railway Labour Union, Golden Rock; and

(b) the action taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" (a) & (b) Yes, certain representations in this regard,

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including a recent one from the hon. Member himself, have been received and carefully examined by Government. But the party is not entitled to a refund of a security duly forfeited under law."

Persons detained under the Preventive Detention Act.

* 1045 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of persons who are still being detained by the Government under the Preventive Detention Act in jails;

(b) for what causes they are still being detained; and

(c) if there are none, what has become of Kothapalli Satyanarayana of Bhowtapalli village, Gudivada taluk, who was arrested and sent as a detenu to Cuddalore Central Jail in 1951?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) No one is at present detained by the Government under the Preventive Detention Act.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) Sri Kothapalli Satyanarayana is not under preventive detention now. The order of detention against him was revoked on 12th July 1951 when he was in the Madras Mental Hospital for treatment. After release he has been detained in the Mental Hospital as a civil patient with reference to the orders of the Third Presidency Magistrate under section 15 of the Indian Lunacy Act, 1912. He is still a patient in the Madras Mental Hospital.”

Prosecutions under the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act.

* 1046 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state how many persons have been prosecuted under the Removal of Civil Disabilities Act since its commencement?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Four hundred and twenty-one persons have been prosecuted so far under the Madras Removal of Civil Disabilities Act since its commencement.”

Alleged re-employment of persons punished by the former Pudukkottai Government.

* 1047 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how many persons dismissed or removed for corruption, suspicion, etc., from Pudukkottai State service by the former Pudukkottai State administration have been reinstated in service or the order of removal set aside by the Madras State Government after the merger; and

(b) the reasons for such action by the Madras Government?

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

“(b) An ex-compounder in the General Hospital, Pudukkottai, was removed from service by the Pudukkottai State Authorities before the merger of the State for having been negligent in his duties. No enquiry had been held and he had not also been given an opportunity to explain. After merger he appealed to the Government for his reinstatement. The Madras Public Service Commission which was consulted in the matter by the Government recommended that the petitioner might be reinstated in service and that the period from the date on which he was relieved till the date of his rejoining might be treated as leave on loss of pay. The Government accepted the view of the Madras Public Service Commission and passed orders reinstating him.”

Construction of parks and playgrounds for Harijans.

* 1048 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state how many parks and playgrounds were constructed in the cheris for the benefit of Harijans in the State as recommended in the Report of the Harijan Welfare Committee?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“One park has been constructed in Siruvandeli cheri in South Arcot district. No other park or playground has been constructed in the cheris of any other district. In the City of Madras sites for parks and playgrounds have been reserved in four colonies.”

Alleged killing of a patient in the Madras Mental Hospital.

* 1049 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether it is a fact that on 1st January 1953 one Peria alias Naganna, a patient in Mental Hospital, Madras, was killed by two patients while they were all locked up in one cell?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The answer is in the affirmative. The incident took place on 31st December 1952.”

Lease of Mangat paramba in Chirakkal taluk.

* 1050 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation recently regarding lease of Government poramboke Mangat paramba in Chirakkal taluk; and

(b) if so, what action was taken?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

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Sudarsan Oil Mills, Limited.

* 1052 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government took over the ownership of the Sudarsan Oil Mills, Limited;

(b) if so, what is the present value at which it is estimated,

(c) the loss that the Government sustained in the deal;

(d) whether personal security was taken from the owners of the mills at the time of granting the loan; and

(e) the opinion of the Director of Industries and the then Finance Minister on the sufficiency of the security offered?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.

“(d) No, Sir.

“(e) The Director of Industries and Commerce was of the opinion that the security offered for the loan was adequate. The Government accepted the opinion of the Director of Industries and Commerce.”

Swatantra Udyanavanam, Nellore.

* 1053 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state with reference to the answers to question No. 40, dated 11th August 1950, in the Legislative Assembly—

(a) the stage at which the efforts of the Government to have the Government Orders on the subject of laying the Swatantra Udyanavanam implemented by the Commissioner of Nellore Municipality stand; and

(b) whether it is a fact that the Nellore Municipality has applied to the Government to restore the frontage of the park to private persons, and if so, what orders the Government have passed in the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) The Government had already directed the municipal commissioner to carry out at once the necessary improvements to the park. The commissioner has reported in April last that the council has sanctioned estimates for the construction of compound walls for the park.

“(b) No such application has been received by Government.”

Centre for the S.S.L.C. Examination at Mannarghat, Malabar.

* 1054 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was received from the management, K.T.M. High School, Mannarghat, Malabar, to constitute a centre at Mannarghat, for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination;

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(b) what is the minimum strength of candidates required for sanctioning a centre; and

(c) whether any officer of the department visited the school during November, December or January, before refusing the request to open a centre?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) No. The representation from the hon. Member alone was received by the Government in the matter.

“(b) The minimum strength required for sanctioning a S.S.L.C. examination centre in respect of boys' schools is 75 and 30 in respect of girls' schools, but there is no reasonable accommodation for the examination in the school.

“(c) The inspection of the school was conducted in October 1952. Hence there was no necessity to visit the school in November, December or January before refusing the request.”

Recruitment of Sub-Inspectors of Police.

* 1055 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of (1) head constables, (2) direct recruits selected for undergoing training as Sub-Inspectors in the Police Training School in the years 1951 and 1952 and of these how many of each category secured a pass in the examination at the completion of training in the said years; and

(b) out of the above how many head constables are not promoted even after passing the above training?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“(a) & (b) A statement showing the particulars is placed on the table of the House.”

Kottacheruvu Cattle Fair, Bukkapatnam, Anantapur district.

* 1056 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Government have notified to take over the private Kottacheruvu Cattle Fair in Bukkapatnam Panchayat area (Anantapur district); and

(b) whether the panchayat had fixed toll fees?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) Yes.”

Settlement operations under the Korangi Project, Kakinada taluk.

* 1057 Q.—SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that Survey Settlement operations are completed in respect of the Banjar lands under Korangi Project in Kakinada taluk, East Godavari district;

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(b) if so, when; and

(c) whether the Government will be pleased to place on the table of the House the details of the same?

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

“(a) to (c) The survey of Coringa, Polchurru, Mallavaram and Neelapalli villages, which have been taken over under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, and which are affected by the Coringa Project, was taken up in November 1951 and completed in March 1952. The survey records are under scrutiny. Settlement operations will commence in the villages, in due course.”

Malampuzha and Kanhirapuzha Projects in Malabar district.

* 1058 Q.—**SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to place copies of the reports relating to the investigation of Malampuzha and Kanhirapuzha Projects on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“As only a limited number of copies of the report on the Malampuzha Project have been printed for official use and printing of further copies will be very costly, it is not possible to place them on the table of the House. However, a copy of the report has been supplied to the Legislature Library and the member may refer to that copy.”

“As the Kanhirapuzha Project is under consideration and has not yet been sanctioned it is not possible to make the report available.”

High School at Sankaranarayana, Coondapoor taluk.

* 1059 Q.—**SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the people of Sankaranarayana of Coondapoor taluk to open a High School there; and

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) & (b) Yes. The representation received from the residents of Sankaranarayana was forwarded to the President, District Board, South Kanara, for necessary action. On receipt of a copy of the said representation the Director of Public Instruction submitted proposals to Government for the opening of a High School in Coondapoor taluk, by including it in the estimates for educational development under the Community Project Scheme. The Government considered the proposal but dropped it as it was not considered feasible.”

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Supply of water to ryots in Rayalaseema.

* 1060 Q.—**SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to dig wells in tanks and supply water to the ryots in Rayalaseema?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“The answer is in the negative.”

House-sites for Harijans in Manthenavaripalem, Guntur district.

* 1061 Q.—**SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Divisional Officer, Ongole (Guntur district), passed orders as early as 1943 to the effect that the adjoining land of 1 acre 80 cents by the side of the Harijan hamlet of Manthenavaripalem should be acquired for allotment to Harijans as house-sites; and

(b) whether the department has up to this moment taken any steps to put the Revenue Divisional Officer's order into force?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) & (b) The proposal for the acquisition of the lands was sanctioned in 1948 but it had to be postponed during the duration of the war and during the subsequent years also on account of the prohibitory orders on the acquisition of wet lands. It has since been taken up and the matter is under active consideration of the Collector.”

Alleged confinement of backward class persons in Police stations.

* 1062 Q.—**SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a practice in out-of-the-way Police stations of keeping persons mostly of backward communities confined to Police stations without entering the fact of such confinement in the station diary; and

(b) whether there is any check-up of Police stations by First and Second-class Magistrates to see that Article 22 (1) and (2) of the Constitution of India is respected in practice, and to see if station diaries are correctly maintained in respect of persons so apprehended?

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

“(b) There is, generally, no check-up of Police stations by First and Second-class Magistrates for the purposes mentioned, but Subdivisional Magistrates and District Magistrates have been empowered to visit Police stations and record their remarks.”

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Cholera in Bhavani taluk.

* 1063 Q.—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of cholera attacks for the last three years year-wise in Bhavani town and Bhavani taluk, separately;

(b) the number of deaths; and

(c) the measures the Government envisage to take to stop the occurrence?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) The attacks from cholera during each of the last three years in Bhavani town and Bhavani taluk are as follows:—

	1950.	1951.	1952.
Bhavani taluk ..	205	187	262
Bhavani town ..	34	Nil.	11

“(b) The number of deaths from cholera is as follows:—

	1950.	1951.	1952.
Bhavani taluk ..	126	103	125
Bhavani town ..	22	Nil.	9

“(c) All possible preventive and remedial measures have been taken up. A systematic programme of construction of new wells and deepening of the existing wells for better yield has been carried out in Bhavani taluk under the Rural Water-supply Scheme since the year 1949-50. Besides, construction of latrines to prevent soil and water pollution in the villages is also being pushed on.”

Assignment of lands to Scheduled tribes in Panathady, Kasaragod taluk.

* 1064 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total extent of land reserved for assignment to Scheduled tribes (Harijans and Marathis) in Panathady village of Kasaragod taluk in South Kanara district;

(b) how many applications the Government have so far received for assignment and how many have been assigned lands;

(c) what is the extent of land assigned per head;

(d) whether there are any persons other than Scheduled Tribes who have occupied the land by trespass;

(e) if so, what action has been taken to evict them; and

(f) how many of the Scheduled Tribes who have occupied the land have not yet been assigned lands and the reasons for the non-assignment?

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

“(a) 1,755.73 acres.

“(b) So far 162 applications have been received and 20 persons have been assigned land.

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“(c) Individual assignment varies from $\frac{1}{2}$ to $6\frac{1}{2}$ acres.

“(d) Some Muslims have encroached on a small extent by trespass.

“(e) Action is being taken under the Land Encroachment Act to evict them.

“(f) There are 79 members of Scheduled Tribes who have occupied land without assignment being made in their favour. The land, being a large hill-block, the Revenue Inspectors and Taluk Surveyors found it difficult to subdivide the plot. The Government have therefore sanctioned a post of Special Surveyor exclusively for attending to this work. Assignments will be made as soon as the block is split up and the encroachers are evicted.”

Channel from the North Bank Canal, Tiruchirappalli district.

* 1065 Q.—SRI N. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal with the Public Works Department River Conservancy, Tiruchirappalli district to investigate the possibility of taking a channel from the North Bank Canal at the point of off-take of the present Thottiam Chinnavoikkal;

(b) the stage at which the investigation of the said proposal stands; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take it up during the current year?

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

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

Harijan elementary schools in certain villages of South Kanara.

* 1066 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was a proposal to open Harijan Welfare elementary schools at (1) Panathur in Panathady village, (2) Chalangal in Pullur village and (3) Eleri in Eleri village; and

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

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The proposals have been deferred.”

Return of the son of Syed Fazal to Malabar district.

* 1067 Q.—SRI C. AHMED KUTTI: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of India have sought the opinion of the State Government regarding the return of the son of Syed Fazal (heirs of Mampram Mosque and properties in Ernad taluk) to Malabar district, and if so, what was the reply given by the State Government?

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Government are unable to disclose the contents of the correspondence referred to, as they are confidential and it would not be in the public interest to do so.”

Vyasarpady tank, Perambur, Madras.

* 1068 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a scheme to convert the Vyasarpady tank in Perambur, Madras City, into a house-site; and

(b) if so, when the scheme would be put into operation?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Yes. The Government have directed the Corporation of Madras to prepare, publish and submit to the Government for their sanction the Vyasarpady No. III Area Town-Planning Scheme. The scheme envisages the reclamation and development of the Vyasarpady tank bed area as house-sites.

“ (b) The scheme will be put into operation after it is prepared and submitted to the Government by the Corporation and after it is sanctioned by the Government. The Corporation will prepare the scheme as early as possible.”

Patamata Pumping Scheme, Krishna district.

* 1069 Q.—SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the area contemplated to be brought under cultivation in the Patamata Pumping Scheme (Krishna district); and

(b) the area cultivated in the year 1952-53?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) An extent of 500 acres.

“ (b) The scheme in question has not yet been completed and brought to beneficial use so as to facilitate the cultivation of paddy. An extent of about 475.97 acres has been under cultivation during 1952-53 with commercial crops.”

Ammayapathi Drinking Water-supply Scheme for Pudukkottai town.

* 1070 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Pudukkottai Municipal Council has recommended and submitted a scheme known as ‘Ammayapathi Scheme’ to solve the drinking water problem of Pudukkottai town population;

(b) if so, whether the Government have implemented the scheme; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

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

“ (b) & (c) After an inspection by the Sanitary Engineer, the Municipal Commissioner has been asked to modify the proposals and send revised plans and estimates for technical sanction. These are yet to be received from the Municipal Commissioner. Further action will be taken on receipt of the revised proposals from the Commissioner.”

Extension of Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act to Chidambaram.

* 1071 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state with reference to the answer to starred question No. 413 given on 8th April 1953 whether the Government have since decided to extend the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act to the Chidambaram taluk?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Yes. The Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act, 1952, has been extended with effect from 1st July 1953 to a major portion of Chidambaram taluk and six villages of Cuddalore taluk, by means of a notification, dated 1st July 1953.”

House-sites for Harijans in Kallakurichi taluk.

* 1072 Q.—SRI L. ANANDAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of Harijans who have been assigned land for house-sites in Kallakurichi taluk which is in Firka Development Area and the total extent of land so assigned in 1952-53?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ House-sites were not assigned to Harijans in Kallakurichi taluk during 1952-53. Only two applications have been received during the period and they are under enquiry.”

Repairs to bridges in East Godavari.

* 1073 Q.—SRI C. V. K. RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many bridges in East Godavari district require repairs;

(b) since when are they in such condition; and

(c) whether any steps were taken to get them repaired for use?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) The bridge over the Pampa River at Annavaram and the bridge over the Yeluru River at Yerravaram require repairs.

“ (b) Since 1949.

“ (c) The bridge over the Pampa River is under reconstruction (estimate Rs. 2.5 lakhs) and it is expected to be opened for traffic on 15th July 1953. The work of reconstructing the

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bridge over the Yeluru River (estimate Rs. 7.10 lakhs) will be taken up for execution shortly. The work of forming a link bund in the breached portion of the bridge has been taken up and it is nearing completion."

Jayankondan Taluk Headquarters Hospital.

* 1074 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state when the Taluk Headquarters Hospital at Jayankondan is to be converted into a Government Hospital under the provincialization scheme?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Provincialization of Taluk Headquarters Hospitals is being done, at the rate of 5 or 6 such hospitals every year subject to the financial position of the State. The Provincialization of the hospital at Jayankondan will be taken up in due course."

Backward Classes Advisory Board.

* 1075 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) when the Backward Classes Advisory Board was formed for the last time and the duration of the board thus formed; and

(b) what are the functions of the board?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) The Backward Classes Advisory Committee was last constituted in 1951 and its term which was one year expired on 6th February 1952. The term was subsequently extended up to 6th May 1952. The question of reconstituting the Committee is now under the consideration of Government.

" (b) The function of the Committee is to advise the Government on matters relating to the amelioration of the conditions of the Backward Classes."

Agricultural income-tax on plantations.

* 1076 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state when steps for taxing agricultural income-tax on plantations agreed to by the Minister before the Assembly on 10th July 1952 will be taken up and at what stage the matter stands?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The question of levy of an agricultural income-tax is under consideration of the Government. It will take some time for them to arrive at a final decision."

Tungabhadra High-level Canal.

* 1077 Q.—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many sluices were provided in the dam at Mallapuram for the Tungabhadra High-level Canal and their maximum discharges;

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(b) whether there is any provision to increase the above discharge through the existing sluices;

(c) whether there is any possibility of providing additional sluices for the High-level Canal; and

(d) if so, what will be the approximate cost?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) One sluice with 10 vents of 6 feet by 12 feet with their sills at plus 1,585.00. It is designed to discharge 4,000 cusecs with a head of 1 foot. With a greater head, the discharge will be more.

" (b) There is no need. When the reservoir level is above plus 1,600.00 the sluices can, if required, pass more than 3,000 cusecs.

" (c) No. The present sluices are sufficiently large to discharge any reasonable quantity that is likely to be required for the High-level Canal Scheme and to utilize the surplus water that Madras may get in the final allocation.

" (d) This does not arise in view of the answer to clause (c)."

King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam.

* 1078 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) what is the amount allotted in the year 1952-53 to the King George Hospital, Visakhapatnam, for supplying diet to the patients;

(b) whether the amount so allotted was spent completely for that purpose;

(c) if not, whether there is any amount left unspent; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) Rs. 2,75,000.

" (b) Yes; an additional amount of Rs. 13,626-6-4 over and above the allotment made for 1952-53 was also spent.

" (c) & (d) Does not arise."

Subsidy for wells for irrigation.

* 1079 Q.—SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal now pending with the Government for granting subsidies for well sinking and for improvement of old wells for purposes of irrigation; and

(b) if so, when it is likely to be granted to the ryots?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) There is no proposal.

" (b) Does not arise."

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College at Penukonda.

* 1080 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to start a college at least for Intermediate classes at Penukonda?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“There is no proposal to start any college at Penukonda.”

Power generation from Meemutty Waterfalls, Kurumbranad taluk.

* 1081 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have received any reports or representations about the possibilities of hydro-electric generation from the Meemutty Waterfalls near Perambra in Kurumbranad taluk of the North Malabar district?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“Yes. The possibilities were known to the Government Electricity Department. The falls are in the Kuttiyadi basin and are capable of generating only small amount of power whereas more power can be developed on the Kuttiyadi river itself, which will be investigated in due course in order of priority of promising river basins for hydro-electric potential.”

Firka development centres.

* 1082 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that when new firkas are taken for firka development, the development officers and the staff working in the old firka development centres are removed from such centres and placed in new firkas;

(b) whether it is a fact that items of work undertaken in old firka development centres are left undone and unattended to after new additional firkas are taken up for development;

(c) what are the concrete steps taken by the Government to see that firka development in all firkas, whether old or new, is attended to by the organization of villagers on the basis of self-help and unity and by evoking and harnessing the urge of the villagers for development; and

(d) what concrete steps are taken by the Government to see that rural development is undertaken and continued in villages;

(1) in old firka development centres now discarded; and

(2) in firkas where firka development is not undertaken by the Rural Development Department either before or now?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—

“(a) & (b) No.

“(c) By organizing village panchayats and Grama Seva Sanghams. It may also be stated that under the Rural Welfare

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Scheme, works are generally taken up only where the villagers contribute in cash and/or in terms of labour towards the cost of execution of such works. The works are also, as far as possible, given for execution to the villagers to the exclusion of profit earning agencies.

“(d) (1) Does not arise in view of answer to clause (a) above.

(2) The Government plan is to extend the Rural Welfare Scheme to all areas in the State step by step, new areas must await their turn.”

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) CLOSURE OF THE THIRD SHIFT IN KRISHNA JUTE MILLS, ELURU.

MR. SPEAKER:—“I suppose the House may remember that some time ago, I circulated a note to all hon. Members on ‘Adjournment Motions’ explaining when an adjournment motion could be moved, how it should be moved and all that. But I think hon. Members have not gone through it fully. Still adjournment motions are pouring in. I do not know what to do with them. (Laughter.) For instance, I have received notice of an adjournment motion from the hon. Member Sri Satyanarayana which reads as follows:—

‘This House stands adjourned to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, viz.—

failure of the State Government under Article 41 of the Constitution, to intervene and stop the closure of the third shift in Krishna Jute Mills, Eluru, which resulted in the unemployment of 650 workers on 20th July 1953.

Let me read Article 41 and see whether this adjournment motion has got any connexion with it. Article 41 says—

‘The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want.’”

SRI G. SATYANARAYANA:—“అధ్యక్షా, ఇది Constitution లోని 41 వ ఆర్టికల్ క్రింద వస్తుందని నేను మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఎందువల్లనంటే, ఇది ఇటీవల జరిగినది. చాలా ముఖ్యమైనవివరాలు విషయము. విలూరులో ఉన్న ఊరిలో జూబ్ మిల్స్ లో మొదట 15 వందలమంది పనిచేస్తూ ఉండగా, ఆగస్టులో 550 మంది పనివాండ్రను పనినుండి తొలగించడం జరిగింది. దీనిద్వారా వీరిందలి నిరుద్యోగం ఏర్పడినది. ఈలాంటి పరిస్థితులలో ప్రభుత్వం ఆటంకంపాలికి రక్షణ కల్పించు చర్యలను Constitution లోని 41 వ ఆర్టికల్ చెప్పుచున్నది. ఇదివరకే అక్కడ ఉన్న వీటి ఫ్యాక్టరీ, సిగార్ ఫ్యాక్టరీ మొదలగు వాటిలోని పనివాండ్రను తొలగించడం వల్ల నిరుద్యోగమయ్యి పోయిందాగా, దానికి తోడు ఇంక రోజు మందిని ఇతరచర్యలకు జరిగింది. ఇది చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయము. కనుక దీనిని గురించి గవర్నమెంటు తగుచర్య తీసుకోవాలని ఈ విషయాన్ని దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని దీనినిగురించి చర్చించుకొను అవకాశమివ్వవలెనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I suppose this Krishna Jute Mills is a private concern and not a Government one.”

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir, it is a private concern."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Article 41 has nothing to do with this present lock-out. I rule this motion out of order. I am not going to allow any hon. Member to speak on this motion hereafter."

(2) ASSIGNMENT OF LAND TO POLITICAL SUFFERERS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now take up the second adjournment motion. It is signed by seven hon. Members. This refers to 'assignment of land to political sufferers'. The House may remember that yesterday there was a short-notice question on the same subject. A number of supplementary questions were put and they were answered. The House has already thus discussed that question. Moreover this is not a matter of urgent public importance. I therefore rule this motion also out of order."

" We shall now take up the next item in the Agenda, viz., the Andhra State Bill. We are now in the Seventh Schedule."

III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—cont.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to inform hon. Members that this Bill has been before us for the past 11 days including to-day. I suggest it would be better if we sit an hour or two late to-day and finish the Bill to-day itself. We may have night sittings."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There is this difficulty for us, Sir. We come early morning at 8-30 and sit here till 1-30 p.m. Then we have again to sit from 4 p.m. and go on till 7 p.m. in the Council. Therefore it would be very difficult for us if we have night sittings. I do not think even hon. Members of this House would like to have night sittings. I would only request hon. Members to restrict rather than elaborate their discussions. Then only we can finish our discussion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I just wish to add that I am having every day my own night sittings till 12 o'clock. Besides attending to legislative work, I have to attend to administrative duties also. The day-to-day work of Government has to go on. I have to devote a large part of the nights to official work and it is not possible for me to participate here in night sittings. Of course hon. Members can carry on but the Government would not be able to help in full measure. Further it is possible for hon. Members to be fairly quick in their arguments instead of repeating and even when a matter has been decided, go on reviewing. If we could not finish to-day and if it is found necessary, we will have to sit for a few more days. I have not the least objection. Let me not be misunderstood as though I am trying to shut out any views. I only thought that there was scope for greater speed."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Members should remember that we have besides this Andhra State Bill, six Government Bills."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We hope to finish all those Bills in a day with the co-operation of leaders like Mr. Viswanatham and Mr. Nagi Reddi. All those Bills are non-controversial Bills. They are urgent Bills also. I do hope that Mr. Viswanatham, Mr. Nagi Reddi and others will go through the relevant clauses of those Bills even to-day so that it may facilitate those Bills being passed unanimously later on when we take them up."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Even under clause 46, some of us have given notice of certain amendments. We would like to speak on those amendments. If the House has given a verdict on Mr. Viswanatham's amendment, it does not mean that other amendments are not to be taken up. Moreover our amendment covers a different ground."

" THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I remember it was decided yesterday that as soon as Mr. Viswanatham's amendment was passed, it could be taken for granted that all other amendments would be deemed to have been withdrawn."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What has Mr. Viswanatham to say on this? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" So far as I am concerned, I thought when my amendment was carried yesterday that inasmuch as my amendment included within its scope the Seventh Schedule and inasmuch as the views expressed by hon. Members on the same on the floor of the House would be made available to the Expert Commission for whose appointment my amendment was mainly intended, all other amendments given notice of by hon. Members under the Seventh Schedule would be deemed to have been withdrawn. The Expert Commission would go into all the details connected with the division of assets and liabilities. But now hon. Members want to express their views on the various clauses of the Bill under the Seventh Schedule. That is quite a different matter, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" But hon. Members want their amendments even to be put to vote."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I only thought that they wanted to express their views. According to my knowledge I do not think they are anxious to have their amendments put to the vote of the House, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Do they want to move the amendments? "

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" But some hon. Members have given notice of amendments on different lines. There are two different types of amendments. One is that of Mr. Viswanatham which was carried yesterday. The others relate to the division of assets and liabilities on a population basis."

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That is why some hon. Members want to speak on the same, Sir. If we close discussion on the same, then it amounts to depriving these members of the opportunity of speaking and expressing their views on their amendments, which cover a different ground from that of Mr. Viswanatham."

9-40 a.m. SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The point is this, Sir. Of course, we will offer some remarks. That apart, there are two different types of amendments to clause 46."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What are those amendments? "

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Amendment No. 126, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" When it is claimed that such an amendment should be put here for discussion, is it the intention to put it to vote or is it the intention to merely talk about it? Now, if it is not the intention to put it to vote, there is no meaning in talking about it for this reason—of course, I do not want to shut out the discussion—either it is barred by the resolution previously passed or it will come when the discussion on the Schedule itself comes. It therefore need not be taken up separately and time spent on it."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the point is this. Clause 46 has two sub-clauses. Here it is said that such an apportionment shall be referred to the President whose decision shall be final. But, what is the kind of apportionment that is to be made? That is the question which has to be discussed."

MR. SPEAKER :—" There will be a repetition of arguments on this amendment. Anyhow I will allow it and put it to the vote of the House."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, the question is whether the apportionment should be in a particular way. There would be many other hon. Members who would be willing to speak because it is a very important matter."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I would now request Mr. Nagi Reddi to go through the amendment which has been, rightly or wrongly, accepted by the House yesterday, which reads as follows :—

' This House recommends the deletion of clause 46 and the insertion of a new clause in its place, providing for the apportionment of the assets and liabilities dealt with in the Seventh Schedule, as also of the current revenues and expenditure, between the States affected by this Act, by an Order of the President, on the recommendation of a neutral Commission of Experts, presided over by a Judge of the Supreme Court.'

That means that clause 46 is intended to be deleted and the recommendations made in Amendment No. 114 are to come into effect. Therefore, whereas we may discuss the other principles, we cannot discuss clause 46, because it has been recommended to be deleted and a new clause inserted. Now, leaving alone clause 46, we have to take a decision whether the Seventh Schedule as such should be considered or not. My own view is that the Seventh

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Schedule should be discussed and hon. Members may express their opinions on the various paragraphs, instead of wasting our time on clause 46 which has been recommended to be deleted by another new clause."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The point that we discussed yesterday was about the provision to be made for apportionment of the assets and liabilities dealt with in the Seventh Schedule. My point is that a neutral Commission will have to go into the question of apportionment. The principles on which the neutral Commission will have to decide the question have to be discussed. If we are to hurry up . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We have spent five hours over this question yesterday."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" What principles should guide the neutral Commission to go into the whole question is a matter which was not discussed yesterday. The point is if I now speak, the opposition will certainly have to say something on their side. I would take my chance as one who has moved the amendment and I may be permitted to speak after those who support or oppose the motion have spoken."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" It is understood, Sir, that we are discussing amendment No. 126 and it will be put to the vote of the House."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, even though the House has recommended the appointment of a Finance Commission or an Expert Committee, that Committee which will be appointed by the President will have to be guided by certain principles in apportioning the assets and liabilities of the State. Now, Sir, if we go through the whole of the Seventh Schedule, we do not find any principle at all. If there is a principle at least to most of us it is incomprehensible. In order to substantiate this, I may cite one or two examples, Sir. If we take the cash balances in all the treasuries in the State, they are divided on the basis of population. But when it comes to a question of dividing the un-issued stores, it is mentioned that they will be divided in proportion to the total indents for stores made in the three years immediately preceding the 1st April 1953. So we find there is no common principle involved in the proposed division. That is why I wish to submit that whether one loses or gains, we will have to base the apportionment on certain principles. Even in our society when a joint family is divided, we find that the division of assets and liabilities is based on the number of brothers that are in the family. When a State is divided into two, the same principle will have to be applied. If that is so, the entire assets and liabilities must be divided on the basic principle of population."

" To cite one or two more examples, the shares in the Travancore Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited and the Madras Radio and Electricals Limited are proposed to be divided on the basis of population. But the same population basis is not proposed to

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be adopted for the division of the assets and liabilities of the State Trading Schemes. I am not speaking for any particular part of the State; I am speaking for the composite State of Madras as a whole. It is likely, if it is kept as it is, that every Member will be pleading for that which is advantageous to his State, and nobody will be pleading for a common principle. Hence evolving a common principle is most desirable, and that will avoid so many of the difficulties that have been pointed out in this House.

"There is no common principle of division for the items in the Seventh Schedule; the principle differs from item to item. It is provided in the Schedule that the depreciation reserve funds shall belong to that State in which the concerns to which they relate are situated. For the projects or anicuts in the Andhra area, there is no depreciation fund at all. For example, the Krishna anicut is almost cracking and there is no depreciation fund for its reconstruction. But there are depreciation funds for schemes like the hydro-electric schemes which are constructed from the common funds of the entire State. If we accept population as the basis for dividing some assets, certainly we can apply that basis for all items of assets and liabilities. Hence our amendment proposes that the population basis should be adopted by the Commission of Experts that is going to be appointed.

"In the sixth provision of the Seventh Schedule, it is said that the loans outstanding in an area within a State shall belong to the State in which the area is included. But at the same time, for division of pension liabilities, population basis is proposed. The service personnel coming from the Andhra area is only 15 per cent of the entire State personnel, and naturally the number of pensioners will be less in the Andhra State than in the residuary State. Though it will be a disadvantage to the Andhra Government to apply the population basis in this case, I support it because a common principle has got to be followed to ensure a proper division of assets and liabilities. Objections were raised on the ground that assets like hydro-electric schemes and projects cannot be divided on the basis of population. Hydro-electric schemes, projects and similar things cannot be physically removed from one State to the other. But their value can be taken into consideration and the apportionment made on the population basis by adjustment in the public debt or some such thing. So there is no substance in those objections."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Is it the hon. Member's suggestion that all the lands in the respective States should be valued, as that is how I understood him?"

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—"Lands are excluded. I referred to the hydro-electric schemes, projects and similar things in various parts of the State. What is excluded according to our conception is roads and buildings. Mr. Justice Wanchoo has recommended that a certain amount must be given to the Andhra State as a compensation for the comparatively less number of buildings in Andhra area. Since a separate formula is suggested in respect

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of buildings, buildings also are excluded. The Hon. Finance Minister was interpreting the words 'all types of assets and liabilities, unissued stores, articles, goods' as to include every pin and ink bottle. We do not actually mean that. For buildings and other things, we have suggested another formula."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"What are those other things?"

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—"They are buildings, hospitals, educational institutions, medical college, engineering college, the equipment therein, etc. These properties are not included. For that, we suggested a different method of distribution. These are not to be divided on the basis of population. Mr. Justice Wanchoo has suggested the grant of Rs. 230 lakhs as compensation to be given by the residuary State. He has also suggested that Madras might be made the temporary capital of the Andhra State for some time to come. But the Communist party did not accept that suggestion. There is no question of having the Andhra State capital temporarily in Madras City. We argued and we stood by our stand that there was no meaning in having our temporary capital here. 'Let us go out', we said, so that there need not be any unnecessary strife at the time of partition. We have suggested that Rs. 4 crores be given to the Andhra State as compensation for the less number of buildings we have in Andhra area. If we keep in view that Mr. Wanchoo's suggestion of keeping the temporary capital here is not accepted then the amount we suggest is perfectly justified. We have so many handicaps to overcome. We have to go out of Madras, and construct our own buildings in our capital. It is a very difficult task. We will have to overcome very many odds in constructing such buildings. Even with this Rs. 4 crores, it will be impossible for us to construct all the required buildings in a new State. Mr. Justice Wanchoo recommended that Rs. 230 lakhs should be given. We say that at least Rs. 4 crores should be given to the Andhra State. This figure is accepted by all reasonable people who desire that the new State also must have some basis to prosper. The new State has to start as a partitioned member of a joint Hindu family. The partitioned member of a joint Hindu family has to start everything afresh, and he also has to prosper. So, what I mean to suggest is that all types of assets and liabilities, unissued stores, articles, goods, etc., mentioned in our amendment should be apportioned on a common basis. We do not want to apply the same principle to buildings, hospitals and educational institutions, since it will be dragging too far and since Mr. Wanchoo himself has separately dealt with them.

"Keeping all these things in view, we will have to see that our assets and liabilities are properly divided. It is the duty of all, not only of the Communist party and not only of the Andhras, but of all people who are seriously considering this question to come to an understanding about it, discuss it thoroughly and evolve a common principle on which our assets and liabilities are to be divided. There is no meaning in suggesting that the principle of

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population should be applied to a particular thing and not to another. If at all we adopt the method suggested in the Seventh Schedule, certainly we will be going in for strife and unnecessary feelings. Hence, Sir, certain principles have got to be evolved. The most democratic principle and the most convenient principle, which cannot be twisted either this way or that way to suit one's own interests or to suit one item and not another item, is the principle suggested by us. If this principle is accepted, I am sure that even the financial commission or the expert committee that will be appointed to go into this (as recommended by this House yesterday) will come to their conclusions on the same basis. So, I commend our amendment for the acceptance of the House. I hope the Government would accept our proposal."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Sir, I want to make a submission to you. I feel that this amendment is re-stating all that was said yesterday, and confusing the amendment that we passed yesterday. I think it is generally agreed to by all the people . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Let not the hon. Member call it an amendment. It is only a resolution."

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" The general principle that assets and liabilities should be divided on population basis is accepted by everybody and by Mr. Justice Wanchoo. The question is how this should be decided in relation to various other items."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Government of India will do all that."

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" I feel, Sir, that we are confusing the amendment that we passed yesterday by discussing now the details given in the Seventh Schedule."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, we were very much concerned with the time required. We discussed the problem of order, procedure and desirability, and the Speaker took part in it. If the Speaker conceded to pressure, are we now to re-open the whole question of procedure? "

SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir . . ."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Sir, we had a long discussion yesterday. The same matter is being discussed now."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is the hon. Member moving for closure? "

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" Yes, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" But I have one difficulty here. If the closure is accepted the Hon. Minister cannot reply. We must also hear the reply of the Hon. Minister."

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SRI C. V. K. RAO :—" Sir, the hon. Member Sri Venkatasubba Reddi raised some objection. My point relates to his objection. He said that we were re-stating all that had been said. No. We are only helping all that had already been said. Yesterday everything was discussed in regard to assets and liabilities and their apportionment. The House passed a resolution that a financial commission should be appointed. A suggestion is made as to the basis on which the expert committee may function. This is a democratic principle and a feasible proposition. When we are putting it to the Government that this is a feasible proposition, the Government need not run away from it. Any Member should appreciate our point of view. It is our duty and responsibility to let the expert committee know on what principles we apportion assets and liabilities. As my friend Mr. Hanumantha Rao has already pointed out, different methods are adopted for different purposes, e.g., loans, stores, other machinery, and so on and so forth. So a common principle has got to be adopted, and this common principle will not in any way confuse or burden the expert committee that will be appointed. I hope that the Government will take it up and recommend it to the Centre as a feasible proposition. After all, the Centre wants to be helped. So, if the Government here say that it cannot be done, we will only be confusing the Centre. We all wanted, by a majority vote yesterday, a special committee to be formed. Now the Government can come forward and say that the principle of division on the basis of population can be a feasible one. That way they can make a suggestion to the Centre. This is all I want to say, Sir."

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a.m.

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" On a point of order, Sir. The Resolution passed yesterday agreed to the appointment of an Expert Committee. If we are to prescribe the method by which this Committee should function . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have given a ruling on that and I have allowed the hon. Member to move his amendment. Let not Sri Varadachari re-open it."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, I do not like to go into the points that have already been raised by my hon. Friend Sri Hanumantha Rao. Now, if we go through the amendments, one thing will be very clear and that is that most of the amendments advocate the basis of population for division."

SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—" On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am not going to allow any points of order now."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" If one goes through the amendment of the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham (No. 177), one will find that he agrees to the principle of division on the population basis. He differs only in one clause, namely—

"In apportioning, under paragraph 12 of the Seventh Schedule, the public debt attributable to loans raised by the issue of Government securities, or taken from the Central Government, Reserve bank, or other Bank, account shall be

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taken of the returns and accumulated surpluses given by the capital works on which the outlays have been made and for which capital accounts are kept by the Government.'

On all the remaining issues, he has agreed to the population basis. With regard to irrigation works and hydro-electric projects, the Government are of the view that division should be on the basis of assets and liabilities. Here lies the main difference between the two propositions. Our proposition is that all the assets including those relating to major projects should be divided on the basis of population. It will be to the advantage of both the States and there will be less troubles and less quarrels. If this principle is accepted, we need not go through all the minor items. Yesterday, the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham paid compliments to the Tamil Nad Communists. They were really just compliments which they richly deserved, while most of the other parties have fallen into communalism and provincialism, the Communist Party alone stood like a rock. They stood for just principles and I hope this House also will stand for the same just principle of dividing the assets and liabilities on the basis of population. With regard to almost all the provisions in the Bill, the population basis was accepted. I do not know why the Government should vary their principle with regard to major irrigation and hydro-electric projects. Sir, the views of the Central Government may differ. But it is we, the two States, that have to bear the brunt of the troubles and quarrels. To avoid all these things, I appeal to all the hon. Members, to whichever State they may belong, to support this view point. With these words, I support the amendment."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, here is a suggestion which has been accepted with regard to so many clauses. As a matter of fact, even the hon. Member Sri Ramakrishna Ayyar and others have given notice of a number of amendments to the effect that the allocation should be on the basis of population. But we have been told that it is a cumbersome process. I do not think it would be so. Whatever the basis may be, we will have to divide certain things. The basis may be different but the bringing of all those things together will have to take place, whether they be assets or liabilities. When those things are brought together, we can very easily divide them on the basis of population. It is always good and safe to adopt simple principles acceptable to all concerned instead of adopting complex principles on different subjects. We were told yesterday that the Communist Party always seemed to put forth some simple principles, but that the subject was not so simple as that. We believe that this subject which looks as though it is very complex is not complex for the simple reason that the principle to be adopted is that division should be on the basis of population. This principle is also a reasonable one and it should be accepted by all without much controversy.

" Another point is this. If this principle is accepted, it will automatically mean that it is accepted with regard to all the clauses in the Seventh Schedule. This principle may or may not be advantageous to us. I am not at all concerned with it because I have

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no facts with me. Without facts, the simple question that we are asked to analyse is how a property has to be divided between the two States. People who have facts available with them may know how much is going to be divided and to whose advantage this principle will be. But we are not in the good books of the Government to get at the facts. What we know is that certain things relating to projects, industries, electricity schemes, public loans, etc., have to be divided between the two States. The Hon. Sri Subramaniam says that he himself does not know these things. I do not know whether he expects us to believe him. Having gone through the whole question for some months, to say that he does not know even the approximate figures is quite unacceptable and unbelievable. In the absence of facts, the only commonsense principle we can evolve is that all the assets and liabilities should be divided on the basis of population. This will ensure reasonable and equitable distribution between the two States. I hope the Government and the House will accept this amendment."

* SRI R. LAKSHMINARASIMHAM DORA :—" Mr. Speaker, 10-20 a.m.
Sir, the question of partition involves us in four issues. The issues for consideration are what are the assets to be divided, who is to divide them, how and in what manner they have to be evaluated and in what proportion they have to be divided? These are the factors, I should say, relevant factors, that we have to consider now. Mr. Viswanatham's amendment has simply laid down that a Tribunal or Commission should attend to this matter. Clause 46 and the Seventh Schedule both lay down the manner in which the assets are to be divided. Mr. Viswanatham's amendment is not clear on other points, viz., on what proportion the properties should be divided. Now how to evaluate the various properties. On these points, there is bound to be sharp divergence of opinion between the various sections of this House and various parties that are concerned with this partition. Now that we are appointing a High Power Financial Commission, I feel it is better if we leave all these things to be considered and decided by it. That is the best organ to say which property should be divided and how they have to be evaluated and in what proportion—whether as suggested by Mr. Wanchoo, according to the population or by any other method—the properties and other assets have to be divided. Unfortunately, one uniform principle has not been adopted in the report submitted by Mr. Justice Wanchoo. That is why there has been so much discussion. My submission to the House is this. In this House, which is disproportionately divided linguistically it is not possible to come to any conclusion. Moreover, this is a matter in which three States, viz., the new Andhra State, the residuary Madras State and the Mysore State are interested and each will be anxious to safeguard its own interest. So, instead of quarrelling among ourselves in the House, it is better if this matter is left over to be considered and decided by the High Power Financial Commission which will be appointed by the President of the Indian Union."

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* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Mr. Speaker, I have also given notice of a similar amendment which comes under the Seventh Schedule. I think both the amendments can be taken up together for discussion. In proposing this amendment, the Communist party wants to lay down certain basic principles to which the future Andhra State and the residuary State should be committed. Yesterday, when we voted for the appointment of an Expert Committee, the Tamil Communists and some of the Tamil members of the Praja Socialist Party were alone, to support it . . . Sir, I am corrected by my friend. The Malayalee comrades also were with us. Today I find that hon. Members like Mr. Varadachari, Mr. Venkatasubba Reddi and even to some extent my hon. friend Mr. Viswanatham are feeling a bit inconvenienced due to this proposal. I am not surprised at this. When I was receiving a compliment from Mr. Viswanatham, I had a lurking fear in my mind whether I will receive such compliments till the end."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" When I paid my compliment, it was genuine and it could never be otherwise."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I really appreciate the genuineness of the compliments. My only wish is that it should be there till the end, and even after partition. It was genuine yesterday. Now, the Communist party does not want to leave things vague. Yesterday, there were some Tamil Members who were feeling and also saying that the Communists have no love for their Tamil State. Even in 'Dinamani' paper, reference has been made to this."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I do not think allegations in newspapers could be referred to and answered on the floor of the House. The hon. Member has got other forums for this purpose."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" May I know how these remarks of the hon. Member are relevant to the subject under discussion? "

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" If it is inconvenient to some of the hon. Members, I cannot help it. These remarks are quite relevant. It is not as if the Communists of Madras State—whether they are Tamils, Andhras or Malayalees—are different to the prosperity of the residuary State. We are as much concerned as anybody else in this House with the future of both the residuary Madras State and the Andhra State. That is why we want to lay down certain principles to which both the residuary State and the future Andhra State should be committed, including my friend Mr. Viswanatham. The principle laid down with regard to the division of assets and liabilities, in clause 46 and also Seventh Schedule, is one of shirking responsibility by the Central Government. That is the main principle underlying the present Bill and to which we should direct our attention. In a smoke of confusion, we should not sidetrack the issue. In partitioning this State, the Central Government want to shirk their responsibility in total and

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also want to set one against the other. That seems to be the principle adopted by them. I appeal to the hon. Members of this House to consider this subtle underlying current behind this Bill. Knowing the Central Government as we do, there ought to be no surprise at this. It is a fact that they are against redistribution of the country on the basis of linguistic States. By incorporating such provisions in the Bill and by creating so many difficulties, they only want to prove to the world that redistribution of States is quite impracticable. That is why I say that the principles and provisions enunciated by them in the Bill will only lead to endless and continuous hostility after partition between these two States.

"That is why we, Communists, are vitally interested in the good relationship that exists between these two States and we want a basic principle which is not against the interests of either the residuary State or the Andhra State but is against the principle of the Central Government." 10-30 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Hanumantha Rao postulated a theory and formula for buildings, hospitals and capital. Do you accept that? "

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I shall leave no doubt in the mind of the Hon. the Finance Minister as to that. We want that both the residuary State and the Andhra State should bring pressure on the Central Government to take some responsibility at least in meeting the extra expenditure that may be incurred. That is the main consideration on which we, Communists, proceed. That is why we are not afraid of making any proposal. That is why we are not afraid of what the Tamil or the Andhra Members would think. We do not have any confusion at all. Sir, a wave of commotion was created and passions were roused in the whole of Andhra on the issue of Madras City. What did the Communists do then? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" You are going into a comprehensive defence of the Communist policy."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" If the Hon. the Finance Minister gives advice to his men not to talk about our policy, I shall restrict my remarks."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There was not even talking on this side."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, when we speak of assets and liabilities the Finance Minister need not try to ridicule us by saying that we want every pin or tag in a district office or the revenue inspector's office in Tinnevely or Ramnad to be taken into account. That is not so. The Finance Minister is only trying to twist the issue. When we say assets and liabilities, we mean industrial undertakings, irrigation projects . . . (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : 'Do you include land?') certainly not land. I

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know Mr. Hanumantha Rao did not say it and we do not want the files or the furniture in the district offices to be divided. We want only those which can yield some revenue."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Land is a source of revenue and the most important source of revenue. Why not include that also?"

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"We can attach great importance only to the irrigation schemes and certain industrial undertakings. These are important things in our conception of assets and liabilities. Sir, with this clarification, I support this amendment."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, considerable time was taken by the various Communist Members to explain the stand they have taken and also the basic principles they have adopted. We should not only understand the basic principles but also the strategy involved in the Communist Party's principles. Their supreme end is the Party should not crack. Party unity and party interests are their supreme end."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"On a point of order, Sir, do we expect the Hon. Minister to deal with the points that have been raised with reference to the amendment or to deal with the Communist Party? If he wants to deal with extraneous matters, let him say so; we are prepared to discuss and let him accept the challenge."

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

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"That is the supreme end of the Communist Party. They try to hide this end under what they call basic principles so that there may not be a crack in the Party itself. That being their supreme end, when it comes to a question whether they should prove faithful to the area from which they come or whether they should be faithful to the Party, they have decided in favour of the Party ends. That is why even at the risk of being traitors to the State, they want their Party ends to be fulfilled. That is the case with reference to the country itself. When it is a question of country's interests versus Party's interests, the Party interests are given preference. So, even at the risk of proving traitors to the country, they maintain their party."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"On a point of order, Sir, this is the most unmannerly and indecent way of attacking us. We are discussing a certain amendment and Mr. Subramaniam, as Finance Minister, must have felt some responsibility in talking about us in this irresponsible way. Such an irresponsible talk on the part of a Minister is most dangerous and I must tell you that I have got a right of reply before the motion is put to vote. You must allow me to speak before that."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I am glad, Sir, he has spoken in a very decent manner. (Sri T. Nagi Reddi: 'Decency will beget decency'.) Sir, I am not accusing them."

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It is an international party and is not confined to one country. It is not confined to one State. The Party is international and it has got its own interests, its own ideals." (Interruption.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Order, order."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I rise with your permission, Sir. We need not generate so much heat . . ."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"We did not."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Please listen to me and then discard my advice if you do not like it. Sir, I was saying that it was unnecessary to generate so much heat or to continue it even though it had been generated. The thing which the Leader of the House has been saying I have said so many times and hon. Members have not objected. (Sri T. Nagi Reddi: 'It is not relevant here.') It is not a question of relevancy. I have said the Communist Party is essentially an international party. He has said they disregard the interests of the State which perhaps does not sound well."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"May I know from the Chief Minister whether it reasons well if it does not sound well? It is neither sound nor reasonable."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"What I said is a statement of truth. From this aspect, I want to analyse the results of voting on the amendments yesterday. When they voted for amendment No. 114, they said democratic principles should weigh in all matters of State. I do not want the House to go back upon that principle. But what democratic principle is involved in handing over the entire thing to two or three people to be appointed by the President whose opinion is to be final? So, there is no question of democracy here. But still they chose to vote in favour of the amendment because they did not want the Party to crack. Having voted for that 'democratic' principle, now they move this resolution—amendment 126—laying down that division should be on population basis."

"Then what is the attitude adopted by Sri Hanumantha Rao? 10-40 a.m.
It is not as if one principle could be adopted for all assets and liabilities. The stand taken by him is, 'Even with regard to that principle I have not included buildings, hospitals, etc., for which different principles should apply. It is stated that a different principle should apply to buildings, capital, hospitals, educational institutions and other equipments. If it is good that we should apply two principles in respect of the two sets of assets and not one principle then taking into consideration the complexity of the matter concerned, and various kinds of assets, differing from each other, built in different ways and worked in different ways, we will have to apply different principles according to the nature of the assets concerned. Therefore, Sir, the Government of India have gone into the whole matter and have suggested equitable and just principles in respect of each asset."

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"Then, Mr. Hanumantha Rao said that Rs. 2.34 crores for the capital is not enough and that Rs. 4.0 crores or some bigger amount should be given to them because they have got to build a new capital. In the interests of the Andhra State, he said the requirements of the Andhra Government should be taken into consideration and on that basis the compensation should be fixed at Rs. 4.0 crores or Rs. 10.0 crores. Therefore, Sir, it is not the population principle only that they want to apply—they want to apply some other principle also, viz., the requirements of the Andhra Government. Sir, not only the requirements of the Andhra Government, but the requirements of the residuary State and the requirements of the people as a whole in this State also have been taken into consideration and the principles have been evolved by the Government of India.

"Then, coming to the question of different assets, it has been said that all assets have been taken into consideration and it does not matter whether it is buildings or some other asset. Sir, land is the most important asset we have and it is also a revenue yielding asset. Are we going to value land also and make adjustments with regard to population? And land cannot be moved from one place to another and adjustments have to be made with reference to the value. But they say land is a different thing. So also everything is different. It is not as if the land is something dissociated from the people residing in the locality. Land has attained value by the labour, industry and skill that have been put into it by the people and the Government and it cannot be said that the same principle should be applied to land also. If land also should be included in the assets and the assets and liabilities should be divided on a population basis, I am prepared to accept the amendment. But they do not want land to be included in the assets because it is inconvenient for them. But they want all other kinds of assets to be included in the assets. After all land by itself has no value. What about the improvements, what about the labour and money spent on it? If we do not take into consideration improvements, skill and money, land is valueless. It is not as if land by itself is valuable. It gets value because of the money put into it and because of the contribution made by the Government in putting up roads for the purpose of approaches to the land, because of the irrigation projects that have been constructed and also in some cases of electricity taken to the land. Land has become valuable because of the contribution made by the Government and the community as a whole. If that be so, why should land alone be treated separately? It is because it is inconvenient for them. Therefore, I respectfully submit that there is no meaning in this amendment and we cannot accept it.

"As a matter of fact, I can point out why certain principles have been adopted in respect of certain assets. For example there is unissued stores and when we take up paragraph (3) of the Seventh Schedule for discussion, I can explain why a certain principle has been adopted. So also the Government Press, the Central Road

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Fund, the Zamindari Abolition Fund, Public Debt, etc. I can say why a certain principle is adopted in respect of pensions and why another in respect of State Trading Schemes. In fact, if we apply the principle of population to everything, that will be a great burden even on the Andhra State and it is better they realize it. What is the State Trading Scheme? It relates to the Civil Supplies department which is trading in rice. If the property is to remain where it is and if it should be valued and divided on a population basis, I do not know how it is going to help the Andhra State and whether they will be happy about it. The entire requirement of rice is in the residuary State and the Andhra State is surplus in rice. They do not know their interests and they want to take over liabilities without realizing it. Therefore, Sir, we cannot adopt a uniform principle in respect of all assets. For example, let us take the question of loans. Of course, they have to be collected and shared. The Andhra State is to collect the loans, so also the residuary State and then share them. When it is a question of collection, the Andhra State may not take proper interest. But the residuary State is responsible for all the loans. Therefore, Sir, I say that everything has been gone into and principles have been laid down in the Seventh Schedule. Therefore I respectfully submit that this amendment should be thrown out. When the Schedule is taken up for discussion, it would be time when we can say whether a particular principle should be adopted for a particular asset and the Government also have given notice of an amendment. There is no meaning in this amendment and I am sure the House will agree to reject it."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—"Sir, on a point of personal explanation. The Hon. Leader of the House thought it fit to enter into a wholesale attack on the Communist Party. I can understand the cause for his anger. He is so jealous of the Communist Party because it is able to remain united. What is the basis on which he is preserving the unity of various heterogeneous elements if it is not on parochial passions and prejudices and we are hitting at it. That is why he is so angry. I want to make it clear, Sir, that we are not a whit less patriotic than those people."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Minister for Finance has distorted my speech and I have got to explain my position. The Hon. Finance Minister was referring to many irrelevant things, one amongst them being the supreme interests of the party. Of course, ours is an international party."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member should not repeat what Mr. Kalyanasundaram has said."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—"I am not repeating what Mr. Kalyanasundaram has said. But I have got to reply, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has no right of reply. He can speak only by way of personal explanation."

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SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I have no objection, Sir, if you allow him on my behalf."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not a question of allowing. He cannot reply for another Member."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, ours is no doubt an international party. It is also a national party. For us there is no conflict between the two. So we are united and we continue to be united."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is no personal explanation. The hon. Member Sri T. Nagi Reddi will now speak."

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" On a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall allow the hon. Member after Sri Nagi Reddi speaks."

10-50 a.m. SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I know, Sir, why the Leader of the House came forward with such unreasonable arguments. I know why he came in at such an untimely moment, to attack the Communist Party. I know why he used such vehement language against the Communist Party. I know why he abused us of being selfish and all that. It is not because we the Communists are unreasonable but it is because the Government of which Mr. Subramaniam is the Finance Minister is unreasonable, that Mr. Subramaniam had butted in at an unreasonable moment to use such a vehement language against us. He is sure that the stand he had taken is unreasonable. Let him search his heart and tell me whether he is reasonable. Let him follow the principle which he and the Hon. Chief Minister hold so sacred, I mean, the principle underlined in the Hindu religion. Let him as a true Hindu touch his conscience and say whether he had been right in using such vehement language against us and slandering us (I mean we, the Communists) that we belong to an international party and we have got only parochial interests and not national interests. That is why the Hon. Mr. Subramaniam had charged Mr. Kalyanasundaram with parochial feelings. That is why he had made a distinction between Mr. Kalyanasundaram and Mr. Nagi Reddi. That is why he had said that Mr. Kalyanasundaram being a Tamilnad Communist, had betrayed national interest for the sake of party feelings by having voted for the motion of Mr. Viswanatham yesterday. Of course it is not as if we, the Communists, have no national interests. It is not as if we, the Communists, can never rouse public opinion. It is not as if, Mr. Nagi Reddi, cannot speak for the masses. Nagi Reddi will speak, can speak and will continue to speak for the masses. Let not Mr. Subramaniam think that only he and the Congress Party that he represents can speak for the masses and that the Congress alone cares for the interest of the nation. Of course, I do admit that we belong to an international party. But that does not mean that we care only for party affiliations and not for the interests of the nation. It is because we belong to an international body we want to imbibe

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what all we have found good in that body for the promotion of our nation. That is the principle on which we work. Let Mr. Subramaniam carefully take note of this point. Let him not without understanding the principle on which we stand, abuse us by saying that we care only for party solidarity and not for national interests. Of course we do stand for solidarity within our ranks. But never for a moment think that we would be parochial and not care for the interest of the nation. Let me clearly say that it is not the Communist Party but the Congress Party that is parochial in its aims. It is because it has of late exhibited its parochial attitude in some sectors, that we now see the mass uprising. It is the attitude of the Congress and not the Communists to rouse passions against one another. That is exactly what this Government, of which Mr. Subramaniam forms a part, is doing. As I had already said, the people have awakened. It is not possible any longer to deceive them. Let me now come to the point. What is it that we say? What is it that we want? We want justice, and nothing more than that. Whenever we are about to divide, is it not just and equitable that we know what our assets are? Are we not justified in asking for exact figures? Have the figures been supplied to us? Can it be said that it is not possible for this Government to collect a data of all our stores within five days? Surely, the Government can do it. But they do not want to furnish us with figures. And then when we are about to divide, on what principle should we divide? Who is the best judge? Is it not the people? After all, these properties belong to the people and not to any aristocrat. When such is the state of affairs, is it any wonder that we ask that the division of assets and liabilities between Mysore, Andhra and Madras should be on a population basis? Is it not democratic? If it is not, which is democracy then? Time and again it is said that the Congress Party always follows democratic principles? If it is so, why then should it shirk dividing the assets and liabilities on a population basis? After all, what is Government? Is it not said that Government is of the people, by the people and for the people? Why should the Government shrink from dividing the assets then on a population basis? Of course Mr. Subramaniam may say that 'land' is not an asset. To Mr. Subramaniam's mind 'asset' may not include land. But we the Communists look upon the sweat of the common man's labour on land as an asset (Cheers from Communist benches). I had already said, the Government have not been frank with us. When I wrote previously to some departments asking for details with regard to stores, I got the reply that figures would be furnished in the Assembly. What is it that we found in the Assembly? Were we supplied with facts and figures? No, the answer is a blank 'No'. Then how can Mr. Subramaniam ask us not to have any suspicion on them? Of course it is true that some of us are led to have some suspicion because of the recent attitude of Government. Let me be frank about it. For we cannot help it. When we are asked to give our opinion on a particular clause, is it not justice that we should be supplied with exact figures especially when it is a clause dealing with division of assets and liabilities?

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Without supplying us with relevant figures, Mr. Subramaniam now comes and abuses Mr. Kalyanasundaram as though he had forsaken national interests and cared only for party interests? Let the people judge, whether myself or Mr. Kalyanasundaram or Mr. Subramaniam had been democratic?

"I am not putting forth any strange argument when I say that the assets and liabilities ought to be divided on a population basis. Not only we the Communists favour such a course, any man caring for justice and equity will do so. May be Andhra is rich in the matter of rice. May be Tamilnad is deficient. May be Andhra is not having any single industry worth the name. May be Tamilnad is full of big industries. Are we asking the division of these immovable assets? No. We only say that the movable assets be divided and that too not on any arbitrary formula but on a population basis. No one can say ours is an unjust stand. I do hope that learned friends like Mr. Viswanatham, Mr. Venkata-subba Reddi and others will lend their support to my motion."

11 a.m. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam rose in his seat.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"Does it mean, Sir, that the Hon. Minister will be having a right of reply?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"I am entitled to reply, Sir."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"The person who gives notice of an amendment has a right of reply. The Hon. Minister, I am afraid, has no right of reply and therefore, he cannot speak once more."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member must go through the rules before he raises the point of order. I have allowed the Hon. Minister to speak."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"This motion, I wish to submit to you, Sir, is not a Government motion and therefore, the Hon. Minister has no right of reply."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I have permitted him to speak."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"That is why, Sir, I am appealing to you Sir, that he has no right of reply and cannot speak."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member ended up his speech by characterising me as a school boy. Let me tell him, Sir, that I am glad about it and I am a school boy and I will continue to be a school boy because, Sir, unlike the hon. Member, I feel I have yet a lot to learn and I do not think I have learnt all the things which have got to be learnt. Sri Nagi Reddi may feel that he has come to a stage where he knows everything (Sri T. Nagi Reddi: 'But not as little as the Hon. Minister') and I congratulate him and let him continue in that attitude but I shall always take the attitude that I do not know much and I have got to learn much more than I know,

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in fact infinitely more than I know and I do not lay claim to knowing everything. In that sense I am a school boy, and I am trying to learn and that is my honest attempt and if other people take a different attitude, I congratulate them and let them have their own attitude and they are entitled to it, Sir.

"Then, Sir, coming to the other point whether facts are necessary for the purpose of laying down principles, even according to Sri Nagi Reddi, facts are not necessary for the purpose of laying down certain principles on the basis of which certain assets should be divided. It is not necessary that we should go into the minutest details, find out and arrive at the value and how it will work. As I have already stated even according to him his amendments have been placed before the House without knowing facts. If he had taken the stand that without having facts in his possession, he cannot decide, there is no place for the amendment at all and he should have merely stated that he was unable to discuss the provision and to make any recommendation. On the other hand if you want to go only to the question if principle without reference to advantages which you may get out of it, the principles should be discussed. To-day at least I am glad he is able to agree to that view. But as far as the facts are concerned, they are quite unnecessary when we are discussing principles. I have already pointed out that it is not possible to accept a blanket formula for everything, buildings, hospitals and things of that kind. When reservation is made in the explanation itself, it will not be possible for any one on this side to accept the amendment and I would therefore, request hon. Members that when the schedule is taken up paragraph by paragraph, they can give their suggestions."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I shall put Mr. Nagi Reddi's amendment No. 126 to vote. The question is—

'This Assembly is of the opinion that all types of assets and liabilities, unissued stores, articles, goods and various funds including depreciation reserve funds be divided between Madras, Andhra and Mysore States in proportion to the population of Madras and Andhra States and of the territory transferred to Mysore State.'

The amendment was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes—147.

Sri K. Adikesavalu Naidu.	Sri D. Basivi Reddi.
" G. Anjaneyulu.	" Chandra Ramalingaiah.
" K. Appala Naidu.	" N. Chenchurama Naidu.
" Bojja Appalaswami.	" V. Chidanandam.
" Appa Rao Bahadur, Rajah Meka Rangayya.	" P. Chinnama Reddi.
" T. S. Ardhanari.	" V. C. Choodamani Deo.
" T. C. Atehanaidu.	" D. Dasaratharamaiah Naidu.
" Y. Audinarayana Reddi.	" M. Doraikannu.
" M. Bapaiah Chowdary.	" P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju, (Raja of Vizianagaram).
" G. Bapanayya.	" M. Gangappa.
" P. Bapu Naidu.	" Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.

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Ayes—cont.

Sri P. Gopalakrishna Reddi.
 „ K. P. Gopalan.
 „ K. C. Gopalan Unni.
 „ K. Govinda Rao.
 „ P. Gunnayya.
 „ M. Hanumantha Rao.
 „ G. Joseph.
 „ M. Kalyanasundaram.
 „ C. H. Kanaran.
 „ S. Kasireddy.
 „ G. C. Kondayya.
 „ P. Kotaiah.
 „ K. Koti Reddi.
 Srimathi Thammia Kotamma Reddi.
 Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur.
 Sri B. Krishnamoorthy Rao.
 „ R. Krishnan.
 „ K. Krishna Rao.
 „ M. Kune Rao.
 „ E. T. Kunhan.
 „ L. Lakshmana Das.
 „ T. Lakshminarayana Reddi.
 „ M. Lakshmanaswamy.
 „ D. Lakshmayya.
 „ R. Lakshmi Narasimham Dora.
 „ B. Lakshminarasu Raju.
 „ G. Latchanna.
 „ V. Madanagopal.
 „ K. Madhavan Nambiar.
 „ K. Malakondayya.
 „ T. Mallayya.
 Dr. K. B. Menon.
 Sri K. Moidu.
 „ M. Muni Reddi.
 „ S. R. V. P. Murthy Raju.
 „ G. Nageshwara Rao.
 „ T. Nagi Reddi.
 „ N. V. L. Narasimha Rao.
 „ P. Narasimha Reddi.
 „ Kavali Narayana.
 „ T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
 „ S. Narayanappa.
 „ M. Narayanasamy.
 „ Asi Neeladrirao Reddi.
 „ K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.
 „ N. K. Palanisami.
 „ M. Pentannaidu.
 „ T. Potha Raju.
 „ C. Prabakara Choudary.
 „ T. Prakasam.
 „ C. Pulla Reddi.
 „ K. Pundarikasha Charyulu.
 „ K. Rajagopala Rao.
 „ M. Rajeswara Rao.
 „ K. T. Raju.
 „ N. Ramabhadra Raju.
 „ D. Ramabrahman.
 „ P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
 „ B. Ramakrishna Reddi.
 „ S. Ramalingam.
 „ G. Rama Rao.
 „ N. V. Rama Rao.
 „ P. Rama Rao.
 Sri V. Rama Rao.
 „ K. V. Ramasamy.
 „ K. V. Ramasam.
 „ A. Rami Reddi.
 „ K. Ramiah.
 „ K. Ramiah Choudary.
 „ K. Ranga Rao.
 „ P. Ranga Reddi.
 „ P. Sangam Naidu.
 The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya.
 Sri B. Sankarayya.
 „ K. Santhappa.
 „ G. Satyanarayana.
 „ H. Satyanarayana Dora.
 „ P. Satyanarayana Reddi.
 „ D. Seetharamiah.
 „ R. Siddanna Gowd.
 „ N. Sivaraj.
 „ N. Sivarami Reddi.
 „ G. Sivasankara Reddi.
 „ K. T. Sridharan.
 „ V. Sri Krishna.
 „ M. Srungaram.
 „ B. Subba Raju.
 „ K. Subba Reddi.
 „ M. Subba Reddi.
 „ C. Subbaravudu.
 „ A. K. Subbiah.
 „ R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
 „ P. Suryachandrarao.
 „ K. Suryanarayana.
 Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju.
 Sri G. Suryanarayana.
 „ P. Sayamsundra Rao.
 „ P. Thimma Reddi.
 „ S. Vadivelu.
 „ K. Varadachari.
 „ M. Veerabhadram.
 „ K. Veeranna Padal.
 „ C. Velukkan.
 „ K. V. Vema Reddy.
 „ S. Vemiah.
 „ K. Venkaiah.
 „ C. V. K. Rao.
 „ R. Venkata Jagga Rao.
 „ K. Venkata Kurmi Nayudu.
 „ Saka Venkata Rao.
 „ Alluri Venkataramaraju.
 „ K. Venkata Setty.
 „ P. Venkatasiviah.
 „ M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
 „ T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.
 „ P. Venkatasubbayya.
 „ A. Venkatasubramaniam.
 „ N. Venkatayya.
 „ P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
 „ Pillalamari Venkateswarlu.
 „ K. Venkatnarayana Dora.
 „ A. Venkatramiah.
 „ P. Venkatswami Reddi.
 „ T. Viswanatham.
 „ G. Yellamanda Reddi.

Noes—135.

Sri A. Ayyanar.
 „ L. Anandan.
 „ T. Anantha Pai.

Sri Anthony Peter.
 „ A. Appu.
 „ K. Aranganathan.

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Noes—cont.

Sri R. S. Arumugam.
 „ S. R. Arumugam.
 „ V. Arumugam.
 „ A. Ayyaru.
 „ K. H. Bomman.
 „ M. Chadayan.
 „ P. Chellathurai.
 „ O. Chengam Pillay.
 „ S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
 „ V. S. Chinnasami Naidu.
 „ Chinnathambi Thevar.
 „ V. Chinnayya.
 „ Ar. A. Rm. Chotkalingam Chettiar.
 „ D. Dasarathan.
 „ S. Daivasigamany.
 „ M. Dharmalingam.
 „ W. J. Fernandez.
 „ K. Gajapathi Reddy.
 „ T. Ganapathy.
 „ N. Gopala Menon.
 „ G. Govindan.
 „ A. Govindasamy Nayagar.
 „ A. K. Hanumantharaya Gounder.
 „ K. Ishwara.
 „ H. M. Jagannatham.
 „ S. Jayarama Reddiyar.
 „ T. M. Kaliannan.
 „ P. G. Karuthirumain.
 „ Kattimuthu.
 „ M. K. Kempai Gounder.
 „ K. T. Kosalam.
 „ D. Krishnamurthy Gounder.
 The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
 Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.
 „ R. Krishnaswami Naidu.
 „ Kunhi Muhamed Shaffee.
 „ R. Kuppaswami.
 The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nayar.
 Sri S. Lakshmana Goundar.
 „ K. S. Lakshmiopathy Naicker.
 „ N. Mahalingam.
 The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
 Sri P. G. Manickam.
 „ Y. Manjay Shetty.
 „ M. Marimuthu.
 „ A. K. Masilmani Chettiar.
 „ Mahamed Salih Maraikayar.
 „ N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.
 „ M. S. Munisami Pillay.
 „ K. G. Munuswamy Gounder.
 „ P. M. Munuswamy Gounder.
 „ C. Muthiah Pillai.
 „ V. Muthu.
 „ M. C. Muthukumaraswamy.
 „ T. D. Muthukumaraswamy Naidu.
 „ A. Muthuswami.
 „ B. R. M. Muthu Thevar.
 The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.
 Sri V. R. Nagarajan.
 „ P. S. Nalla Gounder.
 „ B. K. Nallasamy.
 „ K. R. Nallasivam.
 „ O. A. Nanjappa.
 „ G. Narayanasamy Naidu.
 „ R. A. Nataraja Mudaliar.
 Sri S. Paekirisami Pillai.
 „ M. Palanimuthu.
 The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder.
 Sri V. K. Palanisami Gounder.
 „ S. Panchaksharam.
 „ R. S. K. Pandian.
 „ N. Paramasivam.
 „ B. Parameswaran.
 „ S. Parameswarappa.
 „ K. Parthasarathy.
 „ M. P. Periasami.
 „ S. Radakrishnan.
 „ E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
 „ C. Rajam Ramaswami.
 „ K. Rajaram.
 „ T. K. Rama.
 „ A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
 „ N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
 „ K. Ramasamy Doss.
 „ N. C. Ramaswamy Kander.
 „ V. K. Ramaswamy Mudaliar.
 „ S. Ramasamy Naidu.
 „ S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi.
 „ P. S. Rangasamy Naidu.
 „ R. Rangasamy Gounder.
 „ N. Rathina Gounder.
 „ A. Rathinam.
 „ A. M. Sambandam.
 „ A. Sambasivam.
 „ G. Samja Koorayar.
 „ E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
 „ T. V. Sanna.
 „ P. Selvaraj.
 „ A. Senapathy Gounder.
 „ M. G. Shanker.
 „ K. Shanmugam.
 „ T. Shanmugam.
 The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty.
 Sri V. S. Sivaprakasam.
 „ S. Somayajulu.
 Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.
 Sri A. S. Subbaraj.
 The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
 Sri I. K. Subramania Pillay.
 „ R. V. Swaminathan.
 „ S. Swayamprakasam.
 „ R. Thangavelu.
 „ S. P. Thangavelu.
 „ Thiagaraja Pillay.
 „ S. Thinakarasami Thevar.
 „ P. K. Thirumurthi.
 „ P. Urkavalan.
 „ G. Vagheesam Pillai.
 „ Vaikuntam.
 „ T. R. Varadan.
 Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.
 Sri A. Veloo.
 „ O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
 „ S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
 „ K. Venkatramana Gowda.
 The Hon. Sri K. Venkatswamy Naidu.
 Sri K. Vinayakam.
 „ S. C. Vipakshiah.
 „ K. R. Viswanathan.

Ayes 147 ; Noes 135.

The amendment was carried.

[25th July 1953]

11-20
a.m.

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH :—" In view of the decision taken by the House with regard to the principle to be adopted for apportioning the assets and liabilities, is it necessary to discuss the Seventh Schedule? Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want a ruling."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Only the financial aspects of the matter in the Seventh Schedule have been discussed. There are other resolutions of a general nature which have to be discussed."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI :—" The Seventh Schedule is referred to only in Clause 46. Clause 46 is now to be deleted in the face of Sri Viswanatham's amendment which has been accepted by the House. Where is the necessity for the Seventh Schedule to be discussed? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Leaving aside financial aspects which have been discussed, there are other provisions in the Seventh Schedule which relate to the location of the capital. There are a number of amendments with regard to that. Amendments Nos. 224, 225, 226, 227, 229 and 230. So this aspect of the Seventh Schedule has to be taken up."

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Sir, first of all I would like to submit that in view of the two amendments that we have accepted both yesterday and to-day, it will be contradictory to those amendments if we now go into the details of the Seventh Schedule. So far as Mr. Nagi Reddi's statement that there is one clause relating to the location of the capital is concerned, I wish to state that there is no clause as such. But there is a proviso to paragraph 12 (2) which reads as follows :—

" Provided that any loan taken from the Central Government before the appointed day in connection with the construction of buildings, roads or other works in the city of Kurnool for the temporary capital of the State of Andhra shall, to the extent of the expenditure so incurred until that date be wholly the liability of the State of Andhra."

This is merely a clarification that the debt we take from the Central Government shall be the liability of the new State. That is also one of the financial provisions which will have to be gone into by the neutral Commission. I therefore submit that it is unnecessary for us to go into the Seventh Schedule, because it will be contradictory to our own amendments."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, I wish to make one submission. The Seventh Schedule relates mostly to financial aspects and as many of the hon. Members have expressed, it is not necessary to go into those details. But, at the same time, this issue of capital is linked up with the Seventh Schedule. If the Hon. Mr. Speaker is allotting separate time for discussing the question of the capital of the new State, that issue can be separated from the Seventh Schedule. The financial aspects in the Seventh Schedule need not be gone into and the discussion of the capital alone may be taken up."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" I would like to hear what the Government have to say in the matter."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I do not accept the proposition that, because a vote has been taken and a particular view has been expressed, the thing is closed. We are not dealing with a Bill which we can pass into law. We are only offering our views on matters so that they may be helpful at the time the Bill is taken up in Parliament. Let not technicalities exclude the Members from expressing their views. I did not advise the Leader of the House to go on a technical basis. But there is a limit even to that. The view has been expressed that the apportionment of assets and liabilities should be left to a commission for final disposal and that that commission should adopt the basis of population for the apportionment. The expression of that view does not bar the House from expressing its views on the other provisions in the Seventh Schedule for this reason. Barring the Members belonging to the Communist Party, the vote has gone purely on a linguistic basis. There is no object in repeating the performances over and over again. Therefore it is desirable not to waste any further time on the expression of views. The views are already there. If the Central Government feel that the view expressed by the majority vote in this House either with reference to the appointment of a commission or with reference to the population basis is not the last word on the subject, still there will be some matters which will have to be considered if the Bill is to be based on a different structure. I submit frankly that it is more a matter for the Government to express the difficulties and leave the final decision to the Government of India and Parliament. I therefore submit that we need not waste any further time on the Schedule."

" With regard to capital, a distinction has to be drawn. The provision with regard to capital is included only as a financial provision, and it will be a waste of time to discuss it in that form. But it is open to any Member to bring in any resolution or express any view apart from the Bill if it will be helpful in piloting the Andhra State Bill. That is how I look upon the position."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, the decision we have taken is about the apportionment of assets and liabilities. It is provided in the proviso to paragraph 12 (2) in the Seventh Schedule that a certain expenditure is likely to be incurred on the construction of buildings, roads or other works in the city of Kurnool for the temporary capital of the State. My amendment proposes that the money shall be invested in a different place. This is a different issue altogether."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Is it the hon. Member's contention that we should take up the amendment of Mr. Latchanna (No. 224)? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" We should take up all the amendments beginning from that amendment (No. 224) relating to changing the place of the temporary capital."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" To make it more tidy, all these amendments should be reworded as independent resolutions."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I have no objection to that."

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—" Sir, my amendment No. 263 seeks to provide that the areas in the Andhra State now served by electricity produced in the Madras State shall be continued to be so served on the existing conditions and terms even after the partition. I have suggested that it may be added as the last paragraph in the Seventh Schedule. It may not be quite relevant to put it in the Seventh Schedule in the present context. I want that it should be discussed as a separate resolution. If the Government give an assurance that the supply of the electricity will be continued, I will withdraw my amendment."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Electricity project also is an asset, and according to the decision taken by the House it will also be divided on the population basis. How can we accept any other basis or principle?"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, as was rightly pointed out by the Hon. Chief Minister, the Schedule relates to the financial aspect of certain matters, i.e., the apportionment of assets and liabilities. The particular clause in which the word 'Kurnool' occurs is also a financial provision specifying as to who should bear the cost of construction of buildings, roads, etc. Notwithstanding the proposition that has been passed, I say that the Andhra Government must bear the cost. I think the inclusion of that clause in the schedule is due to untidy draftsmanship. It should have been kept separate. Still, the existence of the word 'Kurnool' cannot be taken advantage of to give a right to this House to change the place. The reason is this. The Prime Minister of India laid down a procedure so far as the capital is concerned. It is not a constitutional necessity that the Bill should contain the name of the capital of the State. The Madras Government as well as the India Government thought that we must follow the procedure laid down by the Prime Minister. In pursuance of the Prime Minister's statement, you, Mr. Speaker, were pleased to convene a meeting of the Andhra legislators of this House, and they took a decision. The meeting was not informal and an official record of the proceedings was kept. When a particular procedure was laid down and followed and a decision taken as a preliminary or accessory to the passing of the Andhra State Bill, I submit in all sincerity that we are bound by that decision."

MR. SPEAKER :—" So far as the Speaker is concerned, how can he disallow the amendments? That decision is not binding on the Legislature. Though it may be morally binding, it is not legally binding."

11-40 a.m. * SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is legally, politically, and morally binding. The considerations which prevailed upon you to convene a meeting of the 140 Andhra Members of the Assembly

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[Sri T. Viswanatham]

still remain. It is by virtue of the decision taken then that the word 'Kurnool' itself has been inserted in the Seventh Schedule. The Government of India know that the location of the capital of a particular State need not form part of any particular Statute. That was the reason why they first ascertained the view of only the Andhra Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly. When the decision was communicated to them, they simply mentioned it. Of course, it is quite open to this Legislative Assembly to come forward with a fresh proposition. It is for the House also to consider whether it is worthwhile that a fresh proposition within one month of passing the original proposition should be considered over and over again by Members who are going to constitute the new Legislative Assembly of Andhra, even before the Andhra State comes into existence, and imperil its coming into existence. After the formation of the Andhra State, there will be plenty of time for the new State to sit calmly and consider where the capital has to be permanently located. Then they will be in a position to appreciate realities better. In my opinion the amendment is out of place. Because, a special procedure was then laid down, you were pleased to follow that procedure. We followed it. The Government of Madras followed it, and the Prime Minister of India also followed it, and followed it up . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I ask whether that resolution is legally binding on this Assembly."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I say, Sir, it is binding. That is the view taken by the Government of India. We are all following all the proceedings. They are not informal statements. They are part of the same official records. I submit, Sir, opportunity must not be taken now for a re-agitation and endanger formation of the State. There is no doubt we have got a right to re-agitate. But this is not the time, Sir."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I should like to mention, Sir, for the information of hon. Members that so far as this issue is concerned, we both are on common ground that this is not part of the Seventh Schedule. If at all it is to come it must be a distinct proposition, and I might give notice to the hon. Member who was speaking about it that the Members of the Residuary State, in my opinion, should not take part in this discussion or in the voting. I wanted to explain this quite clearly so that our position may be well understood. I do not say that no resolution can be brought before this House. It is too much for me to say that. But I do not think the Members of the Residuary State should take part."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, on behalf of the Communist party I accept the suggestion of the Hon. the Chief Minister on this issue."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" Sir, I am glad that the Chief Minister has made the position clear. I am supporting what Mr. Viswanatham has placed before you in detail. I should have expected

[Sri T. Prakasam] [25th July 1953]

you, Sir, before you allowed all these amendments to be printed and circulated, to point out to Members that the amendments of Mr. Latchanna and others have all been covered by the decision taken in a special session."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It was not a special session. It was only an informal meeting of the Andhra Members."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" I stand corrected, Sir. It was a special session of the Andhra legislators."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It was not a special session of the Madras Legislative Assembly."

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" I agree. That is why I am pointing out to you, Sir, as the Speaker, and as the careful Speaker (laughter) not only ordinary points of difference but points of law and Constitution also. I should have expected you, Sir, when you were acting under the orders of the Prime Minister of India . . . (Interruption.) I stand corrected. I should not have used the word 'orders'. Under instructions from the Prime Minister, in the ordinary course, I was expecting you to say 'this would not arise out of matters that would come before the House', particularly when people without any relevancy to the context, were trying to find out the place where the word 'Kurnool' appeared. That is why I expected you to point out that now. I am telling you that so far as procedure is concerned, Mr. Viswanatham has fully explained. Even speaking from the Constitutional point of view, I am pointing out to you that the whole procedure adopted by you at that time was under instructions given by the Prime Minister of India. So, the matter is closed. It would not come again in this Bill. That was omitted completely. To circumvent that position, various Members re-opened the whole point again. Therefore, Sir, it is out of order. As you say, nobody can prevent a proposition being brought before the House as a wholly separate proposition. Therefore, I object to the methods adopted by various Members who have moved amendments and object to the manner in which they have tried to force this discussion here."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, even though the Andhra Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly at an informal meeting decided upon certain things, it cannot be said that they are legally binding or morally binding on this House. They are not legally binding. The Hon. the Prime Minister wanted to make some suggestion. In order to make that suggestion, he wanted the Andhra Members here to say something. Simply because the Andhra Members of the Madras Assembly chose to suggest something at a particular time, it does not mean that whatever is suggested by the Prime Minister or by the Government of India on the basis of that recommendation is binding on us. So, Sir, I say that that decision is not binding on us. We are certainly empowered to discuss the question of capital and

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come to a decision. The final decision can be taken only in Parliament. So, the point of order is not valid. That is my submission."

* DR. K. B. MENON :—" Sir, there seems to be a general 11-50 a.m. consensus of opinion in the House that the decision taken at a meeting of the Andhra Members of the Assembly is morally binding, if not legally binding. A moral obligation, I suppose, is much more weighty than a legal obligation and as such is relatively more obligatory on the House."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If that is so, he may ask Sri Latchanna not to move his amendment."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" I believe, Sir, that to re-open the issue now in this Assembly is not quite fair. I hope that Resolution will not be taken up. I submit some verbal omission or mistake or whatever you may call it in the drafting should not be taken advantage of. The very spirit of it will thereby be broken."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, we are here on a very important question concerning the life of the Andhra State. It is said that the mention of the City of Kurnool here is by the way. It is not as if it were a casual mention. It is not so very incidental as it looks, because the mention of it is very particular in certain connexion. We find the expression in the Bill 'construction of buildings and other works in the City of Kurnool for the temporary Capital of Andhra'. That means before the formation of the State itself certain constructions are going to take place. Hence, certain financial commitments are there. Naturally, we are very anxious that the matter should be taken up.

" Secondly, we can discuss certain things which are not specifically mentioned in the Bill. For example, there is nothing about the Boundary Commission in the Andhra State Bill. Still, we discussed and passed a certain Resolution on that matter. So, while on the Andhra State Bill, every pertinent question concerning the Andhra State can be brought forward in the State Legislature, and the opinions of the Members ascertained. At present, it looks as though the non-Andhras are not going to take part in the voting. It looks as though only the Andhra Members are going to decide the issue. That is, however, a different matter.

" As regards the question of legality, we, of course, passed a Resolution at an informal meeting of the Andhra Members of the Assembly. Now, we have got a chance to express our opinion here again, since we have had certain new experiences. This is an official meeting of the Assembly. I am sure the opinions of the Members of this House will have greater value when we go into the question. So, I think there is no legal commitment in the Resolution that has already been passed."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, let me submit that this amendment is also based on moral grounds. It is not at all

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brought forward with any ulterior motives. The point raised here is whether the same Andhra legislators can change their mind when once they have taken a decision on the subject in the past. But the same Constitutional procedure provides that the House as well as the Andhra Members are at liberty to view things in a practical manner and make any necessary changes. They are at liberty to put forth their viewpoints. We are not doing anything unconstitutional. If we are to consider this question in a moral spirit, I am convinced that all the Members will agree to a change."

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" The discussion has made one point clear that the hon. Members are taking the opportunity of this meeting of the Madras Legislature to re-open a question, the location of the capital, which was decided at a special meeting of the Andhra legislators, that you were pleased to call at the request of the Prime Minister of India. Now, the hon. Members are taking the opportunity to convert this meeting of the Madras Legislature into a meeting of the Andhra legislators alone."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Only some Members might abstain from voting."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am sorry such a wrong twist should be given to the matter. There are occasions when we have to decide not to participate in a particular question or debate or voting. It is not a question of converting the whole House into the Andhra Legislature. As a matter of fact, the Speaker is in the Chair. The other meeting was presided over by Sri Prakasam. This is a different meeting altogether and we are participating though we may keep quiet. It is not as if we do not participate."

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" It is not illegal. But that would be the result."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Members have abstained from voting on many occasions."

* SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir. But I humbly submit that the Members of the Andhra Legislature have a right to convene a meeting constitutionally and change the location of the capital within six months if they want."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I am not going to cover the same ground as has been already covered. But the Hon. the Chief Minister tried to draw a distinction that Sri Prakasam presided over the meeting of the Andhra legislators and not you. If I remember aright, you stated that as you did not know Telugu, you would nominate Sri Prakasam in your place."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" I am going to give a ruling on this matter. I have heard enough. No doubt, I was asked to convene a meeting of the Andhra legislators and I was asked to preside. But, as has been said by the hon. Member, Sri Viswanatham, as I was ignorant of Telugu, I asked Sri Prakasam to preside over the meeting. But it was not a meeting of the Legislative Assembly. We must make a distinction between that meeting and this meeting. Now, I think the amendment of the hon. Member, Sri Latchanna, fits in with the clause. So, I ask him to move his amendment. (Cheers.) After it is moved and seconded, other hon. Members can move their amendments."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" I beg to move the following amendment :—

' 224. This Assembly recommends that for the word "Kurnool" occurring in paragraph 12 (2), the following words shall be substituted :—

" Tirupati or any other place in Chittoor district which may be more conveniently situated in matters deemed to be essential for the Capital of State and with easy communications with the Northern Circars." ' "

The amendment was duly seconded.

(Several hon. Members stood up.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" I can't understand why several hon. Members should stand up. I am on my feet now."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, if the amendments are moved as separate amendments, all of them can be put to vote one after the other."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member cannot have it both ways. Suppose the amendment of Sri Latchanna is that instead of the word 'Kurnool', the word 'Tirupati' be substituted. If that is accepted by the House, the other amendments will not be put to vote."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Now that we are taking the opinions of the House, unless the hon. Members withdraw their amendments, they should be put to vote."

MR. SPEAKER :—" How can the House accept two motions on the same subject? We must follow certain parliamentary procedure."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Originally it started like this. A resolution was moved that Kurnool be the temporary capital of Andhra. Now it is not here. So let us treat all the resolutions as separate resolutions."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I must tell the hon. Member that the amendment of Sri Latchanna fits in with the clause. I have allowed him to move his amendment. Sri Nagi Reddi may move his amendment also."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Hon. Members are making, I fear, a mistake. This amendment is really, as I said already, a Resolution to put a view down on paper. The other views would be amendments to that main thing. Let hon. Members remember that an amendment is put to vote before the main proposition. There is no reason for any quarrel about it.”

12 noon.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, the main provision only refers to Kurnool. Mr. Latchanna's amendment refers to Tirupati. But, our amendment refers to Vijayavada. So, why not we move our amendments separately, instead of moving them as amendments to the amendment of Mr. Latchanna? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ According to the procedure that we are following here, when an amendment is moved in the first instance, other amendments that are moved subsequently have to be moved only as amendments to the first amendment.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ My submission to you is this. Let all the amendments be taken up in the order in which they are given in the printed list. I think this is what we did with regard to the other amendments.”

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ Sir, the original proposal relates to Kurnool. Some of the amendments refer to Tirupati, some refer to Vijayavada and so on. So, it will be better if all these amendments, which are amendments to the original proposal, are taken up separately.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let hon. Member, Sri Latchanna, move his amendment now. The other amendments may be moved afterwards . . . ”

(Some hon. Members stood up in their seat.)

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let nobody try to teach me about procedure. I am going to follow the procedure that I have already indicated. I am not going to follow any other procedure.”

SRI T. PRAKASAM :—“ Sir, a decision has already been taken on this issue. Some word from some Schedule is taken and on that basis attempts are being made to circumvent the whole affair. It is not fair, it is not proper and it is not just, apart from legality or constitutionality.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, my amendment is a different one. It relates to Vijayavada.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member may move it.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Sir, I move the following amendment :—

‘ 226. This Assembly is of the opinion that the Capital of the Andhra State be located in Vijayavada.’ ”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“ I second the amendment.”

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SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ On a point of order, Sir . . . ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I am not going to allow any point of order now. Let him raise it afterwards.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ I have given notice of two amendments, viz., Nos. 230 and 235. But I move only amendment No. 235 which reads as follows :—

‘ For the word “ Kurnool ” substitute the words “ Guntur to Vijayavada ”.’ ”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ I second the amendment, Sir.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ Sir, there is amendment No. 275 (3) which also relates to this question. Let it also be taken up now along with other amendments.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let not the hon. Member move that amendment now. We have already taken up Mr. Nagi Reddi's amendment which also relates to Vijayavada.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ Let my amendment be taken up first, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ I cannot do it. Mr. Nagi Reddi has already moved his amendment.”

SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA :—“ అధ్యక్ష, నేను నా 224 వ అమendmentను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ The hon. Member says that there is another amendment standing in his name on the same subject, and that it may also be taken up.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ All right, let him also move his amendment.”

SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA :—“ నా సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను—

‘ 231. This Assembly recommends that for the word “ Kurnool ” in sub paragraph (2) of paragraph 12, the word “ Visakhapatnam ” be substituted.’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Mr. Latchanna will now speak.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ అధ్యక్ష, ఈ 224 వ సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తూ వానిని గురించి కొన్ని విషయాలను నేను మనవి చేయ వలసివస్తున్నాను. కొంతమంది గౌరవసభ్యులు ఈ సవరణను ప్రతిపాదించవలసిన అవసరంలేకని ఇంచేతుకుండు తెలియజేశారు. భారత ప్రధాన మంత్రి పండిట్ నెహ్రూగారి ఆదేశానుసారంగా ఆంధ్ర శాసన సభ్యులు సమావేశమై ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర రాజధాని రాజధాని నగరాన్ని చేర్చునైన తరువాత తిరిగి ఈ సభ్యులను తిరగబోవడం, ఈ సవరణను ప్రతిపాదించడం సమంజసమా అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నారు. ఇటువంటి సవరణను ఈ తరుణంలో ప్రతిపాదించడం తెలికంగా తప్పు అని మరికొంతమంది సభ్యులు అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నారు. అటువంటి

[Sri G. Latchanna]

[25th July 1953]

సోదర సభ్యులతో అంగీకరింపజాలనందుకు చాలా విచారిస్తున్నాను. ఎట్టి పరిస్థితులలో కర్నూలు తీర్మానం ఆమోదించబడినది, తరువాత ఎటువంటి పరిస్థితులు లేకుండా ఏర్పడినవి అన్న విషయాలను దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకొని ఈ విషయాన్ని పునఃపరిశీలన చేయటం ఎవ్వరికైనా స్వేచ్ఛ ఉన్నదని నా అభిప్రాయము. వెనుక ఒక నిర్ణయంచేసి ఉండవచ్చు. ప్రజాభిప్రాయం అందుకు భిన్నంగా ఉన్నదని తెలుసుకొనిన తరువాత దానిని సవరించుకొనబూసడంలో తప్పు ఎంతయ్యితేనేమిటో మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కర్నూలు నిర్ణయం జరిగిన తరువాత ప్రజాభిప్రాయం ఏ విధంగా ఉన్నదో తెలుసుకొని దానిని సవరించుటకు మేము నిష్పక్షపాతబుద్ధితో, నిష్కల్మష హృదయంతో ఈ సవరణను ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నామని మరల గౌరవ సభ్యులందరకు మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర రాజధాని విషయంలో మేము మొదటినుంచి ఒక విస్ఫుటమైన విధానాన్ని అనుసరిస్తున్నాము. మేము కృషికార్లలో పార్టీగా ఏర్పడినప్పటినుంచీ కాకుండా, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యులుగా ఉండినప్పటినుంచీ కూడా శ్రీ బాగ్ ఒడంబడికను మన్నించవలెనని చెబుతూ వచ్చాము. తదనుగుణంగా అనేక పర్యాయములు తీర్మానించాముకూడా. అసలు ఈ శ్రీ బాగ్ ఒడంబడిక అనేది ఉత్తర సర్కార్, రాయలసీమ ప్రజలమధ్యల భేదాభిప్రాయాలను తొలగించి ఐక్యతాన్ని పెంపొందించుటకు నుద్దేశించబడిన దనే విషయాన్ని అందరు గుర్తించవలసి ఉంది. ఈ ఉద్దేశ ప్రాంతాల ప్రజలలోను సామరస్యాన్ని పెంపుచేసే నిమిత్తమే మేము ఎంతోకాలంగా రాయలసీమలోనే రాజధానిని ఏర్పాటుచేయాలని, తద్వారా రాయలసీమ వాసులలో దురదృష్టవశాత్తు ఏర్పడిన అనుమానాలను తొలగించవలెనని చెబుతూవచ్చాము. అయితే రాయలసీమలో ఎక్కడ రాజధానిని ఏర్పాటుచేయవలెననే ప్రశ్న వచ్చినప్పుడు ఉత్తర సర్కారులవారికి రాకపోకల విషయంలోను, ఇతరవిధాలా అందుబాటుగా ఉండే చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలో రాజధానిని ఏర్పాటుచేయడం మంచిదని, చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలోని తిరుపతి ఆందుకు తగినదని ఎంతోకాలంగా మేము చెబుతూవచ్చాము.

(At this stage, Srimathi T. Kotamma Reddi occupied the Chair.)

తిరుపతిలో అన్ని సౌకర్యములు ఉన్నవి. తిరుపతిలో రాజధానిని ఏర్పాటు చేసినందువల్ల ఇటు రాయలసీమ వాసులను సంప్రక్షింపవలసిన అటు ఉత్తర సర్కారు ప్రజలకు రాకపోకల విషయంలోను, ఇతర విషయాలలోను గల ఇబ్బందులను తొలగించవచ్చు. అంతేకాదు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని గురించి సాకల్యంగా అన్ని విషయాలను పరిశీలించి కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వానికి నివేదించిన న్యాయమూర్తి వాంచూ గారి అభిప్రాయ ప్రకారంగాకూడా తిరుపతి రాజధానిగా ఉండుటకు తగిన ప్రదేశం. ఈ సందర్భంలో వాంచూగారు విమని (వాశార్) జిల్లాకి తెచ్చుకొనవలసినదని గౌరవ సభ్యులకు విన్నవించుకొంటున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర రాజధాని తాత్కాలికంగా కొంతకాలం మదరాసులో ఉండవలెనని, ఇక శాశ్వత రాజధాని విషయంలో విజయవాడ-గుంటూరుల మధ్య ప్రాంతంగాని, తిరుపతిగాని, తగిళుంటాయని వాంచూగారు అభిప్రాయపడ్డారు. వాంచూగారి అభిప్రాయానికిగాని శ్రీ బాగ్ ఒడంబడికకుగాని ఉత్తర సర్కారులవారి సౌఖ్యానికిగాని భంగం రానివిధంగా అందరి అభిప్రాయములను సమన్వయపరచి, సామరస్యం పెంపుచేసే ఉద్దేశంతో మేము తిరుపతిలో రాజధానిని ఏర్పాటుచేయవలసినదని సూచించినాము. అయితే కారణాంతరాలవల్ల గత నెలలో జరిగిన ఆంధ్ర శాసన సభ్యుల సమావేశంలో కర్నూలు నిర్ణయం జరిగినది, అయితే ఆ నిర్ణయం జరిగినతరువాత ప్రజలలో ఎటువంటి సందేహం కలిగింది, పరిస్థితులలో ఎటువంటి విక పరిణామాలు సంభవించాయి అనే యదార్థ విషయాలను మనం విస్తరించ రాదు. వి ఐక్యతాన్ని, సామరస్యాన్ని సాధిస్తామని మనం కర్నూలు నిర్ణయం

25th July 1953]

[Sri G. Latchanna]

చేసినామా, ఆ నిర్ణయంవల్ల దుష్ఫలితాలే సంభవించాయి. కర్నూలు నిర్ణయం రాయలసీమ, ఉత్తర సర్కారు ప్రజల మధ్య సామరస్యాన్ని పెంచేదిగా కాకుండా, దైవమ్మ భేదాలను పెంచేదిగా పరిణమించినదనే విషయం ఎవ్వరు కాదనలేదు. ప్రజలు, పృథికలు ఈ విషయాన్ని సోషిస్టునే ఉన్నాయి. దీనినికూడా మన మెవ్వరం కాదనలేము. ఏదో ఒక నిర్ణయం చేసినతరువాత తప్పేనా, ఒప్పేనా ప్రజా వాచుక్యానికి అంగీకారమైనా, కాకపోయినా దానినే పట్టుకొని ప్రేక్షాడు 12-10 P.M. తామని దానినే బలపరచాలని ఆ నైతిక బాధ్యత మనవైన ఉన్నదని చెప్పడం సరికాదని సవిషయంగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఒక నిర్ణయం తప్పు అని తెలియ వచ్చినప్పుడు, ప్రజా వాచుక్యం దానిని తిరస్కరించినప్పుడు, దానిని సవరించు కోవడమే విజ్ఞత అని నా భావం. అందుచేతనే, నిష్పక్షపాత బుద్ధితో, నిష్కల్మష హృదయంతో, రాయలసీమ, ఉత్తర సర్కారు ప్రజల మధ్య తిరిగి సామరస్యాన్ని పెంపు చేయవలెననే సంకల్పంతో శ్రీ బాగ్ ఒడంబడికను అనుసరించి, తిరుపతిలోనే రాజధానిని ఏర్పాటు చేయవలెనని మేము అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నాము. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రతి కాంగ్రెస్ సభ్యుడు గమనించవలెనని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మనమందరకు కలిసి ఇదివరలో చేసిన నిర్ణయంవల్ల వ్యతిరేకమైన ఫలితములు కలిగినవనే విషయాన్ని దృష్టిలో ఉంచుకొని, సర్వులకు అంగీకారయోగ్యమైన తిరుపతిని రాజధానిగా ఆమోదించవలెనని గౌరవ సభ్యులకందరకు, నేను ప్రత్యేకంగా మనవిచేయ దలచుకున్నాను. వెనుకటి నిర్ణయం సరికాదని ప్రజలు మనకు తెలియజేసినారు కాబట్టి, మనము విషయాన్ని పునరాలోచించి అందరకు అంగీకారమైనటువంటి విధంగా మన నిర్ణయాన్ని సవరించుకోవడం ప్రజాస్వామ్య సూత్రాలకు అనుగుణమైనటువంటిదని, ఆ విధంగా వర్తనడం మనందరయొక్క కర్తవ్యం, బాధ్యత అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“మా ఉద్దేశ్యంపట్ల మిగతా సభ్యులకు వేరువేరు అభిప్రాయాలు కలుగవచ్చును. కాని మా తీర్మానంలో యథార్థాన్ని కప్పిపుచ్చి, లేనిపోని వాగ్దానాలు చేసేటటువంటి అభిప్రాయం లేదని, అటువంటి పద్ధతి ప్రజాస్వామిక విధానానికి విరుద్ధంగా ఉండుట దని, కనుక అటువంటి కఠోర ఉద్దేశ్యాలేవీ ఇంట్లోలేవని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇది వరలో మనము చేసినటువంటి నిర్ణయంవల్ల సర్కారు ప్రజలకు, రాయలసీమవారికి ఒక విధమైనటువంటి కోపతాపాలయొక్క, ఉద్దేశలయొక్క వాతావరణం కలిగిందనే సంగతి గమనించి దానిని సమన్వయపరచడానికి ఒక ప్రయత్నం తప్పని సరిగా అవసరమని గుర్తించి ఈ తీర్మానం తీసుకురాబడిందని సోదర సభ్యులందరినీ గమనించ గోరు తున్నాను. ఈ విషయాన్ని ఒక సదభిప్రాయముతో పరిశీలించి, రాయలసీమకు ఉత్తర సర్కారులలో ఏర్పడిన భేదాభిప్రాయాన్ని సమన్వయపరచడానికి ఒక ప్రయత్నం తప్పకుండా చేయవలసియుండుననే విషయాన్ని గుర్తించి, మేము ఈ రోజున ఈ ప్రతిపాదన తెచ్చామనే విషయాన్ని గమనింపగోరుతాను. కనుక ఈ ప్రతిపాదన పట్ల మీరందరూకూడా సదభిప్రాయముతో దీనిలోని మంచికెడ్డలు ఆలోచించి, ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరచవలసినదని కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—“ఉపాధ్యక్షా, కర్నూలు రాజధాని అనే నిర్ణయాన్ని గతములో ఆంధ్ర శాసనసభ్యులందరు ప్రత్యేకంగా సమావేశమై దీర్ఘంగా చర్చించడం జరిగింది. కనుక తిరిగి ఈ విషయాన్ని ఈ రోజున చర్చించాలా, లేదా, అనే సమస్యవైనకూడ చాలా వాదోపవాదాలు, తర్కం భర్తనలు దీర్ఘంగా జరిగిన అనంతరం మనము ఈ రాజధాని సమస్యమీద ఇప్పుడు మరల చర్చకువచ్చాము. ఈ సందర్భమున గౌరవనీయ సభ్యులు లక్షన్నగారు మాట్లాడుతూ, మనం ఇదివరకుచేసిన

[Sri M. Narayanaswami] [25th July 1953]

కర్నూలు నిర్ణయంవల్ల రాయలసీమవారికిని, సర్కారువారికిని బేధాలు వచ్చాయిగనుక ఆ బేధాలను తొలగించి ఇరువురిని సమన్వయపరచడానికి, రాజధాని కర్నూలులో కాకుండా, తిరుపతిలో ఉండవలసిందనే తీర్మానం తీసుకురావడం జరిగింది, తిరుపతి చాలా సుందరంగా ఉంటుందని, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లో ఆంధ్రవాదులు ఉంటుందని చెప్పారు. కాని, ఈ కర్నూలు నిర్ణయంవల్ల సర్కారు రాయలసీమ ప్రజలకు విభేదాలు వచ్చాయో లేదా అనే విషయాన్ని ఆలోచించేటప్పుడు, ముఖ్యంగా ఇటీవల పత్రికలద్వారాను, ఉపన్యాసాలద్వారాను ప్రధానంగా సంజీవ రెడ్డిగారు, వారి పార్టీ వారు, ప్రజలలో ఈ విభేదాలను కల్పించేవిధంగా ప్రజలను రెచ్చగొట్టారని చెప్పవలసి యున్నది. ఈ రాజధాని విషయములోనే కాకుండా, ఇతర విషయాలలో కూడ ప్రజలను రెచ్చగొట్టి, ఈ విభేదాలను తీవ్రతరం చేశారు. సర్కారు ప్రజలు ఇక్కడికి ప్రాజెక్టులలో లభిస్తున్నారని, నందికొండ ప్రాజెక్టుకూడ వారికి లభిస్తుంది గనుక, ఆ ప్రాజెక్టుకూడవని చెప్పి ఈ రకమైన ప్రకటనలు ఉపన్యాసాలు చేస్తూ సర్కారు, రాయలసీమ మధ్య విద్వేషాలను, విభేదాలను కల్పించి ప్రజలను రెచ్చగొట్టడానికి సంజీవ రెడ్డిగారు పూనుకొన్నారు. అందుచేతనే ఈనాడు ఇదివరకు నిర్ణయించిన కర్నూలు కాకుండా, ఆందరికి అందుబాటులో ఉండేటటువంటి తిరుపతి రాజధానిగా ఉండవలసిని చెప్పినప్పుడు, నాకు మరియు నాలాంటి కొంతమంది మిత్రులకు దీనిని ఆర్థం చేసుకోవడానికి వీలులేకుండా ఉన్నది. వారి ఉద్దేశ్యము రాజధాని ఆందరికిని అందుబాటులో ఉండవలసిన అయితే, వారి నిర్ణయాన్ని మార్చుకొని ఈ విషయాన్ని ఇంకా బాగా పునరాలోచించి, ఆందరికిని వాస్తవంగా అందుబాటులో ఉండేటటువంటి విజయవాడ-గుంటూరు మధ్య రాజధానిని నిర్ణయించినట్లైతే చాలా బాగుంటుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయములో కాంచూర్తి ఇచ్చినటువంటి అభిప్రాయాన్ని గుర్తించి ఉంటే బాగుండేది. తరువాత లచ్చన్నగారు, శ్రీ బాగు ఒడంబడికను గురించి చెప్పారు. కాని వారి పార్టీలోని ఒక మిత్రుడే ఆ రోజున ముఖ్యపట్టణం విశాఖపట్టణమైతే బాగుంటుందని దానికి సవరణ ఇస్తూ సూచించారు. దీనినిబట్టి చూస్తే వారి పార్టీ వారినే ఈ శ్రీ బాగు ఒడంబడిక విషయములో convinced చేయలేకపోయారని తెలుస్తున్నది. కనుక శ్రీ బాగు ఒడంబడిక అనేదాన్ని ప్రధానంగా తీసుకోకుండా, ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రత్యేకంగా పరిశీలించుటవంటి వాచూరి అభిప్రాయాన్నే కాకుండా, ప్రజలందరియొక్క అభిప్రాయాన్ని వారి సౌకర్యాన్ని గుర్తించవలసి యుంటుందని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇదివరకే ఈ విషయాన్ని దీని ద్వారా చర్చించాము కాబట్టి, ఈనాడు మరల ఈ విషయాలలో లోతుకు వెళ్లడం అంటే కాలం వ్యర్థం అవుతుంది. కనుక ఆంధ్రులందరికీ కూడా ఉపయోగముగా ఉండేటటువంటి, సౌకర్యముగా ఉండేటటువంటి ఎక్కువ డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టవలసిన అవసరములేనటువంటి, వ్యాపారరీత్యాను, ఇతర అన్ని విధాలాను ఉపయోగకరంగా ఉండేటటువంటి పట్టణాన్ని రాజధానిగా నిర్ణయించి ఉంటే బాగుండేది. కర్నూలును బలపరుస్తున్నటువంటి పెద్దరేణ ప్రకాశం గారుకూడ నిన్న మాట్లాడుతూ, మనం ఆదర్శలకు పోతున్నామని చెప్పారు. మనం అవిధంగా అజ్ఞాతవాసం వెళ్లనవసరంలేదని చెప్పమన్నాను. అన్ని విధాల అనుకూలమైనటువంటి గుంటూరు, విజయవాడ పట్టణాలుండగా, అవిశ్వాసం వెళ్లవలసిన అవసరమేమీ ఆర్థికావకాశమేదీ. మనం దీర్ఘంగా ఆలోచించినట్లైతే, మనకు రాజధానికే తగిన పట్టణాలు లేకపోలేదని, గుంటూరు, విజయవాడ పట్టణాలు అందుకు తగిన పట్టణాలని గుర్తించవచ్చును. వ్యాపారరీత్యాను, రైల్వే వాణిజ్యరీత్యాను, ఆంధ్రదేశానికంతకు కేంద్రంగా ఉండే విషయంలోను, అన్ని విధాల గుంటూరు, విజయవాడ ప్రాంతాలు అనుకూలంగా ఉంటున్నవి. అందుచేత రాజధానిగా కూడ, ఈనాడు అన్ని పార్టీలవారు అక్కడనే తమ పార్టీ అధికారులు

[25th July 1953] [Sri M. Narayanaswami]

పెట్టుకొన్నారు. కర్నూలును పార్టీ వారియొక్క ఆంధ్రలో ఉన్నటువంటి ఒక ఒక చోట కనుక, విశాఖాంధ్ర అనేది ఆంధ్రదేశములో ఉన్నటువంటి గ్రామ సీమలన్నింటి వ్యవస్థాను పరిశీలించిచేటటువంటి పద్ధతిలో విజయవాడలోనే నడుస్తున్నది. అవిధంగా అన్ని విషయాలలోను, ఒక రాజధాని విషయంగాని, పత్రికల విషయంగాని, అన్ని విషయాలలోను మనకు రాజధాని విజయవాడ, గుంటూరు, ముఖ్యంగా విజయవాడ, అన్ని విధాలుగా ఆ కాలంగా ఉంటున్నది. కనుక దానినే విచరణ వేసిందని మన ఆంధ్రమిత్రులను ప్రత్యేకముగా నేను కోరుకున్నాను. నీటి కరువు గురించి మాట్లాడడంలో నీటి కరువు చాలాచోట్ల ఉన్నది. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో ముఖ్యంగా నీటి కరువు చాలా పట్టణాలలో ఉన్నది. రాయలసీమలో ప్రతి ప్రాంతములో నీటి కరువు, తిండి కరువుకూడ ఉండగా సర్కారు జిల్లాలలో అవగా, గుంటూరు జిల్లాలోను, కృష్ణా జిల్లాలోను నీటికరువు ఉన్నది. అయితే విజయవాడలో నీటికరువు కూడ లేకుండా వుంటుంది. కనుక అన్నివిధాల విజయవాడ రాజధానికే తగినపట్టణముగా ఉంటున్నది. అయితే కర్నూలును సూచించినటువంటి ఈ నిర్ణయానికి మన మెట్లా వోటుచేయడం, కర్నూలును సూచించినదాన్ని మన మెట్లా అంగీకరించడం అని సంజీవ రెడ్డిగారు చెప్పమన్నట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. కాని ఆంధ్రదేశానికంతకు సంబంధించినటువంటి ఈ రాజధాని విషయములో పార్టీ విభేదాలు పెట్టుకొని వ్యవహరించడం ఏ మాత్రం సబబుకాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రదేశానికంతకు, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ కంతకు ఏదైతే బాగుంటుంది, ఏదైతే ప్రజాసౌకర్యకంతకు అంగీకరించాను, ఉపయోగకరంగా ఉంటుంది అనే దృక్పథంతో ఆలోచించవలసి యుంటుందేగాని, ఇది కర్నూలును సూచించారని లేక మరొకరు సూచించారని, పార్టీ విభేదాలు, కక్షలు తీసుకొనిరాకూడదు. ఇంతకు ముందు కూడ ఒక సవరణ వోటుకు పెట్టినప్పుడు పార్టీ విభేదాలు పాటించకుండా వోటుచేయడం జరిగింది. అందుచేత దీనిని ఎవరు ప్రవేశ పెట్టారు అనే దృక్పథంతో కాకుండా, ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ రాష్ట్రం తన దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని, అందరికీ ఉపయోగకరముగా ఉండేటటువంటి నిర్ణయమవుతూ కాదా అని చూడవలసిందని మిత్రులందరికీ మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఒకమానము కేంద్రం లో ఒక నిర్ణయం చేశాము. అది చేసినతరువాత ఆ స్థలం ఏ విధముగా ఉందని, అనేకమంది అక్కడకు వెళ్లి పరిశీలించు దూచి వచ్చారు. ప్రజాభిప్రాయం ఏ విధంగా వుందో తెలుసుకొన్నాము. పత్రికలు ఏమి చెప్పమన్నవో విన్నాము. వివిధ పార్టీ వారు ఏ ధోరణిలో ఉన్నారో తెలుస్తున్నది. కొంతకాలము ఇవిన్నీ గమనించిన అనంతరం, మరల ఈ నిర్ణయం గురించి పునరాలోచించే సదవకాశం మనకు వచ్చినది. అందుకేనే ఈ విషయమై ఇప్పుడు మరల కొన్ని సవరణలు తీసుకురావలసిని కోరిక, మన నిర్ణయాన్ని సరిదిద్దకోగల ఈ సదవకాశమున ఇది కర్నూలును తీర్మానముగా అభిప్రాయాన్ని సంజీవ రెడ్డిగారున్ను, వారి పార్టీవారున్ను అందరు ఈ ఉపయోగ విషయాలని, ఆంధ్రదేశముయొక్క, ప్రజలయొక్క శ్రేయస్సును దృష్టిలో నుంచుకొని విజయవాడ ముఖ్యపట్టణముగా ఉండునట్లు మనమందరము దానికి వోటు చేయాలని కోరుకూ విరమిస్తున్నాను."

* SRI G. NAGABHUSHANAM :—" Madam, I do not want to enter into any controversy on this occasion. I agree with Mr. T. Viswanatham and Mr. T. Prakasam. The Sri Bagh Pact was entered into in 1937 for the purpose of creating unity among the Andhras, namely, between the Coastal districts and the Rayalaseema. That was the object of the Pact so that there might not be discontentment among the various sections in the Andhra area. Then, another pact was entered into for the purpose of creating the

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same unity in Andhradesa and that was when we chose Kurnool as capital. On that occasion, all the parties in Andhradesa came to the conclusion that Kurnool should be the capital. It was decided by a majority that it should be the capital and as stated already by Mr. Viswanatham, it is out of Court. It should not have been discussed anew but the Speaker has given permission to discuss the question already disposed of. Madam, I submit, in the interests of Andhradesa we have chosen Kurnool as the capital and it must stand. If we make any change now, the reputation of the future Andhra Government will be at stake. The common man will not have any confidence in the State or in the decisions that we may take hereafter. Therefore, the decision we have already taken must stand so that Kurnool may be the capital in spite of any opposition. My Communist friends were suggesting that because Vijayavada was sponsored by them, we did not accept it. That is not the correct view. On the other hand, after due deliberation and taking into account all merits and demerits of the case, we decided that Kurnool should be the capital. Madam, Kurnool is also nearer to Coastal districts than any other place. It has abundant supply of water and there are large quantities of raw materials available there for construction of new capital. And then, it is not correct to say that Vijayavada has got all the amenities. There are very many difficulties with regard to Vijayavada if we locate our capital there. So taking all these merits and demerits into account, on June 5, we took a decision and I pray and request all hon. Members to support Kurnool."

* SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" Madam, it is a fact that the Andhra legislators met and decided Kurnool as capital but the circumstances under which Kurnool was chosen are well known to many Members. I need not explain how the name of Kurnool was not placed before the people and how the people were not able to give their consent later to the decision taken at that meeting. The decision taken at the meeting in June is really not one which will better the conditions of the Andhras. Even now the Assembly can give its correct opinion whether the temporary capital of Andhra is to be located at Kurnool or at Vijayavada. Whatever place is chosen, people should subscribe to that view. Now the Members will give a different verdict if Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi, the President of the Andhra Congress, gives the Congress Members freedom of voting. Anyway, what I feel is that the people are giving the correct and considered view that Kurnool should not be the capital. They want that it should be at some other centrally situated place, even if it be for a period of two or three years. I am saying so because I know their mind. It is not only the Communists that want it at Vijayavada. Even others who do not belong to the Communist Party share the same view. Rightists hold the same view as the leftists in this respect. We who spoke in defence of Vijayavada, held several meetings which were attended by lakhs of people and they supported our proposition. What I say is that in the mind of Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi, the people's interests do not work. Only his self-interest and the interests of the party are predominant in his mind. They are responsible for this

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decision on Kurnool. So, his view does not reflect the public view or the right view. Even Pandit Nehru if left to himself will hold that Vijayavada is the proper place. He will not accept the decision of June 5. Of course, if people here bring pressure upon him he would say 'yes' to what they decide. Otherwise, he will agree with us. Therefore, the task before the Assembly is to see that right action is taken, that is, to choose Vijayavada as the capital. After the decision on Kurnool was taken we went to the people and put forth our view about Vijayavada and they acclaimed it. They supported it. The people are behind us. But what did Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi do? When he went to Anantapur, he did not address a meeting in a public place, but held the meeting in the District Board office where there was a small gathering of officials and non-officials. Therefore, Sir, Mr. Sanjeeva Reddi did not elicit the opinion of the people. With my experience during the last three months, I am led to believe that the people are not for Kurnool. It is said that Rayalaseema people must be satisfied under the Sree Bagh Pact. Rayalaseema has been suffering from famines for the past so many decades and they have been agitating for projects to get rid of the famines. Rayalaseema people must be satisfied with projects, but not with a capital. Even if some lakhs or crores of rupees are spent, Kurnool cannot be a good capital and it cannot provide accommodation even for two or three offices. (At this stage, Mr. Speaker resumed the Chair.) The desire of the Rayalaseema people is that their projects must be taken up. They have no quarrel with the people of Circars. The Circar people are not really the same old people who were led by self-interested leadership. When the people of Rayalaseema were suffering from famines, the Circar people came forward with money and foodstuffs. The people of Rayalaseema are sure that, even if the capital is located at Vijayavada, the Circar people will do justice. I therefore earnestly appeal to the Members of all political parties to accept the location of capital at Vijayavada and High Court at Anantapur and see that the projects in Rayalaseema are taken up for execution early. What the Centre gives is only a few lakhs of rupees and it is not enough to construct a good capital. I therefore request the House to accept the amendment."

12-30
p.m.

SRI M. BAPAI AH CHOWDARY :—" Mr. Speaker, it is said by many hon. Members that this question was discussed at length by the Andhra Members of the Madras Legislature for a span of five days and that the merits and demerits of each city or town in Andhra was also discussed at length. I am not going to speak on the merits or the demerits of each city or town in Andhra. But I want to refer to the opinion of the public which was not available at the time when we last met. As you know, Sir, Kurnool was selected overnight and agitation for it was only during that period of five days. Now, Sir, after that decision was taken, hon. Members feel, after they have gone to their constituencies and to their villages, that the pulse of the people is not for Kurnool. Even Mr. Latchanna who fought like a lion for the proposition of Kurnool—though Mr. Thimma Reddi confined himself to arguing on matters like crime,

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etc., and the hon. Member who now sponsored the idea of Visakhapatnam as the temporary capital, feel that the pulse of the people is not for Kurnool. Therefore, Mr. Latchanna thinks that the decision must be changed, but at the same time he wants to respect the Sree Bagh Pact also. Sir, I do not want to go at length into the Sree Bagh Pact. But, one thing is clear that he too has to feel the pulse of the people. The selection of Kurnool has created an agitation in Andhra. The very fact that the Krishak Lok Party which fought for Kurnool at that time, now thinks after two months that Tirupati or Visakhapatnam should be the capital, supports the view that the people of Andhra are not happy over the selection of Kurnool. Another point is, immediately it was made known that Kurnool was to be the capital, the Press began to publish the views of the people and even then hon. Members did not come into direct contact with the voters and elicit their opinion. As one newspaper put it, hon. Members are able to sit here by the franchise of the public. When the people in one voice said that Kurnool was not to their taste, hon. Members should have felt that party dictation should not come in their way. If we are abiding our party dictation, it is due to the fact that we are elected to the Assembly and if people do not want it, we have to face another election. It being so, what is the idea in saying that one is abiding by the party decision. The Congress Members who want to abide by the party decision must know that the people who elected them do not accept the decision of Kurnool. That aspect also has to be taken into consideration.

"Then, Sir, the Hon. Sri Pattabhi Rama Rao said, 'I want efficiency' and it was reaffirmed many a time by the Hon. Chief Minister. When we are sending the services to Kurnool, what is the efficiency we can expect from them? Even the Hon. Sri Sankara Reddi speaking in another place yesterday said, 'we cannot accommodate the gazetted officers; we can accommodate some clerical staff'. When a Minister feels that no accommodation can be given to the gazetted officers, what is the efficiency we can expect of them if we want them to live in huts or some hutments as we had in war time? Even considering the question of personnel or efficiency, we have to change our decision of Kurnool.

"Sir, the Government have sent their own Secretary to find out the accommodation in Kurnool. The Secretary, Mr. Lobo Prabhu, has reported that there is no construction of houses on this side of the century and all the buildings that are there were constructed on the other side of the century. We have to consider the financial aspect also. When we are going to spend some crores of rupees on Kurnool town, we should also consider whether there is any city or town which can accommodate all the offices and staff without spending any amount. We can ascertain this by sending Secretaries of Government to Vijayavada or Guntur, whether we can get sufficient accommodation in Guntur or Vijayavada to locate all the offices."

Mr. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. Now, Mr. K. Venkatanarayana Dora will speak."

[25th July 1953]

SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA:—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ విశాఖపట్టణమును గురించి నేను ప్రతిపాదించిన ఈ సవరణను ఆంధ్రదేశము వాతావరణములో వచ్చిన సంవలనము కర్నూలకారంలో విమర్శించి అధ్యక్షుల నేను తీర్పు ఇచ్చాను. ఎందుకంటే, దేశము మొత్తముమీద రాయలసీమలో శ్రీరామ ఒడంబడికను మన్నించింది శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్టణము జిల్లాలువారే. కారణము, రాయలసీమ వారికంటే మేము వెనుకబడ్డవారము. రాయలసీమవారిలో చేసుకున్న శ్రీరామ ఒడంబడికను దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని కృష్ణా లోగ్ వార్డ్స్, స్వతంత్రులు, కాంగ్రెసు నాయకులయొక్క వర్తిడి వల్లనే గత జూన్ 5 వ తేదీనాడు రాయలసీమలో తాత్కాలిక రాజధాని ఏర్పాటుకుగాను కర్నూలు పట్టణాన్ని ఒప్పుకున్నామనీ, అయితే ఈ నిర్ణయం ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకంగా ఉన్నదని ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ కాంగ్రెసు సహాయ కార్యదర్శి బెండి కూర్మన్నగారు ఈశాఖ జరిగిన టెక్నలి మహాసభలోనూ ప్రకటించారు. ఈ కర్నూలు నిర్ణయములో ఆంధ్ర దేశములో సంవలనము విర్రవీనది. ప్రజలు వ్యతిరేకము దుయ్యబట్టడం జరిగింది. కర్నూలు నిర్ణయం ఈ కారణంచేత యిప్పుడు మార్చవలసియున్నది. ఇది ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకమని తేలిపోయింది. ఈ సంవలనం పరిష్కరించుటానికి కర్నూలు నిర్ణయం మార్చితేనే తప్ప వేరు మార్గంలేదు. ఆ కారణము చేతనే నేను ఈసవరణను తెచ్చాను. కర్నూలు తీర్మానము మొదలు అన్నీ ఎమెండుమెంట్లు ఉపసంహరించుకొని, కానీ, గూడా ఖర్చుకాని వివాదగ్రస్తము కాని పట్టణము విశాఖపట్టణము తప్ప మరొకటిలేదు. ఆంధ్రదేశములో చిరస్థాయిగా సుస్థిర ప్రభుత్వం నెలకొల్పాలంటే తాత్కాలిక రాజధానిని కర్నూలుకు బదులు విశాఖపట్టణములో ఏర్పాటు చేయాలి. కర్నూలు నిర్ణయానికి కారణభూతులయినటువంటిన్ని, కురుపాండవ యుద్ధానికి కారణభూతులైన కురువృద్ధులు ముఖ్యమంత్రి శ్రీమూర్తి రాజగోపాలాచార్యులు గారున్నూ, జనాభారములో ప్రగతినిస్తుంటున్నట్టి, అప్రతిష్టాస్థితి చేతబూని పూర్వపక్ష శ్రీ ప్రకాశం పంతులుగారున్నూ తప్ప మరెవ్వరూ లేరు. వారు ధర్మమును నిర్ణయించునప్పుడు, వారు చేసినది ధర్మమేనా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. వారు ఈ తాత్కాలిక రాజధానిని నిర్ణయించడంలో ధర్మము, న్యాయము చేయకపోలే ధర్మము చేయనివారు అవుతారు. కర్నూలును తాత్కాలిక రాజధానిగా నిర్ణయించిన తర్వాత ఆంధ్ర దేశములో వాదోపవాదాలు, బేధ విభేదాలు, భిన్నాభిన్న వాదాలు తెచ్చుకొని ఒకరి కంటాను మరొకరు విమర్శించుకుంటున్నారు. యీ తాత్కాలిక రాజధాని తగాదా యిప్పుడు పక్కరించబడవలసి యున్నది. ఈ విభేదాలు అన్నియు పరిష్కరించుకొని రాజాశ్రయ అట్టోబరు ఒకటవ తేదీలోనా గవర్నరు, గవర్నరు పరివారము, ప్రభుత్వ కార్యదర్శులు, వి.సి.యల్. అఫీసర్లు, ప్రభుత్వ సిబ్బంది, ప్రభుత్వ రికార్డులలో సహ యిక్కడినుంచి తరలిపోవలసి యున్నది. ఈ తగాదాకు పరిష్కార మార్గము కర్నూలులో తాత్కాలికముగానూడా పసరులు లేనికారణముచేత అన్నిటికి సౌకర్యాలు కలిగిన విశాఖపట్టణమును నిర్ణయించుట సమంజసమని అంటున్నాను. నాయకులైనవారు ఈ కర్నూలు నిర్ణయం మార్పులోకరణని పెట్టి, చేస్తున్నాను. విశాఖపట్టణమునకు రెండు వీరోచోడులు లున్నాయి. ఒకటి కాళంగిలోనూ, మరొకటి విశాఖపట్టణములోనూ ఉన్నవి. కామ ప్రభుత్వ శాస్త్రీలు విర్రవీనప్పుడు, ఒకటి ఒక వర్గము వారున్నూ, మరొకటి మరొక వర్గము వారున్నూ ఉపయోగించుకోబడ్డాయి. విశేషములు వ్యాపారస్తులు కలకత్తానికి అనుకూలమైనవారు. విశాఖపట్టణము చక్కని వ్యాపార కేంద్రం అని అందరికీ తెలిసిన విషయమే. ఇది ఎవ్వరు కాదనలేదు. ఇక్కడ రెండు వీరోచోడులు ఉండడమువలన విదేశ వ్యాపారస్తులకు ఆహ్వానములు అని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఒకరేపు నాడ తగిలిన ప్రదేశములు

[Sri K. Venkatanarayana Dora] [25th July 1953]

ఆంధ్ర దేశములో యింతటి వోడరేపు మరక్కడనూ లేదు. విదేశ నాకలు ఏ పుస్తకం లున్నా చదివి భాషారాష్ట్రములోనూగూడా దింప నక్కరలేదు. విశాఖపట్టణము రేపు అనేక దేశములను కూడలి. అవ మహల్, షెముడు బిల్డింగు. బొబ్బిలి విజయనగరములు, కళింగోటనుఁ బిఘునిపట్టణము వరకూ బిల్లి గులు ఉన్నవి. ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వ సిబ్బందికి కావలసిన భవనాలు ఉన్నవి. విశాఖపట్టణమునకు సమీపములో ఉన్న కోరుకొండలో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర గవర్నరు, గవర్నరు పరివారము ఉండవచ్చును. విశాఖపట్టణములో మదరాసులోవున్న ముఖ్యమైన ఆఫీసులు అన్నియు పెట్టుకోవచ్చును. పోలీసు యిన్స్పెక్టరు జనరల్ ఆఫీసు, రివిన్యూబోర్డు ఆఫీసు, కళింగోటలోగాని మరక్కడనైనా గాని పెట్టుకోవచ్చును. ఎక్కడ చూచినా ప్రభుత్వానికి కావలసిన బిల్డింగులు ఉన్నవి. పి.డబ్ల్యు.డి. శక్రతేరియట్ ఆఫీసు ఖిముని పట్టణములో పెట్టువచ్చును. వి పట్టణమున తైనూరూ రహదారులు బాగాఉన్నవి. పి.డబ్ల్యు.డి. సిబ్బందికి తగినన్ని కుటుంబాలకు వసతులు ఏర్పాటు చేసుకోవచ్చును. ప్రస్తుతము కోటి రూపాయలు మిగిలించుకో వచ్చును. మరొక జిల్లాకు తరలించనక్కరలేదు. నేను యీ విశాఖపట్టణమును గురించి యింకను ఎంతో భోగటా పెప్పవలసియున్నది. మరొక రెండు నిమిషాలైనను పైము యివ్వండి.

“ఈ విశాఖపట్టణము విషయములో ముఖ్యంగా మనవిచేసేది ఏమిటంటే, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రముయొక్క శ్రేయస్సు మన ఆంధ్ర నాయకులు నిజంగా కోరుతున్నారంటే, తాత్కాలిక రాజధానికి తగిన వసతులు కలిగిన పట్టణము విశాఖపట్టణము తప్ప మరొక కేంద్రం లేదు, అని చెబుతున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వ సిబ్బంది గూడా కర్నూలు వెళ్లటానికి యిష్టపడడము లేదు. ఈ శక్రతేరియట్ ఉద్యోగస్తులు కొందరు నాతో కర్నూలు రాజధానికి పోయి ఉద్యోగము చేసుకొనేదానికన్న, ఉద్యోగాలు వనులకొని చుట్టూ, టిడి, సిగరట్, కిల్లి వగైరా ఆక్యుకొని జీవిస్తామంటున్నారు. ఐ.సి.ఎస్. ఉద్యోగస్తులు ఎవ్వరికీనీ సంతృప్తికరముగ లేదంటూ అసంతృప్తి తెలుపుతున్నారు. ప్రజలను, ప్రభుత్వ యంత్రాంగానికి ఆధారభూతులైన సిబ్బందికి, ఉద్యోగస్తులకు వ్యతిరేకమైన యీ కర్నూలు నిర్ణయం మార్చి, విశాఖపట్టణమును తాత్కాలిక రాజధానిగా చేయాలని నా విజ్ఞప్తి. కర్నూలుకంటే విశాఖపట్టణపు శీతోష్ణస్థితి బాగా ఉంటుంది. కాబట్టి ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రముయొక్క శ్రేయస్సే గనుక యీ ఆంధ్ర నాయకులు కోరుతున్నట్లై యితే, ప్రధానంగాను, న్యాయసమ్మతంగానూ, ధర్మసమ్మతమైనటువంటి నిర్ణయానికి రావాలంటే ఎన్నో యిబ్బందులు గల కర్నూలు నిర్ణయం మార్చుకొని విశాఖపట్టణమును తాత్కాలిక రాజధానిగా నిర్ణయించడమే ఉత్తమమని చెబుతున్నాను. రెండు ఏరోడ్రో ములు, హార్బరులే కాకుండా, హాస్పిటల్ ఫౌండరీయు మంచి శీతోష్ణస్థితిగల రాజధానికి అనువైన చోటు ఈ విశాఖపట్టణము. నిజానీతులు గలిగినటువంటి జస్టిసు వాంఛాగారు కూడా ధర్మంగాను, న్యాయంగాను ఆలోచించి, ఆంధ్రులకు గౌరవముగల ప్రదేశం విశాఖ పట్టణమేనని గూడా వారి నివేదికలో సూచించిన విషయం అందరికీ తెలిసినదే. దీనిని ఎవ్వరునూ కాదనలేదు. ఆంధ్ర నాయకులెల్లరు ఈ ముఖ్యవిషయం గుర్తించాలి. అభ్యక్షులు రాజేంద్ర బాబు, భారత ప్రధాని అయిన చందీట్ జవహర్లాల్, కేంద్ర విద్యా మంత్రి ఆబుల్ కలాము అజాదుగార్లకు ఈ నిర్ణయము వదలండి; అన్ని తీర్మా నాలు, ఉపన్యాసాలు ఉపసంహరించుకొని విశాఖపట్టణమును తాత్కాలిక రాజధానిగా ఏర్పరచటానికి ఓటుచేయండి అని నేను విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తూ విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

12-40
p.m.

* SRI N. V. RAMA RAO :—“Sir, it is my strong conviction that the question of selecting a capital should not be on the basis of party issues. That is why I opposed the Kurnool decision last

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time in the party meeting. But I did not oppose that Kurnool resolution in the Andhra legislators' meeting held here in this Assembly hall, for choosing the temporary capital of Andhra. That was my grave mistake. So I request you not to attribute my views to any party. The Andhra legislators have taken a decision already on the question of selecting a temporary capital for Andhra. I do not know whether the Central Government is going to accept or change that decision when we send now the decision of this Madras Legislative Assembly regarding the capital of Andhra. But the amendments are there. And a vote will be taken, I suppose. I wish to express my own opinions regarding the amendments. The Central Government asked the Andhra legislators to meet and decide the question of temporary capital, mind you, not permanent capital. I believe most of the Andhra M.L.As. have not understood the significance of the word 'temporary', before the word 'capital'. That is the result of the last meeting of the Andhra legislators. Kurnool was chosen as the temporary capital of Andhra. Let hon. Members understand that we are not going to construct a permanent capital from October 1, but we must go to run the Government from October 1 from a place which can accommodate all Government Headquarter offices. The temporary capital must be within the easy reach of all the people in Andhra State and must give maximum accommodation with minimum expenditure. In my view, therefore, there are only two places in the whole of Andhradesa fit for a temporary capital. They are Vizag and Vijayavada to Guntur. But there comes the question of Sri Bagh Pact. Nearly twenty days before the selection of Kurnool, Sri Kala Venkata Rao issued a statement to the effect that the conditions of Sri Bagh Pact do not apply to the temporary capital and the conditions apply only to a permanent capital. I honestly feel he is correct in this regard. But most of the Rayalaseema M.L.As. are dogmatic in demanding even temporary capital for Rayalaseema. There are many people in Rayalaseema who do not like to have capital in Rayalaseema either temporary or permanent. They mainly want irrigation projects to save themselves from frequent famines. There are three signatories from Rayalaseema to Sri Bagh Pact. They are Sri Pappuri Ramachari, Sri Kalluri Subba Rao and Sri K. Koti Reddi. Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya, who is a signatory on behalf of the Circar districts to Sri Bagh Pact, issued a statement to the effect that there is a specific clause in the Sri Bagh Pact stating that the terms of Sri Bagh Pact can be changed by common agreement. Apart from division of opinion among people as well as M.L.As. from Rayalaseema, the signatories of Rayalaseema to Sri Bagh Pact, excepting Sri Koti Reddi, do not want capital either temporarily or permanent for Rayalaseema. In April last Sri Kalluri Subba Rao spoke in a public meeting presided over by Sri Sanjeevi Reddi that Vijayavada, the heart of Andhradesa, should become capital of future Andhra State. Sri Pappuri Ramachari issued statement after statement that the demand for capital in Rayalaseema is unjust and unwise and Vijayavada should be the natural capital of Andhra State.

[Sri N. V. Rama Rao] [25th July 1953]

Among the three signatories of Rayalaseema, two have vehemently opposed the demand for capital in Rayalaseema. The third signatory from Rayalaseema, Sri Koti Reddi, I trust, is not so dogmatic demanding even temporary capital for Rayalaseema.

"Where is the Sri Bagh Pact, I am asking, when the amendment of Sri Lachanna regarding the location of the Andhra High Court in the light of Sri Bagh Pact was defeated in this House the other day? Why was that amendment defeated if we honour Sri Bagh Pact? Sri T. Viswanatham, the proposer of Kurnool resolution, voted against that amendment regarding the seat of High Court in the light of Sri Bagh Pact. Why? And why some Members who supported Kurnool resolution voted against the same amendment? Perhaps the reasons are well known to themselves. Then what is the meaning of saying that they are honouring Sri Bagh Pact by selecting Kurnool as temporary capital for Andhra State?

"Sri Sanjeevi Reddi, the President of Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, and the leader of Andhra Congress Legislature Party, expressed the other day in the Party meeting that he personally likes Visakhapatnam to be the temporary capital. Many a time he expressed this view in his conversations. In this connexion I must say that Sri Sanjeevi Reddi has failed to do his duty as President of Andhra Provincial Congress Committee and as leader of Andhra Congress Legislature Party regarding the question of selecting temporary capital. He should have convened

12-50
p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. I want to put this question to the vote of the House at 1 o'clock. Sri Viswanatham will now speak."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member who preceded me asked why I had voted against the amendment favouring the location of the High Court somewhere in Rayalaseema in the light of the Sri Bagh Pact. I am not sure, Sir, if you are aware of the provisions of the Sri Bagh Pact. One provision was that in the event of the formation of the Andhra State the people of the Circars who are in majority should give the right of choice of the capital to the Rayalaseema people who constitute a minority and they should be asked to exercise their choice whether they would like the capital or the High Court. At the 'informal' meeting, as you were pleased to call it which in fact was an official meeting, they exercised their choice in favour of the capital and having exercised the choice, the clause exhausted itself and that is the reason why we voted in that particular way.

"With regard to the question on hand, I wish to make only one submission. It is only one month ago that the decision has been arrived at. Sometimes it may happen in assemblies and congregations like this, we may take some decision which may not be

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entirely satisfactory. But all the same there must be some definiteness at least for some short period. I can understand if the Andhra legislators after the formation of the State and making the State a certainty reopened this question. The Prime Minister wanted the Andhra legislators to meet and give the name of a particular place which they will have for their capital; they were asked to meet and name their choice. The whole matter was official. We could have really saved the acrimony and bitterness had we been told by anybody in authority or by those who had the authority to tell us that whatever the decision that may be arrived at, it may be re-opened at a subsequent time before the State is formed and can be the subject-matter of further discussion. Why were we asked to meet and discuss the question paying us travelling and other allowances? The proceedings were officially recorded and printed and so much money and so much temper could have been saved had we been told that it is subject to further discussion. We could have sat in a calmer atmosphere if we had been told it was an informal meeting and that it is not binding upon anybody. As a matter of fact, the Government of Madras did not think it informal and the Government of India did not think so and therefore, they have introduced a clause saying that money lent for the purpose of buildings, etc., at Kurnool will be a liability of the Andhra Government. As men of commonsense, I appeal to hon. Members not to be keeping on rolling and changing their opinion from day to day because no Government could be carried on in that manner. I have nothing to offer for the proposal of my hon. Friend that the capital should be changed. I am not saying it could not be changed. It could be changed in proper time."

MR. SPEAKER:—"How are the Government responsible for this?"

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am not blaming anybody, Sir. The Hon. the Chief Minister having taken up a decision and included a provision in the Bill itself now says that he will remain neutral. I do not blame him either because situations are developing for him and others in such a manner that men who are parties to a particular decision now suddenly become obliged to become neutral. If there is good reason, all of us can change, there is no objection and there is no harm done by it. But the point is what is it that has happened during this one month, during this short space of time to upset everything? After all the State has not been formed. But there is time to choose a good capital and that should depend upon the vote of the House and at that time, we could have an inter-party meeting of the legislators and decide everything in a calm atmosphere. We could do it and there is time. I was, therefore, not prepared to take part in the discussions pertaining to the capital because I thought it was a closed matter and it is not for us to rake up that question now but you were pleased to allow it, Sir. At this rate, even what we said to-day can be upset within a week and it will be like the waves of the seas during the south-west monsoon;

[Sri T. Viswanatham] [25th July 1953]

waves coming one after another, waves upon waves and cross-waves. I do not think that this quick-changing opinions like this will lead to anything good. But still, I do not blame anybody. But I would only submit one thing and that is that having taken a stand upon a particular matter on certain grounds only recently, I do not advise and I do not like my friends to change it so quickly for if a man changes his opinion so quickly he is likely to change once more much more quickly and there will be no finality about it."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have nothing to say for the resolution that has been placed in my name. I have spoken upon that question quite a lot and I have expressed myself freely and Members know it. There is one thing which I want hon. Members to remember. After having passed the resolution at the informal meeting of the Andhra legislators, there is only one change that has occurred. After that, we have gone to the people, we have explained to the people and have ascertained their opinion in the matter and we have also had a report from the Government itself as to the possibilities of Kurnool as a capital of the Andhra State. So, having made a wrong decision a decision which had not the approval of the people and which will entail a great amount of expenditure for the new State which it cannot afford to bear, it is just now the time for the legislators to think over the matter very calmly and carefully and come to a decision which would increase the wealth of the State, which would reduce our own immediate expenditure and would reduce our commitments by way of the loan which we have to take for constructing a new capital when such amounts are required for constructing irrigation projects for increasing the wealth of country. At such a time as this when we require funds for constructing irrigation works to increase production and the wealth of the State, I cannot imagine how we can go on constructing buildings in Kurnool because without having any such construction, it would be impossible for us to house the offices and the staff. There is not a single building where offices could be accommodated and all these have to be put up at considerable cost which the State cannot afford to do having regard to our immediate needs. Having in mind the future development of our city and of our present difficulties in selecting the particular place, we have to make a decision and any decision that we have taken must be reviewed and reconsidered in the light of these things. We have to carry the people with us in what we do, we have to increase the trade in our State, we have to increase the wealth of our State and of our country and that is why in conformity with the wishes of the people we say that Vijayavada should be named as the capital because it is centrally located, is sufficiently developed, does not require a loan to be developed with, it is capable of increasing the wealth of the people and hence I would request the Andhra legislators to change over to Vijayavada and at least now correct the decision which has been taken, and take a decision which will be accepted by the people and appreciated by future generation."

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SRI T. PRAKASAM :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Andhras are 1 p.m. called upon to carve out a State for themselves. They have undertaken it and they have to do their duty. All the formalities have been gone through. A full debate was carried on and the Andhra legislators arrived at a particular decision. That decision was the result of the anxiety on the part of the Andhra legislators to see that a real Andhra State was formed—not a State consisting of the coastal districts alone, not a State consisting of only the Rayalaseema area. This proposed Andhra State consists of twelve or thirteen districts—six districts extending on the coastal side and six districts on the west called 'Rayalaseema'. For twenty-five years or more, whenever the question of the separation of the Andhra Province was considered, the Rayalaseema friends were protesting against its formation stating their own grievances and ultimately they got the Sri Bagh Pact. I am not an orthodox man who would feel bound by orthodox views. Here a new State has to be formed. For twenty-five long years our Rayalaseema friends were preventing the formation of an Andhra State. What is it that we should do now? Are we to form an Andhra State, or are we to form a coastal State or are we to form only a Rayalaseema State? I have known every inch of the whole of the Andhra State myself. I know Kurnool, Visakhapatnam, Vijayavada and Guntur also. I belong to more than one district by way of birth or adoption or any one of these things. Therefore, it was not out of any partiality or any love or any particular reason that Kurnool was chosen. Four districts constitute Rayalaseema on the west and a choice was given to them under the Sri Bagh Pact. Whether I am an orthodox man who is bound by the Sri Bagh Pact or not, how are we to start this new State? Are we to start it on a real, true and honest foundation or simply make some show? With all deference to my friends who have been talking of Vijayavada or Guntur and other places, I wish to say that it would have been a total failure if our Rayalaseema friends had not co-operated with us and if this State has not been formed in the manner in which it is being formed now, there would have been no Andhra State at all. We would have broken up long long ago and we have been anxious to pull together without any difference of opinion and form a State. That is why we have come to this stage. Now I wonder how some of my friends thought it fit to bring in a resolution here stating that Tirupati should be the temporary capital and not Kurnool. It passes my comprehension, Sir. What is it that we are doing now? Is this the way in which we should be conducting our business here? Is this the way in which we should form the State? If this is the basis on which we are going to form the State, what is the foundation? The foundation is untruth and unreality. If we leave out the whole of Rayalaseema and deal only with the coastal districts, the whole thing will turn to be an unreal business. Therefore, it is not fair and proper on the part of my friends to have tabled a resolution like this. Now, why should we shift the capital to Tirupati? Tirupati was not accepted even informally at the meeting of the legislators and why should it have been brought now? What

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is our business? Are we really building up a State? I feel that we are not building up a State. On the other hand, we are undermining the foundations of the real basis for establishing the new State. I am sorry I am obliged to say all this. We want to avoid all personal references or sectional differences or party considerations. It was pointed out that Vijayavada is the centre of the Communist Party and all work is being done there. What is there in Vijayavada? No doubt, Sir, ever since this question of the formation of the Andhra State was raised, some persons have invested large sums of money in purchasing properties either in Vijayavada or in some other places hoping that the capital would go there. But when the capital did not go there, naturally they got upset. (Laughter.) I am sorry I have to say all this on the floor of this House though I wanted to avoid all such personal controversies. So far as Vijayavada is concerned, Sir, it is practically my own place. Guntur is a district in which I was born. I claim Guntur to be my own. So far as Vijayavada is concerned, I have no particular hatred."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"You are taking my birth place!" (Laughter.)

1-10 p.m. SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"The hon. the Chief Minister says that I am taking his birth-place! We have not come to Hosur! (Laughter.) So, Sir, I am telling you what I have known in the last few years, not to talk of the long range of period. From what I have known, I cannot give a free certificate either for Vijayavada or for even Guntur for the matter of that. But that was not the consideration at all. Vijayavada or Guntur was left out because we accepted the Sri Bagh Pact which gave the choice of capital or the seat of High Court to our Rayalaseema friends. They chose the capital and chose Kurnool and we accepted it. This is the truth. There must be honesty among ourselves. We are governed by majority rule in this country. If we do not have majority rule, you, Mr. Speaker, will not be able to preside over this House even for one day. Such a sacred rule has been adopted and put into force not only by us, but also in every other country in the world. Even in countries where law and order does not prevail but only disorder prevails, majority rule was adhered to ultimately. Are we to break that now? We ought not to resort to the method of over-reaching one another like lawyers. Among ourselves, there were so many groups. We have managed to bring all these groups together and composed our differences as this is necessary for forming the Andhra State which we are called upon to do. Under these circumstances, I am very sorry to say publicly that we have become disorderly persons. Have we really become disorderly? No. I have been living in the hope that disorder will make room for order. We have succeeded in it to some extent in some places; we have failed to a great extent in other places. This is the first time that we are making an attempt to form the Andhra State. We would have formed the object of ridicule all over the world if we had not been able to come to an

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agreement on the question of a temporary capital for the State that is to be formed. We would have been ridiculed, disgraced and dishonoured. Such a thing I would not allow to come to pass. We are working together for a particular purpose. Therefore I appeal to my friends to withdraw their amendments.

"Shall I tell Mr. Venkateswarlu about Vijayavada? Vijayavada has been the centre of great events. Even to-day it is the centre of great events. I may tell you, Sir, and through you to the hon. Members that there are areas between Vijayavada and Guntur wherein in broad daylight robberies and dacoities were committed, iron safes were forcibly opened and currency notes worth thousands and thousands of rupees were taken away. In one house after opening the iron safe and taking away the money, the owner was asked to stand on the veranda and there he was shot dead. (An hon. Member: 'Who did these things?') My friend wants me to say who did all these things. They were known persons. They did not come in the night. They came in broad daylight, they came in uniforms and they did these things. The same set of persons went to the next house and the house next to that and repeated this atrocity. The owners of both these houses were tied hand to hand and shot dead together. I am stating facts which were put in the possession of Sri Jawaharlal Nehru and the late Sardar Vallabhai Patel. However, those facts did not weigh with us."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI: (seeing an hon. Member of the Communist Party rising on a point of order):—"The hon. Member is rising on a point of order."

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"The Chief Minister is a very clever man, very able man. He can manage so many things simultaneously. He was trying to manage me on the one hand and my friend who wants to raise a point of order on the other. What is the point of order? We have had points of order as between the Chief Minister and other friends."

"I am stating hard facts which are on record, and the record is in the hands of the highest persons. Andhra State would not have come to this pass if certain mistakes had not been committed by the Central Government and by those who were responsible for it. We were neglected in every sense and we were forcibly driven out of Madras. We were told that we could not have the capital in Madras City. We have accepted that position. My friends who have raised this question should bear in mind the history of the Andhra people during the last four or five years at least, if not the history of the earlier period. You (referring to the Members who moved the amendments) and I, who are supposed to be representatives or leaders, are not suffering. But the people who are suffering are outside. This country has been brought to a stage at which food and cloth are not available to the common people. Maladministration went on to such an extent that no effort on our part could be successful in putting it

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down. At last we have come to this position and we wanted to break off against our own will. Even if we break off, I say we are together. At this time what is it, Sir, that we are going to lose whether the temporary capital is at Kurnool or Visakhapatnam? Visakhapatnam is no doubt an ideal place to some. It is not an ideal place to me. Because some buildings and houses are available in Visakhapatnam, it is said that we should go there. We have gone to Visakhapatnam taking the Andhra University. The country has suffered since then on account of the distance of the Andhra University. This time we have gone to the other extreme. Because I said in a debate in this House that we had gone to a jungle place, that is taken hold of by a learned editor of this Madras City.

1-20
p.m.

"He was making a point of it saying 'Mr. Prakasam himself has gone to a jungle place—aranyam'. That place is jungle for us. Sir, if there is really any happy place for any of us, there is no place like Kurnool. Therefore, I am submitting through you to all my friends to forget their differences and not to carry things any further and not to break this decision regarding Kurnool. The Kurnool decision may be broken just as my friends pointed out that some statue was broken somewhere. This was pointed out during the five-day session here. Because a statue was broken, they thought I would be frightened. (Laughter.) I saw many statues broken not only in this country of ours but elsewhere. In that Great Germany at the two cross roads running for 10 or 15 miles, all along the roads, on mounted horses the statues of Kaiser were installed. That was the only thing that a visitor could see in those days. What happened to those statues? Is there any trace of any statue in Germany to-day? Where is Germany to-day. How Germany has been reduced . . ."

(The hon. Member had not concluded his speech when the Speaker rang the Bell. The hon. Member then resumed his seat.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"We have got only ten minutes more. I will put the amendment of Mr. Latchanna to vote first. If that is carried, I would not put other amendments to vote."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"Sir, before my amendment is put to vote, please allow me to say only two words. నా సవరణను కోరుకు వెళ్ళేముందు రెండు మాటలు చెప్పడం కోస్తాను."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"He is withdrawing his amendment, Sir." (Laughter.)

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"It is Mr. Vinayakam's opinion, Sir. It is very difficult for me to express my opinion in English. So, please allow me to say a few words in Telugu."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Mr. Vinayakam says that the hon. Member is withdrawing his amendment."

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SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"It is his opinion, Sir."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"I do not follow his Telugu, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I now put Mr. Latchanna's amendment No. 224 to vote. The question is—

'This Assembly recommends that for the word "Kurnool" occurring in paragraph 12 (2), the following words shall be substituted:—

"Tirupati or any other place in Chittoor district which may be more conveniently situated in matters deemed to be essential for the Capital of State and with easy communications with the Northern Circars." "

The amendment was put and declared lost.

Sri G. Latchanna demanded a poll.

The Hon. Speaker asked the Members who were in favour of the amendment and against it to stand alternatively in their places. As only thirteen members stood in favour of the amendment and more than that number stood against it, poll was refused. The amendment was declared lost.

The following amendment of Mr. T. Nagi Reddi (Amendment No. 226) was put and lost:—

'226. This Assembly is of the opinion that the Capital of the Andhra State be located in Vijayavada.'

The following amendment of Sri K. Venkatanarayana Dora (No. 231) was put to the House and declared lost:—

'This Assembly recommends that for the word "Kurnool" in sub-paragraph (2) of paragraph 12, the word "Visakhapatnam" shall be substituted.'

Sri K. Venkatanarayana Dora demanded a poll.

The Hon. Speaker asked those Members who were in favour of Mr. Venkatanarayana Dora's amendment and against it to stand alternatively in their places.

As only sixteen Members stood in their places in support of the amendment, and more than that number stood against it, poll was refused and the amendment of Mr. Venkatanarayana Dora was declared lost.

The following amendment No. 235 (1) of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah was put to the House and declared lost:—

'For the word "Kurnool", substitute the words "Guntur to Vijayavada".'

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A poll was demanded and the House divided thus :

Ayes—62.

1-30 p.m.	Sri G. Anjaneyulu.	Sri C. Pulla Reddi.
	" K. Appala Naidu.	" P. Pundarikakshacharyulu.
	" M. Bapaiah Chowdary.	" K. Rajagopala Rao.
	" G. Bapanayya.	" P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
	" P. Bapu Naidu.	" G. Rama Rao.
	" Chandra Ramalingaiah.	" N. V. Rama Rao.
	" B. Gangayya Naidu.	" P. Rama Rao.
	" Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.	" V. Rama Rao.
	" K. Govinda Rao.	" K. Ramiah Choudary.
	" M. Hanumantha Rao.	" K. Ranga Rao.
	" G. Joseph.	" B. Sankarayya.
	" S. Kasireddy.	" G. Satyanarayana.
	" G. C. Kondayya.	" D. Seeharamiah.
	" P. Kotajiah.	" R. Siddanna Gowd.
	" K. Krishna Rao.	" N. Sivarami Reddy.
	" M. Kune Rao.	" V. Sri Krishna.
	" Lakshminarayana Reddi.	" B. Subba Raju.
	" M. Lakshmanaswamy.	" K. Subba Reddi.
	" D. Lakshmayya.	" P. Suryachandrarao.
	" B. Lakshminarasa Raju.	" P. Shyamasundara Rao.
	" K. Mahakondayya.	" M. Veerabhadraiah.
	" G. Nageswara Rao.	" S. Vemiah.
	" T. Nagi Reddi.	" K. Venkiah.
	" N. V. L. Narasimha Rao.	" C. V. K. Rao.
	" P. Narasimha Reddi.	" R. Venkata Jagga Rao.
	" Kavali Narayana.	" Suka Venkata Rao.
	" M. Narayanasamy.	" Alluri Venkateswararaju.
	" Asi Neeladri Rao Reddi.	" P. Venkatasiviah.
	" M. Pentannaidu.	" Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
	" T. Potha Raju.	" K. Venkatnarayana Dora.
	" C. Prabakara Choudary.	" G. Yollamanda Reddi.

Noes—63.

Sri K. Adikesavalu Naidu.	Sri K. Ramamurthy.
" S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.	" K. V. Ramasam.
" A. Appu.	" A. Rami Reddi.
" T. C. Atchannaaidu.	" K. Ramiah.
" Y. Audinarayana Reddi.	" P. Ranga Reddi.
" K. Balanarayana Reddi.	" P. Sangam Naidu.
" D. Basivi Reddi.	The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya.
" N. Chenchurama Naidu.	" N. Sankara Reddi.
" V. Chidanandam.	Sri K. Santhappa.
" P. Chinna Reddi.	" H. Satyanarayana Dora.
" V. C. Chudamani Deo.	" P. Selvaraj.
" P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju (Raja of Vizianagaram).	" G. Sivasankara Reddi.
" P. Gopalakrishna Reddi.	" M. Srungaram.
" P. Gunayya.	" M. Subba Reddi.
" K. Koti Reddi.	" C. Subbarayudu.
Srimathi Thamma Kotamma Reddi.	" R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
Sri B. Krishnamurthy Rao.	" K. Suryanarayana.
" Kunhi Muhammed Shafee.	" Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju.
" L. Lakshmana Das.	" G. Suryanarayana.
" R. Lakshmi Narasimham Dora.	" P. Timma Reddi.
" T. Malleyya.	" K. Varadachari.
" M. Muni Reddi.	" K. Veeranna Padal.
" Ch. S. R. V. P. Murthy Raju.	" K. V. Vema Reddy.
" G. Nagabhushanam.	" K. Venkata Kurmi Nayudu.
" S. Narayanappa.	" K. Venkata Setty.
" K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.	" M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" T. Prakasam.	" T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" N. Ramabhadra Raju.	" P. Venkatasubbayya.
" D. Ramabrahmam.	" N. Venkatayya.
" B. Ramakrishna Reddi.	" A. Venkatramaiah.
" H. Ramalinga Reddi.	" P. Venkateswami Reddi.
	" T. Viswanatham.

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Neutral—94.

Sri A. Ayyanar.	Raja M. A. Muthiah Chettiar.
" T. Anantha Pai.	Sri C. Muthiah Pillai.
" Anthony Peter.	" V. Muthu.
" T. S. Aradhanari.	" M. C. Muthukumaraswamy.
" S. R. Arumugam.	" T. D. Muthukumaraswamy Naidu.
" R. S. Arumugam.	The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.
" V. Balakrishnan.	Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
" K. H. Bomman.	" M. K. Padmaprabha Gounder.
" P. Chellathurai.	" N. K. Palanisami.
" O. Chengam Pillay.	The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder.
" S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.	Sri V. K. Palanisami Gounder.
" S. Chinnathambi Thevar.	" S. Panchaksharam.
" V. Chinnayya.	" S. Parameswarappa.
" AR. A. R. M. Chokkalingam Chettiar.	" C. Rajam Ramasami.
" D. Dasarathan.	" K. Rajaram.
" M. Dharmalingam.	" K. T. Raju.
" T. P. Elumalai.	" M. R. Ramachandran.
" W. J. Fernandez.	" A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
" K. Gajapathi Reddy.	" S. Ramalingam.
" T. Ganapathv.	" V. K. Ramasamy Mudaliar.
" K. C. Gopalan Unni.	" N. Rathina Gounder.
" G. Govindan.	" G. Samia Koorayar.
" H. M. Jagannatham.	" E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
" M. Kalyanasundaram.	" T. V. Sannasi.
" C. H. Kanaran.	" M. G. Shanker.
" P. G. Karuthiruman.	" T. Shanmugam.
" Kattimuthu.	The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty.
" S. S. Kolkebal.	Sri Sirasappa, Ijari
" O. Koran.	" N. Sivaraj.
" K. Kotra Basanna Goud.	" S. N. Somayajulu.
" R. Krishnan.	Srimathi Dr. T. S. Soundaram Rama-
The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao.	chandran.
Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.	Sri K. T. Sridharan.
" E. T. Kunhan.	" A. S. Subbaraj.
" P. Kunhirama Kidav.	The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
" R. Kuppuswami.	Sri I. K. Subramania Pillai.
" The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan	" R. Thangavelu.
Nayar.	" Thiagaraja Pillay.
Sri G. Latchanna.	" S. Thinakarasaami Thevar.
" V. Madanagopal.	" P. K. Thirumurthi.
" K. Madhavan Nambiar.	" S. Vadivelu.
The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu	" Vaikuntam.
Naicker.	" O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
Sri P. G. Manikkam.	" S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
" Y. Manjaya Shetty.	" K. Venkatramana Gowda.
Dr. K. B. Menon.	The Hon. Sri K. Venkateswamy Naidu.
Sri M. S. Munisami Pillay.	Sri K. Vinayakam.
" P. M. Munnswamy Gownder.	" S. C. Virupakshaiah.
" K. G. Munnswamy Gounder.	

Ayes 62; Noes 63; Neutral 94.

The amendment was lost.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" May I know the number of non-Andhras who voted for the amendment? Is it about 6 or 4? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not the duty of the Speaker to count how many non-Andhras voted for the amendment."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" What about re-count? I request you, Sir, if it is allowable . . . "

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Mr. SPEAKER :—“ No, the result is final.

“ The half-hour debate on the cancellation of teaching certificates scheduled to take place to-day is cancelled. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. on Monday, the 27th July 1953.”

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1024 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 25th July 1953, page 1326 supra.]

Total number of lady employees in the Secretariat.	Number according to religion.		Number according to community.			
	Hindus.	Christians.	Backward classes [included in column (2).]	Harijan.	Indian Christian.	Anglo-Indian.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
105	67	38	8	2	33	5

Number according to linguistic nativity.					
Tamil.	Telugu.	Malayalam.	Sowrastra.	Kannada.	Oriya.
(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)
64	17	19	1	2	2

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1055 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 25th July 1953, page 1340 supra.]

Statement showing the number of Head Constables and directly recruited Sub-Inspectors of Police selected for training in the Police Training College in the years 1951 and 1952, the number of persons in each category who secured a pass in the examinations at the completion of training in the said years and the number of Head Constables who are not promoted even after completion of training.

	1951.	1952.
(a) (i) Number of Head Constables selected for undergoing training as Sub-Inspectors in the Police Training College.	98	48
(ii) Number of Head Constables who secured a pass in the examination at the completion of training.	98	45
(iii) Number of direct recruits selected for undergoing training as Sub-Inspectors in the Police Training College.	..	142
(iv) Number of direct recruits who secured a pass in the examination at the completion of training.	..	76
(b) Number of Head Constables out of the above who are not promoted even after passing the above tests.	..	121

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The figures shown against item (a) (iv) above represents the number of directly recruited Sub-Inspectors who have passed in all the subjects in the examinations held in the Police Training College in October 1952 and March 1953. Those who have failed will be given a second chance to pass the examination.

Most of the Head Constables who completed their training could not be promoted as Sub-Inspectors for want of vacancies. Even though there was no immediate chance of their promotion, the training was arranged, so that those who are nearing 40 years of age (the upper age-limit fixed for training) may not lose their chance of promotion completely.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Monday, 27th July 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.

Flood relief in Kollegal taluk.

* 1082-A Q.—SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD (on behalf of Sri S. C. Virupakshiah): Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether in respect of the floods in the Cauvery in July 1953 in Kollegal taluk in Coimbatore district, he has received a report from the Collector about—

- (a) the number of houses either damaged or collapsed;
- (b) the number of persons rendered homeless; and
- (c) the relief measures extended to flood victims?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) to (c) The Government have no information but have called for a report from the Collector of Coimbatore in the matter.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—“May I know why no report was called for from the Collector immediately?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“This is a short notice question. I think the hon. Member is blaming me for waiving notice. Notice was given on the 23rd. We have not yet got information.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“May I know why the Government did not call for a report previously, that is, before the short notice question was given?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“We must get details and not simply get reports saying there were floods. We know there were floods in Kollegal. We must get detailed information and for this we want some time.”

Admission into the Medical Colleges.

* 1082-B Q.—SRI S. VEMIAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Scheduled Caste students who have been given admission into the Medical Colleges this year categorically; and

(b) the total number of candidates admitted into the colleges this year?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) & (b) Out of 355 admissions in all, Scheduled Caste admissions number 21.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“May I know the number of backward community candidates and women candidates belonging to Scheduled Castes?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The main question relates to Scheduled Castes, Sir.”

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

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“May I know what amount is levied by the authorities of medical institutions as caution deposit from the Harijan students this year?”

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

Promulgation of orders under section 41 of the City Police Act near Assembly buildings.

* 1082-C Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether it is a fact that orders under section 41 of the City Police Act, Madras, have recently been promulgated by the Commissioner of Police in the area surrounding the Assembly buildings in Madras City; and if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“An order under section 41 of the Madras City Police Act prohibiting processions, etc., passed by the Commissioner of Police and applicable to the whole of the City is already in force. The Commissioner of Police had good reasons to believe that attempts might be made by certain individuals and organizations to stage demonstrations in thoroughfares and areas that adjoin the Assembly buildings while the Legislature is in session. With a view to maintain public peace which would be endangered by demonstrations and counter-demonstrations of rival sections, the Commissioner made the order under section 41 referred to in the question. The decorum and the orderly proceedings of the House must be protected from disturbance. No new restrictions were placed on the public; the object of passing a separate order was specially to invite the attention of the public to the necessity for a strict compliance with the order in the areas specified during the session of the Legislative Assembly.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—“May I know whether the Police Commissioner obtained the previous order of the Government to promulgate this order?”

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

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“May I know whether the Government are against peaceful demonstrations as well?”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Round about the Assembly, Sir.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“May I know whether the Government have given instructions to the Police officers to use tear gas and lathis freely?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“No tear gas was used and no lathi charge was made round about the Assembly.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“May I know whether the order was issued under the orders of the Government or whether the police took the initiative in the matter?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The Hon. Chief Minister has already answered the question.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“May I know whether the Police Commissioner asked for instructions or whether the Government took the initiative to give instructions to the Police Commissioner in this respect?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Further enquiry into the matter is not desirable. I have already stated that the Government issued previous instructions.”

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—“May I know how many times this section has been applied to the approaches of the Assembly buildings, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“I am afraid, as long as there is no permanent law to maintain peace round about the Assembly, we will have to use it many, many times.”

*Supply of periodicals and journals to libraries.**

* 1006 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Government orders are in vogue regulating the supply of periodicals and journals to Government libraries and free reading rooms run by local boards and municipalities;

(b) whether any periodicals or journals are prohibited from such libraries and free reading rooms; and

(c) if so, what are their names and the reasons for their prohibition?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) No.

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“Is it a fact that even when representations were made for the supply of periodicals to certain reading rooms and libraries under Government and municipalities, certain periodicals belonging to the Opposition parties were rejected by the Government?”

Starred question postponed from the list for 24th July 1953.

[27th July 1953]

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Government in January 1952 ordered that it was not necessary to maintain a list of periodicals and journals for use in public libraries and reading rooms and that the managements of these institutions should, in future, be permitted to arrange for the purchase of books and periodicals for their libraries in conformity with the provisions in the rules framed under the Madras Public Libraries Act, 1948. The following are the conditions prescribed in the Madras Public Libraries Rules, 1950, in regard to the purchase of books and periodicals for use in aided libraries :—

- (i) The library shall have books and not merely newspapers and current periodicals.
- (ii) The indents for books to be purchased for libraries shall receive the prior approval of the local library authority. The books to be purchased shall conform to the requirements mentioned below :—
 - (a) They shall be of general interest and of cultural value.
 - (b) The books, if they are stories or novels, shall be by standard authors and shall not be in doubtful taste.
 - (c) Books abusing communities or religions shall not be purchased.
 - (d) Books or magazines which are in doubtful taste or which contain undesirable pictures shall not be purchased.

There are no further instructions over and above these ones, Sir."

8-40
a.m.

SRI K. ARANGANATHAN :—" Are the Government aware of the fact that a publication of ' Bhagavat Gita ' by one Anna of the Ramakrishna Mutt was banned from public libraries mistaking the author for Annadurai? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I am not aware of it, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If any more information is wanted, I may be able to give, Sir."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Is it a fact that the Director of Public Instruction has instructed all library authorities not to allow journals like ' Visalandhra ' and Soviet journals? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No such instructions have been issued."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" My question was not only relating to supply of books. I put a specific question with regard to periodicals belonging to the Opposition parties, particularly the Communist Party and the Dravida Kazhagam. There were representations made by Municipal Councillors for the supply of ' Viduthalai ' and ' Janasakthi ' to the reading rooms under the municipalities. They were first rejected by the Municipal Commissioners. Then the matter was referred to the Inspector of Municipal

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Councils and Local Boards and later it went before the Director of Public Instruction. So, these journals are specifically prohibited. May I know the reasons for this? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member is presumably referring to the state of affairs some time earlier. There was some conflict of views between the municipalities and the Government earlier. But the Government Order of 1952 stated that it was unnecessary to maintain a list of periodicals and journals. The whole question is governed by the instructions that have been read out already by me."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" May I know whether the Government are prepared to pass general orders providing that all journals of public interest be supplied to municipal and Government libraries? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is a Public Libraries Act and the rules under it are in force in the State. The supply or purchase of these books and periodicals is governed by the provisions of the Act and the rules made thereunder."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAICKER :—" May I know whether the Government have issued any orders that ' Viduthalai ', ' Dina Thanthi ', ' Nam Nadu ' and ' Janasakthi ' should not be purchased by the Cuddalore Municipality? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The answer was given in reply to Mr. Kalyanasundaram's question."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" My question was whether the Government are prepared to issue orders both to the municipal and Government libraries to see that all journals of public interest are purchased by the authorities concerned? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Discretion is given to the libraries concerned to be exercised in conformity with the Act and rules made thereunder."

Planning Adviser to report on famine conditions in the State.

* 1083 Q.—**SRI K. T. KOSALRAM** (on behalf of Sri R. V. Swaminathan) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of India proposed to send a Planning Adviser to the Government of Madras to report about the famine conditions in this State;

(b) whether the Government of Madras refused such advice; and

(c) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) No such proposal has been received by the State Government.

" (b) & (c) Do not arise."

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Tribunals constituted under the Madras Estates Abolition Act.

* 1084 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri M. Rajeswara Rao is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the Proceedings.”

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

(a) whether representations from the Bar and the General Public have been received by the Government regarding the difficulties felt by them as a result of the cumbersome procedure followed and the long delay in disposing of the cases by the Tribunals constituted under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Land Act, 1948; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) & (b) The answer “ is placed on the table of the House.”

Legal assistance to Harijans of Tamirga village, Gudivada taluk.

* 1085 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether it was a fact that the Harijans of Tamirga village of Gudivada taluk requested the Government for legal assistance some four months back in respect of a civil suit instituted by Government against the Harijans of the whole village, regarding the dispute of the ownership of land in R.S. Nos. 510 and 495 (a village site poramboke of the Harijans of Mesakamalapalli)?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ No. They requested the write off of Rs. 429-0-6 which was awarded by High Court as costs to Government in an appeal preferred by the Harijans to establish their title to the fields in question. The matter is under consideration.”

SRI G. RAMA RAO :—“ There has been no instance where legal assistance has been given in the State to Harijans even though our Constitution provides for the same and also the State declares it to be its policy. So, will the Government at least consider the waiving of the collection of dues in this case? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The hon. Member's statement is not correct. There are instances where legal assistance has been rendered. If a separate question is put I shall be able to give the answer.”

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ In view of the fact that Harijan Sivoijamadars who have been in possession of land for the last twenty or thirty years have been evicted by the neighbouring rich landholders and in view of the fact that the matter has been referred to the revenue authorities who in turn referred the

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matter to courts, will the Government dispose of the matter speedily? And will they also issue orders conferring upon the ryots the right to the land under the Land Assignment Rules? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The cases are already before the courts. We must await the decisions of the courts.”

Harijan Welfare Officers.

* 1086 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Harijan Welfare Officers in the State are all under the direct supervision of the Director of Harijan Welfare?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The District Welfare Officers are all under the immediate control of the Collectors concerned.”

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“ May I know what are the functions of the Harijan Welfare Officers, how many such officers are there in the State and how many of them are Harijans? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The District Welfare Officers attend to amelioration work relating to the ‘ eligible communities ’ and the number of officers is 23. To say how many of them are Harijans, I require notice.”

Repairs to tanks in shrotriyam villages of Bhogole firka, Kavali taluk.

* 1087 Q.—SRI B. RAMAKRISHNA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was received from the ryots of Adireddipalem, Guravareddipalem, Chintalagirivari Kandri, etc., of Bhogole firka, Kavali taluk, Nellore district, that all shrotriyam villages were not taken by the Government and that their tanks were not repaired for the last twenty years although they repeatedly requested the proprietors to do so; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken on these representations?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) & (b) The Government have not received any representation. The Collector received representations in June 1952 from the ryots of Chintalagirivari Khandriga, Bhaskaravari Khandriga and Harellapad shrotriems. He is taking steps to repair the tanks which are in need of repairs. Notices have been issued to the proprietors to undertake and execute repairs to the tanks failing which the repairs will be done by the Government and the cost recovered from the proprietors.”

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Pumpsets operating in Kalingarayan channel.

* 1088 Q.—SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state what action has been taken by the Government to remove the unauthorized pumpsets operating in the Kalingarayan channel?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The Government are awaiting a report from the Chief Engineer.”

SRI K. R. NALLASIVAM:—“சட்டத்திற்கு விரோதமாக அமைக்கப் பட்டிருக்கும் இஞ்சின்களை எடுத்து வடிகால் எடுமென்ற சர்க்கார் உத்தரவுக்குப் பிழை சட்ட விரோதமாக பம்பு செட்டுகள் ஒடிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றனவா?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“We are awaiting the report of the Chief Engineer.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—“Representations were made to the Government both on behalf of the ryots of Kalingarayan and Pugalur channels for removing these pumpsets which have been fixed by rich landlords belonging to the Congress party. Then, the Government issued orders, which were published in the Gazette, prohibiting these pumpsets. In spite of the Government Order remaining in force, the pumpsets are still being continued. May I know the reasons for the same?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“I do not know whether the hon. Member is referring to the Pugalur channel. So far as the Kalingarayan channel is concerned, we are awaiting the report.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN:—“Are the Government aware that even in this Kalingarayan channel, there is wholesale unauthorized operation of pumpsets by the wealthy landowners?”

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

Eviction suits under the Malabar Tenancy Act.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Sir, questions 1089, 1090 and 1095 relate to the same subject. I shall answer all the three questions together.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Yes.”

* 1089 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state how many eviction suits were filed in the Courts of Malabar under the Malabar Tenancy Act within the six months and before 15th March 1953?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“4,417.”

* 1090 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state what is the total number of suits for eviction filed under the Malabar Tenancy Act between 15th February and 15th March 1953?

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“3,078.”

* 1095 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of eviction suits filed in Malabar between 1st January and 28th February 1953 and between 1st March and 16th March 1953?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—
“Between 1st January and 28th February 1953—632.”

“Between 1st March and 16th March 1953—2,597.”

SRI K. P. GOPALAN:—“Are the Government aware that several courts have not stayed such suits and are proceeding with the trial and in view of this, will Government issue an Ordinance staying all eviction suits and eviction proceedings pending disposal of the Malabar Tenancy Bill now before the Assembly?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Sir, I think the courts act under the law prevailing now. The comprehensive Bill on the subject is before the Joint Select Committee which will be meeting shortly.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—“Sir, in view of the fact that the comprehensive Bill does not contain any provisions to tighten up eviction proceedings, would the Hon. Minister in charge agree to be influenced by the large number of eviction suits?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Yes, Sir. I will consider.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP:—“Sir, inasmuch as 2,000 suits have been filed in the course of 15 days and many of them are intended to circumvent the possible change under the Tenancy Legislation, will the Government be pleased to stop all evictions by means of an Ordinance?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Sir, the issue of an Ordinance is an extraordinary thing which requires to be looked into carefully.”

SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—“Sir, do the numbers given include the number of suits in the Hosdrug District Munsif's Court in South Kanara and what was the number of cases there?”

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

SRI R. KRISHNAN:—“Sir, have the Government got any programme to stop the Jemis from evicting the peasants, who have not been able to pay arrears of rent due to drought?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“All that will be gone into when we consider the Bill.”

SRI C. H. KANARAN:—“Sir, the Hon. Minister said that the issue of an Ordinance is an extraordinary thing. In Malabar,

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eviction itself is an extraordinary thing, because there are a large number of eviction suits. Will Government find a way immediately to stop the eviction suits proceeding further? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Sir, if it is so extraordinary as to warrant exceptional action to be taken, it will be taken."

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—" For how long will the stay order remain, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Until the new legislation is put on the Statute Book, Sir."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN:—" Sir, can we know whether there is a specific provision in the existing Malabar Act enabling ryots to pray for a stay order? If there is no such provision, would the Government consider passing an immediate law to prevent such eviction suits being filed? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Under the existing law, all eviction suits stand stayed."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—" Both because three to four thousand suits have been filed in a month and also because of a recent decision of the Madras High Court, which has stripped the tenants because they had been under the impression prevailing in the mufassal courts that they should deposit rents in advance, there has arisen an extraordinary situation now. Would the Hon. Minister consider the question of meeting the extraordinary situation by an extraordinary remedy, viz., an Ordinance? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Yes, Sir. For that I may probably be given some time to examine the matter carefully."

Trichembaram Higher Elementary School, Taliparamba.

* 1091 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the reasons why the Government withdrew the recognition of the Trichembaram Higher Elementary School in Taliparamba, North Malabar, in the middle of the school-year 1952-53, and gave permission to the newly recognized elementary school without permission to open lower standards also?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" The recognition of the Trichembaram Higher Elementary School was withdrawn for the reason that the management of the School violated the provision in the rules relating to the grant of recognition and aid to elementary schools and failed to carry out the orders of the Departmental Officers.

" Permission was given to the newly recognized Elementary School for the opening of standards VI to VIII only, as the Local School Committee had applied for permission to open Higher Elementary School alone in the village, there being no Higher Elementary Schools within a radius of four miles

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of the village. The School Committee and a private party have subsequently applied for permission for the opening of Lower Elementary School also and the question of granting them permission is under the consideration of the authorities."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—" I am glad that the lower standards are also recognized. But is it not a fact that the order given first to the department was that permission was accorded to start the higher elementary school in the place of the de-recognized one and is it not a fact that in the spirit of the order given to the department all the eight standards can be started? If so, why was it that the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Coimbatore, gave an order that only three classes can be started? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" The Divisional Inspector of Schools reports that in view of that, permission to open a Higher Elementary School in the locality with standards six to eight was granted by him, as there was no Higher Elementary School within a radius of four miles and children of lower classes were admitted in schools near by. This matter was reconsidered on application made and permission has been given."

Dam across Mampuzha in Kozhikode taluk.

* 1092 Q.—SRI A. APPU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to put up a dam across the Mampuzha river in Kozhikode taluk to prevent the influx of salt water into the paddy fields;

(b) whether it is a fact that paddy crops on about 500 acres of wet lands were destroyed as the temporary mud dam was not put up by the Public Works Department this year;

(c) what amount is spent annually to put up this temporary dam here; and

(d) whether there is any proposal with the Government to put up a permanent dam here as early as possible?

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

" (b) A temporary dam was put up this year also and maintained. But as the north-east monsoon was extremely poor this year, the level of fresh water in front of the dam was low, and that of the salt water in the rear of the dam was high. There was, therefore, leakage of salt water through the planks of the locks and whenever the lock was opened for boat traffic, some salt water entered and got mixed up with the fresh water above the dam. As the level of the water was so low, only some low-lying lands on the river margin were affected but not the large extent of high-level

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lands. The extent so affected was not so large as 500 acres. The failure of monsoon this year had also its share in the destruction of the crops that occurred.

"(c) The amounts annually spent are—

	RS.
1947-48	4,594
1948-49	8,533
1949-50	3,053
1950-51	1,962
1951-52	1,583
1952-53	1,148

"(d) Yes. The proposal is under consideration."

SRI A. APPU :—" May I know, Sir, in what stage the proposal now is and has an estimate been prepared? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" There was a proposal for an estimated cost of Rs. 3 lakhs; but as it was expected that it would benefit only an extent of 170 acres, that proposal was dropped. The Chief Engineer has, however, reported that the possibilities of opening a regulator bridge proposed to be constructed by the Highways department across the river will be examined when the proposals of the bridge take a definite shape."

Water-supply for Parchur firka in Bapatla taluk.

* 1093 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether steps are being taken to arrange water-supply for the Parchur firka in Bapatla taluk and relieve the scarcity of water in that firka; and

(b) the time that will be taken for the arrangement?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) During the year 1952-53, 4 works at Cherukur village, 2 works at Upputur village and 5 works, i.e., at (i) Gollapudi, (ii) Bhurayapalem, (iii) Parchur, (iv) Uppalapadu and (v) Annavaram villages in Parchur firka, were programmed for execution and out of these, two works at Cherukur were completed.

"(b) The remaining nine works will be completed during 1953-54."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" Sir, in view of the fact that representations have been made to the Government that improvements to Parchur vagu may be made so that the water may be preserved, will the Government consider the proposal? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes, Sir."

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Subsidy to Tanjore District Board for maintenance of elementary schools.

* 1094 Q.—SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) why grant of subsidy towards the maintenance of elementary schools under the compulsory scheme was denied to the Tanjore District Board; and

(b) whether a representation has been made to the Government by the Tanjore District Board in the matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) The policy of the Government is to give subsidies to local bodies towards the cost of the Scheme of Compulsory Elementary Education, only in cases where there is need for aid from the Government judged from the financial position of the district board concerned. The Tanjore District Board has been having a surplus both in its Elementary Education Fund and its General Fund, and has all along been in a position to meet the cost of the scheme of compulsory education from its funds. The Government did not therefore give any subsidy to the district board towards the maintenance of elementary schools under the compulsion scheme.

"(b) Yes."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" Is the system of extending elementary education in this State through the compulsory education scheme still in force, and if so, in how many districts is it in force? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" To the extent to which it was introduced, it is in force. But, further extension was kept in abeyance from 1949."

SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR :—" Are the Government aware that the Tanjore District Board is deficit in the elementary education budget consecutively for the last three years? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The revised estimate for 1952-53 and the budget estimate for 1953-54 of the elementary education fund of the Tanjore District Board are expected to close with a surplus of Rs. 1,390 and with a deficit of Rs. 9,000 respectively."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—" Has compulsory elementary education been introduced throughout any one of the districts in this State? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No, Sir."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" What are the districts in which it is in force and why has it been kept in cold storage since 1949? "

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ In view of the decision to introduce basic education and with a view to review the whole position, it was suspended. Now, the scheme of extending elementary education, with a view to bringing in more children and to serve the purpose of compulsion ultimately, is being implemented.”

[Question 1095 answered—vide page 1423 ante.]

Madanapalle Thermal Station.

* 1096 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when electricity will be supplied from the Madanapalle Thermal Station; and

(b) whether the Government propose to extend the supply of electricity for agricultural purposes to the whole of Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) Supply of electricity to Madanapalle Town has been given from 15th May 1953.

“ (b) A scheme for supply of power to 24 villages in Vayalpad, Madanapalle and Chandragiri taluks is under the consideration of the Electricity department.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“ Will the Government increase the number of villages from 24, as lift irrigation is the only irrigation in Madanapalle and Vayalpad taluks? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Sir, supply of power is given on a commercial basis. If it is extended to villages, it should be profitable. Certain criteria are specified and if those criteria are satisfied, power will be supplied.”

SRI M. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Government propose to erect thermal stations to facilitate lift irrigation in the famine-affected areas of Anantapur and Kurnool districts? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

SRI B. SANKARIAH :—“ ఈ తర్వాత వేపనల్లనుండి ఇప్పుడు వ్యవసాయానికి electricity సైతం చేయడానికి అవకాశం ఉంది కూడా, అవకాశ పరిస్థితి గడుస్తూ ఉండే సమయంలో ప్రభుత్వం ఎందుకు సైతం చేయడం లేదు. నెల్లూరు తర్వాత వేపనల్లలో కూడా electricity waste చేస్తున్నారు. అటువంటి వ్యవసాయానికి electricity సైతం చేయడానికి ప్రభుత్వం ఇకముందైనా చర్య తీసుకుంటారా? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Sir, the Government have already been supplying power to agriculturists. But so far as last year is concerned, the Government have evolved a new policy that in respect of the rural extensions, unless the beneficiaries come forward with loans, new rural extensions should not be undertaken.”

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DR. K. B. MENON :—“ What is the total allotment for extension of electricity to rural areas for this year in the Five-Year Plan and what is the actual amount available? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ A separate question may be put, Sir.”

SRI K. VARADACHARI :—“ May I ask, Sir, whether power supply will be continued after 1st October in the Chittoor district? ”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ Yes, Sir.”

Primary schools in South Kanara.

* 1097 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many villages in South Kanara district are not having even primary schools; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken in the matter of providing at least elementary schools to those villages?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) It has been reported to Government that there are 54 schoolless villages with a population of 500 and above in the South Kanara district. No figures are available in respect of villages with a population of less than 500.

“ (b) The Government are encouraging in all possible ways the opening of schools by private agencies and by the district boards.”

SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL :—“ Is it a fact that the Government have issued an order not to open new schools? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ No, Sir.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of increasing the grants given to private managements and to teachers under private managements so that many aided schools may spring up? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The question of revision of grants to elementary school teachers is under consideration, Sir.”

Alleged detention of Krishnan Nayar, an auto-rickshaw driver, in Kozhikode.

* 1098 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation or complaints in 1953 about one auto-rickshaw driver of Kozhikode, Krishnan Nair by name, having been wrongfully detained in the Kozhikode Government Lunatic Asylum at the instance of the District Medical Officer, Kozhikode, and if so, what action has been taken against the District Medical Officer?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Yes. The matter is under consideration."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Has any enquiry been ordered and is it being carried out or has the enquiry concluded? I submit, Sir, that there is no point in merely saying that it is under consideration. May I know what stage of the consideration it has reached? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Since the despatch of this answer, Sir, the matter has been finally disposed of. No action against the District Medical Officer or the Assistant Surgeon will be taken. The District Medical Officer has been permitted to retire."

SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—" In this particular case, Sir, I may submit I myself have gone to the Kozhikode Mental Hospital and found the person very sane. May I ask the Hon. Minister whether the District Medical Officers and the Resident Medical Officers are authorized by the Government to send the patient to the lunatic asylum? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" On account of the unruly behaviour of this person, a report was made to the police and the police took him into custody and produced him before the Subdivisional Magistrate. Under the orders of the Subdivisional Magistrate, he was sent to the Mental Hospital for observation under the Indian Lunacy Act."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Is it one of the methods of this Government to send unruly persons for observation in lunatic asylums? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Not all unruly persons."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" What is the final report and is the auto-rickshaw driver suffering from lunacy or is the District Medical Officer suffering from lunacy? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" He was discharged, Sir, since it was found that he was not of unsound mind."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—" The Hon. Chief Minister said that not all unruly persons are sent to the Mental Hospital. Does it not mean that some unruly persons are sent to the Mental Hospital? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Some are retired and some are sent to the hospital."

Selection to Engineering Colleges.

* 1099 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Rayalaseema students selected for Engineering Colleges for 1950-51, 1951-52, 1952-53; and

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(b) what is the percentage of such selection to the total number of candidates selected for this course?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a)

Year.	Number of Rayalaseema students selected.
1950-51	38
1951-52	34
1952-53	45

" (b)

Year.	Percentage.
1950-51	10.2
1951-52	9.1
1952-53	12.0

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—" Have the Government considered Mr. Justice Wanchoo's recommendations regarding educational facilities to Andhra students in the residuary State, especially with reference to the Engineering College? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" This does not arise out of this question."

Development of roads in South Kanara.

* 1100 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government of Madras have implemented the scheme incorporated in the Vipan Scheme of Road Development in South Kanara district; and if so, how many roads have been developed?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Yes. Forty-two out of 47 bridge works recommended in the report have been completed. The remaining five bridge works and the two road works recommended are under various stages of execution."

SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—" How many roads have been contemplated under the Vipan Scheme of Road Development in Kasaragod taluk and how many have been completed? "

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

Andhra Basic Schools.

* 1101 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether in granting aid to Basic Schools and Basic Training Schools all institutions are given aid on a uniform basis; and if not, why not?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"The grants given to Basic Schools and Basic Training Schools are of three kinds, viz., teaching grant, equipment grant and building grant. The teaching grant given to Basic Schools and Basic Training Schools is generally on a uniform scale, the scale of aid being governed by the rules relating to Elementary Schools in the case of Basic Schools and the grant-in-aid code in respect of Basic Training Schools. In exceptional cases, however, grants-in-aid are sanctioned on a more liberal scale for special reasons."

"Equipment grant and building grants are given to Basic Schools and Basic Training Schools on a uniform scale."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—"May I know, Sir, which are the institutions that are being given grants on a more liberal scale and is it not a fact that some of the institutions are being given full teaching grants while others are granted only two-thirds?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"As I had already said, four out of the thirteen basic training schools are being given full teaching grants. The four institutions are :—

- (1) Basic Training School, Gandhigram.
- (2) R.K. Mission Basic Training School, Perianaickenpalayam.
- (3) Andhra Basic Training School, Tiruvur.
- (4) Basic Training School, Kallupatti.

"It is true that these four institutions are being granted full teaching grants, while others are being given two-thirds of the net cost and one-half of the dearness allowance of the approved expenditure. The reason is as follows :—

"These four institutions above referred to, have been considered as pioneer institutions in the teaching of basic education. They were started well in advance before the Government came to favour basic education. They were in existence before 1948. They had to undergo a lot of difficulties due to shortage of accommodation, shortage of personnel, etc. That is why the Government are giving them full teaching grants taking into account the pioneering work done."

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—"Sir, is it the policy of Government to open basic schools where there are already some schools running?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"Wherever there is growing need for basic schools, permission will be given."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"Is it not a fact that some of the basic schools are not allowed to have electricity but only kerosene lights even when electricity is available? Is it due to economy or is it to suit the basic type of the basic education imparted in the basic schools, Sir?"

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"The allegation of the hon. Member is not correct."

SRI P. RAMA RAO :—"శేరిలింగంపల్లిలోని స్కూల్లకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు గ్రాంట్లు ఇచ్చేటప్పుడు, ఆ స్కూల్లలోని విద్యార్థులు చేసిన పనులవల్ల సహా వింజనం ఆదాయాన్ని మాత్రమే ప్రభుత్వంవారు రెక్కలలోనికి తీసుకుంటారా? లేక, ఆ ఆదాయాన్ని అంతా స్కూల్ మేనేజిమెంటు అనుభవించడం జరుగుతుందా?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"It is being taken into account."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—"The Hon. Minister stated that in certain special cases, liberal grants are being given. May I know what are the special cases and what are the special reasons?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"I have already answered that, Sir."

Repairs to supply channel of Yedallacheruvu, Puthur taluk, Chittoor district.

* 1102 Q.—**SRI R. B. V. SUDARSANA VARMA :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been made to the Government by the ryots to repair the supply channel of Yedallacheruvu in Puthur taluk, Chittoor district, otherwise called as Kattukomma kalva;

(b) if so, what action the Government propose to take; and

(c) whether plans and estimates have been prepared for the work?

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

"(b) & (c) The plans and estimate for the work are ready. The Collector's report on the revenue, administrative, Grow More Food and financial aspects of the scheme is awaited."

SRI R. B. V. SUDARSANA VARMA :—"Is it not a fact that tenders were called for and subsequently cancelled?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"I am not aware of the same, Sir. I know that the Superintending Engineer submitted estimates totalling Rs. 71,000 in respect of this scheme. We have got to look into whether the scheme will justify the large expenditure under this head."

Patamata Pumping Scheme, Krishna district.

* 1108 Q.—**SRI T. POTHA RAJU :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Patamata Pumping Scheme at Patamata village of Vijayavada firkā in Krishna district has been completed;

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(b) if so, whether the said scheme is working satisfactorily; and

(c) if not, why?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) No.

“(b) & (c) Does not arise.”

SRI T. POTHA RAJU :—“I am really astonished to hear the reply given by the Hon. Minister. As far as my information and knowledge go, I know that the scheme had been taken up and partially completed. The Hon. Minister may take some time but I want a definite reply to my answer.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I invite the attention of the hon. Member to the latter part of his own question ‘completed’.”

Elementary school teachers under the Chittoor District Board.

* 1104 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received complaints regarding irregular payment of salaries and unjust transfers of elementary school teachers working under the Chittoor District Board; and

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

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—“Will the Hon. Minister take this opportunity and see to it that the unjust transfers that are being made by the District Board President even now are put an end to?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“It has been reported that owing to administrative exigencies, the President of the District Board made certain transfers in anticipation of the approval of the District Educational Officer. Such transfers were then approved subsequently by the District Educational Officer.”

Power of transfer of employees in the Medical Department.

* 1105 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state why and when the powers of the Director of Medical Services to order transfer of employees in the Medical Department within three years were withdrawn?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The powers of the Director of Medical Services to transfer employees of the Medical Department within a period of three years have not been withdrawn.”

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SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“Have the powers of the Director of Medical Services to order the transfer of employees within a period of three years been since withdrawn?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“I have already said that the powers of the Director of Medical Services to transfer employees of the Medical Department within a period of three years have not been withdrawn.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“It is now 9-15 a.m. Hon. Ministers may read the answers to the remaining questions. No hon. Member need put any supplementary questions.”

Malabar Harijan Welfare Committee.

* 1106 Q.—SRI O. KORAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of members in the Malabar District Harijan Welfare Committee; and

(b) whether there is any Harijan M.L.A. in the Committee?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Eight non-officials besides a few officials.

“(b) None of the non-officials is now an M.L.A. The reorganization of the Committee is under consideration.”

Nagavalli and Vamsadhara Projects.

* 1107 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state at what stage the investigation of the Nagavalli and Vamsadhara Projects is?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“The investigation of the Nagavalli Project for the excavation of a right bank channel from above the Thotapalli regulator across the Nagavalli river has been completed and the plans and estimates are under scrutiny by the Engineers. The investigation of the Vamsadhara Project has been started in January 1953 and is now in progress.”

Panchayat Board libraries in Coimbatore district.

* 1108 Q.—SRI P. G. MANICKAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many Panchayat Boards in the Coimbatore district maintain public libraries;

(b) how many Panchayat Boards receive library grants from the Government;

(c) how many Panchayat Boards levy and collect library cess; and

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(d) whether the Government propose to take steps to direct the opening and maintenance of panchayat libraries with the aid of Government grants in all the Panchayat Boards that levy library cess?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Forty-six.

“(b) Thirty-five.

“(c) Twenty-seven.

“(d) A proposal as mentioned in this clause is under examination.”

Completion of “Mudaliar channel” in Tiruchirappalli district.

* 1109 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ryots in Karur and Kulithalai taluks have been making periodical representations to the Government requesting them to complete the “Mudaliar channel” and whether the ryots have even offered to pay the entire cost of such completion in ten equal annual payments; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have investigated the matter and taken steps in the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) Representations were received from the Ryots of Vangal and Kuppichipalayam villages of Karur taluk in this regard but there was no offer to pay the entire cost of the work in any of them.

“(b) The scheme has been deferred for the present by the Government.”

Thiruvadi anicut, South Arcot district.

* 1110 Q.—SRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the total ayacut under Thiruvadi anicut, South Arcot district;

(b) the number of acres uncultivated in that area; and

(c) the number of acres irrigated by oil engine and electric pumpsets in that area?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) Acres 5,782.

“(b) Acres 768.

“(c) Acres 995.”

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Recognition of “Bhashapraveena” and “Vidyapraveena” of the Andhra University.

* 1111 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether “Bhashapraveena” and “Vidyapraveena” of Andhra University are recognized by the State Government as equivalent to Vidwan and Siromani respectively of Madras University; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have published it in the Fort St. George Gazette?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) & (b) The qualification prescribed for Pandits and Munshis in the service of the Government other than those employed for translation work in Colleges, is a title of a University in the State in Oriental Learning. The holders of the titles of ‘Vidyapraveena’ and ‘Bhashapraveena’ of the Andhra University as well as the holders of the titles of ‘Vidwan’ and ‘Siromani’ of the Madras University are considered to satisfy this qualification. The need for the Government specially to recognize the titles of one University in the State as equivalent to those of another does not arise. The Madras University has stated that they considered the Andhra University degrees as equivalent to theirs.”

Remission of land revenue in Malabar.

* 1112 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the basis on which land revenue remission is granted in Malabar;

(b) whether any, and if so, what remission has been granted in Malabar this year on account of drought; and

(c) the extent of land, double and single crop separately, affected by drought in Malabar this year and the remission granted in each case?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) In Malabar, land revenue remissions are granted under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 13.

“(b) & (c) An extent of 4,556.15 acres of single crop wet lands and an extent of 106.78 acres of double crop wet lands were affected by drought in Malabar this year. An amount of Rs. 39-4-0 has been granted as land revenue remission in Walluvanad taluk for the failure of the second crop raised on an extent of 28.42 acres of single crop wet lands. Granting of remission has not yet been completed in the other taluks. It will be finalised only by the end of this month.”

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Coringa Project, Kakinada taluk.

* 1113 Q.—SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

9-20 a.m. (a) when the Coringa Project (Kakinada taluk, East Godavari district) was begun and when it will be finished;

(b) how much land will be irrigated under this project; and

(c) of such land, how much is jirayati land, how much is Government waste land and how much is zamindari land?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) The execution of the project was started on 13th October 1951 and it is likely to be completed in all its aspects by July 1953.

“(b) A total extent of 10,250 acres is to be irrigated under the project, the first stage being 6,600 acres and the balance under the second stage to make up the above ayacut.

“(c) The distribution of the ultimate ayacut of 10,250 acres contemplated under the project under the three classifications referred to in the question is as follows:—

(i) Jirayati lands	403.
(ii) Government waste lands	8,435
(iii) Zamindari lands	1,815
	Nil
	10,250

“The jirayati lands shown under item (i) above belong to estate villages already taken over by the Government under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.”

House-sites for Harijans in Kakinada taluk.

* 1114 Q.—SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any applications from Harijans of Kakinada taluk (East Godavari district) for house-sites; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any action thereon?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Yes. Fourteen applications were received.

“(b) In five cases acquisition proceedings have been taken up and the remaining cases are under enquiry.”

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Alleged leakage of question papers of S.S.L.C. Examination, 1953.

* 1115 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there had been any leakage of Science, English or any other question paper of S.S.L.C. Examination of 1953, and if so, what steps the Government propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Enquiries show that there had been no leakage of question papers in the S.S.L.C. Examination, 1953. As regards the question paper in Telugu Text and Grammar of which a partial leakage at some of the centres is suspected, the matter is being investigated.”

Rate of tax for soaking fibre in Malabar.

* 1116 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any representation from coir workers in Malabar especially from 10 soakers of Kannankara village, Kozhikode taluk, South Malabar, requesting to cancel the enhancement of tax for soaking fibre in Government land;

(b) what is the rate of tax per cent collected for granting channels and other such places for temporary occupation for non-agricultural purposes; and

(c) what is the rate of tax collected in 1947, 1950, and 1952?

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

No representation was received by the Government on the subject from the coir workers or soakers of Kannankara village. They received such representations from the coir workers in certain other places in the district.

“(b) & (c) Fasli 1357 (1st July 1947 to 30th June 1948). Pice 4 per cent or Rs. 2 per acre subject to a minimum of Rs. 1.

Fasli 1360 (1st July 1950 to 30th June 1951). Do.

Fasli 1362 (1st July 1952 to 30th June 1953). As. 6 per cent or Rs. 37-8-0 per acre.”

Grant of wood to victims of fire accident in Karnata Nagapalli, Penukonda taluk.

* 1117 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that 50 villagers of Karnata Nagapalli whose houses were burnt by fire accident in 1951 in Penukonda taluk, applied for the grant of wood; and

(b) if so, what action was taken?

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

“(b) The victims of the fire accident were offered unclassified timber. But, the grantees did not avail themselves of the concession.”

Extension of Malampuzha irrigation scheme.

* 1118 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received recently any representation regarding the extension of the Malampuzha scheme to Akathothera, Puddappariyaram, etc.; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken on the same?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer given to Legislative Assembly Question No. 728 (59) answered on 20th July 1953.”

Government Hospital of Indigenous Medicine.

* 1119 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member Sri N. Gopala Menon is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI N. GOPALA MENON: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government contemplate the gradual discontinuance of the Malabar system of treatment for rheumatism and allied diseases by “dhara”, “uzhichal”, etc., in the Government Hospital of Indigenous Medicine;

(b) whether the Government have considered the desirability of levying fees from well-to-do patients who undergo such treatment in the hospital and of providing special paying wards for them;

(c) the number of patients who have availed themselves of treatment in Pancha Karma ward during the current year;

(d) the number of wards and the nurses employed in the hospital;

(e) whether there have been any complaints about the diet supplied in the hospital and about the non-availability of medicines in sufficient quantities; and

(f) whether the Government have considered the desirability of constituting an Advisory Board or a panel of honorary non-official visitors to the hospital?

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

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“(b) There are no facilities for providing special paying wards in the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine and hence the question of levying fees from well-to-do patients who undergo this treatment does not arise.

“(c) The number of patients treated in the Panchakarma ward during the current year from 1st January to 16th May 1953 was 147.

“(d) There are 12 wards attached to the Hospital of Indigenous Medicine and the strength of the nursing staff employed is 19.

“(e) & (f) The answer is in the negative.”

Eligibility for remission of revenue.

* 1120 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether it is a fact that in the case of ryots cultivating different holdings under a single survey number, remission to none of the holdings is given, if only one or two of them are held to have yielded crop above the limit of eligibility for remission?

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

“Remission is granted only when an entire survey field or a recognized subdivision thereof is left waste or when the crop on the entire area of the survey field has totally failed. It is not granted in cases where the crop on a portion of a survey field has totally failed. It is also not granted with reference to the holdings in a survey field. It may therefore happen that in respect of a survey field containing one or more holdings, remission is denied to all the holdings in the survey field by reason of the fact that the crop on the entire area of the survey field has not failed.”

Dam across the Shiriya river, Kasaragod taluk.

* 1121 Q.—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY (on behalf of Sri M. S. Mogral): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representations from the villagers of Kasaragod taluk for the construction of a permanent dam in the Shiriya river at Bombrana;

(b) whether the Government have held any investigation in the matter;

(c) if so, how far the investigation has progressed;

(d) what is the amount of the estimate for this work and what is the area that is likely to be brought under cultivation thereby; and

(e) when the execution of the work is likely to be commenced?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

" (c) The investigation has been completed. The proposal with the plans and estimate for the work are under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

" (d) These particulars are not available as the proposals have not yet been finalised and submitted to the Government.

" (e) It cannot be said now whether the scheme is likely to be commenced."

Selection of Civil Assistant Surgeons.

* 1122 Q.—**SRI K. P. GOPALAN :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the date on which the selection of the Civil Assistant Surgeons was last made;

(b) the number of Civil Assistant Surgeons selected; and

(c) whether any of the selected candidates have been thrown out of the original list and if so, the reasons for the same?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) The last selection of Civil Assistant Surgeons was made in October 1952.

" (b) 363 candidates were selected.

" (c) The selection of one candidate was not approved, as he was considered unsuitable for regular appointment."

Selection of Civil Assistant Surgeons.

* 1123 Q.—**SRI C. KANDASAMI :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many candidates were selected provisionally to Civil Assistant Surgeons' posts in the selection held recently;

(b) of them how many candidates have been rejected finally; and

(c) what are the reasons assigned for the rejection of those candidates?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) 363 candidates.

" (b) One candidate.

" (c) He was considered unsuitable for regular appointment as an Assistant Surgeon."

Selection of Civil Assistant Surgeons.

* 1124 Q.—**SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Public Service Commission has cancelled the selection of any candidates selected in 1952-53 for the post of Civil Assistant Surgeons in the Madras Medical Service and if so, how many;

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(b) whether the Government are aware of the reasons for such cancellations by the Public Service Commission; and

(c) whether the Public Service Commission consulted the Government before the cancellation and if so, what advice was given by the Government?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) The selection of one candidate for appointment as an Assistant Surgeon was cancelled by the Commission.

" (b) Yes.

" (c) On the advice given by the Government that the candidate was unsuitable for regular appointment as an Assistant Surgeon, the Commission cancelled his provisional selection for the appointment."

Selection of Civil Assistant Surgeons.

* 1125 Q.—**SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) how many were selected as Civil Assistant Surgeons by the Madras Public Service Commission recently; and

(b) how many selections out of these were subsequently cancelled and on what grounds?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) Three hundred and sixty-three candidates.

" (b) The selection of one candidate for the appointment was not approved by Government as he was considered unsuitable for regular appointment. The selection was thereupon cancelled by the Commission."

Selection of Civil Assistant Surgeons.

* 1126 Q.—**DR. K. B. MENON :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether some candidates selected by the Service Commission in the recent Assistant Surgeon's selection were rejected by the Government;

(b) if so, for what reasons; and

(c) how were those vacancies filled up?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) to (c) The selection of one candidate for appointment as an Assistant Surgeon was not approved as he was considered unsuitable for regular appointment. The vacancy will be filled up by the appointment of a candidate on temporary basis."

Use of Legislators' Hostel by non-legislators.

* 1127 Q.—**SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the use of the Legislators' Hostel is allowed to anybody other than the Legislators; and

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(b) if so, on what conditions?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) The Legislators' Hostel is used primarily to accommodate Members and also to accommodate guests either of the Government or of the Legislators.

“(b) Non-Legislators will be allowed accommodation in the Hostels only when the Legislature is not in session. They will have to pay rent at Rs. 3 per head per day in the old Hostel and at Rs. 4 per head per day in the New Hostel. Guests of Legislators can be accommodated only with the consent of the other inmates of the room, and after giving intimation to the Warden. No furniture will be specially supplied to guests of the Legislators, nor can they stay in the Hostel after their hosts have vacated the rooms.”

Dam for excluding salt water in Hosdrug sub-taluk, Kasaragod.

* 1128 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have sanctioned (i) the construction of a dam for excluding salt water from entering cultivated fields at Padne village and (ii) Thimiri Reservoir Scheme in Thimiri village in Hosdrug sub-taluk of the South Kanara district; and

(b) if so, what is the extent of land to be benefited by each scheme and the cost estimated?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) No. The proposals are under consideration.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Punkah-pullers in the Highways department.

* 1129 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state how many punkah-pullers have been engaged in the State by the Assistant Engineers of the Highways department and what is the total cost incurred by Government on these punkah-pullers in the financial year 1951-52?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“One hundred and fifty-nine punkah pullers were engaged by the Assistant Engineers of the Highways Department during 1951-52 and the expenditure incurred by the Government on their employment was Rs. 40,297-11-0.”

Shroffs in Taluk offices.

* 1130 Q.—SRI Y. MANJAYA SHETTY (on behalf of Sri M. S. Mogral): Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of shroffs working in Taluk offices in the State;

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(b) in how many cadres they are classified; and

(c) what is the basis on which such classification is made?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) There are 312 shroffs (one II grade shroff and 311 III grade shroffs) working in the sub-treasuries in this State.

“(b) The shroffs in the treasuries and sub-treasuries are classified into three grades (grades I, II and III).

“(c) The classification of the shroffs is based upon their duties and responsibilities.”

Fee-concessions to children of acting teachers under local bodies.

* 1131 Q.—SRI K. SUBBA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the fee-concessions granted to N.G.Os' children, etc., are being made applicable to the acting teachers in the Local Board Service; and, if not, whether the Government are going to issue any specific order to that effect?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Children of acting teachers in the service of local bodies will be eligible for fee concessions provided they are appointed regularly, and not under the emergency provisions. General orders have been issued to this effect.”

Rural electrification in Kallakurichi taluk.

* 1132 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR (on behalf of Sri L. Anandan): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) why the taluk of Kallakurichi which is in the Firka Development Area, has not so far come under the Rural Electrification Programme; and

(b) when the said taluk is expected to get electricity for its towns and villages and for its agriculture?

THE HON. SRI N. BANGA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) Although the question of extending the supply of electricity to Kallakurichi taluk was under consideration as early as 1946, power supply was found unrenumerative and had to be deferred till additional loads were canvassed. A major scheme for the supply of electricity to Kallakurichi, Thyagaragam and Chinnassalem villages in Kallakurichi taluk, South Arcot district, has since been sanctioned. But in view of the financial stringency, the work can be taken up for execution only if contributions from the local beneficiaries are forthcoming.”

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Scarcity conditions in Tiruchirappalli district.

* 1133 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether reports have been received from the local authorities regarding scarcity conditions in certain parts of Tiruchirappalli district;

(b) if so, the taluks in respect of which reports have been received;

(c) the relief measures suggested by the District Collector; and

(d) the action taken by the Government?

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

“(b) The Collector's report was for the district as a whole.

“(c) & (d) Special remissions, postponement of collection of loan instalments and cesses and postponement of collection of unremitted kist of fasli 1361 in the affected areas have been ordered.”

Purchase of the works of any Andhra Poet or Man of Letters.

* 1134 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state with reference to answer to unstarred question No. 37, dated 25th November 1952, that instructions commending the purchase of the works of Poet Bharathi for use in all public libraries have been issued by the Director of Public Instruction, Madras; whether similar circulars have been so far issued about the works of any Andhra Poet or Andhra Man of Letters?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Yes.”

Dam across Agnionshanathiyar in Alangudi taluk, Pudukkottai.

* 1135 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the proposed dam construction across Agnionshanathiyar in Karuppathypatti-Karambakudy Revenue vattams in Alangudi taluk of Pudukkottai Division, Tiruchirappalli district, admits of two proposals called ‘A’ and ‘B’;

(b) the details of each of the proposals A and B;

(c) the extent of acreage cultivable under each of the proposals A and B;

(d) the number of pattadars to be benefited under each of the proposals A and B;

(e) the estimated cost of each of the proposals A and B; and

(f) when any or both of the proposals will be taken up for execution?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) No.

“(b) to (f) The scheme for the construction of an anicut across the Agniar near Karambakudi is under investigation by the local Public Works Department Officers with reference to the question of availability of supply, etc. Hence particulars such as cost, ayacut, etc., are not available yet and it cannot be said now whether the scheme will be taken up for execution.”

Slum improvement in the City.

* 1136 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Corporation of Madras applied for State aid for improvement of the slums in the City;

(b) the amount applied for and the amount sanctioned by the State Government; and

(c) what are the schemes placed before the Government as slum improvements?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Yes.

“(b) & (c) The Corporation of Madras has applied for grants for the following slum improvement schemes:—

(1) Improvements to slums on Government, Corporation and private lands in the City carried out by the Corporation up to the end of November 1952	4,55,000
(2) Improvements effected to the slum in Kanniappa Nagar	73,000
(3) Improvements proposed to be effected to the slums on the Government lands in Lime Kilneheri, Tiruvalluvarpuram and Palmyrah Kuppam	52,840
Total	5,80,840

“The request of the Corporation for the payment of grants in respect of the above schemes is under consideration.”

Bridge-cum-regulator over the Krishna river.

* 1137 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Government have received the approval of the estimate for Krishna bridge-cum-regulator from the Government of India; and

(b) if so, when and how the Government is going to implement it?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Extension of electricity to Chittoor district.

* 1138 Q.—SRI R. B. V. SUDARSANA VARMA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is a proposal to extend electricity from Sholinghur in North Arcot district to Palliput, Karvetnagar and Puttur in Chittoor district;

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

(c) if not, will the Government consider the scheme of such extension?

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

“(b) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (a) above.

“(c) Supply to Puthur is covered by a major scheme for extension of supply from Arkonam-Nagari-Kalahasti extension sanctioned by the Government in May 1951. According to a scheme sanctioned in February 1952 supply to Karvetnagar will be given by an extension from Puthur after the Puthur Sub-Station materialises and supply to Palliput will be given by an extension from Nagari. These schemes could not be taken up for execution for want of funds.”

9-30
a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—“Now the time is 9-30. There are four more questions. We shall take up questions for five more minutes and finish them.”

Supply of electricity to Penukonda taluk.

* 1139 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to extend supply of electric power to Penukonda taluk, Anantapur district?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“A scheme for supply of electricity to Penukonda town is under consideration.”

Repairs to irrigation channels in Visakhapatnam district.

* 1140 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Executive Engineer, Public Works Department of Visakhapatnam district, made a request to the Government for additional staff for carrying out repairs to and maintenance of major irrigation channels in estates recently taken over in Visakhapatnam district; and

(b) if so, whether and when the Government propose to comply with the request?

[27th July 1953]

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) Proposals for additional staff have been received recently from the Chief Engineer and are under the consideration of the Government.”

Famine conditions in Pudukkottai subdivision.

* 1141 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations were made in November and December 1952, and January 1953 by the member for Pudukkottai constituency to the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue regarding the deteriorating economic and famine conditions in Pudukkottai subdivision of Tiruchirappalli district;

(b) what were the steps taken on such representations;

(c) whether the Tamil Nad Congress Committee President has made representations regarding famine conditions in the above Pudukkottai area;

(d) if so, when; and

(e) what action the Government have taken on the representations of the President of the Tamil Nad Congress Committee?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) Representations made by the Member for Pudukkottai constituency in December 1952 and January 1953 regarding the deteriorating economic and famine conditions in Pudukkottai subdivision of Tiruchirappalli district were received by the Government. The representation said to have been made by the hon. Member in November 1952 was not however received.

“(b) In Kolathur and Tirumayam taluks, 44 Minor Irrigation Works amounting to Rs. 1,37,655 have been sanctioned. Action was taken by the Collector for the supply of sufficient quantity of milo and jowar to Pudukkottai division. Collection of kist was postponed till the end of March 1953 in Kolathur and Tirumayam taluks and the Collector was also directed not to take coercive steps for the collection of the arrears relating to fasli 1361 and also arrears of loans in the affected areas till March 1953. The Government did not consider it necessary to postpone the collection of kist in Alangudi taluk as requested by the Member in his representation, dated 28th January 1953. Land Revenue remission has also since been granted in the affected areas in Pudukkottai Division.

“(c) No representation from the President, Tamil Nad Congress Committee regarding famine condition in Pudukkottai area has been received by the Government.

(d) & (e) Do not arise.”

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Copyists and examiners in the Revenue Department.

* 1142 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the recommendations of the Board of Revenue made in its reference No. C. 8797/49, dated 8th November 1949, with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 2749, dated 25th October 1949, in respect of the revision of scales of remuneration and enhancement in the rates of copying charges to the copyists and examiners in the Revenue Department have been implemented; if not, why; and

(b) whether the copyists and the examiners of the Judicial Department were made eligible for the leave and pensionary benefits and if so, when; and why similar benefits were not granted to copyists and examiners in the Revenue Department?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) In its reference No. C. 8797 of 1949, dated 8th November 1949, the Board of Revenue communicated to the Collectors G.O. Ms. No. 2749, Revenue, dated 25th October 1949 and also called for amendments to the relevant paragraphs of B.S.O. No. 173 from some of the Collectors. The reference was not intended for the Government and no recommendations were made in it requiring action by Government. Draft amendments to B.S.O. No. 173 were submitted by the Board of Revenue in 1951 with reference to G.O. Ms. No. 2749, Revenue, dated 25th October 1949, and they were approved in G.O. Ms. No. 2740, Revenue, dated 20th October 1951.

“(b) In the Civil Judicial Department the copyists and examiners of copies are of two categories—

(i) those borne on the regular establishment and (ii) others. The copyists who are on the regular establishment have been made eligible for leave and pensionary benefits with effect from 1st January 1950. The examiners of copies who are on the regular establishment are full-time Government servants and as such they are automatically eligible for leave and pensionary benefits like any other Government servant. But the other copyists and examiners who are employed from time to time to cope with the temporary increase in work are paid out of contingent funds and are not therefore eligible for leave or pensionary benefits.

“The copyists in the Judicial Magistrates' Courts and the Presidency Magistrates' Courts, Madras, were made eligible for leave and pensionary benefits with effect from 25th October 1952. But the examiners of copies in the Judicial Magistrates' Courts do not come under ~~any~~ service rules. The question of including them in the Madras Judicial Ministerial Service, fixing their emoluments and extending leave and pensionary benefits to them is under the consideration of the Government.

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“As regards the reasons for not extending the leave and pensionary benefits to the copyists and examiners of copies in the Revenue Department the attention of the Member is invited to the answer given to Starred question No. 304 on 5th December 1952 on the floor of this House.”

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

II.—MOTION UNDER RULE 11 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES (LEAVE OF ABSENCE TO A MEMBER).

SRI S. VENKATRAMA AYYAR:—“Sir, I move—

‘That, under Rule 11 of the Madras Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted by this House to Sri V. Nadimuthu Pillai, till the 30th September 1953 from the date of his absence.’”

The motion was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The question is—

‘That, under Rule 11 of the Madras Assembly Rules, leave of absence be granted by this House to Sri V. Nadimuthu Pillai, till the 30th September 1953 from the date of his absence.’ I think there is no objection to grant leave of absence. Mr. V. Nadimuthu Pillai is sick now. (After a pause.) I take it that the motion is unanimously passed.”

The motion was carried unanimously.

III.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS.

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“I have given notice of an adjournment motion . . .”

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member gave notice of an adjournment motion about the supersession of a municipal council. I told him in my Chamber that the District Municipalities Act provided for supersession and that the motion was out of order. Let him not again refer to it in this House.”

“The hon. Member Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu also gave notice of an adjournment motion, and I told him that it was out of order.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—“Of course, you said that it was out of order. I would like to ask for a half-hour debate on the subject.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Let the hon. Member give notice of a short-notice question and I will admit it.”

SRI C. V. K. RAO:—“Sir, you have allowed the other Member to have his say. I request you to read my adjournment motion. You have given a very wrong impression about it.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I have already given a ruling in my Chamber.”

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IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE ANDHRA STATE BILL, 1953—cont.

Seventh Schedule.

* SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to make a submission. We have passed certain resolutions relating to the Seventh Schedule in regard to the apportionment of assets and liabilities. In sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph 12 of the Schedule, there is a provision for compensating the new Andhra State to the extent of 2.30 crores (two hundred and thirty lakhs of rupees) towards the cost of construction of new Capital and for compensating what is said to have been lost by the Andhras by reason of their losing Madras City. This provision is very different to the resolutions already adopted in regard to assets and liabilities. What is proposed Sir, is only an ex-gratia payment to the new Andhra State to build its Capital and the residuary State has been called upon to pay this sum. Therefore, Sir, I submit that this provision of the Seventh Schedule should be considered and this Assembly should express an opinion on it for the guidance of the Central Government. I have tabled an amendment suggesting the deletion of this sub-clause. Similar amendments have been given notice of by other Members. I request you, therefore, Sir, to take this up.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ If the hon. Member wants to move the amendment, I have no objection.”

SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—“ Sir, I move—
‘ 251 In the Seventh Schedule, sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph 12 shall be deleted.’ ”

The amendment was duly seconded.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, may I submit that the provision of a sum to the Andhra State as a compensation for the relative shortage of buildings is covered by the two resolutions with regard to the division of assets and liabilities already passed by this House? This also will be one of the questions which will be taken into consideration by the Commission. In fact, we also could have suggested amendments. When we passed those resolutions, we thought that whether the sum should be one crore, two crores, eight crores or ten crores should be left over to the expert commission, which will take all things into consideration and make the apportionment. Even the provision made in the Seventh Schedule is made having regard to certain considerations. I submit that this is covered by the two resolutions already passed and I do not think it will be right for us to reopen matters day after day like this.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ If we take up one particular provision after the passage of the two resolutions by this House, I think there will be a demand for taking up so many other provisions also. On the question of buildings itself, so many amendments have been tabled.”

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* SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—“ Sir, I do not agree with the arguments put forward by Messrs. Viswanatham and T. Nagi Reddi. This provision for the payment of compensation of Rs. 2.30 crores has been introduced in the Seventh Schedule, probably based on the recommendation of Justice Wanchoo. It is wrong and incorrect to claim any compensation in respect of buildings in Madras City. The residuary State is being asked to pay nearly 2.30 crores. The rights of the citizens of Madras and the people of the residuary State must be considered before any decision is taken.”

SRI T. N. VENKATASUBBA REDDI :—“ I do not know, Sir, wherefrom Mr. Ramaswami got the idea that it refers to the City of Madras. It is not stated there. It refers to buildings all over the State. I think he has misunderstood the provision. This is one of the provisions in the Seventh Schedule. If we take up his amendment, we will have to take up the entire schedule and recast it.”

9-40
a.m.

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, there was a point in our opposing this amendment. The point was that we must have an over-all picture of the situation in the division of assets and liabilities or giving a set-off. If we take it bit by bit the over-all picture would be lost. We will have a lop-sided opinion on this side or that side. Suppose certain equitable considerations prevail in regard to clause 12 of the Seventh Schedule, then this particular clause might receive a particular treatment. Suppose on the other hand this clause receives another kind of treatment, the figure in the clause would change. Therefore, all the questions must be taken together. There is no point in taking items one after another. That is why, we submitted that the whole matter should be referred to a committee, which taking all factors into consideration, might make an equitable distribution and give an equitable set-off. That is the reason why we oppose re-opening this matter not merely on technical grounds but also on grounds of commonsense.”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, this is a general question. We must examine this from the general point of view. I wonder if Mr. Viswanatham is practising in courts now. He has a special way of pleading. I very well see that. I was watching the discussion on division of assets and liabilities and it appeared to me at that time that they wanted not to go into the principles but to leave the whole question—not only minor details but the very basic principles of the division of assets and liabilities—to a committee to be appointed. That resolution was carried, as has been mentioned. But the present question, as far as it appears to me, on the face of it, is a creation of a new liability—not a division of existing liabilities or existing assets. It is a creation of a new liability in the name of set-off or compensation. It is imposed upon the whole of the residuary State. I think it is a basic question which is not covered by reference to an expert committee for the division of

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assets and liabilities. I can understand the division of assets and liabilities being made by an expert committee. But the question whether help to the Andhra Government to build its own new Capital should be given by the Government of India or should be imposed as a liability on the residuary State, is a slightly different question. I do not mind the whole thing being postponed. The question is that they (the Government of India) have asked us to give our opinion. Are we to give no opinion on this vital matter practically leaving the entire thing to a commission to be appointed?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I am sorry, Sir, I cannot agree with the Hon. the Chief Minister. He really ought not to have (though he has a perfect right to do so) intervened. He need not have intervened at this stage."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"This seems to me to be a different question."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister says that this is a new liability, and the Government must come to the Legislature for an opinion whether the Government of India should bear the burden or whether the Madras State should bear the burden. May I refer him respectfully to the provisions of the Sind Order and Orissa Order? The committee for apportioning the share of burden decided the shares. It was the committee that decided who should bear which burden. You will find in the Orissa Order that the burden was apportioned between Orissa and India. In the Sind Order you will find 'this is the burden of the Government of India; this is the burden of Sind, and this is the burden of Bombay'. A committee was appointed before, and then certain decisions were taken. Those decisions were embodied in the order. That was the spirit in which we said that all these matters should be referred to a commission. We have already passed two resolutions. To-day, if we say that this is a new liability upon the residuary State, I am sorry I cannot agree to that. It is part of the liability and part of the asset. If you read sub-clause (5), you will find the following words, 'In order to compensate the State of Andhra finally for its relatively smaller share of buildings its share in the liability on account of debt to be apportioned between the States of Andhra and Madras'. This has got a direct relation to the division of assets and liabilities. It is not as if it is a new matter. I do not think, Sir, I can make matters more clear. The language is clear. The intention is clear. The decision of the House taken on the two previous resolutions has made matters very clear. Therefore, I would request the Chief Minister not to introduce unnecessary complications now."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, if the matter had stopped with the first resolution, and we passed that resolution that the Finance Commission should go into the matter and decide the whole division of assets and liabilities, perhaps, the

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arguments advanced by Mr. Viswanatham may be a little bit vapid. But unfortunately we did not stop there. We went further and expressed an opinion that there should be a division of all assets and liabilities according to the population ratio. That is contained in amendment No. 126. In moving and explaining that amendment, Mr. Hanumantha Rao made it clear that that would not apply to buildings and institutions in the City, and that in regard to the question of Capital, a different principle would apply. As a matter of fact, when we discussed amendment No. 126, I was inclined to think that that would not cover the entire assets and liabilities. Even the hon. Member Mr. Hanumantha Rao wanted to exclude buildings in regard to compensation. Apart from all these things, paragraph 12 (5) is a very important one in regard to payment of compensation. I will straightway answer my friend that this clause refers to all buildings. After all, this figure of Rs. 230.4 lakhs is arrived at from Mr. Justice Wanchoo's formula. Mr. Justice Wanchoo has taken this from the Partition Committee's report. The Partition Committee's report refers only to buildings in the City. That is why the hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami is right in referring to buildings in the City. It is not as if something new is stated to-day. This has got something to do with Mr. Justice Wanchoo's recommendation. Therefore, I think this should be discussed, and our view should be expressed."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, without entering into any dispute, I must say that if this was their view, they should have raised objection when we were discussing the general proposition with reference to the appointment of a committee or on the one to decide matters on the population basis. When the two concerned resolutions were discussed, neither the Leader of the House nor the Hon. the Chief Minister nor Mr. Ramaswami stated 'this must be excluded from our discussion'. We had no notice that this amendment would now be moved. All of a sudden, we are asked to re-open a matter which was decided, not once but twice. I submit to you, Sir, with all respect that we must pay some regard to the rules of procedure that are followed here."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Mr. Ramaswami wants to explain."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"This is not a different question. We made a reference to the Seventh Schedule, and then the resolution was passed. This will be very clearly seen, Sir, if you see the language used in amendment No. 114. The words used there are 'assets and liabilities dealt with in the Seventh Schedule'. The objection now raised could have been raised then. It was open to them to raise this objection. They did not."

MR. SPEAKER:—"They want to take this as a separate resolution."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"How can they take it so? Are we not to follow the procedure, here?"

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MR. SPEAKER :—" If they want, they can take it as a separate resolution."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I object to this, Sir. After this is over, can I also come with another request saying 'let me deal with clause 3 as a separate proposition'. It is wrong to do so. We must follow some procedure. That is why I said, Sir, '... assets and liabilities dealt with in the Seventh Schedule'. It is because I wanted to have an over all picture so that all matters can be considered. It is only when we consider all matters in one complete set, we will understand whether the provisions of lump sums or of proportions are large or small. Then only we can come to the conclusion that this is a large or small matter. In the over-all picture before the Commission, the Commission may increase or decrease the figure, if they think it necessary. The whole matter is left to the Commission. We passed the resolution, not once but twice. The Commission has got to come. We discussed this resolution two days before. Now on the third day, if an hon. Member should say 'we shall re-open the matter,' I say it is very clearly out of order. This is not a different proposition, because this proposition is (Interruption.) I cannot enter into any further dispute. If I have not convinced you or the Hon. Minister so far, I cannot convince him or you by any further arguments."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member Mr. Nagi Reddi will now speak, and then I will put this question to vote."

9.50 a.m. * SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" If this is to be taken into consideration, I believe there are a number of other things also in this Bill which have to be reconsidered. For example, there is the question of pension."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We are discussing the question of liabilities and their division."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Here also it is a question of division of liabilities."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" If the hon. Member wants to raise any other question, we shall consider it later."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Let us go clause by clause into the Schedule."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Whatever the hon. Member wants to be taken up, we shall take up later."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I would like the Seventh Schedule to be taken up from the beginning, because when we go into a particular item in the Schedule, we must remember that there are other portions also on the basis of which allocations of assets and liabilities have been made. Therefore, when we consider one particular question, we have to consider the other questions also. Otherwise, it will be unnecessary and unreasonable to consider any item in the Seventh Schedule, because

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we have already passed a Resolution stating that the whole question should be decided by a Financial Commission. If it is a question of discussing any particular issue, let us go step by step. Let us go clause by clause and decide the whole question. Every clause, however small it may be, is based on the previous clause and, therefore, the whole thing should be considered together. There is no question of saying that each clause is separate by itself. That is exactly what should not be the case. That is why I said in the whole of my speeches on Saturday that if we were to take up one clause, we should take up all clauses. Otherwise, we should leave the whole question to a Financial Commission. If it is a question that a particular clause should be deleted, then the Financial Commission should be approached. If it is a question that I should have Rs. 100 crores, then I should go to the Financial Commission. If we were to discuss the whole thing, then we should be discussing the whole basis of the division of assets and liabilities. Then only we will arrive at the proper basis for the decision whether we should have Rs. 2 crores, or Rs. 3 crores, or Rs. 10 crores. It is not simply based on air. Hence, I would say that this question be discussed in full or be left to the Financial Commission."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Whether the Financial Commission is going to come or not is quite a different thing altogether. It is a question for Parliament to decide. But here the Assembly will not be doing its duty if it does not express its opinion on such an important clause as this. I respectfully submit this should be discussed, our views expressed on it and a decision taken."

MR. SPEAKER :—" After finishing this, we shall take up other questions."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Hon. Sri Subramaniam has said that we do not know whether the Financial Commission is going to come or not. That is a different matter. I also do not know whether the Financial Commission is going to come or not. If we are to consider the matter in that light, then is it not in the interests of the House that, when we are doubtful whether the Financial Commission is going to come or not, we should sit and discuss the whole of the Seventh Schedule, clause by clause? If we are to proceed in that particular argumentative manner, then it becomes very essential for every Member of this House to get at as many facts as possible regarding the items mentioned in the Schedule so that we may consider the Seventh Schedule as a whole. I submit, Sir, if we are to consider this matter, then we should have much more time than what we have got. Every clause is an important clause. We are going to decide the fate of certain people and we are going to divide the State. We will have to decide it on the basis of certain facts and not in the air. My contention is that if we are to go into one part of the Seventh Schedule, it becomes essential for us to go into the whole of the Schedule."

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SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The point is this. We have discussed the Seventh Schedule and taken a decision by means of the Resolution of the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham that was passed. If we were to accept the contention of the Hon. Sri Subramaniam, it means that we begin to reopen the whole question. Then what about the Resolution which we have already passed? How is it consistent with our discussion here? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is a separate entity."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" It is not so, Sir. It has some relation to the Seventh Schedule. That Schedule was disposed of the other day. How can we take it up again? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Anyhow, the Speaker has allowed the Resolution. The only question is whether any other question should be taken up. If it is raised properly, we shall discuss it."

SRI V. R. NAGARAJAN :—" On a point of order, Sir. I beg to point out that any discussion on the Seventh Schedule which is purely an appendage to clause 46 will be totally irrelevant. I beseech the Chair to overrule any discussion on that because it is not at all relevant, having been superseded by the Resolution of the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham which has been carried."

MR. SPEAKER :—" This is a separate entity. Let the House give a verdict on it."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The point is whether we should not follow certain rules of procedure. I am submitting to you, Sir, it is not a matter of accommodating me or Sri Nagi Reddi by saying, ' If I allow this, I shall allow that also.' But, do we follow any procedure? Shall you say that the matter has been closed? Or, shall you say, ' I will allow you also?' If you should say the latter, then where is the end to all these discussions. What is our programme? Members must have a reasonable expectation of what is going to happen and what is not going to happen. I mentioned in my resolution all the matters dealt with in the Seventh Schedule. Therefore, this discussion should not be allowed again to-day. I appeal to the Chair that it should not be allowed. There is no question of accommodating me or anybody else. But we must accommodate the rules of procedure. We must follow some procedure, and we must have a reasonable expectation of what is likely to come up and what is not likely to come up. The present one is not a different matter at all from what we have discussed. We raised the point of shortage of an asset in a particular State. To meet that point, provision has been made that a certain amount will be specially allotted. It was this Government that included that particular clause in the particular Schedule. To-day to say that it does not form part of assets and liabilities is somewhat strange. It is very wrong of them to say

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so. It is doing us in the eye at an unexpected moment. I strongly protest against this matter being reopened and I submit it is out of order."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—" Sir, apart from the technicality of the whole thing, I would like to remind the Hon. the Chief Minister in this connection about the understanding we had when we were discussing the Capital issue the other day. I made a suggestion to the Chair and the Hon. the Chief Minister also made a suggestion that the Seventh Schedule need not be taken up and that the Capital issue could be separated from that and discussed. On this understanding, the entire House discussed the Capital issue. Now to bring it again before the House is not proper. Only on the understanding that discussion on the Seventh Schedule was closed, we discussed the Capital issue. When the understanding was like that, to reopen the question is not proper. I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister will agree to my suggestion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the only consideration urged by the hon. Member Sri Hanumantha Rao is this. Because we took up the question where the Capital should be, he infers that there was an understanding at that time that no other question unconnected with the Capital and connected with moneys should be considered. I am not aware of any such understanding. If my memory is wrong, we might look up the papers and the statements made. The fact that the Capital issue was an important question weighed with us in saying that it should be examined. We did not negatively rule out by that process all other matters, even if important. That would be a wrong construction put on what was said.

" Apart from all that, I am sorry that so much heat has been generated merely on a matter of technicality on which the Chair should finally give a ruling. On the merits, I would appeal to hon. Members, apart from the question of technicality, to consider this. The whole question was considered complicated because it was a question of division of assets and liabilities. On the ground of its being a complicated matter fit for expert opinion—although we might differ and hold a different opinion as to who should give final orders, whether it should be Parliament or a Commission—it was considered that it was a matter eminently fit for examination by a Committee. We should interpret the resolution of the House on that basis. There was a difference of opinion and there was a majority vote on the question whether the Commission's order should be final in the matter and whether Parliament should have nothing to do with it. So far as that question goes, it is closed.

" Then, the Opposition went further and notwithstanding the previously passed resolution that the question of the division of assets and liabilities should be referred to a Commission, notwithstanding the definite opinion that had already been reached, they discussed the question fully and elaborately and wanted a decision of the House, and opinions were taken from all view-points as to

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whether the assets and liabilities should be distributed on a population basis. Now, the Opposition has had the advantage of not only getting a vote on the question of appointment of a Commission to decide all principles but a further decision that the Commission should accept a principle, namely, that the assets and liabilities should be divided on population basis. Now, if that most important deviation from a reference to the Commission as a whole would be legitimate, surely a question which has nothing to do with the existing liabilities is also a matter for consideration.

"Member after Member rose and said, 'You may go to the Commission and argue the matter.' There is no question of argument; the Assembly cannot go to the Commission and argue the matter. Evidence may be taken by the Commission, not by the Assembly. The Bill has been referred for the opinion of the Assembly on various matters. The view has been expressed that the question of division of assets and liabilities should be referred to a Commission. Does it debar the Assembly from giving an opinion on the provision in the Bill that the construction of a new Capital for the Andhra State, in place of Madras, which has been the Capital of the State as a whole, should be a charge upon the residuary State to a certain extent? Has the Assembly no right to express a view on that point? I submit, Sir, on merits it is certainly an important matter. The Commission would say, 'What is it that we should do? What is the view of the Assembly on this matter?' Should we keep the Commission in a vacuum, when it should come to operate, on a matter which is not at all included in the question of division of assets and liabilities? As to the manner in which the division should be made, it has been decided that it should be on a population basis. The hon. Member Sri Viswanatham referred to a previous division where the capital liability was laid on the residuary State in respect of building of a Capital, without reference to the Legislature. There was no question of Legislature then."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—"The matter was not taken to the Legislature. It was taken to a Commission and then the Governor-General passed an Order. That was a most reasonable thing."

"The Hon. the Chief Minister said that this was a new liability. I submit it is a question concerning assets. What is an asset to one will not be an asset to another. Therefore, in order to compensate the other party, certain amount has been provided. I think we have made our position, in substance as also on technical grounds, very clear. If, in spite of this, you, Sir, are pleased to allow a discussion upon this, all that I can say is that, without any sense of disrespect to the Chair, I and those of us who are thinking along with me will not participate in the debate upon this question."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I have allowed this motion."

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* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—"Sir, I also would make my position clear. I have said a number of times that we could not go through the whole question unless we possess certain facts and unless there is a Committee. The House having accepted the two major principles on which we should go through the whole question, the position as it exists now is as per the resolution of Sri Viswanatham. Therefore, we too agree with Sri Viswanatham, and refuse to participate in this debate."

[At this stage, all the Andhra Members and a large number of Members of the United Democratic Front and Praja Socialists walked out of the House.]

* SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—"Sir, I feel there is considerable confusion on this issue. The Resolution passed by the Assembly reads as follows :—

'This Assembly is of the opinion that all types of assets and liabilities, unissued stores, articles, goods and various funds including depreciation reserve funds be divided between Madras, Andhra and Mysore States in proportion to the population of Madras and Andhra States and of the territory transferred to Mysore State.'

"This Resolution relates to the division of assets and liabilities in proportion to the population. There is no reference at all to the question of payment of any compensation in respect of the buildings in the City of Madras, or for the construction of a new capital for the New Andhra State. Any *ex gratia* payment to the New Andhra State, cannot be a liability of the residuary State. Mr. Justice Wanchoo says in his Report (paragraph 89, page 38)—

'The Partition Committee provided for a lump-sum adjustment of 1 crore rupees for the new State in order to compensate it for buildings in Madras City which are being used for all State purposes. The manner in which the provision was made in the assets and liabilities statement which has been copied in Annexure IV, has deprived the New State of Rs. 36 lakhs out of this, and that will have to be corrected. It appears that the book value of buildings in Madras City which served the whole State is Rs. 320.24 lakhs. This figure should also be doubled in order to arrive at a fair value of these buildings for purposes of adjustment. The value would thus come to Rs. 640.48 lakhs and the share of the New State would come to Rs. 290.4 lakhs.'

Sir, the whole basis of Justice Wanchoo's recommendation is arbitrary and there is no reality about it. The people of Madras are being asked to pay for building the new Capital of the Andhra State. I think it is wrong. If we are to analyse the list of buildings that have been tabulated on page 97 of the book, 'Formation of Andhra Province', we will find that the assets in Madras City have been divided into three categories, A, B and C—

A—Buildings serving Provincial common needs, such as High Court Buildings.

B—Important Residential Buildings like Adyar House, Presidency Hostel.

C—Specialized Institutions like Government Museum, Law College."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—"I want to know whether the Chair has given its decision on this question."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I have given my decision and the hon. Member has been allowed to speak."

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* SRI C. RAJAM RAMASWAMI :—“ In view of what I have said, I feel justified in reopening this question and all Members should express their opinion as to whether any compensation should at all be paid in respect of the buildings in Madras City. A number of common buildings used for administrative purposes in Madras City have been built out of the surplus funds available from Madras City itself and not out of any surplus arising from the Andhra area. Moreover most of these buildings came into existence in the days of the John Company and the Nawabs of Carnatic, i.e., long before the Circars or the Rayalaseema were added on to the Presidency of Madras. By no stretch of imagination can it be assumed that any of the buildings in Madras City were built with Andhra money. Therefore, there is no justice at all in paying any compensation much less an *ex-gratia* payment.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, இந்த காம்பன் செஷன் எஞ்சியுள்ள சென்னை ராஜ்யம் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டியது அவசியமா என்பதைப்பற்றிய விதிக்கு நானும் ஒரு திருத்தம், அதாவது 12-வது பாரகிராப்புக்கு, அதை எடுத்து விடவேண்டும் என்று, கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். இந்தத் திருத்தம் அவசியமா அல்லது அவசியம் இல்லையா என்பதைப்பற்றி கனம் டி. விசுவநாதம் அவர்களும் இன்னும் மற்ற கம்யூனிஸ்ட் நண்பர்களும் பேசினார்கள். ஆனால் ஒரு தீர்மானத்தை பாஸ் பண்ணிவிட்டால் ”

SRI B. KRISHNAMOORTHY ROW :—“ On a point of order.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ There is no point of order.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM :—“ Sir, இந்த மசோதாவின் ஒவ்வொரு பாரகிராப்பையும் நாம் தீர்மானிக்க வேண்டிய அதிகாரம் இந்த சபைக்கு இருக்கிறது. இந்த சபைக்கு இருக்கின்ற அதிகாரத்தை இந்த சபைக்கு அதிகாரம் இல்லாமல் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகின்ற வாத்தத்தை கனம் சபாநாயகர் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளாததற்கு சபையின் சார்பாக நான் அவருக்கு நன்றி செலுத்துகிறேன். இந்த காம்பென்சேஷன் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று இதற்கு முன்னால் கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் இருந்த பார்ட்டிஷன் கமிட்டியில் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் மட்டும் தான் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொன்னதை அந்த மந்திரி சபை போட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை அனுசரித்து ஸ்ரீ வாஞ்சுவின் ரிப்போர்ட்டில் கூட ஒரு கோடி ரூபாய் தான் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் இந்த மசோதாவின் இரண்டு கோடி 30 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று போட்டிருப்பது கூடாது என்றுதான் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். கனம் பிரகாசம் பேசும்போது எஞ்சியுள்ள சென்னை யாருக்கும் சொந்தம் இல்லை என்று சொன்னார். எஞ்சியுள்ள சென்னை என்பது தமிழர்களுக்கு மட்டும் அல்ல என்பதை அவர்கள் சொல்வது மட்டும் அல்ல, நானும் சொல்லுகிறேன், சென்னை எல்லோருக்கும் சொந்தமானது. பிரகாசம் சென்னை நகரில் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறார். அவரை இங்கு வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கும் நாங்கள் தயாராக இருக்கிறோம். ஆனால் எஞ்சியுள்ள சென்னை காம்பென்சேஷன் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வதைமட்டும் நாங்கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளமாட்டோம். இங்கு வெள்ளைக்காரர்கள் கம்பெனியால் கட்டிய கட்டடங்கள் எல்லாம் அப்படியே இருக்கின்றன. அவைகள்தான் அதிகமாக இருக்கின்றன. இவைகளுக்கு காம்பென்சேஷன் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் அதற்கெல்லாம் மத்திய அரசாங்கத்தான் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்படி இல்லாமல் எஞ்சியுள்ள சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தான் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது மிக மிக தவறு. இந்த மசோதாவில் அதைப்பற்றி சொல்லியிருக்கவேண்டிய அவசியமில்லை. எஞ்சியுள்ள சென்னை மாகாணம் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது எஞ்சியுள்ள சென்னை ராஜ்யத்தின் துர்ப்பாக்கியம் தான். அத்துடன் தமிழர்களுடைய வோட்டுகளை வாங்கி வந்து கம்யூனிஸ்ட் மெம்ப்ரர்களும் தமிழ் நாட்டை காட்டிக்கொடுக்கும் முறையில் பேசுகிறார்கள்.”

10-10
a.m.

27th July 1953]

[Sri K. T. Kosalram]

இதைக் காணும்போதுதான் என் மனம் அஞ்சுகிறது. இத்தகைய நிலைமையில் இது மட்டும் அல்ல இந்த நிலைமையில் பேசினால் ஆந்திராவில் கம்யூனிஸ்ட் ராஜ்யம் வந்துவிடும். எந்தக் காலத்தில் பங்கு பாட்டுக் கொள்ளலாம் என்று அவர்கள் நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் நினைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பது மிகவும் கோழைத்தனம் என்று தானே நான் சொல்லுவேன். எஞ்சியுள்ள சென்னை ராஜ்ய மக்கள் தங்களுக்கு இந்த கம்யூனிஸ்டுகள் துரோகம் செய்கிறார்களா என்று நிச்சயமாக தெரிந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை தோழர் களுக்கு நான் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்கிறேன். இந்த மசோதாவில் இரண்டு கோடி 30 லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது சரியல்ல. அதை எஞ்சியுள்ள சென்னை மாகாணத்திலிருந்து கொடுக்கக்கூடாது. மத்திய அசாங்கத்தையிடமிருந்து வாங்கக்கொள்ளலாம், அதைப்பற்றி அக்கலறி இல்லை. இந்தத் தரப்பினர் மிக மிக அவசியமானது. இந்த மசோதாவிலுள்ள 12-வது பாரகிராப்பை எடுத்துவிட வேண்டும். இதை எல்லோரும் ஆதரிப்பார்கள் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். இதை நச்சுயமாக ஆதரிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தை அனுமதித்துப் பேசுவதற்கு அனுமதி கொடுத்த கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களுக்கு என்னுடைய நன்றியை மறுபடியும் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு இத்தகுடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the amendment of hon. Member Sri K. T. Kosalram. We must understand that the buildings and other things which are situated in the City of Madras and the Residuary Madras State as a whole form part and parcel of the Residuary State. It is not fair on the part of the Andhras to ask for a compensation in respect of these buildings. If they want any compensation, it is just that they ask the Central Government to pay it. By this amendment, we only seek to assert our rights and any compensation for these buildings will not come in a graceful manner. Therefore I submit that this clause relating to compensation may be deleted and the rest of the Seventh Schedule may be accepted.”

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, the question is a very simple one. As a matter of fact, the Seventh Schedule itself makes a distinction between the assets and liabilities and the buildings as such. If you will kindly refer to paragraph 12, you will find that a clear distinction has been made. This is what sub-paragraph (3) of paragraph 12 says :

“ For the purposes of the allocation under sub-paragraph (2) of this paragraph—(a) only expenditure on assets for which Capital accounts have been kept (excluding the Buckingham Canal and any buildings for which such accounts have been kept) shall be taken into account”

“ Thus they have made a distinction with reference to the assets and liabilities and buildings have been completely excluded from them. That is why we have a separate provision with reference to buildings. So there is no use of simply saying that buildings also come under assets and liabilities and as we have already discussed assets and liabilities question, we should not discuss the question of buildings now. I say they are completely dissociated from each other. It is not as if they form the assets and liabilities. They are treated completely on a different footing. That is why the hon. Member Sri Hanumantha Rao was laying so much stress on his amendment No. 126. He said that assets and liabilities did not include so many other things which he has mentioned in his amendment. He knew well that assets and liabilities did not include

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everything. That is why he was laying great stress on this point and demanded Rs. 4 crores for the purpose of building the Andhra Capital. Even in apportioning liability, Public Debt, etc., these buildings are not taken into consideration at all. It is said separately that a sum of Rs. 230.4 lakhs has to be paid by the Residuary Madras State. Now we have got to decide whether it is proper to saddle the Residuary State to the extent of Rs. 230.4 lakhs in order to compensate the Andhra State for its relatively smaller share of buildings. We must note that only revenue yielding assets are taken into consideration for division and all other assets are not taken into account. Assets and liabilities have got a certain connotation. Buildings as such are not assets, because they are not revenue-yielding assets. For instance, take the Government Museum. It is not only not revenue-yielding, but it is a liability on us. We have to maintain that building. If you take the list of buildings, which they have taken into consideration, you will find that there are many buildings which are not even used for official purposes in the sense that offices are not located there. There are certain other institutions which are used not only by the Government, but all the citizens. Even outsiders and foreigners are entitled to use them. Thus they are common institutions. Whether any compensation in respect of the buildings used for these institutions has got to be paid or not is a moot point. That is why I say that this House should express an opinion on this moot point. Whoever be the authority—whether it is Parliament or some other independent authority—that goes into the question, must know the views of this Assembly on this question. Then only they can come to a proper decision on this point.

“We must now see how this figure of Rs. 230.4 lakhs was arrived at. We must consider this in the background of the Partition Committee's report which has dealt with this matter in an attitude of compromise. In an attitude of compromise, when there was a sum of Rs. 42 crores in the Revenue Reserve Fund at that time, considering the difficulties of the Andhras in putting up a Capital they said that out of this Rs. 42 crores one crore should be allotted to the Andhras before division. When one crore of rupees was allotted to the Andhra State before division, we have to consider the actual contribution of the Residuary State. Its liability is restricted. Instead of dividing this one crore of rupees between the Andhra State and the Residuary Madras State, it was agreed at that time that Rs. 66 lakhs, that is roughly two-thirds of the sum of Rs. 1 crore, which is the share of the Residuary Madras State may also be given to the Andhra State. We must note that it was at the time of the Partition Committee when we had Rs. 42 crores in the Revenue Reserve Fund. But, what is the position now? We have spent the entire amount of Rs. 42 crores. Where and how we have spent that sum is a bit relevant in this connexion.

10-20 a.m. “If we take into account what has been spent out of the Revenue Reserve Fund and also the loans raised subsequent to 1946, we have spent not 36.25 per cent of these on the Andhra area to which they are entitled on the basis of population. The actual expenditure in Andhra area comes to about fifty per cent.

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Out of the money from the Reserve Fund, we have spent more money in the Andhra area. We have incurred a lot of public debt and on whom has this money been spent and in what ratio? So, Sir, even when we had 42 crores of rupees in the Revenue Reserve Fund, we promised to pay only 66 lakhs. Now we are asked to pay 230 lakhs. It is nearly four times more than what we agreed to then. Is it fair? Sir, it will be a little bit relevant to know how this 230 lakhs has been arrived at. I can understand if buildings which are now used for quartering offices in this State are taken into account, if at all we are liable to pay any compensation even in lieu of them. I have already said that it is a very wrong principle to ask for compensation in respect of buildings put up on a grand scale by the British companies and the British Government. For example, take the High Court buildings. We are asked to pay compensation for those buildings. Would we ever put up such costly things if we knew that at a future date, we would have to separate and, therefore, we would have to pay compensation? The British Government in their own interests—in the interests of British judges—wanted to have a comfortable building and so put up a building on that scale. So also, the Fort St. George and the Board of Revenue buildings. They were constructed on a grand scale on a par with British glory. They were intended to make the British officers comfortable and not for providing amenities to the people. So, now if we are asked to pay compensation in respect of not only residential buildings and buildings where our offices are housed but for every conceivable building in the Madras City, it is not fair. There is the Museum; there is the General Hospital. It is not as if they are revenue yielding buildings. The General Hospital does not bring in any revenue. We have to spend huge sums of money for the purpose of maintaining it and for running the hospital. It certainly does not benefit the Government, so to say, to the extent of a pie. Let us take the Partition Committee Report. At page 97, a large list of buildings is given which includes the Government Museum, Law College, Technology and Trade Schools, Government Hospitals for Women and Children, Government Ophthalmic Hospital, Veterinary College, Mental Hospital, Government Tuberculosis Hospital, Presidency College, Teachers' College, the new Engineering College, Grindy and every conceivable building. If we exclude all these buildings, the value of the remaining buildings where Government offices are housed, comes to 86 lakhs of rupees. Even if we double that figure as proposed by Justice Wanchoo it comes only to Rs. 172 lakhs. So granting that we are liable to pay compensation in respect of buildings, we may have to pay only Rs. 60 lakhs. Therefore, on what basis this 236 lakhs has been arrived at is a little bit strange to me. It is for the House to express an opinion on this question. I wanted merely to give out facts relating to the basis on which the figure of 230 lakhs has been worked out. It is most unfair to take all buildings in the City of Madras into account, assess their book value and then double it and claim one-third of it as compensation. I agree, Sir, that the Andhra State has to build its own capital. For that purpose, should the liability be saddled on the Residuary State? If a State is being formed,

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if the Government of India have taken a decision—(the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'At their instance and not at our instance')—yes, at the instance of Andhras and if that separation is considered vital and the Andhras have any claim, they have to make that claim on the Central Government. They must ask the Centre, 'give us some money for the purpose of putting up a capital in view of our poor financial position.' That is a quite different question altogether. But to throw the liability on the residuary State to the tune of nearly 230 lakhs is unjust, inequitable and not warranted by any precedent at all. When Pakistan was formed, were costly buildings in Delhi taken into account for payment of compensation? Did they raise any point about buildings put up when the country remained one and undivided? No such point was made. So also, when Sind was separated from Bombay, did they ask for compensation in lieu of buildings in Bombay? After all, in Bombay there are much more costly buildings than in Madras. Then, when Orissa was separated was any compensation paid by the Madras State to the Orissa State? That being the case, to bring in a new principle when the Andhra State is formed, is, in my humble submission, unjust. We cannot afford to be saddled with such a huge liability when our financial resources are also not bright. Under these circumstances, Sir, I feel that the House must express an opinion on this matter."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am going to put Mr. Rajam Ramaswami's amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

'In the Seventh Schedule, sub-paragraph (5) of paragraph 12 shall be deleted.'"

The amendment was put and carried, the non-Andhra Members who were present voting for the amendment.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"In view of the importance of the issue, I would like to know how many have voted for the amendment."

MR. SPEAKER:—"You want a poll? I shall ask those who oppose the amendment to stand. We can know the number. Hon. Members who oppose the amendment will please stand in their places."

[No one stood up.]

MR. SPEAKER:—"No hon. Member opposes the amendment. All support it."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Now that the Seventh Schedule is completed, shall we go back to clause 38 which refers to transfer of proceedings from the Madras High Court to the Andhra High Court?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"If there are no more amendments to the Seventh Schedule, we shall take up the Eighth Schedule first, finish the Schedules and then go back to clause 38 and other clauses left over."

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SRI K. ADIKESAVALU NAIDU:—"Sir, I have got an amendment, Amendment No. 262. I move—

10.30 a.m.

'Add at the end the following paragraph:—

"(20) The areas in Chittoor district of the Andhra State now served by electricity produced from Mettur Electricity Project (Southern grid) shall be continued to be so served on the existing terms and conditions. Further, the Madras State should supply sufficient power from the Mettur Electricity Project to the Andhra State for all the schemes that are investigated and sanctioned but not executed before the appointed day." "

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion falls through for want of a seconder. We will take up the Ninth Schedule. All members who have given notice of amendments are not here, and nobody is moving any of those amendments."

The discussion on the postponed clauses 38, 41 and 49 will now be taken up.

Clause 38.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I have an agreed amendment to sub-clause (2) of clause 38. We may take that up with the members present in the House. I move—

'This House recommends that "sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause 38 may be recast so as to give effect to the following propositions:—

(1) Out of the appeals, applications for review, revision petitions, application for leave to appeal, writ petitions and other proceedings pending in the High Court of Madras, such appeals, applications for review, etc., as, in the opinion of the Chief Justice of Madras and the Chief Justice-designate of Andhra should, having regard to the place of accrual of the cause of action and other material factors, be heard and decided by the High Court of Andhra, shall, on the said Chief Justices passing an order to that effect, stand transferred to the High Court of Andhra. No such order may be made after the expiry of six months from the prescribed day.

(2) The High Court of Madras shall, notwithstanding subsection (1) of section 38, have, and the High Court of Andhra shall not have, jurisdiction to entertain appeals, applications for review, applications for leave to appeal, including leave to appeal to the Supreme Court and other proceedings seeking relief in respect of judgments, decrees and orders passed by the High Court before the prescribed day. Such proceedings may, after they are

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entertained, be included in the order or orders passed by the Chief Justice of Madras and the Chief Justice-designate of Andhra under paragraph (1) and shall accordingly stand transferred to the High Court of Andhra. No such order may be made after the expiry of six months from the prescribed day.'

"Sir, this is only with reference to transfer of pending cases from the Madras High Court to the Andhra High Court after the prescribed date. This is more or less an accepted formula."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—"Sir, I want to know whether the proposed amendment refers only to review, writ petitions and other petitions or to second appeals and first appeals also."

10-40 a.m. * THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, proceedings pending in the High Court at Madras with reference to Andhra area shall be transferred to the Andhra High Court, taking into account the accrual of cause of action, etc. With reference to Letters Patent Appeals, because they are appeals against the judgment of the High Court itself, the Government of India Bill says these appeals should be disposed of by the same High Court. After all, only Judges of the Madras High Court are going to be there in the Andhra High Court also; then why not the Judges who are being transferred from the Madras High Court dispose of such appeals in the Andhra High Court? But after the prescribed day some appeals may have to be filed because of the recent judgments and orders and we have said that in respect of these the filing should be done in the Madras High Court and they will be transferred to the Andhra High Court if they concern only the Andhra State."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'This House recommends that "sub-clauses (2) and (3) of clause 38" may be recast so as to give effect to the following propositions: (1) Out of the appeals, applications for review, revision petitions, applications for leave to appeal, writ petitions and other proceedings pending in the High Court of Madras, such appeals, applications for review, etc., as in the opinion of the Chief Justice of Madras and the Chief Justice-designate of Andhra should, having regard to the place of accrual of the cause of action and other material factors, be heard and decided by the High Court of Andhra, shall, on the said Chief Justices passing an order to that effect, stand transferred to the High Court of Andhra. No such order may be made after the expiry of six months from the prescribed day.

(2) The High Court of Madras shall, notwithstanding subsection (1) of section 38, have, and the High Court of Andhra shall not have jurisdiction to entertain appeals, applications for review, applications for leave to appeal, including leave to appeal to the Supreme Court and other proceedings seeking relief in respect of

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judgments, decrees and orders passed by the High Court before the prescribed day. Such proceedings may, after they are entertained, be included in the order or orders passed by the Chief Justice of Madras and the Chief Justice-designate of Andhra under paragraph (1) and shall accordingly stand transferred to the High Court of Andhra. No such order may be made after the expiry of six months from the prescribed day.'"

The amendment was put and carried, the non-Andhra Members who were present voting for it.

Clause 41.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, this is an amendment in respect of the transferred territory of Bellary district. I move—

'This House recommends that "sub-clauses (1) to (3) of clause 41" may be recast so as to give effect to the following proposals :—

(1) *The jurisdiction of the High Court of Mysore shall extend in the whole of the transferred territory with effect from the appointed day, and subject to propositions 2 and 3 below, the jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras shall cease on that day in relation to the transferred territory.*

(2) *Out of the appeals, applications for review, revision petitions, writ petitions and other proceedings pending in the High Court of Madras, the Chief Justice of Madras shall prepare lists from time to time of appeals, etc., which, having regard to the place of accrual of the cause of action and other material factors, should, by reason of the transfer to the State of Mysore of the territory specified in sub-section (1) of section 4, be heard and decided by the High Court of Mysore. The Chief Justice of India shall order the transfer of appeals, etc., included in the said lists to the High Court of Mysore. No such transfers shall be made after the expiry of six months from the appointed day.*

(3) *Notwithstanding paragraph (1) above, the High Court of Madras shall have, and the High Court of Mysore shall not have, jurisdiction to entertain appeals, applications for review, applications for leave to appeal and other proceedings seeking relief in respect of judgments, decrees and orders passed by the High Court of Madras before the appointed day. Such appeals, etc., may, after they are entertained, be transferred by the Chief Justice of India in exercise of power stated above before the expiry of six months from the appointed day.*

(4) *Judgments, decrees, etc., passed by the High Court of Madras in relation to the transferred territory at any time before the expiry of six months from the appointed day shall have effect as judgments, decrees, etc., passed also by the High Court of Mysore.*

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(5) *The existing explanation to the section should be omitted.*

Sir, this is with reference to the transferred territory of Bellary district. With reference to the transferred territory, the Mysore High Court gets jurisdiction even on the appointed day instead of on the prescribed day in the case of the Andhra High Court."

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" Sir, in the case of Mysore, are we to understand that the Madras High Court has power to deal with appeals till the expiry of six months after the appointed day? In the case of filing new appeals against judgments made by the Madras High Court immediately prior to the appointed day, should they be filed in the Mysore High Court or in the Madras High Court? In respect of writ applications and other revision petitions, are they automatically transferred on the appointed day or should they be transferred by the Chief Justice or any authority concerned after the appointed day within six months?"

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Six months is only the period within which the order should be passed so that it may not go on indefinitely. But, in practice, as Mysore has got a ready made High Court functioning even before the appointed day, we say that all these appeals, etc., pending will be kept ready and transferred to the Mysore High Court on the appointed day or soon after that by an order of the Chief Justice of India. But some judgments might have been delivered just before the appointed day with reference to which appeals, or review petitions or petitions for leave to appeal, have to be made. In all these cases, we are laying down that, because they relate to the judgments of the Madras High Court, they will again be scrutinized whether they can be disposed of by the Madras High Court or sent to the Mysore High Court. In the case of review petitions, the rule is that the judge who gives the judgment should hear the review petition. So, even though it may be a matter relating to purely transferred territory, it may be decided that the review petition should be disposed of by the Madras High Court. Therefore, Sir, in respect of appeals, revision petitions, etc., entertained after the appointed day, they will be gone into and orders passed whether they should be transferred to the Mysore High Court or retained in the Madras High Court."

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" Sir, just now I heard the Hon. Finance Minister saying that after the appointed day the Madras High Court shall cease to have jurisdiction and the Mysore High Court shall have jurisdiction over all these matters. On and from the appointed day the Madras High Court becomes *functus officio* and I want to know how the Madras High Court can deal with revision petitions, etc."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The Madras High Court becomes *functus officio* only in respect of cases which are pending and have been transferred. But in the case of an appeal

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which has been disposed of, it is not pending if it is re-opened by a review petition or by another appeal in which case it shall not go to the other High Court because this re-opening by way of appeal or revision petition or leave to appeal to the Supreme Court, can be done only in the Madras High Court. Therefore, these cases will be again scrutinized whether they should be transferred to the Mysore High Court or retained in the Madras High Court."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'This House recommends that "sub-clauses (1) to (3) of clause 41" may be recast so as to give effect to the following proposals :—

(1) The jurisdiction of the High Court of Mysore shall extend in the whole of the transferred territory with effect from the appointed day, and subject to propositions 2 and 3 below, the jurisdiction of the High Court of Madras shall cease on that day in relation to the transferred territory:

(2) Out of the appeals, applications for review, revision petitions, writ petitions and other proceedings pending in the High Court of Madras, the Chief Justice of Madras shall prepare lists from time to time of appeals, etc., which, having regard to the place of accrual of the cause of action and other material factors, should, by reason of the transfer to the State of Mysore of the territory specified in sub-section (1) of section 4, be heard and decided by the High Court of Mysore. The Chief Justice of India shall order the transfer of appeals, etc., included in the said lists to the High Court of Mysore. No such transfers shall be made after the expiry of six months from the appointed day.

(3) Notwithstanding paragraph (1) above, the High Court of Madras shall have, and the High Court of Mysore shall not have, jurisdiction to entertain appeals, applications for review, applications for leave to appeal and other proceedings seeking relief in respect of judgments, decrees and orders passed by the High Court of Madras before the appointed day. Such appeals, etc., may, after they are entertained, be transferred by the Chief Justice of India in exercise of power stated above before the expiry of six months from the appointed day.

(4) Judgments, decrees, etc., passed by the High Court of Madras in relation to the transferred territory at any time before the expiry of six months from the appointed day shall have effect as judgments, decrees, etc., passed also by the High Court of Mysore.

(5) *The existing Explanation to the section should be omitted.*"

The amendment was put and carried, the non-Andhra Members who were present voting for it.

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Clause 49.

10-50 a.m. THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Speaker, for the benefit of hon. Members I shall read what this clause says: It is as follows:—

'The provisions of sections 46, 47, 48 and 54 and the Seventh Schedule shall have effect subject to any agreement between the States concerned and shall be deemed to have been modified in accordance with such agreement:

Provided that every such agreement if it affects the rights or liabilities of any person other than Government shall be published in the Official Gazettes of the States concerned.'

This clause is not necessary. After moving for its deletion, I shall explain. Sir, I now move—

'That clause 49 be deleted.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

'That clause 49 be deleted.' "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have moved for the deletion of the clause because I think that it will lead to a lot of difficulties and there will be no finality to matters. According to clause 49 it is open to anybody to say 'Let us re-open this case. Let us discuss this matter'. In reality that particular matter would have been already disposed of. But still it would be persisted and if this clause is there, it gives room for any Government to do so. For instance we have provided and the House had given a verdict that for all matters connected with the division of assets and liabilities, an Expert Commission may be appointed. Even after the Expert Commission has finished its enquiry and supposing say, it says that Andhra shall bear this much liability and Madras shall bear this much, some from the Andhra side may butt in and say, in view of the power given under this clause, 'No, no. We cannot bear this much of liability. Let us discuss that matter in detail again'. That is how even settled matters would be re-opened. There will be no finality. That is why I have moved for its deletion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That clause 49 be deleted.' "

The amendment was put and carried, the non-Andhra Members who were present voting for it.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I shall now move certain new clauses to be added after clause 49—

New clauses after clause 49.

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

'The following clauses should be added as separate clauses at the end of Part V of the Bill:—

" (i) Expenditure in respect of any liability as between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore arising under or by reason of any provision of this Act or of any order made thereunder shall be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Madras or the State of Andhra or the State of Mysore, as the case may be."

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" (ii) If immediately before the appointed day, the State of Madras is liable as guarantor in respect of any liability of a co-operative society which is registered under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act (Madras Act VI of 1932) and whose area of operations is limited to the whole or part of the territory specified in sub-section (1) of section (3) of this Act, then, as from the appointed day, the said liability of the State of Madras shall cease, and the State of Andhra shall be liable as guarantor in respect of the said liability of the said society, and expenditure in respect of such liability of the State of Andhra shall be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State." "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, inasmuch as the two amendments require some explanation, I shall take a few minutes. We have provided previously in the Bill that the liabilities outstanding against us in the residuary area shall be borne by us and those outstanding against the Andhra area shall be borne by them. Suppose we have got to pay up to two crores of rupees for Andhra, say . . ."

SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" May I know what is the alternative suggested by the Government for clause 49, in view of the fact that the same had been deleted now? "

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I forgot to mention one particular point while moving for the deletion of clause 49. I would invite the attention of the hon. Member to paragraph 19 of the Seventh Schedule. It says—

'That the benefit or burden of any assets or liabilities not dealt with in the foregoing paragraphs or in section 47 or section 48 shall be apportioned between the State of Madras and the States of Andhra and Mysore in such manner as the President may by order direct.'

So, in respect of all other matters not specifically covered in the Bill in respect of division of assets and liabilities between Andhra, Madras and Mysore, the President shall have the final say. He will apportion the assets and liabilities by his order. So far as the principle of division of assets and liabilities is concerned the House had already given its verdict saying that an Expert Commission will be appointed to go into all the questions concerning the division of assets and liabilities. The Expert Commission will cover all points covered in the various clauses of the Seventh Schedule. So we see in either case either the President or the Expert Commission is there to decide. Then, where is the need for clause 49 which only tries to re-open settled issues and create bitterness? That is why I moved for its deletion.

" I shall now explain further why I have moved the two amendments which will stand as new clauses. Let us take the case (I am taking a hypothetical issue) wherein we have got to pay Rs. 2 crores, say to Andhra. How are we to pay it? We have to pay it only from the Consolidated Fund of the residuary State. Similarly suppose Andhra has got to pay Rs. 2 crores to us. It has to pay only from the Consolidated Fund of Andhra. But can we

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withdraw any amount from the Consolidated Fund? The express permission of the Legislature has got to be obtained. It is perfectly open for the Legislature to either accept or reject the demand. The Andhra Legislature may say: 'No, no, we cannot accept this liability under a particular head. So we reject this demand.' Then how could the residuary State be paid? Of course there are certain items which could be paid directly out of the Consolidated Fund without taking a vote of the concerned Legislature. For instance, salaries of High Court Judges, charges payable to the Public Service Commission, the charges the Government has got to pay as interest on public debts—for all these items a vote of the Legislature and an appropriation law is not necessary. But suppose a contingency arises wherein the Andhra Legislature refuses to discharge its liability to the residuary State after division. What are we to do? That is why this amendment becomes necessary. The first amendment says—

'(1) Expenditure in respect of any liability as between the States of Andhra, Madras and Mysore, arising under or by reason of any provision of this Act or of any order made thereunder, shall be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Madras or the State of Andhra or the State of Mysore as the case may be.'

"I shall now explain the need for the second amendment I have moved.

"We have the Land Mortgage Bank in our State. We have the Central Land Mortgage Bank here in Madras. We have also the State Co-operative Bank. These institutions are common throughout the State to agriculturists. Of course, they have taken mortgages of properties for the money they had lent. On the security of these mortgages, debentures have been raised. It is only the debenture money that has been distributed as loan. These debentures are granted by the State. What is to happen when this State is divided into two units, Andhra and Madras? Under the Co-operative Societies Act and the Land Mortgage Banks Act, the Registrar of Co-operative Societies has been given sufficient powers to recover the loans. He need not go to a court of law, obtain a decree and then execute it. The Registrar can straightaway bring the property to sale. After separation, there will be a separate Registrar of Co-operative Societies for Andhra. The jurisdiction of the present Registrar will not extend to Andhra. Then how is he to recover the loans granted to all those in the Andhra area before separation, inasmuch as his jurisdiction may not extend to Andhra? He himself cannot go, execute a decree and recover the loans in Andhra. That is why this second amendment has been inserted. By this amendment a provision is made by which in respect of all liabilities pertaining to Andhra for which the State of Madras has stood as guarantor, that State shall from the appointed day cease to be the guarantor and the State of Andhra shall begin to function as the guarantor. The liability of the State of Madras shall cease from the appointed day and the same shall be borne by the State of Andhra. Similar is the case with reference to State Co-operative Banks. The guarantees with respect to Andhra shall become the sole concern of the State of

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Andhra from the appointed day. The State of Madras shall function as the guarantor only in respect of liabilities pertaining to the residuary Madras State.

"So, even in respect of those things, that is, in respect of moneys which are solely to be within the Andhra area that guarantee should be taken over by the Andhra Government as such, the residuary State being responsible for the other share. That is No. (ii). Therefore, we are making a provision that the liability shall be treated as expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. These are the only two provisions which we have to make."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'The following clauses should be added as separate clauses at the end of Part V of the Bill :—

"(i) Expenditure in respect of any liability as between the States of Madras, Andhra and Mysore, arising under or by reason of any provision of this Act or of any order made thereunder, shall be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State of Madras or the State of Andhra or the State of Mysore, as the case may be.

(ii) If, immediately before the appointed day, the State of Madras is liable as guarantor in respect of any liability of a co-operative society which is registered under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act (Madras Act VI of 1932) and whose area of operations is limited to the whole or part of the territory specified in sub-section (1) of section 3 of this Act, then, as from the appointed day, the said liability of the State of Madras shall cease, and the State of Andhra shall be liable as guarantor in respect of the said liability of the said society, and expenditure in respect of such liability of the State of Andhra shall be expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State."

The amendment was put and carried, the non-Andhra Members who were present voting for it.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"With reference to the list of Scheduled and Backward Classes, I promised to examine and find out whether one item was in the list and whether it had been wrongly omitted. I have verified and found that it is not in the list. It is not open to us now to include or exclude any community in the list of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes."

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—"One of the Backward Classes 'Reddi (Ganjam)', as found from the list maintained by our Government under rule 92 of the Madras Educational Rules, was for a very long time enjoying educational concessions. This community has been removed from the list. I would like to know whether these communities were removed under the advice of our Government at the time of drafting this Bill."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"There was a reference made to this subject the other day but without giving the name of any particular community. To-day the hon. Member gives

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the name of some particular sub-community. I presume the hon. Member does not mean that all Reddis should be classified as backward, but that some particular class called 'Reddi' but having another name also to specify should be so classified. If the matter is given to us specifically, I shall look into the matter."

* SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—" I wanted to bring to the notice of the Government one instance of removal of a backward community. But another hon. Member has complained about some other communities. We are not anxious that as many communities as possible should be included. But once they were included and were enjoying the concessions, I would like to know the special reasons for their removal."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I am afraid that we cannot go into this matter when we are discussing the Bill. If any particular community has been removed wrongly, the matter has to be raised elsewhere. A Commission has been appointed to go into the question of Backward Classes. I do not think it is possible now to say why it has been removed."

* SRI A. RATHINAM :—" கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தத் தமிழ் நாட்டிலே சேலம் ஜில்லா, கோயமுத்தூர் ஜில்லா, திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு பகுதி, மதுரை ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு பகுதி ஆகிய இந்த இடங்களில் கொங்கு வாடான் என்ற ஒரு ஜாதிக் காரர்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கல்வியில் மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதுமட்டுமல்லாமல் மற்ற எந்தத் துறையிலும் பிற்போக்கான நிலையிலேயே இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களையும் பிற்போக்கு இனத்தவர்களின் ஜாபிதாவில் சேர்க்க முடியுமா ? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" அதற்காக ஒரு தனி கமிஷன் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதனிடம் நீங்கள் உங்கள் யோசனையைச் சொல்லுங்கள். பல கேள்விகள் நிறைந்த தான் அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது."

SRI A. RATHINAM :—" எனக்கும் அந்தத் தான் வருமா ? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" எல்லா எம்.எல்.ஏ.-க்களுக்கும் அனுப்பப்பட்டிருக்கிறது."

Clauses 2 and 1 and the Long Title.

Clauses 2, 1 and the Long Title were put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There are certain amendments which do not relate to any specific provisions in the Bill but are of a general nature like the amendment relating to the Andhra University Act. The hon. Members who walked out may be called in formally."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have sent word to them."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I beg to move—

'That the proposed Andhra State Bill, 1953, having been considered fully and approved, this House is of the view that the Bill should be amended on the lines indicated in the opinions and resolutions approved by the House.'"

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the proposed Andhra State Bill, 1953, having been considered fully and approved, this House is of the view that the Bill should be amended on the lines indicated in the opinions and resolutions approved by the House.'

The motion was put and carried, the non-Andhra Members who were present voting for it.

V.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

MR. SPEAKER :—" We shall now take up non-official business."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I wish to state that in the situation that has arisen rather by surprise, I do not think it will be proper for me to take up the discussion of the Modified Elementary Education Scheme at this stage when so many hon. Members are absent."

A. Bills.

(1) THE MADRAS PROHIBITION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953.

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1953."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall read the relevant rules—

'76. (1) If a motion for leave to introduce a Bill is opposed, the Speaker, after permitting, if he thinks fit, a brief explanatory statement from the member who moves and from a member who opposes the motion, may, without further debate, put the question thereon.

(2) If such a motion is agreed to, the Bill shall be deemed to have been introduced.

'77. As soon as may be after leave to introduce a Bill has been granted, the Bill shall be published in the Gazette.'

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I understand the object of the Bill. But I think that the shape is misconceived. The object is to make a change in the Criminal Procedure Code in respect of prosecutions under the Prohibition Act. Under the Criminal Procedure Code, statements of certain kinds are not admissible as evidence such as statements made in confession. The hon. Member wants to introduce a provision in the law under which statements of a different class of people also should not be taken as admissible in cases of prosecution under the Prohibition Act. I think the object in view can be achieved only by an amendment of the Criminal Procedure Code. After explaining this, I leave the matter at that. The hon. Member may take advice and do whatever he likes.)

" I have no objection to the introduction of the Bill."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That leave to introduce the Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be granted.'

The motion was put and carried and leave granted.

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER:—"I introduce the Bill."

(2) THE MALABAR AGRARIAN RELATIONS BILL, 1953.

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"Sir, I beg to move for leave to introduce the Malabar Agrarian Relations Bill, 1953."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"I oppose the motion, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"After a brief statement from the mover and the opposer, I will put the motion to vote."

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Bill for whose introduction I am seeking the leave of this House is conceived for the benefit of the ryots of Malabar, certain taluks of South Kanara and one taluk of the Nilgiris district. The object of the Bill is to see that the agrarian relations are so readjusted as to produce a contented class of people who will be more interested in agriculture and thereby increase the productivity of the land in the country generally and in Malabar in particular. It is a matter of common knowledge for the Members of this House that in Malabar for long there has been an agitation by the tenant class, particularly the cultivating tenant class, for equitable rent and for some kind of fixity of tenure in respect of their holdings. The Bill contains certain provisions altogether new for giving statutory effect to the cherished desire of the tenants. The Hon. Minister has adopted the unusual procedure of opposing the introduction of the Bill. It is only fair that the House should be given an opportunity to consider the Bill in detail and reject it if it is found unsuitable. To forestall the decision of the House and to oppose even the introduction of the Bill is certainly a novel, unusually extraordinary and unprecedented course for the Hon. Minister to adopt. On former occasions when this House had to consider certain taxation Bills, some Members raised objection even to granting leave for introduction. The Hon. Speaker then pointed out that this course was unusual and rarely adopted, because normally the House must be given an opportunity to discuss the provisions and then reject the Bills if necessary. The House will have an opportunity of discussing the Bill only if leave for introduction is given."

"The Hon. Minister has introduced a Bill for amending the Malabar Tenancy Act. If leave is granted, there will be two Bills side by side, one very progressive and attractive and the other somewhat retrograde. If the real object of the Minister is to see that the two pictures are not presented side by side, I beg to submit this. The Malabar Tenancy Amendment Bill is of a very minor nature and it can hardly satisfy the people. It has already raised serious

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discontent, as you may be aware from the big *jathas* that were organized as a protest against it. Mere patchwork amendments to that Act can hardly satisfy the people of Malabar. So I have brought forward a Bill which embodies several original features. The existing Malabar Tenancy Act was conceived and passed in 1929, and about twenty-five years have passed since then. There is hardly any use in reconstructing, amending, polishing or doing any patchwork repair to that Act. What was thought to be fair in 1928 or 1929 will hardly be thought justifiable to-day. During these years, there have been considerable changes in agrarian outlook and thought. The responsibilities of the State in protecting the tenant class have been fully appreciated in a Welfare State. We of this Welfare State are thinking of giving protection to the tenant classes in a wider measure and with a larger outlook."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The rule is that the statement should be a brief one."

* SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"The main features of my Bill are as follows. Firstly the cultivating tenants will be given absolute or almost absolute protection in respect of their holdings. Secondly it makes provision for a fair rent which will be really fair as against the provision in the existing Act. Although the present rent is euphemistically called fair rent, it is really exacting. Thirdly my Bill provides for the cultivating classes buying up the rights of the landlords by paying the consideration due either in a lump sum or in instalments as the court may decide and becoming peasant proprietors. Another provision in the Bill is with regard to eviction. Eviction is a common feature in Malabar, and as I pointed out during question hour this morning, three thousand and odd eviction suits were filed in the Court in the course of a month. The main feature of the Bill is to see that eviction is made as difficult and unattractive as possible and virtually confer fixity of tenure upon the tenants."

"Then, another important matter is to see that the waste lands ^{11-30 a.m.} now owned by landlords and not cultivated by them are compulsorily made available for cultivation by cultivators who are willing to take up cultivation of such lands. So, the four primary features are, (1) conferment of fixity of tenure, (2) reduction of the existing high rents and bringing them in proportion to notions of fairness, (3) allowing cultivating tenants to buy up the landlord's rights and (4) making available waste lands for cultivation. I might mention in passing that the Malabar Tenancy Amendment Bill, which has been introduced by the Government, does not touch any of these major propositions. It has just glanced over a few matters only. It can hardly be called satisfactory. So, a comprehensive Bill, which will consolidate the law regarding agrarian relations, and which will progressively bring into harmony the existing notions among the various classes of people in Malabar, is necessary. That is the object of my Bill. It can hardly be said that there is no alternative to the present amending Bill introduced by the Government. Hon. Members can take it from me that this Bill is no parallel or rival to the Bill which has

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already been introduced by the Government. It has only attractive provisions. These may not influence the opinion of the Members of the House against the Bill. With the object of vetoing the Bill, this kind of objection has been personally taken by the Hon. Minister even at this stage."

* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :— " Sir, I oppose this motion because of special circumstances. You know that introducing such Bills is the task of the Government, because the Government have to meet expenses from the funds of the State. The subject of Malabar Tenancy was taken up by the Government as early as 1930, and special modifications have been resorted to by Government by amendments to the Act. Recently an amending Bill was introduced in this Assembly, and it is now pending discussion before the Joint Select Committee. Legislation involving the exercise of Government functions and expenditure of Government funds should properly be undertaken by Government. This is the cardinal principle obtaining in all parliamentary practice. That is why, Sir, I am opposing this motion. There are many instances where private Bills were not allowed to be proceeded with in similar circumstances in the British Parliament. I may be permitted to quote two instances in which such Bills were not proceeded with. In 1887 notices were given of a private Bill for settling a scheme of arrangement for the Turkish loans of 1854, 1855 and 1871, but its subject was obviously not one to be dealt with by a private Bill, and so it was not proceeded with. Another instance was in 1900. On the second reading of a private Bill promoted by the Metropolitan Water Companies, Mr. Speaker called the attention of the House to the large and important powers which were proposed to be conferred by it upon a public department, viz., a local Government board, and which, according to the practice of the House, ought to be secured by a public rather than by a private Bill. The Bill was accordingly withdrawn. As I submitted, the funds for enforcing the provisions of the Bill will have to be found from the consolidated fund. For instance, in clause 10 (g) of the Bill, it is stated that every panchayat board and every municipal council shall cause to be maintained, in the prescribed manner, a record of rights in respect of every holding, ulkudi, and kudiyruppu, within their respective territorial limits. You know, Sir, that municipal councils and panchayats cannot afford, in the present circumstances, to discharge any of these functions. Ultimately the Government will have to give them the money for complying with the provisions of this Bill. Apart from this provision, there are several other clauses of the Bill, namely, clauses 10 (b) (i), 11 (i), 14 (b), 23 (i), 24 and 38, which impose additional duties on Revenue officers and on courts in connexion with various matters such as the determination of fair rent, adjudication of disputes between the landlord and the tenant in connexion with the payment of rent, purchase of lands by the tenant and the enquiry into petitions for assignments of arable waste lands. The performance of these duties will necessitate the appointment of additional staff and this will involve increased expenditure from the consolidated fund of the State. Clause 38, expressly provides for

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the payment of compensation by Government to the parties whose rights are adversely affected. The compensation payable by the Government will have to be met from the Consolidated Fund of the State. Several provisions of the Bill, I am sorry to say, are not clear. Most of the clauses have to be recast. The Bill is to be re-arranged. You know, Sir, that it may not be profitable for the Legislature or for the public to spend much of their time in scrutinizing this Bill. Moreover, Sir, you know that this is a parallel legislation. Most of the provisions reiterated in this Bill are contained in the existing statute. The proper procedure would have been to bring in an amendment to the amending Bill. All these things can be discussed and scrutinized at the Joint Select Committee meetings. In these circumstances, Sir, I am compelled to oppose this Bill at this stage. In ordinary circumstances, I would not have opposed it. The peculiar circumstances obtaining now warrant that I should oppose this Bill. I will be failing in my duty if I do not oppose the motion. With these words, Sir, I oppose the motion of the hon. Member Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :— " Mr. Speaker, Sir, on a point of clarification I want to make a very brief statement. The Hon. Minister in his objection to leave being granted for introducing my Bill, was stressing the fact that it involved expenditure from the consolidated fund of the State. There are two distinct stages in the Constitution, to which I would invite the attention of the Hon. Minister. The first stage is the grant of leave to introduce a Bill in the House. When the Bill is to be considered by the House clause by clause or in greater detail, touching the consolidated fund of the State, it would be necessary to obtain the Governor's recommendation for the discussion of the Bill. Therefore, this argument cannot be used as an objection or a veto at this stage. The question of consolidated fund of the State does not come here now. Here it is a case where the House has got to see whether the extraordinary step of granting leave for introducing this Bill should be taken. This is a highly extraordinary step. This should be distinct from the other stage, namely, expenditure out of the consolidated fund of the State. That is a matter for the Governor to consider and not for the Assembly. The Hon. Minister need not usurp the powers of the Governor or indicate any suggestion that Governor's recommendation shall be taken. It is for the private Member to wait upon the Governor and persuade him to give the recommendation. The two stages must be kept separate. The second stage need not be brought in here to confuse the issue. Secondly, the expenditure from the consolidated fund of the State is very small and insignificant. I was listening to the Hon. Minister when he referred to the consolidated fund of the State. The way he referred to the fund suggested that the consolidated fund of the State would be drained by this Bill. Absolutely little more expenditure than is incurred at present is covered by this Bill."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That leave be granted for the introduction of the Malabar Agrarian Relations Bill, 1953.' "

11-30
p.m.

The motion was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded. and the division bell was rung.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I understand that the Hon. the Chief Minister has no objection to the introduction of the Bill."

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" We have no objection, Sir, to the introduction of the Bill."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Chief Minister wants to say something. As a special case, I shall allow him. I hope the House will not mistake it."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The Government having introduced a Bill, a Joint Select Committee having been appointed and as the thing is going on and the present Bill is in substance an amendment to that Government Bill, the Government decided to oppose the introduction of the present Bill. But if the hon. Member still desires that it should be introduced, the Government have no objection."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That leave be granted for the introduction of the Malabar Agrarian Relations Bill, 1953.' "

The motion was put and carried and leave was granted.

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" I introduce the Bill."

(3) THE MADRAS AGRICULTURISTS' RELIEF (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg leave to introduce the Madras Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1953."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1953.

" I want to know what the Government want to say on this matter."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" In the first instance, I am constrained to oppose the motion, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall allow the hon. Member to make a brief statement and the Hon. Minister to speak afterwards. Then, I will put the motion to the vote of the House."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, I thought at least this was a non-controversial Bill. Seeing what has happened to the previous Bill, I am really surprised to see that the Hon. the

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Revenue Minister should oppose this Bill. It is a simple one-clause Bill. When the present Chief Minister was the Head of the State in 1938, he introduced the first Agriculturists' Relief Act to give protection to agriculturists in a period of depression. But in the working of that Act, it was subsequently found that many of the benefits conferred upon the people by that enactment were taken away by the interpretation put upon some words and phrases by the Courts. In effect, on account of the interpretation put upon the phrase 'rate of interest on debt', possessory mortgages or mortgages with possession were completely excluded from the purview of that Act and the required benefit did not accrue to the agriculturist. Therefore, in 1949 an Amending Bill was brought forward making it applicable to mortgages with possession. Thereby a new section 9-A was incorporated and under that section a new clause was introduced saying that the Act would apply to possessory mortgages and that a mortgagee in possession for a period of thirty years and more was bound to restore the land to the original mortgagor without payment of any mortgage money. In other words, it enacted that the mortgage amount would be deemed to have been discharged if the mortgagee were in possession for thirty years and more. This Act applies to the whole State. But curiously enough, by one sub-section, certain taluks in North Malabar were excluded from the operation of this section and clause. There had been continuous and persistent agitation to remove this anomaly so that the benefit might accrue to all the agriculturists in the State. My Bill seeks to amend only that portion, that is, to delete that sub-clause which excludes certain taluks of North Malabar from the benefits of this section. I believe all the M.L.As. representing the areas affected by this legislation approve of this and have also submitted memoranda to the Government. Therefore, I am only surprised that even at this stage, instead of the Government trying to rectify the original wrong done to these people, oppose this Bill brought forward by a non-official Member. It does not involve any expenses on the exchequer and if the law of Procedure would have permitted, this could have been passed this very day. Therefore, I submit to the Government in all humility that if they feel any doubt, we are only at the stage of introduction of the Bill. The matter may be considered more deeply and if they still feel that public opinion is not in favour of the Amending Bill, they may oppose it. Therefore, I request that the Government may be pleased to withdraw their objection and allow the introduction of this Bill. It is not at all such a complicated Bill as the previous one. I request that the House may be pleased to accord permission to the introduction of my Bill."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I have to explain my position. The Bill brought forward by the hon. Member is to amend the Madras Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1938. The Act was primarily intended for affording relief to the agriculturists and it was subsequently modified by legislations in 1948 and 1950 with regard to usufructuary mortgages. This was effected by section 9-A. Certain areas in the State were sought to be exempted from the operation of this section. For example,

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South Kanara district and the taluks of Chirakkal Kottayam, Kurumbranad and Wynaad were excluded from the operation of this section. That was done with a purpose. The tenure there is peculiar. In South Kanara, usufructuary mortgage is called 'Arvar'. In the other taluks also, certain peculiarities are there. If the amendment sought to be made by the Bill of the hon. Member is accepted, the benefit will go to the landlord and not to the tenant, because the money is advanced by the tenant to the landlord. The hon. Member has till now been championing the cause of the ryots and agriculturists. I wonder why he has come forward with this Amending Bill, because it is against the interests of the ryots. That is why I am opposing it. I know the convention that a Bill is not opposed at the stage of introduction. But I want to point out to the hon. Member that he will be benefiting the landlord through his Bill.

11-40 a.m. SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir . . . "

MR. SPEAKER :—" No more discussion on this will be allowed."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We are not opposing the introduction of this Bill as such. When the Bill comes up for discussion, we can consider other things."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If the motion is not opposed by the Government, it means that leave is given for the Bill to be introduced. The question is—

'That leave be granted for the introduction of the Madras Agriculturists' Relief (Amendment) Bill, 1953.'

The motion was put and carried.

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, I introduce the Bill."

B. Resolutions.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Now let us take up the Non-official Resolution standing in the name of Sri A. Ramachandra Reddiar."

SRI A. RAMACHANDRA REDDIAR :—" Sir, I move the resolution that stands . . . "

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" There is another Resolution that stands in the name of hon. Member Sri D. Krishnamurthy Gounder regarding the new scheme of Elementary Education. I request that that resolution may be advanced with the leave of the House. Under Rule 22 (3), I move—

'That item IV (3) on the Agenda, namely, the New Scheme of Elementary Education may be taken up before item IV (1), viz., Abolition of zonal system.'

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* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I already made a suggestion before many of the hon. Members came back to their seats that it would not be proper to take this up to-day. I did not expect the turn of events that took place to-day. Therefore I thought that it was better to take it on another day. I myself was not prepared for it. However, I may tell the hon. Members that immediately after the Government Bills are over, I am prepared to sit down for discussion. I hope hon. Members will leave it at that. There is no point gained by rushing it to-day."

Sri Deivasigamany's motion was, by leave, withdrawn.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, there is another resolution standing in the name of hon. Member Sri K. Venkaiah, i.e., Resolution No. 8. It is a very important resolution and I request that it may be advanced. This can be disposed of in two hours and I appeal to the Government to accept this resolution. Recently, Government have issued orders on this subject which has affected many poor people."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I appreciate the earnestness of Mr. Venkateswarlu. The subject-matter of the resolution relates to certain individual administrative acts. I think the resolution on food is far more important than the assignment of some banjar lands somewhere."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I quite agree with the Hon. the Chief Minister that discussion on food is more important. I think for discussing the resolution on food, we will take a day or at least half a day. The resolution that I have referred to will take only 2 hours. If necessary, we can sit for one more hour and discuss this subject. As many of the poor agricultural labourers are being put to great trouble, it is better we take up this resolution for discussion even now."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" On the proposal made by hon. Member Sri Deivasigamany, the Hon. Chief Minister was pleased to state that we will have discussion on the new elementary education scheme. I want to know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether a day will be allotted for this purpose even in this sitting of the House. This resolution stands as a non-official resolution. I want to know from the Hon. Chief Minister whether there will be time to take up this non-official resolution and whether the Government themselves are prepared to bring in a motion on the subject and allot a day for its discussion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It was already promised that we will have discussion on this subject. The only question is when we will have that discussion. Whether it will take a whole day, or half a day, 4 hours or 2 hours is a

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different matter altogether. But it will be taken up. Half-an-hour ago, when many of the hon. Members were not here, I thought it not proper to take up this subject to-day. I shall certainly give a day. But the only thing that I want is this. There are a few Government Bills which are technical in character. Immediately after those Bills are finished, this subject will be taken up. Therefore, there is no question of avoiding it."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, my point has not been answered. This is a non-official resolution. Necessary time may or may not be allotted for this. That is why I wanted to know whether the Government themselves will bring forward a motion on this subject and allot a day for its discussion. Can I have an answer to this point, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" How does the hon. Member expect the Government to bring a motion of this nature? The Hon. Chief Minister has already stated that a day will be allotted for the discussion of this subject."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, there will be no difficulty in fixing a day. We are not keen that it should be taken up immediately. We want to know whether a full day will be allotted. Later on, it should not be said that there was not sufficient time and the discussion has to be restricted. Especially after the speech of the Hon. Chief Minister, we have a reasonable doubt that discussion may be restricted. If, however, the Hon. Chief Minister assures us that a full day will be allotted, then we can agree."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Suppose a day is allotted and the discussion is closed before the full time is over. What are we to do? It is only in that sense, the Hon. Chief Minister said that whatever time is necessary will be given. If it is not finished within a day, it may be taken up on another day."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The position is unnecessarily complicated by having some pre-conceived ideas. This is a resolution and it can be taken up at any time. The thing to be considered is this. What will be the business that will stand before the consideration of that resolution? As I said previously, there are a few non-controversial Government Bills. If we finish the consideration of those Bills, there will be no other business for us to consider. Then we can have discussion on that resolution for as long a time as we like."

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—" If the Hon. Chief Minister is prepared to give us an assurance that a particular day and hour will be fixed for discussion on the resolution, I shall withdraw my request. Otherwise, I am pressing it."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I am agreeable to any day the Hon. Speaker may fix for this purpose after to-morrow, as we expect the Government Bills to be over by to-morrow."

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* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, my suggestion to the Government, through you, is this. We may take up Resolution No. 8 that stands in the name of Mr. Venkaiah. It is a very important resolution. It is not a mere question of assignment of lands to political sufferers. We want that all banjar lands should be allotted to a particular class of people and it should be done quickly. At present, certain lands are being auctioned and we want to bring to the notice of the Government that such auctions are very much in disregard of the interests of the poor agricultural labourers. Therefore, I move—

' That under rule 22 (3) of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, Resolution No. 8, standing in the name of hon. Member, Sri K. Venkaiah, be taken up first. '

MR. SPEAKER :—" Motion moved—

' That under rule 22 (3) of the Madras Legislative Assembly Rules, Resolution No. 8, standing in the name of hon. Member, Sri K. Venkaiah, be taken up first. '

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Nagi Reddi pointed out to me that we should have some discussion on the food situation. I thought that if we took up Resolution No. 1 which related to the zonal system, smuggling of paddy and rice, etc., we could incidentally consider the food situation also. Unfortunately, we have to allot some time for discussing the new elementary education scheme. I think a discussion on the food situation is more important, and we should give preference to it. Members of various constituencies will be able to express the difficulties experienced in their respective constituencies and we will be able to know the exact position in the State. I have also got information on paper. But I think the Government will be able to get some useful information from the hon. Members direct. For these reasons, I consider the food debate is more important. If, however, the hon. Members do not want a food debate, I have absolutely no objection to taking up the resolution that Mr. Nagi Reddi wants us to take. I would like to have a debate on the Resolution on the Abolition of the Zonal System so that we can discuss the food situation in general and it will be useful also to the public."

11-50
a.m.

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" It is true that food should be discussed before we disperse. To-morrow all official business can be transacted and day after to-morrow probably we may have the new Education policy."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Food is very important. On the 30th we have the valedictory addresses."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" On the 31st we can have the valedictory addresses and on the 30th we will discuss food."

MR. SPEAKER :—" 30th is the last date we have fixed."

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* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" We can have 31st as the last day of this session. I have also told the Leader of the House that this matter is as important as food and assignments are going on for quite a long time now. In our districts alone—Anantapur, Cuddapah and Guntur—there have been many cases. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : 'We are not going to auction till the appointed day') I do not refer to auctions . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Why do you want to move the motion and charge us with partiality? Why not you allow the next Government to do the assignment and all the rest."

* SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The next Government will come only two months hence. After all postponement by a day is not at all very difficult. On the 30th, we can have a debate on food which is naturally very important and on the 31st we can have the valedictory addresses. There are people who have been cultivating for years . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I want you to put that suggestion to the new Government. Why do you want us now to do it?"

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" The Hon. Chief Minister does not understand what exactly we want. That is the very reason why we want a debate on this matter."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I was trying to explain to Mr. Nagi Reddi that, if his anxiety was that land should not be put to auction, the Government was quite prepared to put it off and that if his anxiety, on the other hand, was to get an assignment without auction within the short period before us, I consider it embarrassing for this Government to do it. He may consider it. If he still wants, he can move his motion. A motion does not bring about an assignment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'Under rule 22 of the Assembly Rules, Resolution No. 8 standing in the name of Sri K. Venkaiah be taken up first.' "

The motion was put and declared lost.

Mr. Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu demanded a poll and the division bell was rung.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We agree to the motion being taken up now."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Government have agreed and the motion may be moved by Mr. Venkaiah."

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ASSIGNMENT OF PORAMBOKES AND BANJAR LANDS.

* SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" Sir, I move the following resolution :— 11-55 a.m.

'This Assembly recommends to the Government to take the following steps in relation to the assignment of the assessed and the unassessed porambokes and banjar lands in the State including the river, drain and tank porambokes as well as the forest banjars either under encroachments or lie unoccupied :—

(i) to cancel all the temporary assignments granted to political sufferers and to treat the local landless political sufferers in different areas on a par with the other local landless poor;

(ii) to convert all the unassessed porambokes and banjar lands into assessed ones;

(iii) to transfer, subdivide and assign the porambokes free of cost to the local landless poor up to an extent of 3 acres provided the total extent including the assigned land owned by the family is less than 5 acres; and

(iv) to appoint special staff wherever necessary to complete the transfer, subdivision and assignment within the next financial year, i.e., within March 1954.'

"అధ్యక్షా, నేను ఈ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను. ఈ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదించే సందర్భంలో కొన్ని ముఖ్య విషయాలు తమ దృష్టికి, తమ ద్వారా సభాసభ దృష్టికి తీసుకురావలసిన అవసరం ఉన్నది."

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—" Sir, I was in the lobby when I heard the division bell and immediately I entered the Chamber to support the Government. Now I see there is not going to be a division. Every now and then, the Government oppose something and when a poll is demanded they support it. Have not the Government made up their mind and decided their policy with regard to the several resolutions? I cannot understand this."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బిల్లును ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భంలో కొన్ని ముఖ్య విషయాలను తమ దృష్టికి, తమ ద్వారా సభాసభ దృష్టికి తీసుకురావలసిన అవసరం ఉంది. మొట్టమొదట రాజకీయ విధిమార్పులకు సంబంధించి ఇప్పుడు అనే సందర్భంలో కనీసం ఆరు నెలల పాటు ఆంధ్రం ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు ఈ విషయంలో ఆకేర ప్రయత్నం చేసినందుకు ఈ సభాసభకు నేనెప్పుడూ ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు అత్యంత మంత్రిగారుగా ప్రశంసలు తెలిపడం మీకు తెలుసు. అందుకే రాజకీయ విధిమార్పులకు సంబంధించి ఇప్పుడు దృష్టి, అన్ని కట్టడాలనుకూడా అభివృద్ధి చేశాడు. ఇది ఇప్పుడు ఉంది. 1954 వ సంవత్సరం మార్చి 31 తేదీకి ముందు రాష్ట్రంలోని రెండు లక్షల ఎకరాల భూమిని పరిశీలించి ఉత్తమంగా ఉన్న

[Sri K. Venkaiah] [27th July 1953]

చేయడంకూడా జరిగింది. జూలై నెలలో ఈ ఉత్తరువులు ఇచ్చిన సందర్భంలో pending cases గురించి వివరణ ఇవ్వడం, దానిమీద చాలా తర్జనభర్జన వచ్చిన తరువాత ఫిబ్రవరి నెలలో G.O. No. 615 దు 1953 వ సం॥ ఫిబ్రవరి 28 వ తేదిన స్పష్టంచేయడం జరిగింది. సాగుకు అర్హులు ఇచ్చిన భూముల విషయంలో రాజకీయ బాధితులకు రద్దుచేయాలని, పట్టాలు ఇచ్చిన వాటివిషయంలోకూడా ఈ పట్టాలు ఎవరికి ఇచ్చారో వారికి భూములు స్వాధీనంచేసే బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వం తీసుకోదు అని స్పష్ట చేయబడింది. అలాంటి పరిస్థితుల్లో మరల ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు కలుగజేసుకొని— అందులో కామరాజు నాదారుగారు ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారిని కలుసుకొన్న మీదట—భిన్నమైన వైఖరి తీసుకొని 1949 వ సం॥లో ఏ భూములు రాజకీయబాధితులకు ఇవ్వడానికి నిర్ణయించేసారో, తాత్కాలికంగా మంజూరుచేసారో, వాటిన్నింటికీకూడా ఇప్పుడు పట్టాలు ఇవ్వాలని చెప్పి నిర్ణయించేసారు. ఇది చాలా ఆక్రమమైన విషయం. ఇది దాదాపు 50,000 ఎకరాలకు సంబంధించిన విషయం. ఇలాంటి ప్రధానమైన విషయాలమీద మంత్రిగారిని ప్రశ్నించినప్పుడు ఆ జి.ఓ. ఇచ్చారనేది సరియైనదికాదని ఆయన చెప్పడం, అసలు విషయాల మధ్యవరచడానికి ప్రయత్నించడమే అవుతుంది. నిజంగా ఇది కొన్ని వేల కుటుంబాలకు సంబంధించిన విషయం. కనీసం సభవారి దృష్టికి తీసుకురాకుండా అనేకసార్లు ప్రశ్నలువేసినా సరియైన సమాధానం చెప్పకుండావుండే పద్ధతి సరియైనదికాదు. కొన్ని వేల మీద కుటుంబాలకు సంబంధించిన ఈ విషయంమీద కానసభవారి ఆధిపత్యం తీసుకోకుండా ఒక నిర్ణయం నిరంకుశంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు తీసుకొని తీవ్రమైన నష్టానికి ప్రజలను గురిచేయడం సబబుకాదు. ఇదేరకంగా బంజరు భూముల విషయంలో వాటిని మీదలకు ఉచితంగా ఇవ్వాలి, విరకమైన డబ్బు దానికొంద మన్న సంగతి రాష్ట్రప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియనదికాదు. అనేకసార్లు ఈ ప్రశ్న రావడం వానికి సుముఖమైన ఆలోచన జరుగుతోంది అని రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు స్పష్టంచేయడంకూడా జరిగింది. కాని ఈ పరిస్థితుల్లో జూలైలోవచ్చిన G.O. లో పట్టాకాల దగ్గరవున్న విలువైన భూములను వేలంవేసి ఆస్తులకాదు అనిచెప్పి, తరువాత క్రమంగా ఫిబ్రవరి వచ్చినపుడు విలువైన భూములు అన్నీకూడా మార్కెటు విలువ మొత్తం రెక్క మూడాలి. మార్కెట్టు విలువకు అమ్మాలి అని ప్రభుత్వం జి.ఓ. ప్రకటించిన సంగతి మీకు తెలియనటువంటిదికాదు, వేదలు ఏ విధమైన ఆధారం లేనటువంటివారు అంతాకూడా ఈ భూములమీద అనేకవిధాలుగా అప్పులుకూడాచేసి, ఎంతో డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టారు. అటు వంటి పరిస్థితుల్లో ఆ భూముల విషయంలో తిరిగి మార్కెటువాల్యూ గిట్టుకోవాలని ఆనడం చాలా ఆక్రమం. తిరిగి ఈ భూములన్నీ భూస్వాములకు దఖలైపోయే ప్రమాదంవున్నది. తిరిగి నేను మీదలకు అవకాశం జరుగుతుందని, ఎన్నాళ్ళనుండియూ సాగు చేసుకుంటున్న భూమినుండి వారు తొలగించబడడం అన్యాయం అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. 1949 వ సం॥ ఫిబ్రవరి నెల G.O. లో ఈ సంబంధమైన మంత్రిగారు విలువైన భూములువుంటే సాగుకు లాభికిగా వుండే భూముల విషయంలో ఒకటే విలువ కట్టామని మంత్రిగారు ఈ కోరికమీద నుండి సమాధానం చెప్పారు. ఇది చాలా ఆక్రమమైన విషయం. ఇలాంటి బంజరు భూములు రాష్ట్రం మొత్తంమీద 60, 70 లక్షల ఎకరాలదాకా వున్నాయి. ఈ భూములను వేదలకు ఇచ్చే బాధితులని వేరు చెప్పి భూస్వాములకు ఇవ్వడమే లక్ష్యంగా కనిపిస్తుంది. ఇది భూస్వాములను బలపరచడం తప్ప వేరుకాదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తమద్వారా విన్నవించుకున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు తమ విధానాన్ని పూర్తిగా మార్చు

[27th July 1953] [Sri K. Venkaiah]

కోవాలని, మీదలకు అన్యాయం చేసి భూస్వాములను బలపరచే పద్ధతి మారాలని తిరిగి కోరుతున్నాను. ఇదేరకంగా లంక భూముల విషయంలో జరిగిన సంగతులకూడా మీకు తెలుసు. ఇక్కడ ఈ విషయంలో adjournment ప్రతిపాదనలుకూడా వచ్చాయి. ఆ విషయంలోకూడా మీకు తెలుసు. ఈ సందర్భంలో శ్రీమంత్రిగారు చాలాచూర్మలుగారు కూడా భూస్వామ్య రద్దు విధానాన్ని ప్రభుత్వంతోపాటు వ్యతిరేకించే సుబ్రహ్మణ్యం కమిటీకూడా బంజరు భూములను వేదలకు కంబడం విషయంలో పరిశీలించింది. అంతేకాకుండా లంక భూములను వేలం వేసే పద్ధతి ఉండరాదని చెప్పి అందులో స్పష్టం చేయడం జరిగింది. ఇలాంటి పరిస్థితుల్లో ప్రభుత్వంవారు భూములన్నింటికీకూడా మళ్ళీ వేలానికి తీసుకురావడం అంటే, డబ్బు వున్నటువంటి వాళ్ళే వాడి, మీదలు స్థిరంగా వ్యవసాయ కూలీలుగానే వుండిపోయే తీరికగించడం తప్ప ఇంకొకటి కాదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. నేను ప్రధానంగా ఇప్పుడుకోరేది ఏమిటంటే ప్రభుత్వంవారు 1953 వ సం॥ మే 29 వ తేదీ గల, G.O. No. 1708 లో క్రింది రాజకీయ బాధితులకు ఇచ్చిన భూములను స్థిరపరచడం ఆక్రమం. ఈ G.O. ను ఉపసంహరించుకోక పోలే చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతుంది. అనేక వేల కుటుంబాలు నాశనమైపోతాయి. వేలాలలో తిరిగి మీదలు పాడుకోడం వల్ల న్యాయం జరగదని 1953 వ సం॥ ఫిబ్రవరి 28 వ తేదీగల G.O. No. 615 లోని ఈ సందర్భమైన భాగాలను తొలగించాలని చెప్పి నేను ప్రభుత్వాన్ని కోరుతున్నాను.

“బంజరు భూములను పట్టాకిచ్చే విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇచ్చిన కొత్త ఉత్తరువులవల్ల వేద రైతులకు ఎంతో అన్యాయం జరిగే ప్రమాదం ఉన్నది. ఈ భూములను మార్కెటు ధరలకుగాని, లేక వేలంపాటల్లోగాని విక్రయించకరెనని ప్రభుత్వంవారి ఉద్దేశమైనట్లయితే దానివల్ల ఎంతో కాలంగా భూములను వాగుచేసి, సాగులోనికి తెచ్చినవారికి చాలా నష్టం వాటిల్లుతుంది. అధికారావరోత్పత్తి ప్రచారకల క్రింద ఈ బంజరు భూములను అనేకమంది వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు, హరిజనులు, వేద రైతులు ఎంతో శరీర కష్టానికోర్చి సాగుకు లాభికైన వాటిగా చేశారు. గత 20, 15 సంవత్సరాలుగా కొందరు ఈ భూములను సాగుచేసుకొంటున్న సందర్భాలు కూడా ఎన్నో ఉన్నాయి. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులను ఈ భూములను వేలానికి పెడతామని, ఎవ్వరు ఎక్కువకు పాడినట్లయితే వాళ్ళే పట్టా లిస్తామనడం చాలా అన్యాయం. ఇంతకాలంగా వేద రైతాంగం పడిన శ్రమ అంతా వృథా అవుతుంది. ఈ విధంగా రైతులు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు ఎంతో కాలంగా సాగుచేసుకుంటున్న భూములు, రొండ్లను ప్రాంతంలో 18 వేల ఎకరాలు, డివి సీమలో 12 వేల ఎకరాలు, ఇదే విధంగా ఇతర ప్రాంతాలలో ఎన్నో వేల ఎకరాలు ఉన్నది. ఈ భూమి అంతా ఇంత కాలంగా ఎవరైతే వాటిని సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నారో వారికే పట్టాలివ్వడం న్యాయమని ప్రభుత్వానికి విన్నవిస్తున్నాను. ఇంతకాలంగా ఈ భూములను unassigned భూములుగా ఉంచారు. ఇకముందు రైత్వారీ రేట్లను ఈ భూములపై విధించి, వాటిని assigned భూములుగా మార్చి వేద రైతాంగానికి ఉచితంగా ఇవ్వడం ఈ ప్రభుత్వం వారి ధర్మం. 1954 వ సం॥ మార్చి లోపల ఈ పని పూర్తి చేయవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ భూములను ఇచ్చే విషయంలో రాజకీయాల ప్రసక్తి లేకుండా ఇంత కాలంగా వాటిని ఎన్నో కష్టతిష్టాలోర్చి సాగులోనికి తీసుకొచ్చినవారికి ఇవ్వాలని కోరుతూ ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని ప్రతిపాదిస్తున్నాను.”

*SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“”

[Sri V. Sri Krishna]

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p.m.

Sir, Resolution 28 stands in my name. It has the same content as the resolution moved by my hon. Friend Sri Venkaiah. So, I rise to support the resolution moved by the Hon. Sri Venkaiah. While doing so, I wish to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to certain facts. Even according to official figures published in the Directory of Madras, it was stated that something like 90 lakhs of acres are lying as cultivable waste in our Province. According to the answer given recently by the Hon. Minister on the floor of this House, it was said that 69 lakhs of acres lie as cultivable waste. In addition to this an area of 90 lakhs or one crore of acres was said to be taken up for cultivation but left uncultivated for lack of proper facilities. There are some more lands which come under the category of forest banjars. So altogether there are 2 or 2½ crores of acres which can be brought under cultivation provided facilities are given and the lands are assigned to the actual tillers of the soil. But Government have taken steps otherwise discouraging the actual tillers and encouraging those who do not till the land themselves. Even in the times of the British rule there were Sivayijama occupants cultivating banjar lands; but later on when the Congress came to power in G.O. No. 1523, Revenue, dated 11th June 1949. Priority in assignment was given to political sufferers and lands were assigned to those, who happened to be non-cultivators and who had no agricultural bias at all and who had properties amounting to 50 or even 100 acres or so. After that Government Order was passed, naturally the lands were again left without cultivation. Further, the actual tillers of sivayijamas were evicted from the lands and the lands which were previously under cultivation even during British rule were simply allowed to lie waste after the Congress came to power, especially in our district in Romperu area. When these anomalies arose, we approached the Government and brought to their notice that the non-cultivators to whom lands were assigned had left the lands lying waste and so requested the Government to revise their policy and assign the lands to the original cultivators, the landless poor in the neighbourhood. Government were pleased due to the pressure of popular opinion, to change their old policy and give priority once again to the landless poor. The landless poor cultivators got encouraged; they again tilled the land and brought it under cultivation, they raised crops in the land and thereby there was rise in the food production also. But recently, due to certain pressure from the Congress circles, especially after the statements made by Sri Kamaraj Nadar on the Tamil side and Sri Kaleswara Rao on the Andhra side, the Government yielded, changed the revised policy and went back to the same old policy of their predecessors and distributed the lands to political sufferers, even though they had their own patta lands. Not only that, Government have issued orders recently and sent instructions to the local officials that lands even under occupation of Sivoyijamdars which had been under their occupation, cultivation and enjoyment for the last 20 or even 50 years should be put to public auction or sold at the market value. This order is again affecting the actual cultivators, the poorer sections of the Sivoyijamdars and the land will again go into the hands of the people who have their own lands and who can afford to pay the cost of the

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land. This changed policy of the Government, this reluctance to assign the lands to the landless poor who actually cultivate the land and this partiality to the landlords who do not cultivate the land but who can pay the cost, this policy of the Government is adversely affecting cultivation of the wastes and at the same time the growth of food crops and the increase in food production. Hence we have brought this motion before the House. The clauses mentioned in the motion are really too general and they can be supported by all sections of the House to whatever political party they belong. We have requested the Government to take immediate steps to see that these things are done without delay. The first clause says :

‘ This Assembly recommends to the Government to take the following steps in relation to the assignment of the assessed and the unassessed porambokes and banjar lands in the State including the river, drain and tank porambokes as well as forest banjars either under encroachments or lie unoccupied.’

In the first case we ask the Government to ‘ cancel all the temporary assignments granted to political sufferers and to treat the local landless political sufferers in different areas on a par with the other local landless poor’. Those who deserve to be given lands even among political sufferers should be treated on a par with the local landless poor. We are not barring them from getting lands, but at the same time we want Government to see that those who have got lands previously are not classed in the category of political sufferers eligible for lands. We have no objection to the landless poor political sufferers getting lands. The other thing we want the Government to do is, ‘ to convert all the unassessed porambokes and banjar lands into assessed ones.’ There are very many areas in our district as well as in other districts of our Province which are not yet assessed but which lie unassessed. We only ask the Government to convert these into assessed lands and assign them to local landless poor cultivators. By section (iii) we request Government ‘ to transfer, subdivide and assign the porambokes free of cost to the local landless poor up to an extent of 3 acres provided the total extent including the assigned land owned by the family is less than 5 acres’. Lastly we request Government to ‘ appoint special staff wherever necessary and to complete the transfer, subdivision and assignment within the next financial year, i.e., within March 1954.’

“ Sir, these are the provisions we want the Government to introduce in this Bill. Lands were under occupation of the sivayijamdars for the last 50 or even 55 years. In Romperu area, in a village called Kankatapalem there was one ryot cultivating the land from the year 1900; that means some 53 years back he entered the land. He spent much of his money, sold away his utensils and other properties he had and brought the land under cultivation. Irrigation facilities were given to that land now and he was able to cultivate and get returns only last year. After spending so much of money and labour, some two or three years back the land was assigned to political sufferers and he was prevented from entering the land. Later due representations were made to the Government while refusing to yield possession

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to the new assignee. But now according to the orders issued recently, that land is going to be sold out at the market value or auctioned. So, after cultivating the land for over 53 years and after spending so much of money the land is to be offered for sale, despite the land being under cultivation and enjoyment of that person for over the last half a century. That is why we request Government to see that this clause is also introduced and that lands under the occupation of the sivayijamadaras be assigned to the local landless poor free of cost. The Government also have got a responsibility to provide them with financial facilities as also irrigation facilities, so that the lands may be brought under cultivation immediately and supplement the food production. I also request Government to redraft their orders on the basis of this resolution and see that the banjar lands are assigned to the landless poor and provide them with credit, irrigation and other facilities so that the 2 crores and odd acres of waste lands in our Province be brought under cultivation to improve food production and relieve unemployment. I request all hon. Members of the House to support this motion without any political bias."

12-20
P.M.**SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU :—**

అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బంజరు భూముల సమస్య కొంతమంది పేద ప్రజలకు చాలా చిక్కులను కలుగజేస్తున్నదని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఈ మధ్య రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు మా నరసాపురం తాలూకాలో పర్యటించిన సందర్భంలో ఈ విషయమే వారితో సాకుల్యంగా చర్చించవలసిన మేము సంకల్పించుకొనినప్పటికీ తగినంతవ్యధి లేకపోయినందువల్ల మేము మొరండలను మాత్రమే ఇవ్వగలిగాము. మా నరసాపురం తాలూకాలో దాదాపు 10 వేల ఎకరముల బంజరుభూమి గత 10, 15 సంవత్సరములుగా పేదరైతులచేత సాగు చేసుకొనబడుచున్నది. అధికాహారోత్పత్తి కార్యక్రమం క్రింద వారికి భూములు ఇదివరలో సాగుచేసుకొనుటకు ఇవ్వబడినవి. ఎంతో వ్యయప్రయాసకోర్చి వీడరైతులు ఈ భూములను ఇప్పటికి ఫలాన్నిభానికి తీసుకొనివచ్చారు. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో ఆ భూములను రాజకీయ పాధితులకు ఇస్తామని, వేలంలో ఎక్కువ పాట పాడినవారికిస్తామని ప్రభుత్వంవారు అనడంవల్ల ఇంతకాలంగా శ్రమ పడినవారికి చాలా అన్యాయం చేయడమవుతుందని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాము. ఈ విషయమై ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ మధ్య పాస్ చేసిన ఉత్తర్వువల్ల పేద వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు చాలా అందోళన చెబుతున్నారు. ఇంతకాలంగా తాము సాగు చేసుకొంటున్న భూములను స్థానికంగా ఉండే భూస్వాములు వేలంలో ఎక్కువ డబ్బును పాడి స్వాధీనం చేసుకుంటారనిమాడూ వారు భయపడుతున్నారు. బంజరుగా ఉన్న భూములను ఎంతో శ్రమపడి ఫలాన్నిభానికి తెచ్చినవారికికాక ఇతరులకు పాటిని ఈ సమయంలో ఇవ్వడంవడం చాలా విచారకరమైనటువంటి విషయం. ఈ ఉత్తర్వులను ప్రభుత్వం వారు సవరించి ఎవ్వరైతే ఇవ్వడు పాటిని సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నారో వారికి ఆ భూములను పట్టాలుగా ఇవ్వవలసిన శ్రీ కొల్లా వెంకయ్యగారు ప్రతిపాదించిన తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరుస్తూ నేను విరమిస్తున్నాను."

***SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—**

అధ్యక్షా, శ్రీ కొల్లా వెంకయ్యగారు తీసుకొనివచ్చిన ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని నేను బలపరుస్తున్నాను. బంజరు భూములను పట్టాలిచ్చే సందర్భంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు అవలంబిస్తున్న విధానంవల్ల పేద వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు ముఖ్యంగా హరిజనులకు చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతున్నదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఈనాడు వేలంలో ఎవ్వరు ఎక్కువ మొత్తానికి పాడగుతుంటారో

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వారికి ఈ భూములు దఖలుపడే ప్రమాదంఉంది. గ్రామాలలో ఉండే పెద్ద పెద్ద భాగ్యవంతులతోను, భూస్వాములతోను హరిజనులు సమానముగా వేలం పాడలేని కారణంచేత ఎంతో కష్టపడి ఈనాటికి సాగులోనికి తెచ్చిన భూములు భూస్వాముల స్వాధీనమయ్యే విధానాన్ని ఈ ప్రభుత్వం అవలంబించడం చాలావిచారకరమైన విషయం. ఈ విధానం భూస్వాములకు సహాయకరమేగాను పేద వ్యవసాయదారులకు నష్టదాయకంగాను పరిణమించింది. అనకాపల్లి తాలూకాలో పెదముపిడివాడలో 48 హరిజనులు సాగుచేసుకొనుచున్నటువంటి 25 ఎకరాలభూమిని స్వాధీనంచేసుకొని, ఆ హరిజనులకు ఆ భూమి లేకుండా, ఒక రోజును తీసుకొనివచ్చి, ఆయనను రాజకీయపాధితుడని చెప్పి ఆయనకు ఆ భూముల పట్టా ఇవ్వడం కోసం ప్రయత్నం జరిగింది. ప్రభుత్వము ఆతనికి పట్టా ఇవ్వడానికి సిద్ధంగా ఉన్నది. అంతేకాకుండా, ఆయనకు పట్టాలేకుండానే మూడు నూతులకు well subsidy scheme క్రింద 15 వందల రూపాయలు ప్రభుత్వం మంజూరు చేసింది. దీనివల్ల ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క పక్షపాతం ఏ విధంగా ఉండో స్పష్టమవుతుంది. విదు సంవత్సరాలుగా హరిజనులు సాగుచేసుకొనుచున్నటువంటి 25 ఎకరాల భూమికి వారికి ఈ రోజు వరకు పట్టాలు ఇవ్వలేదు. గత సంవత్సరం మార్చి నెలనంచి, ఇప్పటివరకుమాడూ ఈ విషయమై రెవిన్యూ మంత్రికి అనేక నార్లు పిటిషన్లు తెప్పించి వెళ్ళుకోవడం జరుగుతున్నది. ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విషయంలో ఏదో అర్థమవుతున్నది. పట్టాలిచ్చే అంశంపై ఈ విషయంలో ఏదో అర్థమవుతున్నది. ఏమైతే పట్టి ఆ బంజరు భూములను ఇప్పటివరకు హరిజనులకు ఇవ్వడు జరుగలేదు. అక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి ధన వసతులు, భూస్వాములు ఈ హరిజనులపైన 144 వ నెక్సనని, 145 వ నెక్సనని పెట్టి పోలీసు కోర్టులకు, సివిల్ కోర్టులకు వారిని తీసుకువచ్చి అనేక రకాలుగా ఇబ్బందులు పెట్టడం జరుగుతున్నది. దీనికంతకు ప్రభుత్వమే బాధ్యత వహించవలసి యున్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. మరొక విషయం మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. బోనం గ్రామంలో ఒక రైతు అయిదు సంవత్సరాలుగా 5 ఎకరాలు భూమిని దున్నుకొనుచుండగా, ఆ భూమిని ఆ రైతుకు ఇచ్చుటకు బదులు, ఎక్కడో 10 ఎకరాల దూరంలో ఉన్నటువంటి ఒక ధనవంతునికి Agriculture B Form సమోదాచేయడం జరిగింది. ఈలాంటి సందర్భాలు అనేకమైనటువంటివి గ్రామాలన్నింటిలోను జరుగుతున్నాయి. ముఖ్యంగా వీడవాళ్ళకు ఈలాంటి అన్యాయం జరుగుతున్నది. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం తనయొక్క పాలిసీని మార్చుకొని భూములకు వేలం వేసే వద్దతిగాని, డబ్బుకు ఆమ్మడం అనే వద్దతిగాని మారు ని ఎవ్వరైతే భూమిలేకుండా ఉంటారో, వారు హరిజనులైనారో, ఇతర వీడ ప్రజలైనారో ఆటంకంపాటి వారికి ఈ బంజరు భూములు, పొరంబోకులు వగైరా భూములకు పట్టాలు ఇచ్చేటట్లుగా చేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వానికి మనవిచేస్తూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

*SRI G. JOSEPH :— అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బంజరు భూముల సమస్య అనేది ఈ 12-28 P.M.

రోజు వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు చాలా లీనిమైనటువంటి సమస్య. ప్రభుత్వం ఈ నాడు ఈ బంజరు భూములను వేలం పెట్టడం దానివల్ల వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు చాలా నిరాశ, నిస్పృహ కలుగజేస్తున్నది. వీడ వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు, హరిజనులు ఆరేక కష్ట పట్టాలకు పట్టి, రిటెన్డు మయాలలో నుండి, యుద్ధకాలంలో నుండి గూడ సాగుచేస్తూ వచ్చారు. ఎక్కో వ్యయ ప్రయాసలకు గురియ్యి, ఈ వీడ వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు బంజరు భూములను సాగులోకి తీసుకొనివచ్చినందుననే యీ భూములు ఖరీదుగల వయినాయి. ఈ విషయాన్ని మరిచిపోయి, ప్రభుత్వం అవి ఖరీదుగల భూములని చెప్పి వాటిని వేలం పెట్టుటకు తయారైంది. ఈ బంజరు భూములు మొట్టమొదట గయ్యూర్ భూములక్రింద ఉండినటువంటివాటిని, ఈ నాడు ఖరీదుగల భూములని చెప్పి

[Sri G. Joseph] [27th July 1953]

దానికి కారణమేమిటో అలాచించుకొమ్మని కోరుతున్నాను. వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు అధికంగాను, కారీకంగాను ఎంతో కష్టపడి బంజరుగా ఉన్నటువంటి భూములను ఈ విధంగా సాగులాకి తీసుకరావడమే దీనికి ప్రధాన కారణమని అంగీకరించక తప్పదు. దీనిని ప్రభుత్వం ముఖ్యంగా గుర్తించకలసియున్నది. ఆ విధంగా వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు వృద్ధికి తెచ్చినటువంటి భూములకు ఈ నాడు ప్రభుత్వం విలువకట్టి వేలంవేయమనడం, కాకులను గొట్టి, గడ్డలకు వేసినటువంటి విధానంగా ఉన్నది. ఈ విధానంవల్ల ఈ నాడు, చాలాకాలము నుండి కష్టపడి వృద్ధికి తెచ్చినటువంటి బీద ప్రజాసీతానికి ఆ భూములు దక్కకుండా పోయేటటువంటి పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడుతున్నాయి, కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విధానాన్ని మార్చుకొని ఏ వేద ప్రజాసీతమే యీ భూములను సాగు చేస్తున్నారో వారికే అవి ఇచ్చేటట్లు చేయవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను. వందలకొలది, వేలకొలది ఎకరాలు ఉన్నటువంటి ఈ భూములను భూస్వామి వర్గానికి కట్టిబెట్టేటటువంటి విధానాన్ని మార్చుకొని వేద ప్రజాసీతానికి అడగా ప్రభుత్వం ఉండాలని నేను కోరుతున్నాను. అంతే కాకుండా, ఈ బంజరు భూములు, సానెటింగ్ ఉండేటటువంటి లంకా భూములను కూడా ప్రభుత్వం వేలం వెట్టాలని ఒక నిర్ణయానికి వచ్చినట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. గుంటూరు జిల్లా కలెక్టరు ఈ సానెటి భూములను వేలము పెడతాము. మీకైతే మార్కెట్టు రేటుకు లేక 80% ధరకు ఇస్తామని ఈ సానెటి వాళ్లకు చెప్పుతున్నట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. కోల్లూరు, ఈపూరు, ఈపూరులంక సానెటిల తరఫున ఈ వేలం విషయమై మంత్రివర్గం వర్గరకు రాయబారం రావడం జరిగింది. మంత్రిగారు అలాచిప్తామని సమాధానం చెప్పారు. అది చాలా ప్రీతమైనటువంటి సమాధానం. మనూరు పరిశీలన వందలమంది జనాభా, రెండు వందల ఎకరాలుగల ఈ సానెటి భూములు గురించి, వీటిపైన అనేక కారణాలు కట్టి, వీళ్లు ఈ భూములను స్వయం ముగా సాగుచేయడం లేదని, వీటిని అమ్ముకొంటున్నారని, సబ్ లిమిట్ ఇస్తున్నారనే కారణాలు చెప్పి అక్కడ ఉంటున్న caste Hindus ఈ భూములను కాజేయాలనే దురుద్దేశముతో ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారు. కనుక అటువంటి పీటివ్వడం, కారణాలను అధారంగా తీసుకొని ఆ విధంగా అనుసరించడం అనేది చాలా అన్యాయమని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ బీద ప్రజాసీతం సాగుచేస్తున్నటువంటి ఈ సానెటిల క్రింద ఉన్నటువంటి భూములను, ఇతరులకు అట్టిపెట్టడమనేది సరియైనటువంటి విధానం కాదని నేను ధారా గోపాలాశ్రీవంశీ వ్యక్తులకు వందలకొలది ఎకరాలు, వందల సంవత్సరాలు కొలకు యివ్వడం న్యాయంకాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ tenants కో ఆపరేటివ్ సానెటిలు 20, 30, సంవత్సరాలుగా ఉంటున్నవి. ఇంగ్లీషు ప్రభుత్వంలో register అయినటువంటి ఈ సానెటిలవల్ల, హరిజనులకు అడగా ఉన్నదని చెప్పుకొంటున్నటువంటి ప్రభుత్వం ఈ నాడు అనుసరిస్తున్నటువంటి విధానం ఏమాత్రం సరియైనది కాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. కనుక ఈ సానెటిలక్రింద ఉన్నటువంటి భూములను సాగు చేస్తున్నటువంటివారికే భూములవట్టాలు ఇవ్వడం న్యాయంగా ఉంటుందని, ఆ విధంగా చేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వానికి విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తూ వెంకయ్యగారు తీసుకవచ్చినటువంటి ఈ రిపోర్టాన్ని బలపరుస్తున్నాను.

* SRI K. V. RAMESAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, the principle of making gifts of land to political sufferers who have laid down their lives and lost all their property for the sake of freedom, is undoubtedly based on justice and fairplay. But the point, also referred to by several hon. Members, is that in the allotment of land to political sufferers, poor people who were in occupation were evicted. It must be certainly possible for the Government to see that those lands which were previously in the occupation

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of poor Harijans and other landless people are given back. But we must also bear in mind the general principle that is adopted by the Government in the allotment of lands to political sufferers, viz., that those political sufferers who have laid down their lives or lost everything for the sake of freedom should not go abegging. If they are found to have no property at all to fall back upon, it is, I think, the bounden duty of every citizen and every Government to see that they are rewarded for the services which they have so gloriously rendered to the country. Therefore I feel that it is absolutely necessary that a review of all grants of land to political sufferers should be made. If in the course of such review it is found that those political sufferers have, either unlawfully or by their influence, got valuable lands, they should not be allowed to enjoy them and the lands should be taken back by the Government. But those people who have no property other than these grants and who have really lost everything for the sake of freedom struggle, must be allowed to retain the lands. Lands which are in occupation by the poor landless should not be taken away for the purpose of allotting them to political sufferers. Then the question is as to preference. In my opinion, all the genuine political sufferers must be permitted to retain lands which are already not in occupation and then all the waste lands must be allotted to the landless people without putting them to auction as otherwise there will be no opportunity on their part to till and increase the food production. Therefore, Sir, I suggest that a thorough review of all cases should be immediately ordered and justice done to every party.”

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“ కనం సభానాయక అవరకణే, కనం వెంబె 12-93
కయి అవరకణే బిరేగిత్తిరుక్కుం తీరమాంతతే నాన్ శ్రుతీకీరెం. p.m.
అతరకాక మిక మిక సంతోషామం అడెకరెం. ఇంత నాడ్డిలే నీలం
ఇలలెత్త బల పోరకణే ఇరుక్కిరగ్గరకణే. అతలం ఒక పెరం సమతాయత్
తెత్త శోరత్త మకకణే, మోత్త ఇంజత్తొకాయెల మంత్రిల ఒక పంక్తు
తామత్తబ్బడవరకణే ఇరుక్కిరగ్గరకణే. అవరకణే ఇంజాయెల నీలం
శ్రావంతరగ్గరకణే అడిమెకణాక ఒకెత్త ఒకెత్త ఒకీర వామం నీలం
ఉలెకణాక ఇరుక్కిరగ్గరకణే. శరకణే అతొ అరిజెన మంజెనెత్త
అకకణే కాడ్డి వరవతాక శ్రొలెకణె అరిజెన మంజెనెత్త
శ్రొబ్బం, శ్రొబ్బం వరవతాక మోత్తరం అవరకణే మంజెనెత్త
అడెత్త విరెవరకణే అంజెనెత్త ఒకెత్త ఒకెత్త. అవరకణే నీలం
కలెత్త శ్రొకె అలెకకెవెంజెం. ఇరుత్త, మంజెనెత్త అంజెనెత్త
వాంకం అరశాంక అతికారికణే బింజెం అతొ శ్రొకె అలెకకె
శ్రొలెకణే అరిజెన మంజెనెత్త మికలెత్త బిరేగిత్త నీలం
వాంకెం తామత్తబ్బడవరకణే ఇరుక్కిరగ్గరకణే. అవరకణే
తాకత్తెత్తరగ్గరకణే. తాం శ్రొబ్బం మికలెత్త కురెవెంజెం
కాడ్డి పడికెవెంజెం అవల నీలం మంజెనెత్త నాడ్డి ఇరుక్కిరగ్గరకణే. ఇంజ
యెల నీలం ఇలలెత్త కారణత్తెం అవరకణే పెరంబాం
నీలం శ్రావంతరగ్గరకణే అడిమెకణాక వాంకెంజెం
ఒకెత్త ఒకెత్త నీలం ఇరుక్కిరగ్గరకణే అవరకణే కలెత్త
తొగ్గర, తంకణే వేంజెంజెం, బిరెకణే ఒకీర వాంకెం
తంక వేంజెంజెం అంజెనెత్త అవరకణే ఒకెత్త ఒకెత్త
మికలెత్త అతికమాంజెం అవరకణే ఒకెత్త ఒకెత్త
ఇంత నాడ్డిలే ఒక శ్రొబ్బం అరిజెన ఇరుక్కిరగ్గరకణే, పంజెనెత్త ఇరుక్కిరగ్గరకణే, అంజెనెత్త
అంజెనెత్త. ఇంత శ్రొబ్బం అరిజెన ఇరుక్కిరగ్గరకణే, కేరెం నీలంకణే, మంజెనెత్త

[Sri A. Rathinam]

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பதிகளும் மக்களை ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுத்துகிறார்கள். புறம்போக்கு நிலங்களில் உழுது பயிரிட்டு வந்த தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் தற்காலத்தில் அரசாங்கத்தாரால் வெளியேற்றப்பட்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த நிலங்கள் இன்றையதினம் அரசியல் தியானிகள் என்ற பெயரில் பல பெரிய பணக்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டுக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அவைகள் எல்லாம் உழுது பயிரிடப்படாமல் கிடக்கின்றன. அதன் காரணமாகத்தான் நாம் இன்றையதினம் வடநாட்டையும், வெளிநாட்டையும், நம் நாட்டின் உணவுத் தேவையை பூர்த்தி செய்ய எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். ஒரு சில ஜமீந்தார்கள் பல மக்களை விவசாயக் கூலிகளாக நடத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயக் கூலிகள் சாப்பாட்டுக்கு ரொம்பவும் தவித்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையை அரசாங்கம் வளர விடக்கூடாது. அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வரிப்பணம் கட்டும் பல பொதுமக்களை, அரசாங்கம் ஒரு சில மிராச்தார்களின் நலனைக் காப்பாற்றுவதற்காக, அந்த பொதுமக்களைப் பணத்தைக் கொண்டு போலீஸ்படையை நிருவி அவர்களுக்கு விரோதமாக எவ்விதெவ்விதும் பண்பவும் தப்பாது. மக்கள் பரிசுருந்து வாங்கும் வரிப்பணம் மக்களின் நன்மைக்காகவே உபயோகப்படுத்தப் பட்டேண்டும். ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் மக்களின் நலனை நசுக்க கோடிக்கணக்கான ரூபாய்கள் செலவழிக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் சில டீச்சம் ரூபாய்களை மக்களின் நன்மையை உத்தேசித்துச் செலவிடப்படவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னால் அரசாங்கம் அதற்குப் பணம் ஒதுக்கியென்று சொல்லி வருகிறது.

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p.m.

“ஸ்ரீ வெங்கட்யாய அவர்களின் தீர்மானப்படி தரிசாகக் கிடக்கும் நிலங்களை ஆளுக்கு 3 ஏக்கராத நிலமற்ற ஏழைகளுக்கு வழங்க வேண்டுமென்று கோரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ரோம்பவும் நியாயமாகும். நிறைந்த தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஏழை மக்கள் சமுதாயத்தில் சமத்துவத்தைப் பெற இது மிகவும் உதவி செய்யும். மேலும் அவர்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு தங்களுக்கு வேண்டிய உணவுப் பொருளை உற்பத்தி செய்து கொள்வதோடு கூட, நகரப் புறங்களிலுள்ள மக்களின் தேவையையும் ஈடுசெய்யக்கூடிய அளவு மிகவும் அதிகமாக உணவை உற்பத்தி செய்வார்கள். அவர்கள் குடும்பங்களும் பசிபட்டினி இன்றி சுகமாக வாழமுடியும். நாளும் நகரமும் சபீகூமாக வாழமுடியும். நம் நாடு பிறநாட்டை உணவுக்கு எதிர்பார்த்திருக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமும் கிடையாது. நாம் மற்ற பகுதிகளுக்கு உணவை அனுப்பக்கூடிய அளவிற்கு உணவு நிலைமை நம் நாட்டில் சீர்பட்டு விடும். பர்மாவையோ, மத்திய அரபு நாடுகளையோ நாம் உணவுக்கு நம்பி வாழும் அவலங்கெட்ட நிலையும் போய்விடும். ஆகவே தரிசு நிலங்களை தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட ஏழை மக்களுக்கு 3 ஏக்கரா வீதம் தீர்மானத்தில் கண்டபடி கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். கள்ள மார்க்கெட்டை ஒழிக்கக் கூடிய அளவில் உணவு தானியத்தை உற்பத்திசெய்து பஞ்சப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கு எல்லாம் அம்மக்கள் அனுப்பிவைப்பார்கள். தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களை உயர்த்துவதற்கு நிலங்கள் கொடுத்தாலே போதும். அவர்கள் உழைத்து பயிரிட்டு சமுதாயத்தில் சமநிலையை எய்துவார்கள். தீண்டாமை விலக்குச்சட்டம் அப்பொழுது அமலில் இருக்கவேண்டிய அவசியமேயில்லை. ஹரிஜனங்களுக்கு தனிச்சலுகை கொடுப்பதாக சர்க்காரும் யாரையும் ஏமாற்ற வேண்டிய அவசியமும் இருக்காது. மனிதன் மனிதனாக சுயமரியாதையோடு வாழ்வார்கள். இன்றையதினம் இல்லாமைமயின் கொடுமைதான் அடிமையாக நடக்கும்படி பணிய வைக்கிறது. “ஐயா சாயி, ஒரு கலம் நெல் கொடு. நான் என்ன வேண்டுமேனும் செய்கிறேன்”, என தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மகன் கெஞ்சிக் கேட்கும் நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்த அடிமை மனப்பான்மை மாறுவதற்கு ஏற்ற சூழ்நிலையை வகுத்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால் நாம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் நிலம் அளிக்கவேண்டும்.

“அதுமட்டுமல்ல. இந்த அரசாங்கம் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் அளிக்கிறோம் என்பதாக 10 ஏக்கரா, 20 ஏக்கரா, 50 ஏக்கரா என்று முன்பே நிலமுள்ள பல தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலத்தை வழங்கியிருக்கிறது. தாமதப்பட்ட மக்கள் உழுதுகொண்டிருந்த நிலங்களைப் பிடுங்கி அதுமாதிரியாக வழங்கியிருக்கிறது. ஏழை நிலமற்ற தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டாமென்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. நிலமுள்ள பணக்காரர்களுக்கு ஏழைகளின்

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27th July 1953]

[Sri A. Rathinam]

நிலத்தைப் பிடிங்கிக் கொடுப்பதில் பயன் என்னவென்றுதான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். கொடுத்த நிலத்தை அவர்கள் தரிசாகப் போட்டு வைத்திருக்கிறார்களே தவிர அவர்கள் உழுது பயிரிட்டாவது வருகிறார்களா? அதுவுமில்லை. ஆகவே தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்த நிலங்களைப் பிடிங்கி முன்போலவே பழைய தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களிடமே அந்த நிலத்தைக் கொடுத்தவிடவேண்டும். கரடுமுரடான நிலங்களை பல வருஷங்களாக உழைத்து உழைத்து தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்கள் வளப்படுத்தி, அந்த நிலங்களைச் சர்க்கார் பிடிங்கி தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுப்பது என்பது ரொம்பவும் வருந்தத்தக்க விஷயமாகும். ஆகவே இவைகளை மீண்டும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களிடமே கொடுத்து விடவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“ஆகவே கனம் வெங்கம்யா அவர்கள் பிரேரித்திருக்கும் தீர்மானத்தை சபையார் யாவரும் ஏகமனதாக ஒப்புக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

[illegible]

[Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar] [27th July 1953]

[illegible]

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p.m.

* SRI K. SUBBA REDDI:

మనవిచేయదలచాను. మా ఆంధ్ర దేశములో ఈ రాజకీయ బాధితులు ఆ సేవారు దేశానికి, పేదవాళ్ళకు ఒక శనిలాగా తయారైనారు. దేశములో ఎక్కడెక్కడ బంజరు భూములున్నా పేదవాళ్ళ వాళ్ళ కొట్టడానికి రాజకీయ బాధితులతోనూ విప్లవాయ మాలిల వద్దనుంచి భూములను లాగుకొని యీ రాజకీయ బాధితులు ఆ సేవారికి యివ్వడమనే అన్యాయం ఇంతింతయని చెప్పటానికి అవిచిత్రాకుండా యున్నది. ఎడనక, వాననక, నెత్తురుపడిచి బంజరు భూములు వాగుచేసుకొని తేవించే యీ పేదవాళ్ళనుంచి యీ భూములను లాగుకొని పొలము కలిగినవారికి రాజకీయ బాధితులనే సాకుతో భూములు కట్టిపెట్టడం యీ ప్రభుత్వానికి తగిందేనా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ మాదిరిగా పేదవాళ్ళను అన్యాయంచేసి భూములను లాగుకోగూడదని ఎన్నో పర్యాయములు ఈ శాసనసభలో ప్రశ్నోత్తరాల సమయంలోను, ప్రత్యేక ప్రభుత్వాల భారాను, representations భారాను ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియకపోయినాను. ఈ విషయంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు చేసేవి దుర్మాయముని తెలిసినప్పటిని యింతవరకు ఏ చ్యూటీకుకొవలేదు. కారణమడగగా, దీనికి అనేక రాజకీయ కారణాలన్నాయని ప్రభుత్వం సమాధానం చెబుతున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా

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పేదవాళ్లను అన్యాయం చేయవద్దని నేను పరుమాయలు మంత్రివర్గం దృష్టికి తీసుకుని వచ్చాను. అలా విస్తామని కాలయాచన చేస్తున్నారేగాని, పేద ప్రజలకు జీవకోశాధిని నిలబెట్టడమనేది జరగలేదు.

“ఈ విధంగా అన్యాయాలు జరిగినవి అనేకములున్నవి. ప్రభుత్వరకు కొన్ని నేను చెప్పుదలచాను. మా పల్నాడు తాలూకాలో మందాది అనే గ్రామానికి చెందిన Reserve forest భూములను అక్కడవున్న చెంచవాళ్లకు ప్రభుత్వమే సాగు కొరకు యిచ్చారు. వాళ్లు యిప్పటికీ సుమారు ఇరవై సంవత్సరాలుగా యీ భూములను వాగుచేసుకొని జీవించుచున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వమువారు యిటీవల ఆ భూములను వాళ్లవద్ద నుంచి లాగకొని రాజకీయ వాధితులకు యిచ్చారు. ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా సాగు చేసుకొని జీవించే యీ చెంచవాళ్లను అన్యాయంచేసే రాజకీయ వాధితులకు యివ్వ వద్దని నేను మంత్రిగారికి చెప్పాను. వారు యింతవరకు ఏ చర్యతీసుకోలేదు. చెంచ వాళ్లకు జీవనం పోయినందున అనేక కష్టాలకు గురిఅవుతున్నారు. పిల్లలతో అల్లాడి పోతున్నారు. కాని ప్రభుత్వము తన విధానం మార్చుకోలేదు.

“మరొక విషయం చెబుతున్నాను. సరళులపాడు అనే గ్రామంలో చెరుభక్రింద సుమారు యాభై ఎకరాల భూమివున్నది. అదివరకు సాగుచేస్తున్నవాళ్లు వడ్డనంచి యీ భూములను తీసుకొని యీ భూములు మొత్తం రాజకీయ బాధితులకు ప్రభుత్వం వారు కట్టిపెట్టారు. అక్కడి ప్రజలకును, రాజకీయ బాధితులకును అనేక తగాదాలు, వివరకు విరిసేలుపు ప్రవహిగించుకొనే పరిస్థితి వచ్చింది. ఈ విధంగా ప్రభుత్వం అనేక విధాల కేద ప్రజలను అన్యాయం చేస్తున్నారు. నేను యీ విషయం ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకొని వచ్చినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు నా విజ్ఞప్తిని వివటానికి నిరాకరించారు. ఈ విషయము మరి నేను స్వయంముగా పభుత్వానికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేశాను. అక్కడి పరిస్థితులు తెలియజేసినను ప్రభుత్వం ఏ చర్యతీసుకోకుండానే రాజకీయ బాధితుల వైపుకే ముగ్గు చూపెడుతున్నారు. కేదవాళ్లు మొర అలకీంచే ప్రభుత్వం కాదని అవలసి వచ్చింది.

“ లంకల భూముల విషయంలో పేదవాళ్లు వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు ఎన్నో సంవత్సరాలుగా సాగు చేసుకుంటున్న భూములుగూడ ప్రభుత్వంవారు లాగుతున్నారు. పేదవాళ్లు పట్ల ప్రభుత్వంవారు చాలా పక్షపాతం చూపేడుతున్నారు. ఒకప్పుడు పేదవాళ్లకు భూములు యిచ్చాము, సాగు చేసుకొమ్మని ఆర్డరులు పంపుతారు. ఆ ఆర్డర్లను మరల కొద్ది రోజులకే కాన్పులు చేశాం, రాజకీయ బాధితులకు యిచ్చామని అంటారు. ఇటువంటి అవకతవక ఆర్డర్లు యీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు యివ్వడమనేది చాలా విచారకరంగావున్నది. ఇటువంటి అవకతవక ఆర్డర్లు యిచ్చేవారు మంత్రి పదవులకు అర్హులూ అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఎప్పుడు దూచినను అవకతవక ఆర్డర్లు, అవకతవక పరిపాంస చేస్తున్నారు. ఇప్పటికీ యిరవై సంవత్సరాలుగా సాగు చేసుకొని జీవించే పేద ప్రజలనుండి యీ రోజున భూములను ఎందుకు లాగుకోవాలి అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఒకట ప్రభుత్వంవారు వీరకు యీ భూములు ఎందుకు యిచ్చారు? వాళ్లు కట్టపడి బాగుచేసుకొని ఎంతో డబ్బు ఖర్చుపెట్టి యీ రోజుకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒట్టయిస్తారనే ఆశతో సాగు చేసుకొంటూ వుండే సమయంలో నేటికి యీ భూములను రాజకీయ బాధితులకు యిస్తామనడం స్వాభావికం అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇందులో reasonableness ఎక్కడ వున్నది అని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడుగుతున్నాను. గ్రామములలో చూడగా, గ్రామ మునసబు కరణములు, పేదవాళ్లు నుంచి అన్యాయముగా పట్టా ఒకటింటికి నాలుగు, ఆయిదు, పది రూపాయలు

[Sri K. Subba Reddi] [27th July 1953]

పట్టా యిప్పిస్తామని అధ్యక్షులు అశలు పెట్టి వసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులకు లంచాలు యిస్తేనేగాని పట్టా యివ్వరిని ముఖ్యతరచి ఎంతో డబ్బు కాజేస్తున్నారు. ఇదంతా చూస్తే ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఓకరిధంగా corruption కు అవకాశ మిస్తున్నారని అనవలసి వస్తున్నది. ఈ విధంగా అనేక గ్రామాలలో అనేకమంది వేద ప్రజలను అన్యాయము చేసి యీ కరణము ముసలములు డబ్బును అక్రమంగా వసూలుచేస్తున్నారు. ఇప్పటికి ఇరవై సంవత్సరాలుగా నేద్యము చేసుకొని జీవించే వ్యవసాయ కూలీలనుంచి యీనాడు ఆ భూములను లాగుకొని రాజీయ వాధితులకు యిస్తామని ప్రభుత్వంవారు అంటున్నారంటే, యింతకంటే దురన్యాయము, యింతోకంటే పున్నదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. వేద ప్రజల ఆశలు నిరాశలు చేస్తున్నారు. ఎంతో భూమి పున్న సంజీవిరెడ్డిగారివంటి వాటికి యీ ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఎంతో విశవగల భూమిని కట్టిపెట్టారు. ఇవి భూమి లేని వాళ్ల సంగతి ఎవరు ఆలోచించేటట్టు? వ్యవసాయ కూలీలనుంచి భూములు లాగుతున్నారు. వేదవాళ్ల వద్దనుంచిన్నీ లాగుతున్నారు. ప్రభుత్వము యీనాడు భూములు కట్టిపెట్టే దలచిన రాజీయ వాధితులలో నూటికి తొంభై మంది భూములున్న వారేకాని, లేనివారు ఎవరూ లేరు. దీనికి కారణము ఏమని ప్రభుత్వాన్ని అడిగితే, దానికి అనేక రాజీయ కారణాలున్నవని సమాధానము చెబుతున్నారు. ఈ రాజీయ వాధితులు ఆనాడు స్వార్థపరత్వముతో ఆనాడు జైలుకు వెళ్లి యీనాడు భూములను సంపాదించటానికి తయారైనారు. నిజంగా వీరు ప్రజలకు చేసిన నేప విమిటి అని అడుగుతున్నాను. వారి భూములుండి, యింటివద్ద జీవనము సక్రమంగా నిర్వహించగలిగేవారు జైళ్లలో ఎన్నాళ్లుంటే నేమి? భూమి లేనివారు అవిధంగా జైలుకు వెళ్లితే, యింటివద్ద భార్య బిడ్డల జీవనము ఎట్లా ఆనంది ఆలోచనతో యీ వేదవాళ్ల జైలుకు వెళ్ల నుద్దేశించలేదు లేకపోయిన ఎడల, వేదవాళ్ల రాజీయ వాధితులు ఆయియుండేవారు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ రాజీయ వాధితులకు భూములు యివ్వడమనే విధానం మార్పుకోవాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా భూములు లాగుకోవడంవల్ల ఎన్నో వేద కుటుంబాలు నాశనమయి, కిల్లల దగ్గరనుంచి తిండి లేక అల్లాడి పోతున్నారనే సంగతి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ముఖ్యంగా గుర్తించాలి. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ విషయములో తీవ్రంగా ఆలోచించి యీ రాజీయ వాధితుల సమస్య మరొక విధంగా పరిష్కరించ బడాలి కాని, భూములివ్వడ మనేది మంచిది కాదు. భూములున్నవారికే భూములు యిస్తామంటే, యిక వేద జనుల గతి విమిటా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆలోచించాలి.

“మరొక చిన్న ఉదాహరణ యిస్తున్నాను. తమ్మగంట అనే గ్రామములో సుమారు ఆరువందల ఎకరాలు వేదలకు కుమ్ర వద్దలి మీద సాగుకు యిచ్చారు. మరల రెండు నెలలకే oanoel చేసినారు. ఏ కారణాల మూలంగా యిచ్చారు? ఎందువల్ల oanoel చేసారు? కాకినాడ conservator వచ్చి చూచి ఓయి బాబూ! ఆరువందల ఎకరాలు సాగుకు యివ్వడమేనా? అని దురుద్దేశంతో అప్పుడు రిపోర్టు వ్రాపించాడు. ఈ భూముల సారవంతమైనవి కావచ్చు. ఈ భూములు మొత్తానికి ఎకరానికి, పది, పాతిక రూపాయలు యిస్తే ఏ పది ఇరవై వేల రూపాయలూ ప్రభుత్వంకా సంపాదించుకోవచ్చు. గనుక యీ భూములను ప్రభుత్వము కాన్పులు చేశారు. మొదలు యీ భూములు వాళ్లకు యివ్వడము ఎందుకు? యీ రోజున కాన్పులు చేయడము ఎందుకు? ఈ విషయములో న్యాయాన్యాయాలు మంత్రి వర్గానికి తెలియదా! వేద ప్రజలు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు యీ భూములను సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నారు. ఈ విషయములో నేను మంత్రిగారికి ఎన్నో విధాల విజ్ఞప్తి చేశాను. వారు నా విజ్ఞప్తి విషయ విజ్ఞప్తి తప్పించుకొనే జవాబు లిస్తారే గాని వేద ప్రజలకు న్యాయము

27th July 1953] [Sri K. Subba Reddi]

చేసేటట్లు లేదు. మార్కెటు వాలుకు భూములు యిచ్చే ఎడల భవవంతులతో పోటీ చేయడము యీ వేదవాళ్లకు నీలంతుందా? కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు యీ విషయంలో తీవ్రంగా ఆలోచించి వేదవాళ్లకు భూములు యివ్వటానికి ప్రభుత్వ విధానములో మార్పు లేవానిని కోరుతూ ఇంతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—“అధ్యక్ష మహాశయ, దేశములో 1 p.m. వ్యవసాయ కూలీలుగా పుంటే వారు ఎక్కువగా హరిజనులలోనే పున్నారు. వీరు కడు వేదవాడుగా పుండినందున, ఎక్కువగా వ్యవసాయముమీద ఆధారపడి జీవించుచున్నారు. ఈ వేద హరిజనుల స్థితిగతులు బాగుచేయటానికి రాజ్యాంగ వట్టుముక్రింద ఒక శాసనము తయారుచేయాలని యిప్పటికి పది సంవత్సరాలుగా ప్రయత్నాలు జరుగుచున్నవి. కాని యింతవరకు యీ హరిజన జాతికి వివిధమైన సౌకర్యాల కలుగజేయబడలేదు. వీరి ఆర్థికస్థితి తృప్తికరముగ లేనందున దేశములోని భాగ్యవంతులయిన వారు యీ హరిజనులను అనుచితముగ చూస్తున్నారు. రాజ్యాంగ వట్టుముక్రింద వీరికి స్వతంత్రము యిస్తూ, వీరికి గృహవసతి వగైరాలు కల్పించిలేనేగాని, వీరు స్థితి గతులు బాగుపడవు. ప్రతి విషయములోను వీరు వెదుకబడిన వాడుగా పున్నారు. భాగ్యవంతులే ముందడుగు వేస్తున్నారు. హరిజనులనుగూడ తక్కినవారితోగూడ సరిసమాన స్థాయికి తీసుకురావాలంటే, యిప్పుడు వీరికిగాను ఒక శాసనము తీసుకోవరావలయు ఆ త్వరపరమయియున్నది. లేనియెడల హరిజనులస్థితి యధావ్రతకారంగానే పుంతుంది. ఇప్పుడు రాజ్యాంగములో పున్నటువంటి అనేక విషయాలు పరిశీలించవలసియుంతుంది. ఎక్కడెక్కడ భూములున్నటువంటి వారు అందఱుమీదా భాగ్యవంతులుగా పున్నారని, వేదవాళ్లకు దేశములో తాత్కాలికంగా, సౌకర్యాల వివిధంగానుగూడా లేకుండ ఉంటున్నారు. దేశములో పొరంతోకు భూములున్నది. ఈ భూములు వాలా పట్టుకు భాగ్యవంతులు గ్రామాలలో బలవంతులుగా పుంసమునల్ల వేదవాళ్లకు, హరిజనులకు దక్కకుండా చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ భూములు హరిజనులకు, వేదవాళ్లకు యిచ్చినట్లైతే, వారు ఆర్థికంగా బాగుపడటానికి అవకాశం పుంతుంటి. హరిజనులను ఆర్థికంగాను, సాంఘికంగాను, విద్యావిషయకంగాను ముందుకు తీసుకు రావలసిన వాళ్లకే ప్రభుత్వానిది, ప్రజలది అయియున్నది. భూములు యిచ్చినఎడల ఆర్థికంగా ఒకవిధంగా బాగుపడటానిక పావకాశము కలుగుతుంది. ఈ నాడు భారత దేశములోని 36 కోట్ల జనాభాలో, సుమారు 7 కోట్ల వరకు హరిజనులే పున్నారు. వారి ఆర్థికస్థితి బాగుచేయాలంటే, వారికి భూములిచ్చి భాగ్యవంతులను, బలవంతులను చేయాలి. అట్టి పద్ధతులను యింతవరకేప్పుడో ఆదులు పెట్టవలసినది. ఇప్పుడైనా ప్రభుత్వము ఆలోచించి ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని ఆలోచించి అమలులోనికి తెస్తే హరిజనులకు మేలుకలుగజేసిన వారమవుతాము. దేశములో అనేకకోట్ల పౌరంతోకు భూములు హరిజనులు సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నారు. బలవంతులైనవారు, ప్రభుత్వోద్యోగులను వర్తనచేసుకొని యీ హరిజనులకు యీ భూములు దక్కకుండా విశోవిధంగా లాగివేయటానికి ప్రయత్నిస్తున్నారు. ఇప్పటికే ప్రభుత్వము పరిపరిధిలోగా బిల్లు యిచ్చి కాన్పులచేయడం జరుగుతున్నది. హరిజనులు కల్లాఅధికారి అయిన కల్యాణ వద్దకు వెళ్లి కుడ్యూ, ముర్రో, భూములు లాగుకుంటున్నారని. మొరెకొంటోగా, ఆ కల్యాణ ప్రభుత్వము వారి వద్దకు వెళ్లమంటున్నారు. మీరుగూడా ప్రభుత్వమువారే గదా, మాభూములు మాకు యిప్పించండి అని అడిగితే, మీరు వేస్తేదిఅంతయు నిజమే, మావల్ల విమోచాదు, వైవారిమంచి అద్దర్లు తెచ్చుకొండి అని తెప్పిస్తుంటున్నావు. ఈ ప్రభుత్వ విధానము యీ విధంగా జరుగుతూవుంటే, యీనా మీద హరిజనుల మొరె కలగించేది ఎవరు?

[Sri P. Venkatasubbiah] [27th July 1953]

“కర్తవ్య ప్రభుత్వం కాదా? కర్తవ్య ప్రభుత్వం భాగం కాకపోతే, ఇదంతా ఎల్లా జరుగుతుందో అలాచింతపలసిందని కొరుకున్నాను. ఎక్కువ అరీలు భండదంపల్ల ప్రభుత్వం ఇంకా కొంతమంది ఉద్యోగులను అదనంగాచేసి, అరీలన్నీ పూర్తిగా పరిష్కారమయ్యేలా చూడాలి. పోరంబోకు భూములన్నీ సర్వే అయ్యేలా చూసి, అర్థికంగా బాగా పేదలుగా ఉన్నవారికి భూములను మంజూరుచేయాలని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. హరిజనులు వివిధంగా పైకి వస్తారనేది అలాచింతాలి. హరిజనులతో మీరంతా దేవుని పిల్లలు. హరికి సంబంధించినవారు, అందుచేత దేవుని బిడ్డలు అని చెబుతూంటే చాలదు. హరిజనులు దేవుని బిడ్డలయితే తక్కినవాళ్ళంతా దేయ్యాల బిడ్డలా? హరిజనులు అర్థికంగా పైకి పోయేట్లాచేసి, నిజంగా హరికి బిడ్డలుగా తయారుచేయాలి. అది మన ధర్మము, రాజకీయ ధర్మం, ప్రభుత్వ ధర్మమూడా. ఎప్పుడైతే మనిషికి కడుపునిండా అన్నం తుంటుందో, అప్పుడు సంతృప్తి తుంటుంది. అన్నం పెట్టకుండా హరిజనులని పేరు పెట్టాము. హరిజనులని అంటే విమలాధం? సత్యం, అహింసకు మూలమైన గాంధీగారి శ్రుధమ శిష్యులు మీరు అని చెబుతూంటే చాలదు. వివిధంగా వీరుదరికి కడుపునిండా మాడు కలగేది అనేది ప్రధానంగా చూడాలని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. బంజరు భూములను హరిజనులకు, వీదలకు కేటాయించి ఇవ్వాలని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.”

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Mr. Speaker, I generally agree with the principle underlying this resolution that in the matter of granting lands to political sufferers great injustice has been done. If I remember right, in the original circular issued by the Government there was a stipulation that the applicant should not possess more than five acres of wet land or corresponding dry land. But I don't believe that this stipulation has been observed. Though many in Malabar have not been given lands under this scheme, I think those who are in possession are not at all entitled for the same. In addition, one clause in the circular was greatly abused. The circular stipulated various categories of political sufferers and there was a residuary clause which enabled all persons who had suffered violence at the hands of the police to claim this benefit. I think this particular clause was used or abused to confer benefits on the favourites of the Provincial Congress Presidents who were entitled to grant certificates. Therefore this land gift to political sufferers has been done indiscriminately. It is not those that are entitled to it or really deserve it that are now enjoying. The question of poramboke or other waste land acquires great importance when we consider the condition of the homeless, landless labourers and the Harijans. The benefit of house-sites by Harijans is negligible in Malabar because in Malabar there are not as much of Government lands or poramboke lands which can be given to the landless Harijans. While in the State as a whole when more than a lakh of house-sites have been granted to the Harijans by way of gift or by way of assignment, not one house-site has been given to the Harijans in Malabar and even proposals for acquisition of house-sites have been pending for the last three to five years. I would strongly press the claim of landless poor and Harijans for a dwelling site on the Government lands and porambokes. Sir, the Malabar Tenancy Act is to be amended and it is one of the knotty problems to

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provide house-sites to these Harijans who can be turned out at the sweet will of the landlord. Therefore, Sir, when we consider the condition of innumerable poor peasants who have not a house-site of their own, it certainly behoves the Government to give the topmost priority to the problem of housing the poor and landless Harijans. I heartily support the general principle underlying this resolution.”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ Sir, I rise to oppose this resolution. I do not know what the Government are going to say about this resolution, but I oppose this resolution. (‘Hear,’ ‘hear’ from Opposition Benches.) Please hear me. I oppose this resolution for two reasons. The hon. Member who moved this resolution seems to be a Member belonging to the Communist Party. (Sri T. Nagi Reddi: ‘He is’) Very good. Mr. Nagi Reddi confirms that he is a member of the Communist Party. I thank Mr. Nagi Reddi for the same. I could not understand, I am really surprised why Mr. Nagi Reddi and other Communists of all others, support this resolution. They are Communists. Communists never believe in the allotment of three or four acres. They are totally against private ownership. They want collectivisation of all lands. They are for collective farming.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ May I know from whom has Mr. Swaminathan learnt this? ”

SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN :—“ I have learnt it from Mr. Nagi Reddi himself, Sir. (Laughter.) Sir, I am one of those who believe in the equal distribution of land. But on what principle? Surely it is not on the principle on which the Communists want it. I know the Communists do not believe in the spirit of the resolution. They really do not care for the extent of land assigned to political sufferers. They support this resolution only to attack the political sufferers. That is the main reason behind their support to this resolution. Only to attack the political sufferers the Communists and some other members have supported the resolution. The Communists form one group. The others support on some other grounds. My friend, Mr. Narayana Kurup, says that he is supporting the resolution because he thinks that these lands had been assigned only to the favourites of the Provincial Congress Committee Presidents. Let me inform the House that Mr. Narayana Kurup was there at that time in the Provincial Congress Committee. He did not oppose it at that time. But now that he has left the Congress, he is finding fault with it. Time and again, this subject of ‘assignment of lands to political sufferers’ is being discussed and discussed. Yesterday there was a short-notice question under this head. A volley of supplementaries were put and answered. I thought that that subject would come to an end. But to-day it is being re-opened. Is there no end, Sir? After all what is the wrong in assigning lands to political sufferers? Is it not justified? Have not the political sufferers suffered a lot during the period of ‘civil disobedience’? Are they not ‘thyagis’? Well,

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then, after independence and when we are masters of our own affairs, is there anything strange if the State Government come forward to reward these 'thyagis' and assign them lands? Why should the Communists oppose the same then? I had already answered. It is only to attack the political sufferers. Nothing more than that. Why did the Communists keep quiet then when the British Government allotted lands for ex-servicemen after the Second World War, in recognition of their loyal service? Why did not the Communists oppose it then? Why should they do so now? It is all only to attack the political sufferers. They complain that such and such of the persons who had been assigned lands have not been cultivating their lands, that so and so is abusing the kind gesture shown by the Government and so on and so forth. One after the other, they go on making some allegation or other. If they have any individual cases let them point out to the Hon. Minister concerned, let them request the Minister to take suitable action or let them bring it to the notice of the Hon. Chief Minister or let them put a short-notice question and elicit information. For God's sake let them not indulge in open attack against political sufferers. Say that lands might be allotted to the landless poor, or something like that. But do not attack the political sufferers wholesale. This is what I would beg of my Communist friends.

"With these words I oppose this resolution *in toto*."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Mr. Speaker, the assignment of banjar lands is the most acute problem that the Government have got to face. I admit that. As Mr. Swaminathan pointed out I am only attacking the political sufferers, who had misused the land assigned to them, who had derived profit out of it and who had not fulfilled the purpose for which the lands were assigned to them. I am not attacking the principle of assignment of lands to political sufferers. I am only against the misuse of that very principle. No doubt the political sufferers have undergone untold miseries and troubles during the days of the 'Civil Disobedience Movement' and 'Quit India Campaign'. I am not objecting to those 'Political Sufferers' being allotted lands for cultivation purposes. But what is it that is being done? Not all 'Patriots' are assigned lands. I know several instances wherein foul-play and forgery have played their part. Let me cite an instance. One day a person came to Desabhakta Konda Venkatappiah. At that time Desabhakta Venkatappiah was in good mood. The person asked him casually 'Do you remember me? Don't you recognize me? Are you not able to remember that both of us were there in Guntur Jail?'. Desabhakta probably thought that he might have come across this person in the jail. So he replied 'Perhaps, it may be so'. The person immediately asked 'In that case, can you please oblige me with a certificate to that effect'. Thinking that the concerned person might utilise that certificate for some good purpose, in good humour the Desabandu gave him the certificate. What did the person do? He went to the Congress President, proved that

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he was a political sufferer, showed the certificate and finally got some lands. Meanwhile I happened to meet him. The first question I put to him was whether he knew what was a cell. The man could not give a ready answer. How can he give? If he had really gone to a jail, he may know what is a cell and a cellar. This is the type of political sufferer which the Congress Government had rewarded. That is why I oppose such kind of assignment tooth and nail. I know another instance in Rajampet taluk, Cuddapah district. A political sufferer, that is how he is termed, had been assigned lands totalling 15 acres. He had erected a compound wall throughout, on all the sides of his 15-acre plot with granite stone. Imagine the cost of such a construction? Imagine how much money he would have spent for cement, concrete, lime, mortar and the like? When he had been able to erect a compound wall, how much wealthy he ought to have been? When such is the case, what is the meaning in assigning lands to him, when he is already so wealthy? Who is a political sufferer? Is he a political sufferer? No, he is not. It is the labourers who work till their sweat gets dried up. Because it is they who suffer and are made to suffer by these 'politicals'. That is why I say when you embark on a policy of 'assignment of lands to political sufferers' assign the same to the 'real sufferers' and not to bogus people who commit all sorts of offences like forgery, etc., to prove their case. Assign lands to the poor, down-trodden, landless poor who will in all earnestness cultivate the lands and eke out their livelihood. That should be the spirit. I shall cite another instance wherein abuse of the privilege shown to the political sufferer is obvious.

"Vast tracts of sivoijama lands are now being encroached upon and annexed to their own not by ordinary poor landless Harijans but by big landlords who own 500 or 600 acres and this is being favoured by the Government. Without any right to the land, they are getting tenancy and other things. These lands must be taken away from them and must be distributed to the landless people. But the whole thing is done in this way. There are some landless Harijan people who are actually cultivating the land. Now, a Congressman comes with police help and says 'This plot of land was granted to me by the Collector or by a Committee. So please evict the man who is cultivating. It is my land. It is a banjar land. It is in my name'. Thus lands under cultivation by poor people are taken away and made over to people who already possessed many acres of land. The village karnam, who is a clever man, is there to help these people. I know certain cases where people who are allotted lands do not even know where they are. It is the karnam who tells them that it is situated somewhere. If land is to be given under the guise of political suffering to people who are already having lands, I say it is not the so-called political sufferer who is suffering but the country is suffering. That is why I say that land must be given only to the landless people. The people who are already cultivating the land must be allowed to be there in spite of its being given to a political sufferer or a Minister or an ex-Minister or an would-be

1-20
P.m.

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Minister! (Laughter.) Another issue that I have to explain is this. In some cases, members of the same family form themselves into a Co-operative Society with their kith and kin as members in order to obtain assignments of lands. Vast extents of land are being assigned to such Societies. They are having thousands of acres. What is the idea in assigning lands to a man who could afford the expenditure and in depriving people who have no lands or who have reclaimed waste lands by the sweat of their brow? These abuses must be put an end to. I therefore appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Revenue Minister to see that lands are given to political sufferers who are actually suffering and whose wives and children are dying to-day out of starvation. Grants must be made to such people and not to big and rich people like Sri Sanjeevi Reddi who have got enough of landed properties. In those days, there were some people who went to the jail saying that it is a profit to do so. I know a man has gone to the jail lest he should lose the chance of becoming a Taluk Board Member or becoming a member of the Assembly. So I ask 'Are these people landless people?'. There are plenty of lands. Forest banjar lands are there. There are banjar lands on the Romperu drain. The problem is how best to distribute the lands to really deserving and actually suffering political sufferers and landless people to improve the food production. I can say that if I have to get land because of 'political suffering' I must be given 60 acres of wet land because I have gone to jail a dozen times. It is not for the land that I have gone. I have gone to jail to make the highest sacrifice and I stand by the highest ideals. My only appeal is that land must be distributed to the landless people or labourers who actually cultivate the land. That must be the guiding principle in the matter of land distribution. With these words, Sir, I support this resolution."

1-25
p.m.

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, எனக்கு சிறிது நேரத்திற்கு முன்பு பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஆர். வி. சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் பேசியதைப் பற்றி நான் சந்தோஷப்படுகிறேன். ஏனென்றால் அவரைப்போல் இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசினால்தான் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களுடைய உண்மையான நோக்கம் கொஞ்சம் தெளிவாகும். இப்பொழுது தியாகிகளுடைய தியாகத்தைப்பற்றி யாரும் கேட்கவில்லை. தியாகிகளுக்கு கனம் ஆர். வி. சுவாமிநாதன் ஆதரவு கொடுப்பதைவிட கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சி மெம்பர்கள் அதிகமாக சன்மானமும், ஆதரவும் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்வது கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியின் இயல்பு. அதனால் தியாகிகளை குறைத்துக்கூற விரும்பவில்லை. உண்மையிலேயே தேசத்திற்காக தியாகம் செய்து இப்பொழுது கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடியவர்கள் யாராக இருந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதோடு வேறு எந்தத் துறையிலும் அரசாங்கம் அவர்களுக்கு உதவி செய்தால் அதை ஒரேநாளும் மறுக்கமாட்டோம். ஆனால் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பது என்ற பெயரால் நிலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் எல்லோரும் தியாகம் செய்தவர்களா அல்லது நிலமில்லாதவர்களா? ஆனால் இப்பொழுது வருஷத்திற்கு ஐந்து லட்சம் ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் வருமானம் வரக்கூடியவர்களுக்கும் ஐந்து ஏக்கர் நிலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆந்திர தேச காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர் கனம் என். சஞ்சீவி ரெட்டி அவர்கள் இன்றைக்கு என்னைக் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. ஒருக்கால் முதல் அமைச்சர் பதவி கிடைக்க வேண்டும் என்று அவர் கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கலாம்."

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"The resolution states that temporary assignments of land made to political sufferers should be cancelled and that land should be reassigned. There is no question of a general review of grants made to political sufferers. Therefore I would request Mr. Kalyanasundaram to confine himself to the resolution as such and not to go beyond that unnecessarily because there is very little time."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—"எனக்கு சிறிது நேரத்திற்கு முன் பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்தினர் ஆர். வி. சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் பேசிய தால்தான் அதைப்பற்றி நான் பேசுகிறேன். அதற்குள் ஒன்றிரண்டு நிமிஷங்கள் முடிந்துவிட்டன."

MR. SPEAKER :—"நீங்கள் அடுத்த நாளில் தொடர்ந்தும் பேசலாம்."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—"கனம் நிதி அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் சொல்லிய யோசனையின்படியேதான் நான் பேசிக்கொண்டிருப்பேன். துரதிருஷ்டவசமாக அவருக்குப் பின்னால் உட்கார்ந்திருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் பேசியதால்தான் நான் இவ்விதம் பேசவேண்டிய அவசியம் ஏற்பட்டது. இதுவரையிலும் நான் பேசவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணமே எனக்குக் கிடையாது. கனம் ஆர். வி. சுவாமிநாதன் அவர்கள் பேசியதன் பேரில்தான் நான் பேச முன்வந்தேன். உண்மையிலேயே கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதைப்பற்றி நாங்கள் கேட்கவில்லை. தற்காலிகமாக நிலம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற விஷயத்தைப் பற்றிக்கூட நாங்கள் கேட்கவில்லை. தேசத்திற்கு என்று கஷ்டப்பட்டவர்கள் யாராயிருந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு என்ன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்றாலும் அதை ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுத்ததைப்பற்றி நாங்கள் வெறுக்கவில்லை. அதைத் தாக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடன் இந்த தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவரவில்லை. மாஜி ராணுவத்தினருக்கும் நிலம் கொடுப்பதை ஆதரிக்கிறோம். ஆனால், அரசியல் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பதைப்பற்றி ஆட்சேபிக்கிறோம் என்ற குற்றச்சாட்டு சொல்லப்படுகிறது. மாஜி ராணுவத்தினர் சம்பளத்திற்காக வேலை செய்தார்கள். என்றைக்காவது அரசாங்கம் தங்களுடைய சேவைகளுக்குத் தகுந்த சன்மானம் கிடைக்காதா என்பதற்காக அவர்கள் வேலை செய்தார்கள். அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுப்பது நியாயமென்றே கருதுகிறோம். ஆனால் தேசத் தியாகிகள் என்ற காரணத்தால் அரசியல் சரணடல் நடக்கக்கூடாது என்கின்ற காரணத்தால்தான் இந்த தீர்மானத்தை நாங்கள் பிரேரேபிக்கிறோம்."

MR. SPEAKER :—"இதைப்பற்றி நீங்கள் அடுத்த Non-official நாளில் தொடர்ந்து பேசலாம்."

"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 8-30 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1084 asked by Sri M. Rajeswara Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 27th July 1953, page 1420 supra.]

(a) Yes.

(b) The following action has been taken by the Government from time to time to minimise the inconvenience :—

(i) Normally the Tribunals should hold their sittings only at the headquarters of each district. In order to avoid inconvenience and expenses to parties, the Government have ordered that if the parties so desire there is no objection to their cases being heard at the headquarters of any neighbouring district. The Government have also ordered that Tribunals should pass orders in urgent cases at their headquarters after hearing the cases at the district headquarters. Further under instructions recently issued by the Government, cheques are being delivered by Tribunals at the headquarters of the district to which a particular payee belongs when the Tribunal sits at that station. If the payee makes a request that the cheques be delivered earlier either at the headquarters of the Tribunal or at the nearest camping station according to his choice, it is being done. On a representation from the Bar Association, Srikakulam, and the Inam Ryots' Association, the Government have ordered that hearing of cases relating to the Srikakulam district, the Tribunal at Vizianagaram should hold its sittings at Srikakulam as Vizianagaram is far away to most places lying north of Srikakulam.

(ii) In order to prevent frivolous and vexatious claims, the Government have ordered the levy of Court-fees on applications from creditors. In addition, the Tribunals have also been instructed to make use of section 35-A of the Civil Procedure Code, to award costs in appropriate cases. A specific rule empowering the Tribunals to award costs has also been framed.

(iii) The Government have decided to step up the total amount of advance compensation payable under section 54-A to Rs. 6½ crores and that out of this a sum of Rs. 3 crores should be paid in bonds. A rule under section 40 (1) of the Abolition Act has been framed for taking powers for the deposit of advance compensation in bonds. Instructions have also been issued to the Estate Abolition Tribunals to adopt the following procedure for quick payment of advance compensation :—

(a) The Tribunal shall set apart—

(1) one-fifth of each of the said amounts for the purpose of meeting the claims of maintenance holders.

(2) such portion of each of the said amounts as, in its opinion, may be required for the purpose of meeting the claims made, within six months from the date on which the amount was deposited in the office of the Tribunal, by the creditors and other

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persons (not being sharers and maintenance holders) and apportion the balance among the sharers as far as possible in accordance with the value of their respective interests. The provisions of sections 44 (2), 45 (6), 48, 49, 51, 52 and 53 shall apply in respect of the said balance.

(b) Before paying the amount due to a sharer under clause (a), the Tribunal shall require him to enter into a bond with two sureties undertaking to refund the amount, if any, payable which on final determination of the total amounts payable to the claim out of (i) the amount deposited under section 54-A, subsections (i) and (ii) the amount deposited in bonds, may be found to have been paid to him in excess.

(iv) Till recently there were only three Tribunals with headquarters at Vizianagaram, Chittoor and Madurai. As it is felt that there is heavy work for the Tribunals and to minimise their jurisdiction thereby minimising the inconvenience to parties, a fourth Tribunal with the headquarters at Nuzvid, Krishna district, has been constituted.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Tuesday, 28th July 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.

Closure of the Civil Supplies Unit at Vijayavada.

* 1142-A, * 1142-B and * 1142-C—

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There are three questions on the same subject. I will answer all of them together.”

* 1142-A Q.—SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have cancelled the Civil Supplies Unit at Vijayavada; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative to what place the lorries and other vehicles of the Unit were transferred?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) In pursuance of the Decontrol Policy adopted by the Government, two units of lorries (36 in all), were laid off the road in October 1952 as there was no work for them.

“ (b) Some of the lorries were sent to other districts for use in the Mobile Grain Shop Scheme. Some were sent to other districts including Guntur for use in famine relief operations and supplying drinking water. Four vehicles were auctioned at Vijayavada itself as they were unfit for further use. The remaining lorries which either required extensive repairs or were unfit for further use were ordered to be transferred to Madras for repairs or sale. Seven of them have already arrived at Madras and the remaining eleven are on the way. The defunct units did not consist of any vehicles other than lorries.”

* 1142-B Q.—SRI K. SUBBA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to State—

(a) whether the Civil Supplies Department Unit at Vijayavada has been abolished; and

(b) how many Civil Supplies lorries were transferred to Madras from Vijayavada?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) Yes. In pursuance of the policy of decontrol two units of lorries (36 in all) were laid off the road in October 1952 as there was no work for them.

“(b) Eighteen lorries of which 7 have already arrived and 11 are on the way.”

* 1142-C Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have closed the Civil Supplies Department Unit at Vijayavada;

(b) whether the Government have transferred all the movable property or part of it of the same department from Vijayavada to Madras; and

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“(a) It is presumed that the hon. Member is referring to the Civil Supplies transport units. If so, the answer is in the affirmative. In pursuance of the policy of decontrol two units of lorries (36 in all) were laid off the road in October 1952 as there was no work for them.

“(b) Yes.

“(c) The two units at Vijayavada were being used in connexion with the intensive procurement scheme in the Andhra districts. As this scheme was given up in view of the revised food policy of the Government which was announced in June 1952 there was no longer any need for these two units and hence they were abolished last year itself. The serviceable spare parts, accessories, etc., of the lorries of these units were transferred to Bobbili where two Civil Supplies Transport Units are still functioning and to Madras for being stored in the Central Stores for use by the Civil Supplies vehicles throughout the State. Some of the lorries were diverted for use in the Mobile Grainshops Scheme and for use in famine relief operations and in supplying drinking water in Guntur district. The remaining lorries and the unserviceable spare parts and accessories were ordered to be transferred to Madras for the following reasons :—

(a) to avoid incurring expenditure on the staff required for looking after the lorries and stores;

(b) all the remaining lorries either required extensive repairs or were unfit for further use. The lorries which required extensive repairs were ordered to be transferred to Madras for getting them repaired prior to their allotment to other departments requiring them. This was done because there are better workshop facilities in Madras City than

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at Vijayavada. The lorries unfit for further use and the unserviceable spare parts and accessories were transferred to Madras for being auctioned as it was found that auctioning them at Madras will fetch a better price than auctioning them at Vijayavada.”

SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—“May I know on what date this particular unit was disbanded?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“In October 1952.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“The Hon. Leader of the House says that the unit was disbanded in October 1952. The complaint is about the recent movement of lorries to the south. After disbanding, did the Government wait for more than six months to move the units?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I have already explained that there were 36 lorries. They were not necessary for the Civil Supplies work and therefore the unit was disbanded. Some of the lorries were being used for other purposes, such as the Mobile Grainshops Scheme, famine relief work and supply of drinking water in scarcity areas. The remaining 18 lorries either required extensive repairs or were unfit for further use. The question of how to dispose of these 18 lorries is under consideration.”

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—“Sir, it was said that the unit was disbanded in October 1952. But all the lorries are being transferred to Madras now. Eleven are still on their way. May I know, Sir, why at this time the lorries are being transferred to Madras?” 8-40 a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I have already explained, Sir, that some of them were unfit for any use. They could not be used as lorries as such. The other lorries required extensive repairs. For the purpose of carrying out the repairs, they are being transferred.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“Sir, why should not some of these lorries be spared to the Prohibition Department for quick enforcement of Prohibition laws?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“The question of allotment of these lorries to other departments will arise when the lorries are repaired and when they become serviceable.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“Sir, the simple question is whether movement of these lorries began after the proposal to divide the articles according to the area in which they exist as per the Andhra State Bill, we want an answer without fencing.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“I am glad, Sir, the question has been put in a straightforward manner without

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fencing. This will not affect the division of assets and liabilities on the area basis. The entire Civil Supplies Transport Unit is attached to the Civil Supplies State Trading Scheme. This will not be on the area basis. Different principles will apply here. Therefore, this will not affect the division in any way whatsoever."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, my question was why such a transfer was being effected at this stage. Why did they not do it in October 1952 itself? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I have explained that in 1952 these lorries could be used for some purpose there, and they are being used even now. As a matter of fact 18 lorries are still being used for other purposes in the same area. But the other 18 lorries could not be used, because they have become unserviceable, and some could not be used at all even after extensive repairs. That is why the movement."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government have adopted a similar attitude towards other Civil Supplies Transport Units, or they have transferred only the Vijayavada unit? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" As far as the Bobbili Unit is concerned, there is still work going on, and the unit is maintained there. There is no question of disbanding the unit now. But the two units at Vijayavada were disbanded in October 1952. The lorries were being used for other purposes. As a matter of fact, 18 lorries are still being used for other purposes because, they are serviceable. But others have become unserviceable. Therefore the question has arisen as to how to repair them and how to dispose them of."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM :—" Sir, the Finance Minister told us that some of the lorries had been sent to Guntur. Are they on their way to Madras? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" They are serving the Guntur district."

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—" Are we to understand that there are not repair facilities in Andhra? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" There are repair facilities to a certain extent in Vijayavada. But to carry out these extensive repairs, we have got better facilities in Madras."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that some tractors were transferred from Vijayavada to Cuddalore, and that they were transported and delivered to the persons for whom they were allotted not by rail but by lorries? "

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The question about tractors can be put to the Minister in charge of Agriculture. But if the allegation is that these tractors were put in the civil supplies lorries and transported, it is wrong."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, are these vehicles sent to Madras for repairs, transported by rail? If so, is it not more costly than the cost of the repairs, if carried out in Vijayavada itself? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" They are not being transported by rail."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Will the Government, Sir, give an assurance that after the repairs are carried out, or even now at least, these lorries will be sent back to Vijayavada? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The question will arise as soon as the repairs are effected. Then a proper and just decision will be taken regarding their disposal."

Extension of the Grow More Food concessions to the current fasli.

* 1142-D Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Grow More Food concession has been extended to the current fasli or not; and

(b) if the answer to (a) is in the negative, the reason for the same?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) No.

" (b) The question of extending the Grow More Food concessions to the current fasli, viz., 1363 is under consideration in consultation with the Collectors and the Chief Engineer (Irrigation). Orders will issue in due course."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Sir, how long will the Government take to extend the Grow More Food Scheme to the current fasli? The cultivation season has already commenced."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" We are advancing it as far as possible. The reports of certain Collectors have not yet been received. We have reminded them twice or thrice. Very soon the reports will be received."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" May I know, Sir, why the Grow More Food concession has been dropped now? Is it because there is already enough food in the country? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It is not dropped. We are considering whether more concessions could be given and whether other changes would be useful."

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SRI S. VEMIAH :—"What are the points required by the Government from all the Collectors to extend this concession, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
"To make the whole scheme more useful."

SRI G. NAGESWARA RAO :—"అయ్యో, ఈ G.M.F. Campaign క్రింద సాగునీటి అయ్యే భాముల విషయములో పన్నులు, పెనాల్టీలు అధికంగా వేస్తున్నారు. అందువల్ల మన రాష్ట్రములో అధికోత్పత్తి స్త్రీము డెబ్బతిని వుత్పత్తి అధికము కావడము లేదు. అందుచేత ప్రభుత్వంవారు అధిక పన్నులను, పెనాల్టీలను రద్దుచేస్తారా?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
"A separate question may be put, Sir."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—"When the Government are spending more and more on (Grow More Food) why is food production becoming less and less year after year? Is there any defect in the policy or the programme of the Government?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
"Unfortunately, the people are not co-operating with us."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—"What are the measures taken by the Government to accelerate the progress of Grow More Food campaign?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"That is exactly what we are now considering."

Electricity projects in Cuddapah district.

* 1143 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member Mr. V. Chidanandam is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have sanctioned electricity projects (1) from Gandhi to Sidhout town via Machupalli and (2) from Machupalli to Ponnayolu, Venkatayapalli, Kothapalli, Gollapalli and Joti in Cuddapah district;

(b) if so, what is the estimated cost of each of the projects; and

(c) when the Government will take up the projects for execution?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) Two schemes for extension of supply of electricity, one from Gandhi to Sidhout town in Siddavattam taluk and another for further extension to Machupalli and Ponnayolu villages in Cuddapah taluk,

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have already been sanctioned. Extension of supply of electricity to Venkatayapalli, Kothapalli, Gollapalli and Joti villages has not been sanctioned.

" (b) The scheme for extension of supply of electricity to Sidhout town and other villages is estimated to cost Rs. 3,18,500 and the scheme for extension of supply of electricity to Machupalli and Ponnayolu villages is estimated to cost Rs. 82,600.

" (c) The execution of the schemes will depend on the local contributions to meet the capital cost."

Chezarla New Channel scheme in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district.

* 1144 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) why the Government have not completed the new channel scheme by name "Chezarla New Channel" in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district; and

(b) whether the Government have totally stopped the work or whether it is stopped temporarily?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) The Chezarla New Channel Scheme for the extension of irrigation under the Chezarla main channel in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district, has already been completed in July 1951. But as the supply in the channel has been inadequate for the development of the full ayacut proposed, a proposal to augment supplies to the new channel direct from Pennar is under examination by the local officers.

" (b) Does not arise."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—"When will the work be completed? Will it be completed at least by the end of the year?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"Examination of the project by the local officers is now taken up."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA :—"Sir, proposals and estimates have been sent up, and the engineers are awaiting approval. When will the Government approve of the project?"

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

SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—"ప్రతి చిన్న ఇరిగేషన్ స్కీము కూడా అప్రూవ్ యీ విధంగా అలస్యము అవుతున్నది. ఈ విధంగా అలస్యము కావటానికి కారణము ఏమిటో ప్రభుత్వంవారు తెలిపారా?"

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—"The hon. Member is wrong in his inference that irrigation schemes are postponed only in the Andhra Desa."

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Assignment of lands on either side of Romperu drain in Bapatla.

* 1145 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri Pragada Kotaiah is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the instructions given by the Government to the Romperu Special Deputy Collector, Chirala, recently appointed in respect of the assignment of the assessed waste lands lying on either side of the Romperu drain in Bapatla taluk?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ The Special Deputy Collector is now engaged in gathering statistics which would facilitate the assignment of the land as soon as the Government pass orders on the report of the Committee.”

Alleged torture by the police of the son of B. Neelayya of Ravikampadu, Chintalapudi taluk.

8-50 a.m. * 1146 Q.—SRI M. KUNE RAO : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any petition from Sri Boppana Neelayya of the village of Ravikampadu, Chintalapudi taluk, West Godavari district, on 12th November 1952, complaining about the sudden death of his son due to torture by the police in Tadikalapudy Police station in the same district on 9th November 1952; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ (a) & (b) No petition from Boppana Neelayya was received by Government but they received official intimation that one Sri Boppana Ramulu, son of Boppana Neelayya referred to committed suicide by drowning himself in a well while under police custody in connection with a theft case along with five others. At the instance of the Police officers the Subdivisional First-class Magistrate of Eluru went to the spot at once and held the inquest. The post-mortem revealed that there were no external injuries on the body of the deceased. The verdict was that the deceased committed suicide out of fear of being subjected to police investigation and torture in connexion with the theft case. The medical evidence showed that there were no injuries, internal and external in the body of the deceased and that death was due to asphyxia due to drowning. The Subdivisional Magistrate, Eluru, who was present at the inquest and enquired into the case fully has expressed his opinion clearly that it is a case of suicide.”

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SRI M. KUNE RAO :—“ అయ్యో, బొప్పనరాయలు అనే అతనిని అరెస్టు చేసి పోలీసు స్టేషనులో పెట్టినప్పుడు, అయినా పోలీసు కష్టపడినా ఏమిధంగా తప్పించుకునిపోయి సూతిలోబడి చాణాలు తీసుకున్నాడో, ముఖ్యమంత్రిగారు తెలిస్తారా ? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I think I have placed the entire report on the table of the House.”

SRI C. PULLA REDDI :—“ The hon. Member wants to know how it was possible for the man concerned who had been in police custody to escape and conveniently fall into the well ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ There is no convenience about it. In this case about 6 persons were taken to the police station suspected of theft. The enquiry showed that there was a certain amount of rough handling by the head constable—beating and threatening—and the other persons stood it all right as generally they do. The youngster could not probably stand it and got frightened. They were not put in a lock-up. As a matter of fact, they were only interrogated. The youngster went to the well and there is evidence to show that he was seen standing on the parapet wall and that after he fell into it a rope was let down and that he would not hold it and he thus put an end to himself. Youngsters do get excited and frightened and do things like this. However, it is very unfortunate. I may mention for the information of the hon. Members that the head constable has been dismissed.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Sir, no report has been placed on the table of the House as stated by the Hon. Chief Minister.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I have copies of the report. If the hon. Members desire, I shall place them on the table of the House.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ From the report read by the Hon. Chief Minister, the whole thing looks improbable.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I don't suppose we are sitting as judges here. I don't believe in very large courts of justice.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ I agree that we cannot become an enquiry committee. Even in the report it is admitted that there has been some torture. My inference is that he must have been tortured to death and then the police must have thrown him into the well. Will the Government appoint an Enquiry Committee to enquire into the conduct of the police? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ My inference is that the police head constable could not be so foolish. It does not happen like that, i.e., a policeman committing a

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murder and putting the body near about the station itself so that it could be handled by the Opposition parties in the Legislature."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" In order to prepare a good story! "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI.—" I am glad that at least once, the Government have accepted that there has been torture by the police. Within these one and half years, we have had at least 12 such cases of death at the hands of the police. That being so, will the Government take care to see that such officers who are responsible for these are not excused, but are brought to book by holding a proper judicial or non-official enquiry into those incidents and by awarding severe punishments to the guilty? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We cannot appoint a Committee of Enquiry for each incident or offence after a lapse of time. What is really useful to society at large is an immediate enquiry by a judicial officer and that has been done in this case. A non-official enquiry will not get us anything more except parties operating in the place. Here in this case, we have had an immediate magisterial enquiry by a magistrate when the body was there, when the doctor was before him, the whole village was before him and everything was before him. The enquiry has produced results, and he has given his verdict. The Opposition Members were kind enough to recognise that at least in one case the Government have not done wrong. The emphasis is rather the other way about on the other side. If anything goes wrong occasionally, we don't shirk exposing it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, will the Hon. Chief Minister enlighten us, at what place this belabouring of people took place, was it done in the police compound or in a public place, where was the well situated and what was the distance between the police station compound and the well into which this supposed dead body or living body was thrown? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The whole thing is misconceived. As a matter of fact, hon. Members have experience of life to know that intelligent Government servants who wish to commit such offences commit it in a different way and not in this clumsy way. Let them compare these two cases, the probability of an youngster doing away with himself under those circumstances and the probability of a head constable for no reason whatsoever killing somebody who was an accused and then putting the body in a well nearby. As I said, we cannot sit in judgment upon the result of the enquiry on the spot by a responsible officer. His report will be placed on the table of the House. The hon. Members may accept it or may not accept it. But we can do nothing else. The Government are satisfied that the head

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constable irregularly took charge of those people and did not record the arrest and did not do his job properly. So he has been dismissed."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Mr. Viswanatham's question was not answered."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The report will be placed on the table of the House and it will show details."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" May I know whether the question of prosecuting the head constable who rough-handled the person was considered by the Government? Secondly, will the Government take action against the other officers who were responsible for the escape of the boy from police custody for negligence or misconduct and award suitable punishment to them? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The evidence was vague. The net result was that we could only find from the judicial report the irregularity that I referred to in taking charge of people without recording the arrest. But as for belabouring and other things, the evidence was variant, discrepant and the like and we cannot expect any prosecution to succeed. We did not want a person who was clearly guilty of misconduct, to get away with an acquittal from a Magistrate and later on coming forward with a claim, even perhaps at the instance of Opposition Members, for restoration to service. In this case, the head constable was dismissed after a departmental enquiry."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Hon. Chief Minister himself has admitted that it is a fact . . . "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I do not think I should be said to have *admitted* anything. I did not kill the boy." (Laughter.)

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" From the report read by the Hon. Chief Minister it is evident that those persons and the boy were arrested and the fact of the arrest was not entered in the books . . . "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Hon. Members have some experience of thefts. (Laughter.) It is very difficult . . . "

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, I do not know the implications of this statement of the Hon. Chief Minister."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" You will understand it if only you wait to hear me. If, however, you wish to enjoy the joke, I do not object. Hon. Members have experience of these cases. They have themselves lost things and they have complained to the police and they themselves have on many occasions said, ' Why don't the police take

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immediate action and find out the culprit and restore our properties? It is very difficult to investigate such cases and detect culprits. They have first to start on suspicion. The police interrogate the suspected people so that they may know something more about the case. If they are clever, they get a clue. In some cases, a slight slap on the cheek is given to know the facts. In such cases, some people get frightened. Just as in this case, the boy gets frightened and dies and questions are asked here."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Sir, I take objection to the statement made by the Hon. Chief Minister that hon. Members have more experience in thefts. I would request the Chair to ask him to withdraw that statement."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I think something is wrong with the hon. Member in having presumed many things. There was no necessity whatsoever to misunderstand my statement unless indeed one's conscience is guilty." (Laughter.)

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" May I know whether any compensation or solatium will be paid to the dependants of the deceased person in view of the fact that his death took place under Government auspices? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" After the distribution of the assets and liabilities, we will consider it, Sir." (Laughter.)

Use of pump-sets in Pugalur channel, Karur taluk.

* 1147 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Government Order has been issued regarding the use of pump-sets by some landlords for taking water from Pugalur channel, Karur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district;

(b) if so, what are the instructions contained in the Government Order;

(c) whether those instructions have been implemented by the concerned district authorities; and

(d) the reasons for the delay in case they have not been implemented?

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

" (b) (1) To remove all unauthorised pumpsets or at least to prevent them from functioning.

(2) To cancel permits for the pumpsets functioning and to put up earthen bunds across the offtake channels leading to the pumpsets from the Pugalur channel, to prevent water from reaching the pumping installations.

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(3) Permits should not be renewed in cases where they were issued under the Grow More Food Campaign after 1943-44.

(4) Permits may, however, be renewed in individual cases in respect of small areas of genuine old cases and old picottah baling wet lands for which permits for mechanical pumping had been previously given (i.e., prior to 1943-44) the areas being limited to old baling wet lands, but subject to stiff safeguards. In the case of baling permits purely by picottahs, renewals will be confined strictly to old cases on an area of about 83 acres.

" (c) & (d) The orders could not be implemented immediately on account of certain practical difficulties in giving effect to the orders and effectively preventing the pumpsets from functioning. The Government have since issued suitable instructions to the Collector in the matter."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The long reply read out by the Hon. Minister looks very reasonable. But my complaint is ^{9 a.m.} it is more than eight months since the said instructions were issued by the Government. The local authorities are deliberately helping the few landlords. May I know what action the Government propose to take against the officers for the delay in implementing their instructions? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The Government considered all these cases afresh and issued instructions on 12th May 1953. What has been done by the Collector is this. The Collector has reported that twelve pump-sets were effectively prevented from functioning by taking action under the provisions of the Land Encroachment Act. In respect of another twelve cases, for which the period of permission for pumping had expired, notices were served by the Collector on the parties concerned stating that the permits would not be renewed for fasli 1363 and thereafter and that criminal proceedings would be taken against them for taking water unauthorisedly. Necessary action is being taken by the Collector to cancel the permits in the remaining five cases."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Even after hearing the reply that the Government have issued instructions subsequently—that is, as early as in May—we still hear that the instructions have not been carried out, though we are in July now. Will the Government issue telegraphic instructions to the Collector to implement the instructions straightaway? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Telegraphic instructions would not advance the case."

* 1148 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" I request a half-hour debate on this important question. You did not allow an adjournment motion on this."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" Yesterday, there was a discussion on this question."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" No, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We have a half-hour debate to-day on the question put by Mr. Narayanan Nambiar. Day after to-morrow is the last day of this meeting. Let me hear at least the answer of the Minister."

Assignment of lands to political sufferers and gruel centres in Penukonda taluk.

* 1148 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any lands were granted to satyagrahis in Settipalley in Penukonda taluk, Anantapur district;

(b) whether the Hon. the Minister for Famine visited Penukonda and Kadiri taluks in 1952 or 1953;

(c) how many gruel centres were started in Penukonda taluk in 1952;

(d) how many are working now; and

(e) whether the Government have any proposal to raise the wages of the coolies in the gruel centre?

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

" (b) There is no Minister for Famine; if the Revenue Minister is meant, the answer is in the negative.

" (c) The total number of gruel centres started in Penukonda taluk in 1952 was 55.

" (d) Nineteen gruel centres are now functioning in Penukonda taluk.

" (e) No mazdoors were employed in the gruel centres in Penukonda taluk. Only cooks are employed on a daily wage of 8 annas each."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" In view of the fact that four firkas are affected this year and only two firkas were affected last year and in view of the fact that the Government have reduced the number of gruel centres from 55 to 19, will the Government seriously consider re-opening all the gruel centres and open some more new centres since hundreds and thousands of people are starving for want of food? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I do not accept what the hon. Member has said. Agricultural conditions have improved this year and we are awaiting the periodical reports. As and when there is necessity, we shall help and we are doing it."

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AN HON. MEMBER :—" Are the Government aware that there is enormous delay in the payment of cost of firewood and cart hire and the gruel centres are forced to misappropriate the grains supplied to make payment in time? Will the Government, therefore, see that the cost of firewood and cart hire are paid immediately by the gruel centre manager when supplies are made? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I have no idea of the length of time or delay involved in the payment. Gruel preparation has not been delayed any way. I shall, however, look into the matter."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Minister was replying that conditions have become better this year. May I know whether he is aware of the fact that rains have been almost nil in those areas and crops have not been raised? The position has become still worse than last year. In view of these facts, will the Government immediately come forward with relief measures especially in respect of Anantapur district? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" We are always ready to meet any untoward agricultural conditions. We are doing our best in meeting distress. We are seized of the situation and we are periodically reviewing the situation."

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—" It is really surprising to hear from the Revenue Minister that the situation is improving. I say it is not so. The Famine Commissioner refused to visit the rural areas which are really famine-stricken. I would request the Revenue Minister to visit the places and see how things are and how people there are denied relief. May I know whether some relief will be given to people in these parts? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Certainly we will give relief if they deserve."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—" What was the amount of rainfall this time last year and what was the rainfall this year? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" A separate question may be put."

SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU :—" May I know the contents of the latest report from the Collector of Anantapur with regard to seasonal conditions? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I want notice."

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" I request a half-hour debate on this question because this is a very important question."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We have no time. We have only two more days and it is not possible to allow a half-hour debate. To-day we have already another debate on Mr. Nambiar's question. If there is time we shall take it up."

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Hostels for Harijans.

* 1149 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Boys' and Girls' Hostels for Harijans for which recognition has been accorded this year 1952-53; and

(b) whether the managers whose hostels have been recognized are Harijans by caste?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Recognition was accorded during 1952-53 for 39 boys' hostels, 8 girls' hostels and 2 mixed hostels.

“(b) Twenty-one hostels are managed by Harijans, 26 by non-Harijans and 2 by District Boards.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“Have the Government issued any instructions that the strength of the hostels should not be increased beyond 25 per cent?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“A circular has been issued that without prior permission, the strength of the hostels should not be increased.”

9-10 a.m. SRI M. NARAYANASAMI :—“Sir, in view of the large number of complaints received by the Government with regard to the managements of these hostels, have the Government any new policy of running these hostels?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, every complaint is looked into and as far as possible rectified immediately. The Government have also started hostels of their own in certain centres.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“Sir, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that most of the hostels which are in existence for over three years have not been recognised in spite of repeated representations?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, as many hostels as possible are being recognised every year.”

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—“Sir, may I know whether the complaints given by the students of their living in these hostels are considered by the Government and are steps taken to rectify the mistakes complained of?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Yes, Sir.”

‘AN HON. MEMBER :—“మంత్రిగారు ఒంగోలు వచ్చి వప్పును చూచి పార్లమెంటు సభకు ద్ర. కేశవ రావుగారు నడుపుతున్న వాట్సన్ గురించి వానికి కొన్ని మమారావలు, పిటిషన్లు ఇచ్చాము. వాటినిగురించి ఏమి చర్య తీసుకున్నారో చెప్పగలరా?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, I have caused an enquiry to be made and necessary action would be taken. The hon. Member may put a separate question, if necessary.”

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SRI M. JAGANNATHAN :—“Sir, in view of the fact that nobody comes forward to start a Harijan hostel at Tindivanam, will the Government make an advance subsidy for starting a hostel in that place?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“That cannot be done, Sir.”

SRI R. S. ARUMUGAM :—“Sir, is it not a fact that the Director of Harijan Welfare suggested to the Government to open a Government Harijan hostel at Palayamkottai in Tirunelveli district and why has it not been opened? May I know whether it is to be opened?”

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

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—“Sir, Government have ordered that the private-managed hostel at Coimbatore for college boys should be closed down and that no grant would be given to it. There was a proposal that the Government should start a Harijan hostel of their own. I want to know whether the Government have started a hostel at Coimbatore for Harijan-college boys?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, about the closing down of the particular hostel, etc., I require notice.”

SRI S. DEIVASIGAMANY :—“In his reply, the Hon. Minister mentioned about the existence of ‘mixed’ hostels. Are there different blocks for girls and boys and if so, how many boys and how many girls are studying there?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, ‘mixed’ was used in the sense of Harijans and other classes.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“Sir, the list of hostels furnished by the Government would go to show that the hostel facilities for Harijans are very unevenly spread over the State. Will the Government take this fact into consideration in giving further sanctions and allow priority to places where there are very little facilities?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, instructions were issued even in the beginning of last year that priority should be given to areas and districts where there were not adequate number of hostels.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“Sir, may I know the rate of subsidy given by the Government per boarder in these hostels and may I also know whether the relief given is only to Harijan students or is it another method of providing relief to political sufferers?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, the boarding grant is Rs. 15 per head in these hostels. As for the other question, I may say it is intended for Harijan boys only and for nobody else.”

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SRI G. BAPANAYYA :—“ హరిజన హాస్టల్స్ మేనేజర్లు హాస్టల్స్ ను సరిగా నడుపుట లేదని ఆనేక కంప్లెయింట్లు మీ దగ్గరకు వచ్చాయి. వాటిని గురించి మీరు విచారించారా? ఈ హాస్టల్స్ ప్రస్తుతం వివిధంగా నిర్వహింపబడుతున్నాయో తెలుసుకునేందుకే ఒక Enquiry Committee ని నేనీ ఆ విషయం పరిశీలన చేయిస్తారా? ఈ హాస్టల్స్ ను ఇకముందు క్రమబద్ధంగా తీసుకొనునట్లు చేస్తారా? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There is no need for any enquiry committee. Every complaint was looked into and the general state was also studied. But on account of the financial stringency, Government are not in a position to start more hostels this year.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Is it a fact, Sir, that most of the managements do not bring to account private contributions from individuals and bodies? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ We can only look into the available accounts. Where there is any mistake, it is immediately attended to.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Sir, do Government think that the amount of Rs. 15 per head is sufficient for maintaining a school-boy at that age and will Government consider increasing that amount? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ This has nothing to do with the pupils' tuition fees. It is only for boarding and maintenance. The business is fairly well managed in spite of so many difficulties. Our country is poor, our people are poor. Make any arrangement and there are some people who want to make a business out of it and there is in fact great protest from the managers about the subsidy rates. Every little group of people offer themselves for exploiting. To-day, we are trying to do our best. There is some mismanagement here and there but we recognise it will be worse if we appoint an Enquiry Committee. We will have to manage things as best we can remembering that our people are poor and many people will try to make something out of managing even Harijan hostels. Still we are coping with the difficulties.”

SRI S. VEMIAH :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister was pleased to tell us that there are two hostels maintained by the district boards. May I know what those districts are? Will Government consider the desirability of extending the establishment of these hostels by other district boards? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, I think it is in Kurnool that these district board hostels are. The suggestion is always there and it is for the District Boards to start hostels.”

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—“ Sir, in view of the importance of the subject, I request that a half-hour debate may be allowed.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ To-morrow, if there is time.”

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Interest on value of foodgrains supplied to Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies in Malabar.

* 1150 Q.—**SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether Government are calculating interest on the amounts debited to the Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies being the value of foodgrains supplied to them;

(b) if so, at what rate; and

(c) whether there is any rule to claim interest from Government on the value of foodgrains supplied to Government by the Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies?

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

“ (b) Four per cent.

“ (c) There is no question of claiming any interest from Government as no foodgrains are supplied to Government by the Producers'-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Societies involving their funds in any manner.”

Irrigation projects in Perambalur taluk.

* 1151 Q.—**SRI M. PALANIMUTHU** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any irrigation project relating to Perambalur taluk, Tiruchirappalli district, is pending with the Government; and

(b) what action has been taken so far in respect of it?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) & (b) Yes. The plans and estimates of the Chinnar Reservoir Scheme are under examination.”

House-sites for Harijans in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district.

* 1152 Q.—**SRI G. C. KONDAYYA** : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how much land for house-sites to Harijans in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district, was given within ten years;

(b) whether there are any petitions from Harijans from different villages in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district, pending with the Government; and if so, since when they have been pending; and

(c) what is the delay due to?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) Nil.

“ (b) & (c) No petitions are pending with the Government. But it is reported that representations have been made by the hon. Member requesting for provision of house-sites for the

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Harijans of Vasili and Satanipalli villages of Atmakur taluk. Another case of acquisition in respect of Thatiparthi village is also pending with the Collector. The acquisition proceedings in the case of the first two villages are pending from December 1952 and November 1952 respectively, while in the case of the third village from August 1950. Land acquisition proceedings generally involve considerable delay because many preliminary enquiries have to be made before the proceedings are finalised."

Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive.

* 1153 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation from the Madras Bar Federation regarding the Rajagopalan Committee's Report on the separation of the Executive from the Judiciary and what action has been taken in that behalf?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"The Secretary of the Provincial Bar Federation has forwarded to Government a copy of the resolutions passed by its Executive Committee. These relate to the rules for recruitment to the magistracy. Before taking a final decision on this matter, Government will take into consideration the Bar Federation's opinions expressed in these resolutions."

Lift irrigation in Guntur district.

* 1154 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations were received by the Government from the public or a memorandum from the District authorities of Guntur that nearly 20 villages in Vinukonda taluk should be provided with facility of lift irrigation along both the banks of the Gundlakamma river if electricity is supplied for pump-sets;

(b) if so, what is the action the Government have taken or propose to take; and

(c) whether there is any scheme of extending electric supply to Vinukonda taluk and if so, when it will be executed?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) No representations were received by the Government from the public or from the District authorities. A representation on the subject from the hon. Member has, however, been received by the District Collector, Guntur.

" (b) The matter can be investigated only when supply of electricity has been extended up to the Gundlakamma river.

" (c) Yes. The proposal is under examination by the Government Electricity Department."

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Alleged shifting of electric machinery, etc., of the Ex-Servicemen Co-operative Metal and Timber Works, Waltair.

* 1155 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have ordered the shifting of machinery such as electric transformer, etc., of the Ex-Servicemen Co-operative Metal and Timber Works, Limited, Kapparada, Waltair R.S., to a place in the southern districts; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"One electric transformer belonging to the Ex-Servicemen Co-operative Workshop at Kapparada, Visakhapatnam, for which they could find no use, and which they could not sell, was ordered to be transferred to the Ex-Servicemen Co-operative Workshop at Olavakode, Malabar district, subject to the condition that the value is paid for."

Alleged complaint against a doctor of the Anantapur Government Headquarters Hospital.

* 1156 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there were any complaints of corruption against a doctor in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Anantapur, by Sri B. Gopalakrishna and other Municipal Councillors of Anantapur; and

(b) if so, what was the action taken?

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

" (b) The matter is under investigation."

Clerks in the Registration Department.

* 1157 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) the percentage of upper division clerks and the percentage of lower division clerks in the Registration Department;

(b) the percentage of both the categories in the Revenue and Public Works Departments; and

(c) the criterion for assessing the requirements of the posts of upper division clerks in these departments?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU:—" (a) The total number of clerks in the Registration Department is 2,135 of which 36 are in the upper division. The percentage of upper division and lower division posts are 1.69 and 98.31 respectively.

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“(b) Necessary up-to-date figures about the correct percentages are not readily available. It may, however, be stated that the number of upper division posts does not bear a fixed and uniform ratio to the number of lower division posts either in the Registration Department or in the Revenue or Public Works Department.

“(c) The criterion for assessing the required number of upper division posts is the nature of the work that is to be done by clerks. If the duties of a clerk are mainly of a routine nature, the post will be in the lower division and if the clerk is to do noting and drafting and to deal with important subjects the post will be in the upper division.”

Anti-malarial operation in East Godavari.

* 1158 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao is not in his seat. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether anti-malarial operations have been started in Yellavaram taluk, East Godavari district, as promised in Letter No. 52211 E-2/52-1, Health, dated 12th November 1952; and

(b) whether any officers have been appointed for the purpose and if so, from what date and of which cadre?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) A Health Officer, Class I with necessary subordinate staff has been sanctioned. The Health Officer joined duty on 12th February 1953.”

Ten per cent cut in the salaries of High Court Judges.

* 1159 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the 10 per cent cut imposed by the Madras State Government was accepted voluntarily by the High Court Judges?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“No, Sir. No attempt was made in view of previous experience. I may mention that there was previously a voluntary cut and they all withdrew afterwards. That is what I referred to as ‘previous experience’. Almost all the Judges in India did it.

“I may add the salaries of the High Court Judges have been fixed by the Constitution. Their pay cannot be ordered to be cut by the State Government. We have since withdrawn the orders imposing a temporary cut of 10 per cent on the pay of the State Officers, consequent on the Government of India’s non-acceptance of this Government’s suggestion for a similar cut in the pay of All-India Service Officers. So the question of voluntary cut for Judges cannot arise.”

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Zamindar's choultry at Turaiyur.

* 1160 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Zamindar’s choultry at Turaiyur was ordered to be taken up by the district board in 1916;

(b) whether the said choultry is still under private management and not under district board; and

(c) if so, why?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“(a), (b) & (c) The choultry is under the private management of the Zamindar as hereditary trust. No records are available to show that it was ordered to be handed over to the District Board in 1916.”

Remission of revenue in West Godavari.

* 1161 Q.—SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the area of II Crop zone for the year 1950–51, 1951–52 and 1952–53 for West Godavari and what is the extent for which remissions were granted during those years?

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

Year.	Extent of II crop zone.	Area of II crop zone covered by the grant of remission.
	ACS.	ACS.
“ 1950–51 (fasli 1360)	178,255.00	6,982.70
1951–52 (fasli 1361)	182,793.00	10,215.49
1952–53 (fasli 1362)	167,728.00	41,348.74

The figure relating to the area covered by the grant of remission during the year 1952–53 given above is a provisional figure because the II crop jamabandi was not over by the time the figures were compiled.”

Mynampad Basic Training School, Ongole taluk.

* 1162 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of students studying in the Basic Training School, Mynampad of Ongole taluk;

(b) the subjects they are taught;

(c) the total amount spent on the school for the year 1952–53; and

(d) whether the Government have any proposal to convert this into a High School?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Ninety-nine.
“(b) The following subjects are taught in the school under Groups A and B :—

Group A (Practical subject).

1. Hygiene and Health including Physical Education.
2. Garden Agriculture and Kitchen work.
3. Spinning and Weaving.
4. Community training and cultural activities.

Group B (Theoretical).

1. Language and Literature (Regional Language).
2. Child study and Education (Psychology).
3. School Administration.
4. Principles of Basic Education.
5. Methods of teaching—
 - (a) Mathematics.
 - (b) Regional Language,
 - (c) Social Studies,
 - (d) English,
 - (e) General Science,
 - (f) Music,
 - (g) Physical Education.

“(c) The total amount spent on the school for the year 1952-53 is Rs. 42,653-15-6.

“(d) The answer is in the negative.”

Bridge across the Gomukhi, Kallakurichi taluk.

* 1163 Q.—SRI L. ANANDAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any scheme to construct a bridge or causeway across the Gomukhi near Kachirayapalayam in Kallakurichi taluk; and

(b) if so, when it is proposed to be taken up for execution?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) There is no such approved scheme.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Sub-Registrar's office at Sendurai, Udaiyarpalayam taluk.

* 1164 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received recently a petition from the public for the opening of a Sub-Registrar's office at Sendurai, Udaiyarpalayam taluk, Tiruchirappalli district; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“(a) Yes.
“(b) The Government have asked the Inspector-General of Registration to bring forward the proposal as a Part II Scheme for 1954-55.”

Kottapadi-Kundukadavu road in Ponnani taluk.

* 1165 Q.—SRI N. GOPALA MENON : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) when the construction of the Kottapadi-Kundukadavu road in Ponnani taluk is likely to be commenced; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the desirability of constructing a road connecting Chowghat with Ponnani by restoring the now disused Tippu Sultan Road?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“(a) Tenders are being called for by the Divisional Engineer (Highways) Palghat, and the work will be taken up for execution shortly.

“(b) There is no proposal to form this road.”

Repairs to the tank at Tengullu village, Kalyandrug taluk.

* 1166 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member, Sri S. Narayanappa, is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was received from the public of Tengullu village in Kalyandrug taluk (Anantapur district) about the repairs to the breached tank in that village; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken, and when the work will be executed?

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

“(b) The proposal for the restoration of the tank was deferred.”

Utilization of the cess levied on mill cloth.

* 1167 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“The hon. Member, Sri Pragada Kotaiah, is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state the recommendations of the State Government made to the Government of India for the utilization of the cess levied on mill cloth proposed to be made available for the development of the Handloom Industry in the State?

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Government consider that it will not be in public interest to disclose the information at this stage."

Health safeguards in Nellore town.

* 1168 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state what steps have the Government taken to combat high mortality rates and ensure proper sanitary drainage and public health safeguards in Nellore town?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Nellore Town has got good facilities for medical aid. It has got four hospitals, a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre with prospects of another centre in the near future and a few Nursing Homes run by Private Medical Practitioners. The high mortality rate in Nellore Town is largely attributable to the rural population from the surrounding parts coming in numbers to the town for medical aid and that too in the late stages of the conditions requiring aid with attendant complications and the deaths among them being recorded in the municipality. If this is excluded, the mortality rate in Nellore town cannot be considered high.

" The existing water-supply scheme is about to be extended to certain new extensions in the town. The municipality is taking steps for providing a system of surface drains to draw off certain badly provided areas in the town."

Housing of Harijans in the City.

* 1169 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state what are the plans of the Government for housing the Harijans in the City?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" In the matter of provision of house-sites to the Harijans in Madras City it has been the policy of the Government—

- (i) to grant the sites in the lands which are at the disposal of the Government free of cost; and
- (ii) to acquire private lands through co-operative societies formed by the Harijans themselves when the Harijans meet the cost of acquisition.

" Under item (i) above there are as many as 22 colonies where sites which were at the disposal of the Government have been assigned to Harijans free of cost. In these colonies Government have also provided the necessary sanitary amenities such as roads, drains, latrines, street lighting, etc.

" Under item (ii) above three colonies have so far been formed through co-operative societies.

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" The Government have not, however, been able to do much to help the Harijans to construct houses on the sites allotted to them due to the paucity of funds. In four colonies in Madras City the Government themselves have constructed houses which are let out to Harijans."

Compounding of forest offences.

* 1170 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a part of the executive instructions to the forest officials empowered to compound offences under the Madras Forest Act, that a certain percentage of cases should be investigated by certain category of officers, and if so, what are the percentages so fixed as an irreducible minimum to different categories of officers; and

(b) what steps the Government have taken to enforce observance by their officers of Government orders regarding the minimum percentages?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) According to the executive instructions issued by the Chief Conservator of Forests, 35 per cent of the cases have to be investigated by the Rangers and 5 per cent by the District Forest Officers.

" (b) The Conservators of Forests watch the result through the monthly returns of forest offences obtained from the District Forest Officers. The position is also reviewed in the Annual Administration Report of the Forest department."

Wynaad Colonization Scheme.

* 1171 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of money spent on Wynaad Colonization Scheme up to 31st March 1953 since the scheme was started;

(b) of the moneys spent, how much was expended under the following heads :—

- (1) Salary of officials;
- (2) Buildings;
- (3) Roads and Communications;
- (4) Grant to Colonists; and
- (5) Loan to Colonists.

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

" (a) Rupees 75,70,384-6-7.

" (b) (1) Salary of officials—Rs. 16,34,056-9-5.

(2) & (3) Buildings, Roads and Communications—Rupees 11,19,354-7-0.

(4) Grant to Colonists—Rs. 28,25,745-9-6.

(5) Loan to Colonists—Rs. 5,17,991-4-0."

[28th July 1953]

Combining the posts of Wardenship of the Victoria Hostel and the Principalship of the Presidency College.

* 1172 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether a further extension for the second time has been granted to the Principal of the Presidency College, Madras;

(b) if so, whether he continues to combine the Wardenship of the Victoria Hostel and Principalship of the College;

(c) if so, from what period;

(d) whether such combined functions have been allowed to any of his predecessors; and

(e) if the answer to (d) is in the negative, the reasons for such combination and continuation?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Sri V. K. Ayyappan Pillai, former Principal, Presidency College, was granted *re-employment* (and not extension of service) for a period of two months from 2nd April 1953, in the post of Principal. He has since retired from service.

“(b) to (e) Do not arise.”

Police camp at Mynampad, Ongole taluk.

* 1173 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) for how long a police camp was stationed at Mynampad of Ongole taluk, Guntur district, in the year 1950; and

(b) whether there were any complaints against the Police alleging beating innocent people and making forcible collections?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) A few armed men were stationed at Mynampad from 12th September 1950 to 18th May 1951 with the object of creating a sense of security and for maintaining law and order.

“(b) No, Sir.”

Questionnaire of the Cotton Textile Enquiry Committee.

* 1174 Q.—

9-30
a.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member, Sri Pragada Kotaiah, is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to place on the table of the House the answers given by this Government to the questionnaire issued by the Cotton Textile Enquiry Committee appointed by the Government of India?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“It will not be in the public interest and will be against the accepted procedure to give premature publicity to the replies given by this Government to the questionnaire issued by the Committee.”

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Anicut across the Nagavalli at Panasanandivada.

* 1175 Q.—SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Superintending Engineer, Dowlaishwaram, has ordered the investigation of a proposal to construct an anicut or regulator across Nagavalli at Panasanandivada;

(b) whether the investigation is finished and when the scheme will be implemented; and

(c) what is the probable acreage that will be brought under cultivation under the above scheme under (1) old channel wet, (2) tank wet, and (3) dry lands?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) No.

“(b) & (c) Do not arise.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“It is now 9-30 a.m. I will allow ten minutes or more for the Hon. Ministers to answer the remaining questions.”

Lock-out in the factories in Madras City.

* 1176 Q.—

SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) how many factories were on lock-out in the City of Madras and its suburbs during the months of March and April 1953;

(b) the total number of labourers affected in each factory; and

(c) the measures of relief caused by the Government and the actions taken on the managements to redress the grievances of the labourers?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Four factories were locked out during March and April 1953.

	Number of workers.
“(b) Swami Oil Mills	29
Madras Electric Tramways	1,650
Ashok Motors, Limited	234
Photo Litho Press	52
“(c) In respect of Swami Oil Mills, Madras Electric Tramways, Limited, and Ashok Motors, Limited, the question of relief to the workers affected has been referred for adjudication. As regards the last concern, the matter is under consideration.”	

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Disciplinary enquiries against Government officials.

* 1177 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether disciplinary enquiries even against officers in the mufassal are conducted by the Tribunal at Madras and why they are not entrusted to the Collector or some other suitable authority in the district itself; and

(b) whether the Government have considered the question of saving which can be effected by enquiry by local officers?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) Experience has shown that it would be more just and expedient to entrust the enquiries to a quasi-judicial body. It does not necessarily conduct all its enquiries against officers at Madras but it sits at such places as it may determine with due regard to the convenience of the parties concerned and expenses involved. Collectors and other District Officers who could be thought of have no time to spare for conducting these enquiries which are in almost all cases long-drawn and cannot be expedited beyond a certain measure, without giving room to a feeling that justice has not been done to the delinquent officials. It may also be remembered that quite a large number of departmental enquiries deal with a number of cases other than those that go to the Tribunal.”

Government Soap Factory, Kozhikode.

* 1178 Q.—SRI P. KUNHIRAMA KIDAV: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that lot of stocks are accumulated in the Government Soap Factory, Kozhikode; if so, what steps the Government have taken to dispose it off; and

(b) the total number of workmen and staff employed in the Factory in 1944 and at present?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) The total number of workmen and staff employed in the Factory during the year 1944 and at present are—

	In 1944.	At present.
Gazetted Officers	2	1
Non-Gazetted Officers	48	30
Workers	132	65
Total	182	96

Conference of Police Officers of the Coastal Andhra districts.

* 1179 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state with reference to answer to question No. 212 given on 25th July 1952 whether there was a

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conference of Police chiefs of coastal Andhra districts held after the Eluru Conference and before the date when firings took place in Nellore and a few Andhra towns in December 1952; and if so, whether it is a fact that the plan about Police firings was discussed and decided at that conference?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“A Conference of the District Superintendents of Police of the Northern Range presided over by the Deputy Inspector-General of that Range, was held at Vijayavada on 7th November 1952. No plan about Police firings was discussed at that conference. It was only a routine annual conference, in no way peculiar to the Coastal Andhra districts. Such Range conferences are convened annually by the respective Deputy Inspectors-General to discuss administrative and crime matters and to exchange views.”

Vemuladevi Project, Narasapuram taluk, West Godavari.

* 1180 Q.—SRI B. LAKSHMINARASA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have completed the Vemuladevi Project in Narasapuram taluk, West Godavari district;

(b) what is the total ayacut contemplated under the scheme; and

(c) what is the present ayacut now under cultivation?

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

“(b) 598.61 acres.

“(c) 11.08 acres.”

Irrigation works in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam.

* 1181 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts—

(a) the number of irrigation works completed;

(b) the number of works under execution; and

(c) the number of schemes awaiting sanction by the Food Production Department in 1952-53?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) 63.

“(b) 172.

“(c) 62.”

Alleged starvation death in Pamarru, Gudivada taluk.

* 1182 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there was a death due to starvation in Pamarru of Gudivada taluk on 3rd March 1953; and

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(b) what were the findings of the panchayatdars in respect of the death on 3rd March 1953 and what was the Police report?

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

“(a) & (b) The M.L.A. apparently refers to the dead body of an unknown person which was found in Pamarru village on 1st February 1953. The Village Munsif reported the fact to the Police. Thereupon the Police made the necessary enquiries and held an inquest. The panchayatdars could not come to a decision as to the cause of the death. From the enquiries made by the Police it transpired that the deceased was a demented beggar whose death was due to lack of proper nourishment.

“Pamarru is a rich deltaic village of the Gudivada taluk and paddy is the main crop in this area. There is no scarcity of food in this village and in the other deltaic villages of the Krishna district. The death occurred on 1st February 1953 and not on 3rd March 1953. It is possible that due to dementia the person was not taking proper food and thereby died.”

Cyclone relief in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli.

* 1183 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any request for financial aid was made by the State Government to the Union Government for giving relief to the cyclone-affected districts of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli; and

(b) if so, the amount granted by the Union Government for this purpose?

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

“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Local Bodies Finance Enquiry Committee.

* 1184 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) when the Local Bodies Finance Enquiry Committee was appointed; its terms of reference and the names of its members;

(b) whether the report of the Committee has been sent to the Government;

(c) if so, what the recommendations of the Committee are, and the action taken thereon; and

(d) whether the Government will place a copy of the report on the table of the House?

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a) The Local Finance Enquiry Committee composing of the following persons was constituted by the Government of India in 1949—

Chairman :

Shri P. K. Wattal (Retired Accountant-General).

Members :

- (1) Shri R. K. Sidhwa, Member, Constituent Assembly of India, New Delhi.
- (2) Shri C. D. Barfivala, Director, Local Self-Government Institute, Bombay.
- (3) Shri Rameshwar Narain Agarwala, Chairman, Bhagalpur Municipality, United Press Buildings, Bhagalpur City (Bihar).
- (4) Shri T. K. T. Veeraraghavachariar, Retired District Board Engineer, Gandhi Road, Chittoor (Madras). (On his resignation Shri K. A. Nachiappa Gounder, M.L.A., was appointed.)
- (5) Shri P. B. Gole, President, Akola Municipality, Akola (Central Provinces and Berar).
- (6) Shri R. D. Kapila, Secretary, Local Self-Government Reforms Committee, East Punjab, Kennedy House, Simla.
- (7) Shri L. T. Gholap, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Health and Local Self-Government Department, Bombay. (On his appointment as Chairman, Bombay Port Trust, Shri B. D. Mirchandani, I.C.S., Secretary to Government of Bombay, Health and Local Self-Government Department, was appointed.)
- (8) Shri M. B. L. Dar, Secretary to the Government of the United Provinces, Health and Local Self-Government Department, Lucknow.
- (9) Shri S. K. Gupta, I.C.S., Secretary to the Government of West Bengal, Local Self-Government Department.
- (10) Shri S. N. Sapru, Chairman, Delhi Improvement Trust.

The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows:—

To enquire into the question of the finances of local bodies and to make recommendations for the improvement of local finance and for that purpose—

- (1) to examine whether the existing resources are adequate for the performance of the functions assigned to the local bodies and to consider whether and, if so, what further sources of revenue should be provided;
- (2) to examine the methods of Government assistance to local bodies;
- (3) to examine the existing machinery and methods of (i) assessment and (ii) collection of taxes.

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“(b) Yes.

“(c) A summary of the recommendations of the Committee is given on pages 487-502 of its Report. Necessary action has been taken by this Government on the various recommendations.

“(d) The Committee's Report is a priced publication of the Government of India costing Rs. 4-2-0. A copy of the report is placed in the Library of the Madras Legislature for reference by Members.”

Road-cum-Regulator bridge over the Krishna.

* 1185 Q.—SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Government have sent detailed estimates and proposals to the Central Government about the Regulator-cum-Road bridge on Krishna river;

(b) if so, the date on which the estimates were sent; and

(c) if not, the reasons for the delay?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) The proposals were sent to the Central Government on 21st March 1953. Detailed estimates are prepared only after administrative approval to a scheme has been accorded.”

“(c) Does not arise.”

Irrigation from Komarapalayam channel in Karasapalayam, Namakkal taluk.

* 1186 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the ryots of Karasapalayam in Namakkal taluk, Salem district, regarding the water-supply from Komarapalayam channel to irrigate their lands; and

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

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

“(b) The matter is under examination.”

Cyclone relief in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli.

* 1187 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Relief Committee was constituted by the Governor of Madras in connexion with cyclone in Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli;

(b) the total amount collected by this Committee; and

(c) the amount assigned to each of the two districts?

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

“(b) The total amount collected up to 15th June 1953 was Rs. 7,20,932-6-6.

“(c) The amounts allotted to the two districts are as follows:—

	RS.
Tanjore	6,20,000
Tiruchirappalli	77,000 ”

Siddiraju tank, Atmakur taluk, Nellore district.

* 1188 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the fact that a new tank by name Siddiraju tank in Navoal, Atmakur taluk, is proposed and estimates are over;

(b) if so, what is the reason for the delay in the execution of the work; and

(c) whether it is proposed to start this tank work this year?

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

“(b) The work has not yet been sanctioned by the Government.

“(c) The question of sanctioning the execution of the work will be considered under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme for 1953-54.”

Size of shutters in the Tungabhadra dam.

* 1189 Q.—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what is the size of the shutters fixed or about to be fixed on the spillway dam of Tungabhadra Project and its cost;

(b) what is the F.R.L. that can be achieved by the above-sized shutters and the capacity of the reservoir;

(c) what is the maximum F.R.L. provided in the design of the dam, the size of the shutters to the maximum F.R.L. and its cost;

(d) what is the capacity of the reservoir at the maximum F.R.L. provided in the design; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to raise the F.R.L. to the maximum extent now itself?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) The size of the shutters is 60' x 20' and its cost is about Rs. 1.52 lakhs each.

“(b) An F.R.L. of plus 1,633.00 with a capacity of 182,659 m.c.ft.

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" (c) The maximum F.R.L. provided in the design of the dam is plus 1,633 feet up to which the level may go during floods. The size of the shutters suitable for this F.R.L. and their costs are the same as those given in answer to clause (a).

" (d) 132,659 m.c.ft.

" (e) There is no such proposal."

Danger from floods in Mussi river in Ongole taluk.

* 1190 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any petition was received by the Government from the inhabitants of Karumanchi, Ongole taluk, regarding the dangerous course of river 'Mussi' threatening the village with floods; and

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

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The matter is under consideration.”

Rajulakonda Scheme on the Tungabhadra river.

* 1191 Q.—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what are the details of Rajulakonda Scheme on the Tungabhadra River;

(b) what is the present estimated cost of the above scheme;

(c) whether it is a joint agreed plan of Hyderabad and Madras States; and

(d) if so, what is the agreement or understanding regarding the above scheme?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) There is no scheme by name Rajulakonda Scheme on the Tungabhadra river. An anicut is however being constructed by the Hyderabad Government at Rajalabunda across the river to irrigate certain areas in their territory. The details of the scheme are not available.

“(b) The information is not available.

“(c) No.

“(d) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (c).”

Electric supply in Parli Panchayat area, South Malabar.

* 1192 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how long the request of Parli Panchayat Board, South Malabar, for supply of electricity has been pending and the reasons for the delay; and

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(b) who are all supplied with electricity in Parli Panchayat area and since when?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) The Panchayat Board, Parli, requested extension of supply to the Parli Panchayat area in 1946, but remunerative loads were forthcoming only by 1949 and even the scheme for extension of supply sanctioned in the latter part of that year had to be revised as some prospective consumers backed out. The supply was actually made in November 1951. The request of the Panchayat for supply for street lighting made in April 1952 was sanctioned after examination in March 1953.

“(b) A number of consumers who had applied for power. From January 1952 onwards.”

Orders regarding grant of land to political sufferers.

* 1193 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to place on the table of the House G.O. No. 615, Revenue, dated 28th February 1953, and any further orders passed with regard to granting lands to political sufferers?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“The Government do not consider it necessary to place on the table of the House G.O. No. 615, Revenue, dated 28th February 1953 which explains the legal position in respect of the various stages in the assignment of land and is intended for the guidance of the subordinates only. The Member however is referred to the Government Press Note No. 79, Public Works (Information and Publicity), dated 2nd June 1953, which clarifies the orders relating to the assignment of land to the political sufferers.”

Relief works in Badvel taluk, Cuddapah district.

* 1194 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that no relief work was provided either in the whole of Kalasapad Revenue firka or to the north of Munnelli in Munnelli firka in Badvel taluk in Cuddapah district by way of laying roads; and

(b) if so, what was the reason for neglecting that area?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) No. Three road works have been sanctioned to serve the areas mentioned in the question. In addition, three road works are also in progress in Kalasapad and north of Munnelli Firka of Badvel taluk.

“(b) Does not arise.”

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Levy of taxes in Rameswaram island.

* 1195 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) what taxes are collected in respect of trees, plants and waste-lands in the island of Rameswaram;

(b) under what provisions of law these taxes are collected;

(c) whether any representations from the people of Rameswaram have been received by the Government requesting the cancellation of these taxes; and

(d) what action the Government propose to take?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) Prior to the taking over of the island villages by the Government under the Abolition Act, the estate authorities were not collecting any rent if there were no trees and no cultivation, and were collecting tree tax at certain prescribed rates on the lands containing trees. After the taking over, the Government are continuing the same practice.

“(b) Section 23 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) Under examination.”

Construction of a tank in Itukulapad, Badvel taluk.

* 1196 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether investigation was completed and plans and estimate prepared finally for forming a new tank for the village of Itukulapad in Badvel taluk of Cuddapah;

(b) if so, whether the Government have sanctioned the scheme;

(c) if not, why not; and

(d) what is the estimate amount and the proposed ayacut that would come under the same?

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

“(b) & (c) The scheme was not sanctioned as it would affect supplies to two tanks (Amagampalli tank and Yellareddicheruvu) lower down, which were already not receiving enough supplies to irrigate their ayacut.

“(d) It was estimated in 1946 to cost Rs. 1,50,000 for works only and bring under irrigation an extent of 90 acres first crop and 30 acres second crop.”

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Dam across Sendurai odai and supply channel to Kulumur tank in Udayarpalayam.

* 1197 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any detailed estimate for the construction of a masonry dam across Sendurai odai and for excavation of supply-channel to Kulumur tank in Udayarpalayam taluk was prepared; and

(b) if so, when the Government are likely to complete the work?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) No. The scheme is now under detailed investigation and plans and estimate are under preparation.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Assignment of tank-bed lands of Thadikonda village, Guntur district.

* 1198 Q.—SRI V. SRI KRISHNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that nearly 145 acres were granted to ex-servicemen in the tank-bed lands of Thadikonda village, Guntur district from the year 1917 to the year 1935;

(b) whether it is a fact that the Revenue Divisional Officer and the Tahsildar had given permission to the local landless poor to cultivate another 250 acres of the same tank-bed lands under Grow More Food Scheme for faslis 1352 to 1356;

(c) whether it is a fact that the occupants continued to cultivate the land until fasli 1360 and paid Single Block Rate;

(d) whether it is a fact that the Collector allowed the appeal filed by the occupants on 6th November 1951 against the eviction orders of the Revenue Divisional Officer; and

(e) (i) whether the Government have received petitions for assignments subsequently; and

(ii) if so, the action taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) About 130 acres were assigned in 1917 to ex-servicemen and another 15 acres to the local police people in 1935.

“(b) Yes, Sir, about 230 acres.

“(c) Yes, Sir.

“(d) The Collector allowed the appeal in respect of occupation in 60 acres of land which was found to be above the Full Tank Level.

“(e) (i) No, Sir.

(ii) Does not arise.”

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

II.—ADJOURNMENT MOTIONS

(1) TRADE DISPUTE IN SIMPSON GROUP OF INDUSTRIES.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri M. Kalyanasundaram has given notice of an adjournment motion which reads as follows:—

'That the business of this House be adjourned for discussing an urgent matter of public importance, viz., the failure of the Government to intervene in the trade dispute between the workers and the management of the Simpson Group of Industries which has led to a strike of about 5,000 workers in the City of Madras.'

He has also given notice of a short notice question and I have admitted it. Let me hear Mr. Kalyanasundaram."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"Sir, we are not aware of the steps taken by the Government to settle the dispute. My object in giving notice of an adjournment motion and also a short notice question is only to strengthen the hands of the Government to bring the management to its senses instead of aiding its obstinacy by providing police bandobust. If the Hon. Minister for Labour agrees to answer the short notice question, I am prepared to withdraw the adjournment motion."

*THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I think the hon. Member may be persuaded to withdraw, if I state the actual state of affairs. There was a sudden strike. At the same time, we were enquiring into the situation and we had decided to refer the matter for adjudication. The delay is only due to a large number of issues having to be examined, analysed and put before the adjudicator and also the selection of a suitable officer to serve as an adjudication tribunal. It is only these things that are delaying and the decision to refer the matter for adjudication has already been arrived at. Meanwhile, I hope that the men will go back to work and that there will be peace. I think that instead of helping, it will hinder it if we discuss a matter of this kind on an adjournment motion. Let the adjudication go on, let the men go back to work and let us do our best to achieve this end without too long an interval and too much of a discussion to spoil the atmosphere. I beg of Mr. Kalyanasundaram in this one instance to withdraw the motion and leave us free to carry on. If necessary, he can agitate afterwards."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"In view of the assurance given by the Hon. Chief Minister, I do not press the adjournment motion. But I request you to admit the short notice question."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I have already admitted it."

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(2) REINSTATEMENT OF WORKERS OF THIRUVANNOOR COTTON MILL, LTD., KALLAI.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri K. P. Gopalan has given notice of an adjournment motion which reads as follows:—

'This Assembly stands adjourned to discuss an urgent matter of public importance, namely, the satyagraha by workers before the Thiruvannoor Cotton Mill, Limited, Kallai, South Malabar, for reinstatement in the mill and the failure of the Government to take necessary steps in the matter.'

I do not know how this matter can form the subject of an adjournment motion. The hon. Member seems to think that as soon as there is a strike, the matter should come up before this House on an adjournment motion! I must tell the House that it is clearly out of order as this is not a matter for which the Government are responsible."

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) 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^a, 1953, and move—

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

"The Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XVII of 1949), was brought into force on the 1st August 1949. Under section 1 (3) of that Act as amended by the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1950 (Madras Act XIII of 1950), the Act ceases to be in force from the 31st July 1953. We have brought forward this Amending Bill to extend the Act for a further period of three years up to and inclusive of the 31st July 1956.

"A show tax is being levied on the exhibitions of films held in Madras City at Rs. 2-8-0 for every show, on exhibitions held in municipalities notified in this behalf by the State Government at Rs. 2 for every show, and on exhibitions held in other municipalities at Rs. 1-8-0 for every show. For exhibitions held elsewhere other than those held with the cinematograph apparatus and plant moved from place to place, otherwise called touring cinemas, either in panchayat areas with a population of less than 10,000 at the last census or in non-panchayat areas, the tax levied is Re. 1 for every show.

"The question of continuing the levy of this tax for a further period of three years was examined in consultation with the Board of Revenue. The hon. Members of this House are well aware that the financial position of the Madras State is not very rosy. Considering the fall in revenue from commercial taxes, the State cannot afford to lose the fairly large income derived from this tax. Since the State is going to be partitioned shortly, we thought that the continuance of this Act for a further period of three years will

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1st July 1953.

[Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao] [28th July 1953]

do for the present, so that later on the Governments of the Andhra and the Residuary States might be left free to examine the position and make any changes that they may desire.

9.50 a.m. “ Before I sit down, Sir, I would like to mention that the hon. Member Sri K. Krishna Rao from Nellore has asked for some information regarding this Bill. As there was no time to collect the material, print and place it on the table of the House, I wish to give it in this House. The first point that he wanted to know is the number of entertainments year-wise from 1949. (I am sorry the information regarding the number of entertainments on which this additional tax was imposed under section 4 (a) of the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1949 (Madras Act XVII of 1949), is not available at present. It takes considerable time and labour to gather the statistics and I am sorry I could not do it within this short time. The second point that he wanted to know is the income derived year-wise from 1949. I give the following figures for the information of the House:—

	RS.
1949-1950 (1st August 1949 to 31st March 1950)—Income collected.	3,99,394
1950-1951 for the full year—Income collected.	6,38,540
1951-1952 Do. Do.	6,84,939
1952-1953 Do. Do.	6,86,103

I now request the House to take the Bill into consideration.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion before the House is—

“ That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.”

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move—

“ That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.”

Sir, this Bill is designed to charge not so much the persons who go and see the entertainments, but the proprietors who actually show the entertainments. I think it was in 1949 that the then Finance Minister actually moved this Bill and while moving he gave some reasons as to what prompted the Government of the day to increase the entertainment tax. He said that at that time the Government were engaged in a number of works which they were doing on behalf of the Planning Commission, that they were running short of funds and that was why they were trying to reimburse their revenues by this tax. The very reason why the Assembly at that time gave only one year was proof that they were under the impression that this would last only for a year and that they would be able to have a surplus budget thereafter. But the position was that they actually did so many things with the result they could not balance the budget in the subsequent years also. This shows that the Government originally wanted to have it only for one year and they were banking upon hopes that they would be able to set their House in order so far as the finances of the State were concerned.

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Now, the fact that the Government have not been able to do this is amply confirmed by the fact that they are coming out for renewal. We are entitled to know the actual position, why from 1949 to this date not merely have they not been able to complete the various works which they have planned to do, but they have been running into deficit year after year? We want to investigate into the whole matter and that can be done only by a Select Committee. I want to see whether by this tax we have been encouraging entertainments and the effect it had upon the cinemas and many other shows which are supposed to be taxed or whether it had a restrictive effect upon the entertainments or whether it had any other effect. That can be understood only if a Select Committee actually goes into this Bill in detail, not merely to know how it worked, but what difficulties arose in practice from 1949 to this date. If we are all at all to extend it, we will have to take the experiences gained in the working of the Bill all these years. If any amendments or modifications are needed, if either the taxes are to be enhanced or reduced, all these can be considered only in the light of the working and the experiences we had in these four years. Only a Select Committee will be able to calmly go into the whole matter and say that the measure is in accord with the times. Therefore, I say that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ I second the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Mr. Krishna Rao.”

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, I am grateful to the hon. Member Mr. Krishna Rao for the suggestions he made. As regards the examination of the Bill thoroughly and also for increasing or decreasing the tax, I submit that we need not have a Select Committee. I have actually borne in mind, when I moved this Bill, all the facts that he has mentioned. I am afraid there is nothing fresh to be examined by the Select Committee except to delay it. We cannot afford to delay this Bill as the present Act expires with the end of July 1953 and hardly four days are left. There is nothing fresh also to be examined in the Select Committee, the Bill having been once examined thoroughly and passed into an Act and this Act has been in operation all these years. If any fresh examination is necessary, certainly it could be done after the separation of the State and the two States can go into it thoroughly and they can make any changes as they desire according to the local conditions existing in each State. Even if this Bill is referred to a Select Committee on the eve of partition and the Select Committee makes certain recommendations, I am afraid they may not be quite acceptable to the new State. Because we are on the eve of separation and the Act is actually in force for the last four years and no complaints have been received, I feel it is not necessary to appoint a Select Committee at this stage. Hence I request the hon. Member Mr. Krishna Rao to withdraw his amendment.

[Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao] [28th July 1953]

"With regard to the Planning Commission and the works which my predecessor Mr. Gopala Reddi had not been able to complete, according to Mr. Krishna Rao, I do not want to go into the merits or demerits of what he said at that time. But the hon. Member Mr. Krishna Rao is well aware of the financial position of the State just at present, how the expenditure is increasing day by day which we could not possibly control in spite of our best efforts and why we need more money immediately. I also request him to keep in view the ways and means position of the State and withdraw his amendment. I request the House to take this Bill into consideration at once."

10
a.m.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, the position is this. The hon. Member should understand that the entire proceeds go to local boards. I do not see why this Bill should be delayed. The hon. Member Mr. Kalyanasundaram was suggesting to me whether the Government would be content if it was extended by one year and the matter reconsidered later on. I leave that to the Hon. Minister for consideration."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister says that the entire proceeds under the two existing Acts would go to local bodies. I am afraid that is not correct."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"Except 10 per cent, 90 per cent of the proceeds go to local boards. Ten per cent is utilised for collection charges. Practically the net proceeds go to the local bodies."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, the whole of the 'Show' tax goes to the Government. It is only to relieve their financial stringency that the Act was passed, and the whole proceeds go to the Government of Madras."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, the Entertainments Tax Act consists of two parts. One is a tax upon the persons who go to the show. The other tax is upon the show itself, which is borne by the proprietors. So far as I am able to see from the proceedings of the Assembly in 1949, I find that this tax does not go to the local bodies. I cannot see that this tax goes to the local bodies."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"I might mention here, Sir, that there are two taxes, namely, (1) tax on the ticket (this is paid by the person who sees the show) and (2) tax on the shows. Hence there are two types of tax."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I wish to say a few words in reply to what the Hon. Minister has stated. He said that there was no need for examination. We are here to say that we are convinced, after seeing the working of the Act, that there is need for revision. The other thing is that for two years to come the Andhra State will be very busy attending to much more urgent

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things and preliminaries concerning the formation and stabilization of the Andhra State. Therefore, I think that we should be very careful in dealing with these things."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"Sir, I am glad that Mr. Krishna Rao has made out a point which I myself wanted to mention to you. It will take at least two years for the Andhra State to settle down and think afresh of this Act. That is why I am asking time for three years for this Act, in which case there will be plenty of time for the Andhra State to consider and repeal this Act or amend it. Hence, a period of three years is an absolute necessity. I must respectfully submit to the Chief Minister that the period of three years may not be altered. We would like to have time for three years, and this Act has to be in force for three years. As regards examination, I might mention to the hon. Member Mr. Krishna Rao that examination and scrutiny can be had at closer quarters and in a smaller Assembly than this august Assembly. We can then certainly do all that is necessary to improve the Bill. As I have already explained, the Act will expire on the 31st July 1953. Therefore, I would now request the House to take this Bill into consideration."

MR. SPEAKER:—The question is—

'That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.'

The amendment was put and lost.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister's suggestion is that the period may be limited to one year. Has he clarified that point?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"We will take this up when we come to the relevant clause. The question is—

'That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.'

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 2.

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely,—

'For the figures and words "1st August 1956", substitute the figures and words "31st December 1953".'

Sir, I submit that I differ from the view of the Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill that it will take two years for the Andhra State to settle down. This must be considered immediately. Because this is an emergency Bill. It must be discussed according to the needs and necessities of the States concerned. Mr. Kalyanasundaram and the Hon. the Chief Minister agreed to limit the period to one year. But I propose that it should be still further limited, i.e.,

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it must be limited to six months. They have agreed to the principle that the concerned States will have to discuss the Bill. They want to give a long time for discussion and I want to give only a short period. Immediately after October this year, there will be meetings of the respective Assemblies. They can discuss the whole thing threadbare. There is a difference of opinion whether the proceeds go to the local boards or municipalities or both. The Hon. Minister Mr. Pattabhi Rama Rao states that the proceeds go to the local boards. On another occasion, he said the proceeds would go to municipalities. Probably both may be true. If he clarifies the position, I am prepared to accept his suggestion. A doubt has arisen in regard to district boards and municipalities. My point is that the Bill be taken up by the States concerned whether Andhra or Residuary State—after separation. Therefore, Sir, I move my amendment."

* SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"Sir, I second the amendment. While seconding the amendment, I have to say a few words. We know that the purchasing power of the people is going down day by day. If we do not take this factor into consideration, and keep taxes within limits, I am afraid, many entertainment concerns will be closed down. We already know that there is huge unemployment. Unemployment is becoming more and more. In view of this, the whole thing should be considered afresh. So, six months or one year should be fixed as the period. But it should not exceed one year. I support the amendment of Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah."

* SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Sir, it is given out by the Hon. Minister who moved the Bill that the entire proceeds of the tax would go to the coffers of the local bodies. The Hon. Minister now denies that my surmise is wrong, and says that only a part of the proceeds will go to the local bodies. It is well known that the financial resources of the local bodies are not good. In view of the fact that the revenues from this tax will go to, or aid the finances of the local bodies of this State, I feel it incumbent on my part to support the Bill in its entirety. I appeal to my hon. friend Mr. Gopalakrishnaiah to withdraw his amendment."

10-10
a.m.

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—"In supporting the amendment for extending the time up to December 1953, my suggestion is that a period of one year is quite enough. The pros and cons of this legislation have to be fully discussed in the future Legislatures of the respective States. I therefore request the Government to accept the amendment which says that it will be enough if this legislation is extended for a period of one year."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"Before the discussion proceeds further, I wish to clear certain points. As I have already mentioned there are two kinds of taxes. One is collected from the film-goers by way of a tax on tickets which is paid by the public who visit the entertainments. Ninety per cent

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of that tax goes to the local bodies. The other tax that is paid by the exhibitors of films at a very small rate goes entirely to the Government and not to the local bodies."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"I do not know the reasons why the Hon. Minister who is responsible for bringing this Bill has prescribed a period of three years. After all, the State is shortly going to be divided and there will be two separate Legislatures to discuss the matter. If he has got any apprehensions about the formation of a Cabinet in the State of Andhra, then I quite appreciate his bringing forward this measure. If it is not so, I hope the period of one year is quite just and proper. If the Government agree with this view and accept the principle the amendment moved by Mr. Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah need not be pressed. I hope the Government will be agreeable to this irrespective of the fact whether there will be a Cabinet in Andhra . . .

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The formation of the Andhra State has nothing to do with this legislation. Even though this Bill may be passed here now, the Andhra Legislature can still change this Bill, abolish it even and give a free hand to the cinema producers and annul the tax also. They can do all those things. It is only a question of time. So I say that instead of an order terminating in the middle of the financial year, it would be better if we have 31st March 1955. I move—

'For the figures and words "1st August 1956" in the proposed sub-section (3), substitute the figures and words "31st March 1955".'

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"I think a period of one year will be quite sufficient. Meanwhile, the Legislature will meet and decide. Financial year has nothing to do with this."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am surprised at this plea which is put forward on behalf of the picture-makers or exhibitors. It is not a tax on the film-goers. It is a tax on the organisers of films who are making money. This is not a question of the purchasing power of the people. If the big film-producers are not able to make huge profits as before, it is due to many causes. People are tired of bad shows. That is the reason why they don't attend shows as before."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"It is not a plea for the film-producers or the owners of the cinema houses. If anybody should plead, it is the Government who should plead on their behalf, as most of the producers are supporters of the Congress."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"They are not our enemy!"

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"Our suggestion is that we should find out whether they are adequately taxed. That is why we say that for the time being we can extend the legislation for one year. If, however, there is any difficulty for the Government, let us have it till 31st December 1954."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"That is why, I have suggested that the legislation may be in force till 31st March 1955."

* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"There has been enough discussion on this clause. I would just mention one thing. As Mr. Krishna Rao has pointed out, there may be enough headaches for the new State in the beginning and there may not be enough time to go through such Bills. When once we are separated there may be time, as the Hon. Chief Minister pointed out to consider the legislation before 31st March 1955. The date 31st March 1955 is quite reasonable and I request hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah to withdraw his amendment."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, I was not able to follow the suggestion of Hon. Sri Pattabhi Rama Rao. I do not know whether he was agreeable to my suggestion or to the suggestion made by the Hon. Chief Minister. If it is a question of having the legislation to suit the financial year, then why cannot they have it as 31st March 1954?"

* THE HON. SRI S. B. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"If we make it a 1954, there will be hardly any time for anybody to consider it after the new State is formed. We must have some more time. In the initial stages the Andhra State and its Legislature may have to attend to many more important issues. That is why we have suggested the date 31st March 1955 and it may be accepted, Sir."

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"In that case, I withdraw my amendment."

The amendment of hon. Member Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will now put the Government amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

'For the figures and words '1st August 1956' in the proposed sub-section (3), the figures and words '31st March 1955' be substituted.'"

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2 as amended was put and carried. Clause 1 and the Preamble were then put and carried.

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—"Sir, I beg to move—

'That the Bill as amended be passed into law.'"

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, there is no doubt this legislation benefits the local bodies. It also benefits the sales tax department. In this connexion, I wish to bring to the notice of the Government that the Government are now losing quite a large amount under this head. A large number of seats in the cinema houses are now-a-days kept free for the officials of the Revenue, Police, Commercial Taxes, Electricity, Public Health and various other departments. In the administration of this Act, I request the Hon. Minister to look into this matter and see that seats in cinema houses are made available only to those who actually pay and that no seats are reserved for Government officials or servants of the local bodies. At the present time, many of the seats in the cinema houses are kept vacant for these officials and so the Government have to lose a large sum of money, which they would have otherwise got had those seats been occupied by persons who paid for them. To-day, entertainment tax and even surcharge is collected. In fact, cinemas are not entertainments; they are only a sort of recreation for the poor people and this tax and also the surcharge is recovered from these poor people. That being so, why should the Government lose money on account of their officials occupying many seats in cinema houses without paying for them and deprive the paying persons of their seats? I request the Hon. Minister to take these things into consideration and see that the administration of this beautiful tax is really made beautiful."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am sorry Sri Viswanatham has always an eye on the dark and black things. (Laughter.) Here is a case where people attend entertainments. There are two sides to every question. At times, respectable people are invited to attend cinemas and made to sit there. Then other people think it is good to go and attend cinemas after paying in the box office. When officials go there we need not object to it. The seats will be better arranged, and things will be kept cleaner and tidier if occasionally people like those mentioned by Mr. Viswanatham go and sit there."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Will the Hon. Chief Minister then issue instructions to the various departments asking the officials to visit the cinema houses more frequently than now on a free ticket system?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I would do that 10-20 a.m. if the pictures were better."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953, as amended be passed into law.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

[28th July 1953]

(2) THE MADRAS BUILDINGS (LEASE AND RENT CONTROL) AMENDMENT BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill *, 1953 and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.’

In moving this Bill, I wish to say that it is a very non-controversial and simple Bill seeking to extend the life of the Act by another two years. We shall take stock of the position then and review the whole accommodation problem. I hope the House will accept this simple measure without much opposition.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion is—

‘ That the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill is certainly innocuous in that it simply seeks to extend by two years the existing provisions of the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Act. But the working of the Act of 1946 has revealed many defects in it, especially the non-implementable character of the various provisions of the Act. As a matter of fact, we find that the only benefit of the Act is that it confers some right upon the subordinate Government officials—and even there only on some officials—to secure buildings when they are transferred from one place to another. I see there is some rule by which the key of the house could be handed over by one officer to his successor. In respect of the other provisions, it does not produce any salutary effect and it is time that the House considered the matter in detail instead of simply re-enacting it so as to make it live for another two years. For example, the provisions regarding eviction require reconsideration; particularly how the various Rent Controllers’ Courts are working has to be gone into. There is a strong feeling that the cheap machinery provided in the Act which does not prescribe any court-fee helps the landlord to get an eviction order by manipulating arrears of rent or by pretending that he requires the house for his own occupation. The latest judgment of the High Court says that if the landlord says he wants it, it means he wants it for bona fide occupation and the statement should be accepted. What is the court-fee that he pays for this order? It is only twelve annas. He gets an eviction order as easily and as cheaply as he desires and the working of the Act has been considerably to the prejudice of the tenantry because if there is no Rent Control Court, there will be the forbidding influence of a heavy court-fee in the ordinary courts. Secondly there will be the normal delays in ordinary courts in getting a decision. But here you get an expeditious decision and a cheap remedy affecting the tenant.

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 15th July 1953.

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“ Secondly, Sir, comes fair rent which is an integral part of this Act. We do not know in how many cases fair rents have been fixed and stuck to. As a lawyer, I have come across several cases wherein when an application is filed for fair rent fixation, consequently an application for eviction lies. Thousands of cases happen like this and in the contest, so to say, the tenant loses and oftentimes, there is an eviction order rather than a fair rent fixation. The provisions in the existing law are so unrealistic and nobody is willing to apply for fixation of fair rent. If we take the cross-section of the number of houses where fair rents have been fixed and the number of houses where fair rents are paid, we will find that the number will be just two or three where that rent is actually paid. In other cases the tenants pay as much as three times the fair rent fixed. So, Sir, it is time we ponder over the whole matter again, reflect and see whether there should be any changes made in the various provisions of the Act. We should not simply re-enact it so as to give it a fresh lease of life for two years by saying there is now a crisis and we shall have it for two years for the present and see about changes later. I take this occasion to say that the existing Act does not work at all satisfactorily and it is time the Government review the matter fully.”

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have come forward to ask for the extension of the life of the Act. Sir, when the Bill was there, it was, I thought, an obligation on the part of the State to see that the dearth of buildings, pressure on space and pressure on building sites in urban areas was removed by themselves constructing houses or by taking such other measures as would relieve the pressure on buildings. The very fact that the Government have not, after the close of the last war, taken up any such work, indicates that the Government are an irresponsible Government with regard to these amenities which it is their duty to provide to the urban residents in our State. Far from doing this, the Government are doing the very reverse of it. The price of building materials has gone up. The Government are taking up a number of measures by which the poor men’s huts are destroyed. Either the municipality destroys it or the Revenue authorities destroy it in order to ensure that there is no encroachment on the land or the Public Works Department does it ‘ as the hut is constructed without its permission ’ or in some cases, as in the City of Madras, by the City Improvement Trust. Therefore, the policy of the Government seems to be to continue such kinds of measures which are only a commentary on their irresponsible policy. Instead of putting up buildings, instead of making building materials cheaper and instead of giving loans to the poor people for constructing houses, the Government are out to destroy these huts which are the post-war phenomenon of urban areas. I, therefore, suggest that huts also should be included in the Act so that the residents of huts may be given protection from arbitrary eviction. My other point is that even the Government should not have any right to evict poor people who have built huts on Government lands.

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in many towns until and unless they are shown an alternative site or an alternative method of housing. A number of cases of injustice are coming to the notice of the Government but they are trying to cover them all by bringing in measures of this kind."

* THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to hon. Members for the suggestions they have made. I know Mr. Krishna Ayyar has given notice of a Bill and we are already considering certain amendments to the existing Act which are found necessary as a result of its working all these years. I wish to give an assurance to him that his suggestion will be considered when we bring in a comprehensive amending Bill at a later date.

" Then, Sir, Mr. Krishna Rao has been very scathing in his criticism and talking about housing shortage and so on. I would like to differ from what he has said because this Bill only seeks to regulate the relationship between the landlord and the tenant. Of course, his suggestion to include the huts also in the Act will very well be considered by the Government. Now, this Bill only seeks to extend the life of the Act by two years and I am sure the House will agree to the motion. It may not be necessary to have control even for two years because the moment it is found unnecessary, it will be repealed. We are also very anxious to have no control whatsoever in this direction if it can be helped. With these observations, I request that the Bill be taken into consideration."

10-30 MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

a.m.

' That the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.' "

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER :—" Now, we shall take up the Bill clause by clause."

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

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—" I move—

' That the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1953, be passed into law.' "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Amendment Bill, 1953, be passed into law.' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

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(3) THE METTUR CANAL IRRIGATION CESS BILL, 1953.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I beg to introduce the Mettur Canal Irrigation Cess Bill, 1953, and move—

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

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" I move—

' That the Mettur Canal Irrigation Cess Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.' "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the hon. Member cannot make it a habit of moving amendments to all Bills that they be referred to a Select Committee. He may change this attitude at least now onwards so that there may be a better atmosphere in the Andhra State Legislature."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I thank the Hon. Minister for his advice. However, whenever Government move any amendment they never consult anybody. So we are trying to have an opportunity of examining it at the Select Committee."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" A little while ago, we were about to accept the hon. Member's amendment. But the hon. Sri Viswanatham came in the way and suggested that it be made a Government amendment. What are we to do? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, I suggested the correct procedure only."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, when the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Act was passed, the Government said that the cess would be confined to that extent only. Now in this Mettur Canal Bill, the provisions in that Bill are made applicable. That is why we have some doubts and we want a clarification. For that reason only I move my amendment to send this to a Select Committee. As a matter of fact I am not completely aware of the implications. If the implications are made clear in the form of an explanation of objects and reasons or in an explanatory memorandum or some such thing, it would have been all right. The idea seems to be to have an enhanced taxation. I feel if the taxation is to be enhanced, that matter should be gone into thoroughly and therefore I suggest it is better to send it to a Select Committee."

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

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, it is pity that my hon. Friend Sri Vavilala did not understand the correct position. This Bill aims at extending the provisions of the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation Cess Act. That was very elaborately considered at the Select Committee. Now what is proposed in this Bill is to extend the provisions of that Act to the Mettur

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [28th July 1953]

canal. This scheme was started in 1949 and the scheme is to take the canal from the Mettur Reservoir to the districts of Salem and Coimbatore and it will irrigate about 7,500 acres of land and so we are fixing the same rate as we fixed for the Bhavani Reservoir Irrigation, because the lands are not different from those under the Bhavani Irrigation Scheme, the same kinds of crops are raised and all the conditions are similar. Therefore, we are extending the provision of that Act to the Mettur canal area. There is also provision for the rotation of crops just as in the other Act. So it is not a new feature. It is only an extension of the particular provisions of that Act to an enlarged area which will be brought under the Mettur canal irrigation. The hon. Member need not be frightened by the name 'Mettur'; because the water is taken from the Mettur canal, that name was given. About the rates, only the maxima are prescribed. The Government are not going to straight-away charge that in the first year. To begin with we are going to charge only half the rate of the maxima fixed."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" May I also add, Sir, the people concerned are satisfied with the provisions and they are happy that the same conditions as prevail under the Bhavani Reservoir Scheme do prevail under the Mettur Canal Scheme also. So, on principle, the objects of the hon. Sri Vavilala cannot be sustained."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I am happy that persons like the Hon. Sri Subramaniam are satisfied with the taxation and other things. But apart from it, I consulted my friends also who say that it is no concern of me. So, I have the least objection to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment of Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Mettur Canal Irrigation Cess Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.'"

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 2.

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I move—

'Insert a new sub-clause under clause 2—

"(2) In section 2 of the said Act, for the last proviso substitute the following :—

'Provided further that the rate of water cess charged under this Act shall be—

not over Rs. 5 per acre in respect of lands to which irrigation from the canal is allowed, but which were not actually irrigated with water from the canal

28th July 1953] [Sri K. Krishna Rao]

not over Rs. 9 per acre in respect of lands irrigation to which is allowed from the canal and actually irrigated with water from the canal.' "

Sir, the principles underlying this Bill are not so simple as they are represented to be. There are two systems under the Mettur Reservoir. One is that particular area which is under the Bhavani Scheme. They have now constructed another canal. They want to impose certain irrigation charges upon these lands which are irrigated by the new canal, namely, the Mettur canal. Previously there was no separate bill for every anicut. For example, there was the Godavari anicut, Nagavalli anicut, the Krishna anicut and so on. There was an old Act under which water charge was fixed. They did not think of a separate bill for every area. Now under this particular canal they want to charge much more than what is applicable to other canals in the Tanjore area. That is, they want to make this canal yield much more. What are the reasons? They say, the capital cost is higher; they say, 'We are a set of "Chettians", we are doing business, we are not a Government, we have incurred so much expenditure; therefore, we want to get this money from the ryots.' That seems to be the explanation which the Government are giving. That was what the British were saying. They were telling that ruling of India was a business for them. It was a profit and loss question for them and the people who said the contrary were arrested. Now, Sir, the position is different. Why don't the Government take another kind of attitude with regard to irrigation systems whatever may be the kind of project under which lands are irrigated. My point is same rate of water cess should be adopted for every project, whether it be in Srikakulam or in Tirunelveli. The Government are adopting particular rates of water cess to particular irrigation systems and so much so the ryots who have the misfortune to live in an area where the irrigation project will be costly, will be saddled with a much higher water rate than in the case of others who are more favourably situated. Considering it in terms of our Andhra for the irrigation projects in Rayalaseema the ryots there must bear a much higher water rate than the ryots, for example, in Godavari and Krishna deltas because the Godavari and the Krishna irrigation systems are cheaper while those in Rayalaseema will be costlier. Therefore what we are trying to do is we are penalizing those persons who have all along been putting up with dry crops and who after much agitation have got an irrigation project, because the cost is extra due to war. Therefore, Sir, I feel such a system must not be allowed to continue to be the policy of the Government, because it is the Andhras who are suffering on account of this policy. Let us take the hydro-electric schemes. Hydro-electric schemes are cheaper to operate while thermal electric schemes are costlier to operate and what happens is persons who take energy from the hydro-electric schemes get it cheaper while persons who take energy from the thermal electric schemes get it costlier. The same principle is applied to the irrigation systems also. I think it is an inequitable principle and it should not be allowed to continue.

10-40
a.m.

[Sri K. Krishna Rao] [28th July 1953]

"Then, the Act says that the permission to cultivate must be got from the Collector. Do you expect the ordinary ignorant rustic from the village, with absolutely no knowledge of moving with Collectors, to go to a lawyer, write a petition and send it to the Collector? If he has not applied, he will not be allowed to cultivate and his land will not be included. Why do you put all these restrictions? So far as my information goes, similar restrictions do not operate under other projects. There is another peculiarity with regard to this particular project. When once the lands are included, whether the ryots take water or not, they will be taxed. This is a wonderful principle. For their sin of remaining in an area which is irrigated, whether the ryots take water or not, they will be taxed and that is the principle here. Therefore, let us begin to correct our errors and let people who take water alone be taxed. It is equitable.

"Then, Sir, there is a kind of opposition on the part of the ryots there to convert the dry lands into wet lands. The reason is the return is more in the case of crops like garlic than in the case of paddy. It looks as if the ryots are not inclined to convert the dry land into wet land. Then why put this compulsion at all? Therefore, the Government should not coerce the ryots to convert their dry lands into wet lands and then penalize them for not utilizing the water. In fact they will take water if it is convenient and advantageous to them. Sir, there are so many such inequitable sections and the provision with regard to the rates of tax should be altered and made more equitable."

The amendment was duly seconded.

* SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—"Mr. Speaker, I move—

'Add the following new sub-clause :—

"In section 2 of the said Act, the second proviso shall apply subject to the following modifications :—

The rate of water cess shall not exceed Rs. 15 per acre for cotton, Rs. 10 per acre for paddy and Rs. 5 per acre for millets."

Sir, my amendment is very simple. The Hon. Minister for Land Revenue while introducing this Bill said that the maxima proposed in the Act would not be levied immediately. I propose that the maximum should be restricted to Rs. 15 instead of Rs. 20 in the case of cotton, Rs. 10 instead of Rs. 15 in the case of paddy and Rs. 5 instead of Rs. 7-8-0 in the case of millets. If the Government want to increase the maximum at any time, they can come before the House and take its permission. I hope the Hon. Minister will accept my amendment."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"Mr. Speaker, I second the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Sri S. Ramalingam."

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* SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, as one coming from the constituency which is benefited by this canal, I want to say a few words. Many of my Andhra friends and others who are interested in the Bill gave some amendments. But my constituency gets the benefit of both the Bhavani Sagar Canal and the Mettur Canal and I think the conditions of cultivation and the irrigation facilities are the same. When considering the Bhavani Irrigation Cess Bill, we considered the neighbouring Kalingaraya canal and those in Gobi taluk. Now, if my friend Mr. Ramalingam's amendment is accepted, that will be a great injustice to the other people who may feel that the Government is partial and discrimination is shown between others and the ryots of Mettur canal area. But there is some thing right in what Mr. Ramalingam said. The initial expenditure that the ryots have to incur in the first two or three years will be very high. I therefore request the Government to give them half-rate concession for at least three years to come because almost all the lands are going to be paddy cultivated which require good lot of amount to be invested, about 1,000 rupees per acre.

"Another point on which I want a clarification from the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue, is the ryots are thinking that they are getting water for irrigation of paddy cultivation only and not for other crops, as in the case of Bhavani Sagar Canal.

"A doubt arises in my mind whether there will be restriction of 10-50 a.m. irrigation facilities and whether the ryots would be forced to cultivate millets, cotton or other commercial crops. I hope the Hon. Revenue Minister will clarify. This sort of restriction will cause considerable hardship to the poor ryot. Take for instance a simple case. Suppose a ryot cultivates paddy for this year. To ask him to resort to the cultivation of millets next year will entail hardship on the ryot. All along he would have been accustomed to paddy cultivation. He will be disappointed if he is asked to cultivate millet or cotton. Moreover it is absolutely necessary that he should be given proper notice regarding water-supply. Paddy cultivation requires much more water-supply than cotton or millet cultivation. So I would request the Hon. Revenue Minister to clarify whether all these 45,000 acres are going to be allowed to have paddy cultivation or whether they are going to do what they have done in the case of Lower Bhavani Project, viz., allowing 10,000 acres for paddy cultivation and 2 lakhs of acres for millet and cotton cultivation. If the ryots were to know previously that he should either cultivate paddy or millet, he may make his own initial arrangement. Therefore I would request the Hon. Revenue Minister to clarify the position."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Sir, the Godavari delta will become the sole concern of the Andhra Government that is shortly going to come. So the hon. Member Sri Krishna Rao need not worry too much. The Andhra Government would definitely take good care of Rayalaseema."

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [28th July 1953]

"Sir, so far as this Bill is concerned, water is going to be let out shortly for this season (1953-54) up to the 20th mile of the right side channel in the Coimbatore district. The channel would bring water from the Mettur Reservoir. The ryots who are going to be benefited are willing to pay the rates prescribed by us. After all our rates are not exorbitant. In fact some members of the Select Committee toured Bhavani and we had arrived at a unanimous conclusion. There was no difference of opinion against the members of the Select Committee. In the original Bill we have fixed the rates for cotton at Rs. 25 for paddy Rs. 18 and Rs. 10 for millets. Now in the present Bill we have reduced those rates as follows :—

Cotton, Rs. 20 (rupees twenty).

Paddy, Rs. 15 (rupees fifteen).

Millets, Rs. 7-8-0 (rupees seven and annas eight only).

Hon. Members may now see how reasonable these rates are. Moreover the ryots are willing to pay these prescribed rates. I do not know why when both the parties, I mean, the ryots and the Government, agree, hon. Members should butt in.

"I would like to mention one more important point. We are not going to collect the maximum rate at once. We have only fixed the maximum rates. Government will think of collecting the maximum rates only if conditions permit.

"The hon. Member Sri Nallaswami had some doubt whether ryots would be put to undue hardship due to restrictions being placed on paddy cultivation. The hon. Member had told that the present channel may irrigate about 45,000 acres. As far as my knowledge goes, the present channel up to the 20th mile will irrigate only 7,500 acres. With regard to fixing the rotation of crops, the Engineer concerned will look into the matter. Water-supply will be made available for the ryots both for wet as well as dry cultivation. I assure the hon. Member that due notice will be given to the concerned ryots whenever the Government decide on any rotation of crop at a later stage."

SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI :—"Sir, may I correct the Hon. Minister. Including the left and right wings, the channel when completed will irrigate 45,000 acres."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"At present up to the 20th mile the channel will irrigate only 7,500 acres. When the channel is extended further, it may irrigate some more acres.

"I do hope, Sir, that hon. Members will clearly see after having heard me that our rates are most equitable. The ryots have also agreed to pay according to our rates. I do hope the House will give its unanimous approval."

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* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"On a point of information, Sir. The Hon. Minister in explaining the Government stand, said that the Government were not going to charge the maximum rates now. In that case they can as well agree to the amendment given notice of by my friend Mr. Ramalingam. They may agree to his reduced rates. If and when they find at a later stage that the rates should be enhanced, they can come again to get the approval of this House. Instead of now requesting the sanction of the House for maximum rates, I think if the Government were to adopt the reduced rates indicated by Mr. Ramalingam and then come to the House for its enhancement in case they find it necessary later, that would be really very fair."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"All these things were considered thoroughly and an unanimous conclusion was arrived at, in the Select Committee."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I am going to put the amendments to the vote of the House. I want to know whether Mr. Krishna Rao is pressing his amendment."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—"Yes, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'Insert a new sub-clause under clause 2—

"(2) In section 2 of the said Act, for the last proviso substitute the following :—

'Provided further that the rate of water cess charged under this Act shall be—

not over Rs. 5 per acre in respect of lands to which irrigation from the canal is allowed, but which were not actually irrigated with water from the canal

not over Rs. 9 per acre in respect of lands irrigation to which is allowed from the canal and actually irrigated with water from the canal.' "

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—"The question is—

'Add the following new sub-clause :—

"In section 2 of the said Act, the second proviso shall apply subject to the following modifications :—

The rate of water cess shall not exceed Rs. 15 per acre for cotton, Rs. 10 per acre for paddy and Rs. 5 per acre for millets " "

The amendment was put and lost.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

[28th July 1953]

Clause 1.

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Sir, I move—

'For the words "at once" in sub-clause (3) of clause 1. substitute the words "during fasli 1364 after one successful crop, not binding on those pattadars who own two acres and less".'

"My amendment is very simple, Sir. The Government have been pleased to give water facilities to the ryots. The water-supply may begin from this agricultural season (1953-54). The ryots in return pay irrigation cess. Suppose there is a plot of land which requires some reclamation, there will be no doubt that the said land could be made fit for cultivation only after a considerable amount of money is spent on it. If you ask the pattadar of that small plot of land to pay irrigation cess right from the time the water is let out, then it would mean considerable hardship to him, for the land would be made fit for cultivation only after a year or so. That is why I say let the small pattadars who own less than two acres be shown some concession."

(Mr. Speaker sounded the gong and called on the Minister to reply.)

The amendment was duly seconded.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" As I had already said, the ryots are anxious to get the water, they have agreed to our rates and Government are also going to let out water shortly. When this is the case I do not see any reason why the hon. Member has brought his amendment. Accepting his amendment would only mean leading to further fragmentation of holdings. Even small pattadars cultivate their lands intensely. They are very eager to get the water-supply for this agricultural season. Moreover the rates we have charged are quite reasonable. Therefore I oppose the amendment of the hon. Member."

11 a.m. MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'For the words "at once" in sub-clause (3) of clause 1, substitute the words "during fasli 1364 after one successful crop, not binding on those pattadars who own two acres and less".'

The amendment was put and lost. Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Sir, the Hon. Minister was telling us that my suggestion will lead to fragmentation. May I know what steps the Government have taken to avoid this fragmentation in this State? "

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Government are considering that. I now move—

'That the Mettur Canal Irrigation Cess Bill, 1953, be passed into law.'

28th July 1953]

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Mettur Canal Irrigation Cess Bill, 1953, be passed into law.'

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(4) THE MADRAS TENANTS AND RYOTS PROTECTION (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill^a, 1953, and move—

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

Sir, the object of the Bill is to extend the protection afforded to the ryots for another one year. The original Act giving protection to the ryots had been extended once or twice before and now it expires in October 1953. We want the sanction of the Legislature to extend it by one more year, namely, up to October 1954. Sir, the point is this. Certain estates have not yet been taken over and there are certain other estates which are under stay. Therefore, if the Act expired now, the ryots will be put to great difficulties since the estate holders or inamdars may launch eviction proceedings. So, in order to protect the ryots from such eviction proceedings, the Government propose to extend the Act for a further period of one year."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Sir, I would like to know how many estates have yet to be taken over."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" I cannot give the exact number. I can only say that there are some estates yet to be taken over."

"SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Hon. Minister when moving this extending bill referred to the question of some estates not yet having been taken over. But then I wish to remind the Hon. Minister in charge of this particular bill that in the operation of the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, as it is, there is some difficulty experienced by the ryots or tenants under the Malabar Tenancy Act. This Act applies not merely to estates but also to eviction suits and suits for sale of holdings under the Malabar Tenancy Act. Unfortunately, the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act copies for its definitions certain expressions which have already been defined in the Malabar Tenancy Act. For instance, I may say that the definition of 'tenant' in the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act is exactly the same as in the Malabar Tenancy Act. Experience has shown that a person who is actually cultivating is oftentimes not a tenant within the meaning of the Malabar Tenancy Act but a sub-tenant. He might be holding under an othidar or under holders of other tenures, those tenures having the complication of mortgages also.

^a Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 15th July 1953.

[Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar] [28th July 1953]

Very recently the Madras High Court held that a suit for eviction where relief is claimed under the 'Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, means a suit for eviction of a tenant and that since a mortgagee is not a tenant, the sub-tenant under such a mortgagee in possession or othidar does not get protection whatever because it is not a suit for eviction. These anomalies will have to be gone into. Again, on the question of deposit of two years' rent, there was an impression prevailing that in view of section 55 there was no need to deposit the rent. Under the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act a certain period is specified. That time has long ago expired and suits were being stayed by the mufassal courts. Recently the Madras High Court has held that the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act will operate in respect of certain suits and in those cases in which deposits have to be made the ryots cannot deposit the rent because the time is over. The result is that all these suits are re-opened and revived and are being proceeded with. Thus we have got a number of suits for eviction in the mufassal coming under these two categories, namely, those in which the ryots are holding under tenure-holders which take the complication of mortgages and those who have missed the bus (who have not made the deposit) on account of the wrong impression prevailing in the mufassal courts. The Government should take stock of this situation and not merely mechanically ask for extending the life of the Act by one year or two years. They should take into account the defects, patent and latent. I request the Hon. Minister to look into these matters which oppress the tenants on account of the lack of correct wording of the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act. These are matters of considerable importance. So long as the Malabar Tenancy Bill is being put off, I think the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act will have to be in force. So much so, the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act is a matter of live issue for the tenancy of Malabar. This must be the occasion when Government should review the question and rectify the defects which have been brought about in view of the decisions of the High Court. The slumbering process of mere extension is hardly inexplicable."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—“ May I know from the Hon Minister whether this Act will cover questions relating to the inam ryots whose occupancy rights are under dispute in view of the large-scale evictions made by many inamdars under the plea of the recent judgment of the High Court Division Bench? Will this Act in any way protect their occupancy rights? ”

* SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir , ഈ ബില്ല് ഒരു കൊല്ലത്തേക്കാകട്ടെ നിട്ടിവയക്കുമാൻ ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മന്ത്രി കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഈ ഭേദഗതി സ്വാഗതാർഹമാണെന്നില്ല. നിയമം തീട്ടിവെക്കുവാനുള്ള പരിതഃസ്ഥിതി സൃഷ്ടിച്ച ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ നയത്തോടു യോജിക്കുവാൻ എനിക്ക് നിവൃത്തിയില്ല. ഇന്ന് കഴിപ്പിക്കുക കേസ്സുകൾ സ്റ്റേ ചെയ്യുവാനുള്ളതാണ്. ഈ ബില്ല്, കുറെ കേസ്സുകൾ സ്റ്റേ ചെയ്തിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നുള്ളതു വാസ്തവമാണ്. ബഹുമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ മിസ്റ്റർ കൃഷ്ണ അയ്യർ പറഞ്ഞപോലെ ഇന്ന് അന്നവധി കേസ്സുകൾ സ്റ്റേ ചെയ്യുകൊണ്ട് ഹോളത്തിങ്കൽ നില്ക്കുമ്പോഴും എന്നാൽ രാജ്യം കൊല്ലത്തെ പാവപ്പെട്ടവർക്കെതിരെ ചുരുക്ക മാത്രമേ സ്റ്റേ ചെയ്യൂവെന്ന് പാടുള്ള എന്നുള്ളതുകൊണ്ട് അന്നവധി കടിയായാൻ

28th July 1953]

[Sri R. Krishnan]

[illegible]

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the difficulties experienced by the Malabar tenants were brought to the notice of this House when the Hon. the Minister answered a question but through the supplementaries I could not make myself clear and therefore I take this opportunity of explaining it. Section 4 of the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act has to be read in conjunction with Sections 54 and 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act. If a suit is stayed under Section 4 of the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, the tenant has to make an initial deposit of two years' rent or the arrears of rent whichever is less and he must further continue to deposit the future rent as and when it accrues due. Of course, under Section 4, a time-limit has been prescribed for such deposits. Section 54 of the Malabar Tenancy Act says that the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act shall continue in force unless it is repealed by a notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*. Section 55 is very wide in scope. It says that all suits shall stand stayed until the provisions of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Act come into force. The courts have stayed generally all suits under section 55, including suits in which the tenants have to make a deposit under the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, 1949. The High Court has ruled that the courts have no jurisdiction to stay suits falling under the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act and that the tenants must continue to deposit the rent. The tenants not depositing the rent was due to no fault of theirs. It was the courts that ordered the stay of the suits and therefore the deposit was not made. The time-limit fixed by section 4 has expired and straightaway the tenant has no remedy. When the Statute provides a time-limit, the discretion of the courts is fettered. It is a well known maxim that an act of court shall not prejudice anybody. Now the tenant is prejudiced because the courts have stayed suits and thereby prevented him from depositing the arrears of rent. This is a real difficulty for a large number of tenants. I hope the Government will take steps to give protection to the tenants. I believe that section 7 of the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act can be availed of to remedy this difficulty, as it provides that if any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, the State Government may do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.”

* SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ Sir, I have no objection to the passing of this Bill. I want to have some clarification as to how the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act is being implemented

[Sri K. Govinda Rao] [28th July 1953]

in our parts. This Act came into force some time in 1949. In Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts, certain estates have been taken over and certain estates have yet to be taken over. I wish to be enlightened by the Hon. Minister as to how the tenants in the estates will be benefited by the operation of this Act. Certain inam villages have been declared as estates and some of them have yet to be acquired by the Government. I wish to know how the tenants in such estates will be benefited by the operation of this Act."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, the simple object of this Bill is to extend the life of the existing Act for one more year. The Act may have to be applied for four or five categories of estates—

(1) estates that have been notified and taken over, but in respect of which further action has been stayed by the High Court under the Estates Abolition Act;

(2) estates which have been notified but not yet taken over under the Estates Abolition Act due to stay orders of the High Court;

(3) estates that have not yet been notified at all;

(4) estates which became such by virtue of the Madras Estates Land (Amendment) Act, 1936; and

(5) other areas including Malabar.

With regard to Malabar, I realize the difficulties that were pointed out by the two hon. Members coming from that district. The land tenures are peculiar, the conditions are peculiar and everything is peculiar in Malabar, and it has to be treated in an altogether different manner. I want the help of the expert Members from Malabar in that matter. A Select Committee has been appointed and it is meeting next month. Whatever suggestions the hon. Members may make for framing the Bill on proper lines will be considered fully. That will be the proper occasion for considering and removing the difficulties of Malabar, and not the present occasion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.' "

The motion was put and carried.

Clauses 2 and 1 and the Preamble were 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 Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be passed into law.' "

28th July 1953]

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I have the least objection to the passing of this Bill. There are several categories of estates as was pointed out by the Hon. Revenue Minister which will not come under the provisions of this Act. There is no sufficient protection for the tenants in the estates, and so the estates must be acquired by the Government as early as possible. The ryots in inam estates also do not have any protection and I request the Government to extend the provisions of this Act to the inam estates also. I appeal to the Hon. Minister to furnish us with information as to how many zamindaris will not come under the provisions of this Act, as then only we will be able to understand the Bill fully."

* SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Act was passed in 1949, and year after year since then the Government have come before this House for extending the life of the Act for one more year. I request the Government to take over all the estates, which yet remain to be taken over, before the end of this year. I hope that the Government will not come forward next year with a similar Bill."

* SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no objection to the passage of this Bill. But when such Bills are brought forward, the Government do not care to supply all the relevant facts to the Members. The Hon. Revenue Minister himself has no idea as to how many estates have been acquired and how many yet remain to be acquired. The hon. Member Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar pointed out that several difficulties were created by the courts also. Whenever such amending Bills are brought forward, we should be supplied with a review of the working of the parent Act. For want of such a review, we are under a serious handicap. Without furnishing any such information, an amending Bill is brought forward and we are asked to vote for it. Because the principle underlying the Bill is good and will do good to the tenant, we are supporting the Bill. But that does not mean that we are actually working the Act. In the course of working of this Act, many defects had been pointed out. Instead of rectifying those defects, the Hon. Minister has come forward for extending the life of that Act for one year. I ask the Government whether they have any definite idea as to when they will take over all the estates, and when they will have no need to come before this House for extending the life of the present Act. (Interruption.) Whatever may be the nature and scope of the Bill, let the Hon. Minister give us some information. Even without making a speech, the Hon. Minister wants us to accept the Bill. It is very wrong on the part of the Cabinet to come forward with a legislation like this. They must take legislation more seriously."

11-20
a.m.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" If the Members take it seriously they will come prepared after having studied the

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [28th July 1953]

Bill. (Interruption.) That is quite a different matter altogether. I would request hon. Members to take it more seriously rather than advise us."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the Leader of the House was telling us that we should be prepared. Well, I may tell you that I addressed a letter to the Revenue Department about some of these Bills."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, the remark can never apply to Mr. Krishna Rao (laughter). He always comes prepared."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, the Government have not realised our difficulties. But they are asking us to wait. This cannot wait till the Malabar Tenancy Amending Bill becomes law, because it will be too late then. If tenants are evicted meanwhile, and properties are taken away, that will create more complications. That will necessitate more retrospective legislation. Therefore, as I understand it, it is a matter of immediacy. So, I would request him to look into the matter and not go in for the Select Committee or go in for another Bill; because it will then mean locking the stable after the horse is stolen."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, in regard to all these Bills extending the period of the Acts and also in regard to many technical Bills, we do certainly need a note from the Hon. Minister concerned. Many of them are absolutely new, and the Government cannot expect Members here to know about a Port Trust or about a requisitioned ground or about a canal, or irrigation cess, etc. The Government must give us some material on the basis of which they should expect us to accept these Bills. I do not think it is the intention of the Leader of the House that we should be dumb automata simply to leave things or to say yes or no. We also are expected to be intelligent. We are expected to be educated on these lines. We are entitled to get information on these matters from the Government. Therefore, let him not think that there has been remissness on our part. We have done our job, and it is the job of our Government to furnish us with all the information before they introduce a Bill."

* SRI S. VEMIAH :—" Sir, I wish to point out that the Government are not taking keen interest in the matter of the taking over of all these estates and inams. This piecemeal attempt on the part of the Government creates dissatisfaction in the minds of the ryots and peasants in the estate villages. Therefore, my humble suggestion is that the Government should come forward and expedite the taking over of all these estates and do justice to the peasants."

* SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want one more point to be clarified. The Hon. Minister told us that in cases where there were stay orders in regard to estates which were

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yet to be taken over, this Act would be in operation. But my point is that there are what are called 1936 inams which come under the purview of the Rent Reduction Act, but which have not yet been abolished. Perhaps the Government may complete their consideration and come forward with a Bill to abolish inams. This is a thing to be done later. But so far as we are concerned, what is the position of the tenant? I want to know what is the protection that the tenant will have under the provisions of the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act in those villages which are called 1936 inams but which are not abolished. I want a clear and categorical answer to my question."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Sir, I want to clarify a minor point. With all deference to the Hon. the Revenue Minister, I must say that there appears to be some confusion which is pardonable, because the Hon. the Revenue Minister thinks that everything about Malabar is peculiar, and, therefore, he does not care to go into the matter in all seriousness. The Tenants and Ryots Protection Act, which this Bill seeks to extend for another year, has stayed various suits without deposits. In view of the provisions in section 55 of the Malabar Tenancy Act, suits have been stayed even without deposits. Now, on account of the view taken by the High Court of Madras, all these cases are being re-opened, because deposit of rents has been made a condition precedent to the stay of the suit. The result is that several tenants are facing eviction suits. The Hon. the Revenue Minister stated that this matter might be taken up by the Select Committee. There is a confusion here in the understanding of the Ryots Protection Act and also of the Malabar Tenancy Act, and of the scope of the Bill. Directly when the Malabar Tenancy Act comes into force, the Ryots Protection Act would end in Malabar. The provisions of the Ryots Protection Act would automatically not be in operation when the Malabar Tenancy Amendment Bill becomes law. Therefore, the Amending Bill which is now before the select committee will not in the least affect the operation of the Ryots Protection Act now. The Ryots Protection Act will be in force only up to the time the Malabar Tenancy Amendment Bill becomes law. So, we are not to take the suggestions to be made in the Select Committee on the Malabar Tenancy Amendment Bill. That will hardly serve our purpose. We must have an immediate amendment to the Ryots Protection Act (so far as bona fide deposits are concerned) to the effect that even without insisting upon the condition of depositing two years' rent, eviction suits can be stayed. It will then be possible for tenants who are to be protected to stay on in their holdings without being bundled up before time."

* SRI N. GOPALA MENON :—" Sir, I just want to say a few words to clarify the doubts that have been expressed by some hon. Members opposite. It is no doubt true that under the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act the tenant has got to deposit two years' rent if he wants to stay proceedings. But, unfortunately, the tenant thought that with the deposit of two years' rent, he could

[Sri N. Gopala Menon] [28th July 1953]

continue to have the holding without making any further deposit or paying any further rent. The High Court recently clarified the position and said that the tenant had got periodically to make these deposits. If the provision in law has been misconstrued by the tenants, and it has been clarified by the High Court, the blame certainly cannot be attached to the legislation or to the Government. My friend Mr. Krishna Ayyar said that this had nothing to do with Malabar Tenancy Act, and the moment the Malabar Tenancy Amendment Act came into operation, the provisions in the Tenants and Ryots Protection Act would not apply. But there are provisions in the Malabar Tenancy Act for restitution of lands out of which tenants had been unfortunately evicted. There must certainly be a provision for restitution of lands to those tenants who have been evicted unduly under misapprehension of law or for any other reason. Therefore, it cannot be said that there is no connection between the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill which is now under active consideration of this Government and this Bill. I only wanted to clarify this slight misapprehension."

* SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Sir, the hon. Member argued to mean that the tenants deposited two years' rent and then discontinued depositing future rent. That is not the case. The Court ordered stay without ordering any deposit. Therefore, it was not the fault of the tenant or misinterpretation or misapprehension of the law obtaining, but it was the Court that had caused this suffering."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I may state at once that this Bill is not an Amending Bill but is only an Extension Bill. Therefore, we do not take stock of the working of the Act and make provisions if there are any defects found. As for the stay which requires two years' arrears of rent, I think it is but fair. I think the ryot himself will welcome it because if stay is given without payment of rent, afterwards he will find it very difficult to pay. I know, in many cases, ryots are prepared, when the money is available, to make deposits. So, deposit of two years' rent will be good both in the interests of the ryots and the landlords."

" With regard to some expected difficulty arising out of the Malabar Tenancy Act, as my hon. Friend pointed out, there is ample provision in the Malabar Tenancy Bill for meeting that difficulty. Even if it happened that the ryots are deprived of the land, there is scope for restitution. Therefore, the hon. Member need not worry about that."

" One of the hon. Members wanted to have some details. Sir, I have a rough idea of the estates taken over and not taken over. Only I do not have a correct idea so as to give the exact number. If I do not give the exact number, I will be found fault with. Therefore, I am afraid to give the number. I have a rough idea, not that I do not have."

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" Coming to the point of the hon. Member, Sri Venkateswarlu, he forgets that as a Member of the Opposition he is supposed to be a watchdog of the proceedings of this House. If he fails to act as the watchdog, why should I help him? It is not for me to wake up an Opposition Member. He must be alert and must do everything possible as a watchdog. I cannot help him in that respect."

Mr. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be passed into law.' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.)

(5) THE TUTICORIN PORT TRUST (APPLICATION TO MANGALORE)
BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Tuticorin Port Trust (Application to Mangalore) Bill*, 1953, and move—

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

" Sir, in moving this Bill, I would like to say a few words by way of explanation about the need for bringing in this Bill and about one or two important provisions of this Bill."

" So far as the need for the constitution of a Port Trust for Mangalore is concerned, I may submit that the National Harbour Board, in accordance with the recommendations of Sri Nanjundiah, Special Officer appointed to go into the question of survey and development of minor ports, has recommended that a Port Trust just on the lines of the Tuticorin Port Trust be constituted for Mangalore inasmuch as the minor port of Mangalore is second only to Tuticorin and is one of the important minor ports in the Madras State. I may submit, for the information of the hon. Members, that there are two kinds of ports in the Madras State, namely, major ports like Madras and Visakhapatnam which are under the administrative control of the Indian Union and minor ports which are under the management or control of the State. So far as this Bill is concerned, I may straightaway mention that there cannot be any dispute with regard to the principle, namely, that a Board of Trustees should be constituted for managing the minor port of Mangalore. At present, all the members are nominated under a Central Act. But, it is proposed under this new Bill that some sort of local autonomy should be given and that some representation should be given on this Board to the Mangalore Municipal Council and other trading interests in Mangalore. Therefore, I do not think that hon. Members would require an elaborate explanation as to the need for the constitution of this Board. I may also submit that the present Conservancy Board has not got very important powers. Their powers are very limited. But the Board that

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is now proposed to be set up would have larger powers of sanctioning works. Therefore, the Board which is proposed to be set up under this Bill would satisfy the people to a very great extent. I may also submit that the trade at Mangalore Port has been flourishing, and the South Kanara Chambers of Commerce has been agitating for the constitution of a Port Trust for a very long time. It is in response to the demand of the South Kanara Chamber of Commerce and various other representations that the Government have introduced this Bill.

"So far as the constitution of the Board is concerned, clause 5 of the Tuticorin Port Trust Act says that the strength of the Board would be not less than 13 and not more than 17. The present Bill proposes the introduction of an elective element, as it were, providing for 8 members, and it also provides for some nominations. Therefore, this is not a controversial measure and I hope that hon. Members would not take much time over the discussion of this Bill. I move that the Bill be taken into consideration at once."

Mr. SPEAKER :—"Motion moved—

'That the Tuticorin Port Trust (Application to Mangalore) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.'

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Bill relates to Port Trusts and we are asked to adopt an Act which was framed in 1924 when the British Government were here and an Act which was passed in 1908 when the British were here. One of the great efforts of the British was to see that the entire export trade in our land, the entire shipping, storage and other facilities, were in the hands of European merchants. That is why they saw to it that most of these Port Trusts were manned by Europeans under the guise of a Bengal Chamber of Commerce, or under the guise of perhaps a Madras Chamber of Commerce, and things like that. They also saw to it that these Port Trusts were essentially manned by elements nominated by the Government. Their idea was that they should consist firstly of European merchants, and secondly of Europeans nominated by the Governor, because till very recently all Governors were British Governors. Therefore, they wanted to see that these Port Trusts were a white man's monopoly or British monopoly and nothing more. It was a great struggle to the Indian businessmen to get control over the Port Trusts and most of them perhaps are not finding their places in the current national struggle. But all the same, it is a very big struggle, because let us understand what strategic position a Port Trust holds. Round about the port, there is some land and a good portion of it is given to the Port Trust. Now, whoever has got godowns built upon this land or whoever has got storage facilities thereon is in a very strategic position, and it not infrequently happens that most of these godowns and storage facilities are in the hands of very big British concerns. So, the effect of the Port Trusts being in the hands of Europeans has been disastrous on our trade and commerce. Because the storage facilities are in the hands

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of European businessmen and because the entire shipping trade is in the hands of the British, what happens is that they encourage only British exports, British export houses and British gentlemen like Volkart Brothers. They do not encourage any Indian concern which wants to export goods from India and import goods from abroad. The result of it is that English businessmen have a tight monopoly grip over our trade in India and even over our economy.

"The second point is that because of this monopoly, the Indian banks do not have any kind of facilities for clearing or discounting bills of lading. So also Indian fire and marine insurance companies are put to a lot of trouble. They do not get much business because the business is mostly monopolized by the British fire and marine insurance companies. Most of these shipping concerns who act as intermediaries between the shipping men and the banks do not accept any kind of fire and marine policy which is underwritten and which is given by an Indian fire and marine insurance company. That has been the struggle all along.

"Now, we will have to go into all the provisions of the Act of 1924. There is no good ourselves adopting a Bill which was framed in 1924 and which was intended to encourage British business. Now, because it has been very emphatically said that we have attained nationhood and independence, we must also see that the shackles which the British commerce lays over our economy and over Indian businessmen are removed. We must see that full scope, freedom and liberation are given to Indian businessmen and Indian commerce generally to prosper, and in fact, to get preference. We must see that any efforts made by the British interests to create obstacles to the growth of Indian trade are curbed. If that is to be done, one of the immediate things is to see that the Port Trusts are manned entirely by our men. The Tuticorin Port Trust Act was enacted in 1924. Therefore, if the Government here wanted to show that they were an Indian Government and not a Government in any way influenced by the British, what they should have done was to change the Tuticorin Port Trust Act itself. In fact, the Government of India should have taken steps to get the Madras Port Trust Act amended. Instead of that, we are asked to take a copy of the Bill of 1924 which was intended to shackle Indian business, and adopt it for Mangalore also. This, I say, is wrong because we are under new conditions. We do not have the same old Governors and the same old Executive Council Members, but we have now a Legislative Assembly and a Ministry responsible to the Legislature. Under these circumstances, it was very wrong of the Government to have asked us to adopt without question the 1924 Act, which was intended for protection of interests other than Indian interests, for Mangalore. They should have gone into the whole question afresh and made suitable modifications."

* SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am glad that the Government, in response to the considerable public opinion as represented by the various business bodies like the Kanara

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Chamber of Commerce, have at last come forward with a Bill to create a Port Trust for the port of Mangalore. At the same time, the explanation that has been given in a Note circulated to the Members has created certain misapprehensions in our minds. It is true that the National Harbour Board, in accordance with the recommendations of Mr. Nanjundiah, recommended to this Government the creation of a Port Trust for Mangalore. But, Mr. Nanjundiah had made it very clear that this Port Trust must not be saddled with any responsibility or liability from the very beginning. In fact, certain experiments are now being carried on in Poona, the cost of which is very likely going to be debited to this Port Trust if the Government do not make their intentions clear from the very beginning. Otherwise, it would not be quite fair for the Port Trust to commence its work of managing the port with its own resources and with this liability added on to it. I say this because in the Note that has been circulated it is said that the formation of a Port Trust at Mangalore will itself give the people of Mangalore the opportunity to develop their port with their own resources. It might mean that the Government think that all the development that should take place in Mangalore in future is the responsibility of the citizens of Mangalore and not that of the Government. That might be the interpretation and it is supported by a further Note to the following effect :—

‘Further, number of works estimated to cost in all Rs. 7,25,000 for the improvement of the port are now under consideration. The need for the creation of a Port Trust for the administration of the port has been greater than ever before.’

That means that because of this expenditure which is now likely to be incurred to improve the port, the creation of a Port Trust has become necessary. I only say that it is not fair to the Port Trust that is to be created. The development of the port has nothing to do with the creation of a Port Trust. If the trade requires it or if the trade requires facilities to be provided for the development of a port, that is a responsibility which the State has to take upon itself. But the creation of a Port Trust does not mean that that responsibility should be transferred to the citizens. The citizens themselves, whatever be the name given to it, whether it be a Port Trust or municipality, will not be able to take up the responsibility unless the State also feels the responsibility and gives them assistance throughout. I request the Government to consider this factor very seriously because, if the creation of the Port Trust means that the responsibility for the improvement of the port in future will be the entire responsibility of the Port Trust and that the Government will not be able to come forward with financial help, I am afraid this Port Trust will not help the development of the port or help to make the people take up this responsibility.

“So far as the amendments are concerned, I do not see any need for amending the Bill as it is. For one thing, even if the Tuticorin Act was passed in 1924, the provisions incorporated here are not going to make any difference so far as Mangalore is concerned. Of course, an hon. Member opposite has referred to the

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possible infiltration of British domination over the port of Mangalore. But I have to make it very clear that we in South Kanara are not affected by any British phobia and we are not afraid of any British association with us. We are thankful to all the English firms that are operating in Mangalore and working in close co-operation with us, and we look forward to continued co-operation from them, so long as this does not affect the overall foreign relations of our country. It has also been suggested that representation must be given to people who are interested in trade. I feel that adequate representation has been provided for the Kanara Chamber of Commerce which has on its rolls practically every merchant and everybody who is interested in trade in Mangalore. On the whole, the provisions of the Bill will adequately cover various interests. So, I think the Bill may be passed as it is without any amendments.”

11-50
a.m.

* SRI B. VAIKUNTA BAIJIGA :—“Mr. Speaker, on behalf of the people of Mangalore, I wish to express our gratitude to the Government for having brought forward this measure. I am saying this, because this is something for which the people of Mangalore have been agitating for the past several years. I can undoubtedly and unhesitatingly say that it has come a little too late and not too early. Because, for the past several years, the port of Mangalore has not received the attention that it richly deserves. I might remind the House that, during the past years, there has been a fairly large surplus amount from the port of Mangalore which was diverted to the Common Fund along with the surpluses of other ports which ultimately were diverted by the Government towards the general revenues. It is something which ought to have been used and utilized for the Mangalore Port and other minor ports. Instances of this kind have been making the people of Mangalore feel that a Port Trust would serve them better. To mention a few amenities that are absolutely essential for the port of Mangalore, river dredging has to be attended to, and a lot of silt which has accumulated for decades and has remained there unattended thus rendering the port less useful than before has also to be cleared. Facilities for passengers, especially for those passengers who have got to go a long distance to reach the steamer which will be far away in the ocean are very meagre. For the goods that are landed, shelter is practically nil with the result there has been considerable suffering which could have been avoided. I do not want to go into greater details regarding the many other instances which have led the people of Mangalore to ask for a Port Trust. No doubt, it would have been better and proper if a separate Bill by itself had been brought forward in respect of Mangalore instead of referring to a Bill on Tuticorin of the order of 1924 or thereabouts. Perhaps it was only with a view to minimising the work, this has been done like that. Certainly, this criticism, this adverse criticism, could have been avoided. After all, as I feel it, the manner of doing it is not so important because when the Port Trust comes into force, it will serve the area, irrespective of the fact whether this Bill is put separately or Mangalore is included with the provisions relating to Tuticorin, as is done now.

[Sri B. Vaikunta Baliga] [28th July 1953]

"With regard to the fears expressed by hon. Member Sri Krishna Rao coming from Nellore, I join Mr. Pai in affirming before the House that we do not have the trouble of the kind that he has mentioned. But all the same, so far as the constitution of the Board of Trustees is concerned, the Hon. Minister has mentioned that there is going to be election also. Several of these seats are going to be thrown open for election and representation by the Chamber of Commerce, Western India 'Tiles Manufactures' Association; and the Municipal Council will be given representation. Over and above these seats for the various institutions, nominations will be made by the Government. So, the Government of the day or the party in power at any particular time, will take care of the other interests which will not be attended by these representatives. In short, I wish to support this Bill and request the Government to look after this Bill and also put in proper safeguards to which mention has been made by hon. Member Sri T. Anantha Pai. It will be an infant institution and the Government should not make it carry too much of burden which can legitimately be avoided. The Government must bless it so that the people of Mangalore may husband their resources to their advantage. When Mangalore Port is administered properly, it will be very helpful; and other ports, I must say, will follow suit. It will mean relieving the burden of the Government to some extent and result in making us organized for our own betterment and especially in giving facilities to the people all round. Sir, I once again welcome this Bill and request all the hon. Members to support it unanimously and without any dissension."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Sir, I am indeed grateful to the hon. Members coming from South Kanara for having supported the various provisions of this Bill. They have dispelled the apprehensions raised by hon. Member Sri Krishna Rao with regard to some of the provisions. I may straightway say that I cannot agree with Mr. Krishna Rao when he said that whatever was done during the days of the British rule is bad, and that it should be revised. There are good things and there are bad things. If any particular thing is bad, it is for us to find out how it is bad and how best it can be rectified. Now let us see whether the criticism of Mr. Krishna Rao is justified. Is this Bill going to support the British elements? Or, is this Bill going to support the Britishers in any way? Will this Bill in any way promote their trade interest? I say for all these questions, 'Not at all, Sir'. The hon. Members from South Kanara have said that there is no British element and that no Britisher is interested in this Bill. There is none of them who will profit by the Bill. I may submit that the constitution of the Board is a sufficient guarantee that no British interest will be allowed to come in. Eight members are to be elected by the various elective bodies. For instance, we have the Mangalore Municipal Council or the South Kanara Chamber of Commerce. What sort of British interest can the hon. Member expect to be in these institutions? With regard to the Western India 'Tiles Manufactures' Association, it will also be represented by its representatives. As

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regards the nominated elements, three of them will be officials. One will be the Collector of South Kanara, the other will be the local Superintendent of Customs and the third will be a representative of the Southern Railways. None of them are going to support the Britishers. Again, under section 5, it will be seen that one of the trustees will be a representative of the trade unions. Therefore, I submit that there is no reason to suppose that this Board of Trustees will in any way be inimical to the interests of the Indians. I have nothing more to add. I request that this Bill may be taken into consideration at once."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That the Tuticorin Port Trust (Application to Mangalore) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.' "

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 2.

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Sir, I move—

'For sub-clause (2), substitute the following :—

"(2) The Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924 (Madras Act II of 1924), with the adaptations and modifications set out in the Schedule, incorporated in the said Act, shall be called the Mangalore Port Trust Act, 1953. A copy of the Mangalore Port Trust Act, 1953, shall be prepared by the Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and published in the Fort St. George Gazette."

12
noon.

In moving this amendment I would like to make a few observations. I am indeed grateful to the hon. Member, Mr. Krishna Rao, for having brought to the notice of the Government that the original clause as it stood in the Bill was liable to be misunderstood that it would be a question of delegation of power to the Secretariat for preparing a Bill. Sir, it is only an administrative direction which was given to the Secretariat to prepare the Bill with the adaptations and modifications set out in the Schedule and in the note circulated yesterday to hon. Members this explanation has been given and I hope Members will be satisfied with it "

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'For sub-clause (2), substitute the following :—

"(2) The Tuticorin Port Trust Act, 1924 (Madras Act II of 1924), with the adaptations and modifications set out in the Schedule, incorporated in the said Act, shall be called the Mangalore Port Trust Act, 1953. A copy of the Mangalore Port Trust Act, 1953, shall be prepared by the Secretary to Government, Legal Department, and published in the Fort St. George Gazette."

The amendment was put and carried.

Clause 2 as amended was put and carried.

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Schedule.

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I move—

In paragraph 2 of the Schedule, the following may be added in the Table :—

" Section 5—For sub-section (2), substitute the following :—

All the trustees shall be citizens of India, of whom at least three shall be persons engaged in sea-borne trade at Mangalore and not more than one-sixth may be Government officials.

Section 6—Instead of the words 'one Trustee' in sub-section (3), substitute the words 'two Trustees' and at the end of sub-section (3), add the words 'such election being conducted by secret ballot and even when there is no contest, a person being deemed to have been elected if he obtains an absolute majority of the votes of members present at the meeting when there is no contest'."

Sir, the strength of the Port Trust is between 13 and 17 and the original section says that one-third of the members may be nominated by the Government. What my amendment seeks to do is that that one-third should be reduced to one-sixth because the days of nomination by Government are gone. They were days when the Government said that we were still suckling babies, that we did not know anything of public affairs and that we could not manage our own affairs. It was in such days that there was one-third nomination and the idea to day is old-fashioned and antiquated. I say that it should be made one-sixth.

" There is another provision with regard to which I want to say a word. In the original Act, it is said that not less than one-third shall be Indian nationals. That is what is clearly laid down in the Act. My point is that there should be no place for any one on the Trust who is not a citizen of this country. The Government may alter the provision or may not alter it. From the note which is circulated by the Government it is clear that the exports from Mangalore are coffee, coir and things like that. We know that the coffee trade is largely dominated by European interests and European planters and we do not want any European interests to be there on the Trust. In the Tuticorin Port Trust Act, it is made compulsory that there should be a third of Indian nationals. Now I say all must be Indian citizens.

" Then about representation for trade unions, the procedure at present is this. The trade unions will be asked to select three persons and submit a panel. From out of those three, the Government will select one. My contention is that position was all right in 1924 when the working class in South India or in India was not awakened and was not alive to its own responsibilities. Therefore, I have suggested there should be two people who should be taken into the Port Trust from among those working in the ports. There

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should be two representatives. I have also said that these representatives should be elected at meetings and if there is no contest, there should be a ballot-box and the man should be deemed to be elected only if he secures an absolute majority of the members present at the meeting. Otherwise, what happens is these elections become just faked up ones. They just keep only one man, forcing any other keep away from the election and is said to be returned unopposed. These are the amendments I have proposed and they seek to adapt the existing provisions of the Act to present conditions. In the past, Sir, Municipal Councils had nominated elements. We had lived that day. We have passed those days, when people thought that unless there was a Collector at the head of a district, the whole administration would go to rack and ruin. The Port Trust should be an autonomous body and the people of the locality should have representation. You can give representation to the businessmen of the locality. You can give representation to the Chambers of Commerce, to the trade institutions there. Make the Port Trust more and more autonomous. By my amendment, I want the nominated element to be cut down and the elected element to be increased."

The amendment was duly seconded.

* SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—" Sir, I move—

" Insert the following in paragraph 2 of section 6 (2) (a) of the Act :—

" (iv) Members of the Legislative Assembly from South Kanara district—Two trustees.

(v) Port workers—One trustee '"."

Sir, the Hon. the Minister was pleased to say that the Port Trust will have larger powers in the administration of the port and will practically be an autonomous body subject to the general control of the State Government. On the formation of the port, the Members from the district should have an opportunity to develop their port. Therefore, I have said that the Members of Legislature from South Kanara should be given two seats. So also in the case of workers who work in the port. They should have a share in the administration of the port and all other connected matters. I think the Government will accept the amendment."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" I am sorry I cannot accept the amendment of Mr. Ramalingam. The Bill itself provides for one representative for the trade unions and it should satisfy my friend. There need not be any greater representation for the trade unions. My hon. Friend, Mr. Krishna Rao, has suggested that the Port Trust is being dominated by official elements and that the official elements should be cut down. Let me tell him that Mr. Nanjundiah who was deputed by the National Harbour Board to enquire into the conditions of development of minor ports in the Madras State paid the very highest compliments so far as Madras was concerned that

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the administration of minor ports in the Madras State was very good. I do not say that on that account we should retain the official elements. Even at the time of the introduction of the Bill I have submitted that, as far as possible, nomination would be confined to those interests concerned and if I had not mentioned the details, I would like to mention them now so that the hon. Member may be satisfied.

"So far as the nominations are concerned, there will be two persons engaged in sea-borne trade in Mangalore; they will be one to represent the interests of the country craft owners and the other to represent the steamers carrying cargoes and passengers from Mangalore Port; the other three officers I have already mentioned.

"My hon. Friend has suggested that so far as coffee planters are concerned, they are mainly Europeans and if nomination is given to that particular interest, it will be dominated by the European elements. I may submit, Sir, that so far as coffee planters are concerned, they have been working in very close contact with the South Kanara Chamber of Commerce and there is no question of the South Kanara Chamber of Commerce being dominated by these planters and after all it will be the South Kanara Chamber of Commerce that will have a dominating voice with regard to these matters. Therefore, I submit, Sir, there is no reason to fear that the Europeans will have a dominating voice in this Port Trust. So I oppose both the amendments moved by the hon. Sri Krishna Rao and also by Mr. Ramalingam."

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Hon. Minister is opposing even that amendment which says that all the trustees shall be Indian Nationals?"

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Sir, Government have felt that there is no need to have that amendment at present. We are making provision for the applicability of the Tuticorin Port Trust Act to the Mangalore Port Trust also. There is no necessity for the amendment now."

The amendments of Sri K. Krishna Rao and Sri S. Ramalingam were, by leave, withdrawn.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 and the preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"I move—

'That the Tuticorin Port Trust (Application to Mangalore) Bill, 1953, as amended, be passed into law.'

MR. SPEAKER:—"Motion moved—

'That the Tuticorin Port Trust (Application to Mangalore) Bill, 1953, as amended, be passed into law.'

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I take this opportunity to request the Government to develop these ports, because the most

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neglected things in our country are the ports, though South India had been a maritime power in the past—there is a very long history about it. Though there may be a Madras here, a Cochin there, a Visakhapatnam there or a Calcutta there, many of the minor ports have not been developed and they have been left in a neglected condition. Now that Mangalore is going to be developed. I hope this would be a prelude for the development of similar ports in Andhra and in all parts in the East Coast also. If we do that, I think there is very great scope for the improvement of our industries and agriculture in most of the coastal regions. There are some most neglected regions, something akin to agency areas; nobody goes there, nobody knows the woes of the people there. Only when people go and settle there in large numbers that you would improve the sea coast and maritime trade. I hope the Government would try to see that the Mangalore Port develops and also to develop the Indian industry and commerce in those areas."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"I am thankful and grateful to the Chair for giving me an opportunity to support the Bill. I want to bring to the notice of the Government two facts. That is, the Kakinada Port requires a Port Trust. Of course, the Hon. Finance Minister and the Hon. Chief Minister may say that 'you are going to have a province, you can do everything to improve Kakinada.' But that is not enough. My other submission is that passengers who want to go to Burmah should be picked up either at Kakinada or at Visakhapatnam. Thousands of people are going to Calcutta or Madras, get themselves into many complications and finally go back to their houses without being able to go to Burmah or other countries. These places are about 500 miles from Andhra area. There is a sea coast of 500 miles in Andhra. There are some ports, especially like Kakinada and Visakhapatnam ports. But passengers are not picked up there. I submit that Government should strive to make the cargo and other ships stop at Visakhapatnam or Kakinada and pick the passengers who want to go to Burmah or anywhere else without putting them to unnecessary trouble or expenditure. I support this Bill wholeheartedly."

* THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"Sir, I would like to assure my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishna Rao that the development of minor ports would be taken up consistent with the financial position of the Madras State. I may also state that the Madras Government have pressed for a particular portion to be given from the centre by way of interest-free loan, so that that amount can be utilized for the development of minor ports. So far as the Mangalore Port itself is concerned, the House would see that nearly Rs. 7 lakhs has been proposed for the improvement of the port. Similarly consistent with our financial position, the minor ports of the Madras State will be attended to. I think the House would be satisfied with the assurance given by the Government."

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MR. SPEAKER :—“ The question is—

‘ That the Tuticorin Port Trust (Application to Mangalore) Bill, 1953, as amended, be passed into law.’ ”

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was passed into law.

(6) THE MADRAS PRESERVATION OF PRIVATE FORESTS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I beg to introduce the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1953, and move—

‘ That the Bill be taken into consideration at once.’

“ Sir, this Bill is necessitated in this manner. Now in Malabar and South Kanara districts, there are blocks of forests of more than a hundred acres which are situated contiguously and protected from indiscriminate felling of trees. In the working of the Act, some difficulties were found. That is, the owners of these forests circumvent the law by leasing out or mortgaging and also when there are joint-holders and when there are different claimants to it, they take advantage of that and the purpose of the law is defeated.

12-20 P.M. Now it is sought to amend the Act so as to bring the indiscriminate felling in areas under 100 acres under the purview of the law. There is another provision with regard to the date. The Act provides that any alienation of private forest on or after the 16th August 1946 shall be null and void. Some new forests may come into existence and we have altered the date suitably. Therefore, this amending Bill is necessary. I request the House to take the Bill into consideration at once.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The motion before the House is—

‘ That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration at once.’ ”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ Mr. Speaker, I move—

‘ That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.’

Sir, I think my friends from Malabar will be able to speak more exhaustively on this subject than myself. We are not able to understand the implications of this amending Bill. While supporting my amendment, I leave the details to my friends from Malabar.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, I second the amendment moved by my hon. Friend Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.”

* SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, ബാറമാനപ്പെട്ട മെമ്പർ ശ്രീ വാവിലാല ഗോപാലകൃഷ്ണ ഐയർ സമ്മേളിച്ച ചെമ്പുതടവാണ്. മലബാറിലെ സ്ഥിതി ആശോചകകയാണെങ്കിൽ നിലവിലുള്ള വനസംരക്ഷണ നിയമങ്ങൾ നമ്മുടെ വന സമ്പത്ത് രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ മട്ടംതന്നെ പര്യാപ്തമായിട്ടില്ല. ഈ ബില്ലിന്

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 17th June 1953.

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[Sri R. Krishnan]

ഗവണ്മെന്റ് കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുള്ള ഭേദഗതികൊണ്ട് 100 ഏക്കറിൽ അധികം വരുന്ന വനങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കുവാനുള്ള ഉദ്ദേശമാണെങ്കിൽ ഇതിന് മുമ്പുതന്നെയുള്ള നിയമങ്ങൾ പ്രകാരം പതിനായിരക്കണക്കിലുള്ള ഏക്കർ ഒന്നിച്ചു കിടക്കുന്ന വനങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ അവർ സാധിച്ചിട്ടില്ല. ഈ വനങ്ങളുടെ ഉടമകൾ എത്ര ആയിരം ഏക്കർ ഉണ്ടെങ്കിലും ഒന്നിച്ചു കരാറു കൊടുക്കുന്നു. ഈ കരാർ അനുസരിച്ച് വലിയ മരങ്ങൾ തമ്മിലെ വെട്ടുവാൻ നിവൃത്തിയുള്ളതെങ്കിലും ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിന്റെ അഴിമതികളും മറ്റും സീനനെയും കാരണം ഈ കാഴ്ചകളിൽനിന്നും എത്രയോ മരങ്ങൾ മുറിച്ചുപോകുന്നുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഭേദഗതി കൊണ്ടുമാത്രം നമ്മുടെ വനങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ തീർച്ചയായും സാധ്യമല്ല. ഇന്നുള്ള പ്രയത്നം വനങ്ങൾ, 100 ഏക്കറിൽ കൂടുതൽ ഉള്ള വനങ്ങൾ മുഴുവനും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഫോറസ്റ്റ് കൾ ആക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ മാത്രമേ ഈ വനങ്ങളെ രക്ഷിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുകയുള്ളൂ എന്നാണ് മലബാറിന്റെ അനുഭവം. കാരണം ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഫോറസ്റ്റുകളിൽ മാത്രമാണ് ഇന്ന് പ്രാധാന്യമുള്ള വന സംരക്ഷണം നടപ്പിൽ വന്നിട്ടുള്ളത്. പ്രയത്നം ഫോറസ്റ്റ് കൾ ടിവാസംതോറും നശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വരികയാണ്. എന്റെ നിശ്ചയജ്ഞാലത്തിലും ഏതാവട്ടെ പാലക്കാട് താലൂക്കിൽതന്നെ ജന്മിമാരുടെ വനങ്ങൾ മിക്കവാറും നശിച്ചുകഴിഞ്ഞിരിക്കുകയാണ്. കാരണം ഉടമസ്ഥന്മാരുടെ അനുമതിയോടെ ഡിപ്പാർട്ട്മെന്റിന്റെ ഉടമസ്ഥതയ്ക്കൊക്കെയും വനങ്ങൾ നശിച്ചുകൊണ്ടു വരികയാണ്. കൊച്ചിൻ ഫോറസ്റ്റ് നിയമം നമുക്കു ഒരു മാതൃക ആയിരിക്കണം എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. ഇത്തരത്തിലുള്ള നിയമനടപടിയും നമുക്കു ആവശ്യമാണ്. കൊച്ചിയിൽ ഉള്ള നിയമത്തിൽ ആൻ കൺസർവ്വേഷൻ ആക്ട് വനങ്ങളുടെ അടുത്തു് അനുസരിക്കുന്ന കൃഷിക്കാർ കാഴ്ചകളിൽനിന്ന് തോലും വിറകും എടുക്കുന്നത് ആ നിയമം തടസ്സപ്പെടുത്തിട്ടുണ്ട് എന്നുള്ളതാണ്. അത്തരത്തിലുള്ള നാട്ടുകാർ അനുഭവമല്ലാത്ത വ്യവസ്ഥകൾ ഒഴിവാക്കിക്കൊണ്ട് കൊച്ചിൻ ഫോറസ്റ്റ് നിയമം അനുസരിച്ച് ഒരു നിയമം ഇവിടെയും കൊണ്ടുവരണം എന്നാണ് എനിക്കു അഭിപ്രായപ്പെട്ടുവാനുള്ളത്.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, in rising to support the amendment, I wish to say a few words. I come from a constituency where there are vast forests and the Government have brought forward this amending Bill to stop illicit felling of trees. It is not as if illicit felling of trees is resorted to for want of a provision in the Act. It is due to lack of co-operation on the part of officers who purposely do not book the people or take cognizance of the offence of illicit felling, by taking bribes. Sir, mine is a constituency where fugitive cultivation is the mainstay of the people. In between the blocks of forests, there are arable lands and I can show many instances where fugitive cultivators are not permitted to cultivate. Another point is, even though the landlords have got vast lands, as my comrade Mr. Krishnan put it, these forests are kept under the ownership of big landlords. As the forests are the national wealth, some legislation will have to be introduced in this regard. As all these cannot be discussed on the floor of the House, I support the amendment referring the Bill to a Select Committee.”

* DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I accept the invitation of the mover of the amendment to support his amendment. It is a big problem that affects the whole of Malabar which is full of hills and mountains. It is our experience that these forests are not taken good care of and that trees are illicitly cut. When I raised this in a supplementary question, the Hon. Chief Minister evaded the issue. I do not believe that it was a purposeful evasion. But whatever that be, it is a fact that illicit

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cutting of trees by capitalist interests, apart from the poor people, doing it for their day-to-day use is going on on a large scale in the forests of Wynaad and adjoining areas. We do not mind the poor people taking their daily needs from the forests. It is said that the forest laws in Cochin State allow certain amenities to the people. It is a fact and I believe the Government of Madras also would consider giving some of those amenities to our people. It must be considered very carefully for some people may take undue advantage of these concessions and abuse them. Whatever that be, one cannot but point out that the forest laws are not properly enforced, that there is large scale illicit cutting in these forests, that there is not replanting of trees and that the forests in Wynaad and the adjoining areas are being denuded to the extent that there is erosion. Recently a member of the Board of Revenue visited Wynaad in connection with the study of the colonization schemes and we were told that he was also considerably impressed by the denudation of forests in those areas.

12-30 p.m. "In the amendment before the House we have asked for a Select Committee to be appointed in order to go into that problem in detail. If we do not get sufficient votes in the Assembly to carry our amendment through, I would request the Government to take note of what we have said and at least appoint an expert committee which would go into that question in full, study the problems carefully and save the forests of South India."

SRI C. H. KANARAN :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, Forest Preservation Act സംബന്ധിച്ച് അത് ഒരു സെലക്ഷൻ കമ്മിറ്റിക്ക് അയക്കണം എന്ന അഭിപ്രായം ആൻ പിൻതാങ്ങുന്നു. മലബാറിനെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം ഇത് വളരെ പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട കണക്കാണ്. Estate Ghats എന്ന് പറഞ്ഞാൽ മുമ്പാറം ഫോറസ്റ്റ് പ്രദേശമാണ്. രണ്ടു തരത്തിലുള്ള വിജ്ഞാപനം ഇന്ന് നിലവിലുണ്ട്. ഇന്ന് കാട്ടുകുതിര ഇഷ്ടാനുസരണം മരം മുറിക്കുകയും ആവക സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ തരിശാക്കിയിട്ടുകയുമാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഈ നില തുടരുകയാണെങ്കിൽ ഫോറസ്റ്റ് എന്തെല്ലാ ഇല്ലാതാകും. എന്തിനെയൊണ് ഈ കാട്ടുകുതിരയും മരം മുറിച്ചു തരിശാക്കി മാറ്റുവാൻ സാധിച്ചത് എന്ന് നോക്കുകയാണെങ്കിൽ (വലിയ കച്ചവടക്കാരും) പ്രധാനപ്പെട്ട ഉദ്യോഗസ്ഥന്മാരും കൂടിചേർന്നുകൊണ്ട് എത്രയും ചെറുതാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നുള്ള നിലയൊണ് മലബാറിലുള്ളത്. ഈ രാജ്യത്തിൽ വലിയ മരക്കച്ചവടക്കാരായ ആളുകൾക്ക് ലക്ഷക്കണക്കിനുള്ള ഉറപ്പികൾക്കുള്ള മരം വില്പന വാങ്ങിയ സാധ്യതകളുണ്ട്. അതേ സമയത്തു ചെറിയ ചെറിയ തോതിൽ മരം മുറിച്ചെടുക്കണം എന്ന ആഗ്രഹമുണ്ടു ആളുകൾക്ക് അതിന്നു സാധ്യമല്ലതാനും. അങ്ങിനെ വാൻകച്ചവടക്കാരായ ആളുകൾക്ക് ധാരാളം മരം വെട്ടിമുറിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്നതുകൊണ്ട് ഇന്ന് വളരെ അധികം കാട്ടുകുതിര നശിച്ചിരിക്കുകയാണ്. അതിനെ തടയേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. മറ്റൊന്ന് സാധ്യതകളില്ലാതെ സംബന്ധിച്ചുള്ളതാണ്. മലകളുടെയും കാട്ടുകളുടെയും നടുക്കുതന്നെ കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ സാധിക്കുന്ന സ്ഥലങ്ങളുണ്ട്. ഈ സ്ഥലങ്ങൾ സാധ്യതകളില്ലാതെ കൃഷി ഉപയോഗപ്പെടുത്തുകയാണെങ്കിൽ അവരുടെമേൽ കേന്ദ്രകൾ കൊണ്ടുവരികയാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. ഇത്തരം അനവധി കേന്ദ്രകൾ ഇന്ന് നിലവിലുണ്ട്. എന്താണ് കേന്ദ്രകൊടുക്കുവാനുള്ള തെളിവ്. കൃഷിചെയ്തിട്ടുള്ള സ്ഥലത്തോട് കൂടുതൽ പ്രദേശം തൊട്ടുകിടക്കുന്നു എന്ന് ഇതാണ്. അതുകൊണ്ട് കൃഷി ചെയ്യുവാൻ പറന്നു സ്ഥലങ്ങളെല്ലാംതന്നെ കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ അനുവദിച്ചു കൊടുക്കണം എന്നാണ് മറ്റൊരു പ്രധാന നിർദ്ദേശം കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതുള്ളത്. ഈ രണ്ട് പ്രധാന മാനദണ്ഡങ്ങൾ സംബന്ധിച്ചു പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. ഒരു മരം മുറിച്ചു ഫോറസ്റ്റ് കൾ ഇല്ലാതാക്കുവാൻ ഉള്ള സാധ്യത ഇക്കാരാക. മരം മുറിക്കുന്ന ആളുകൾക്ക് അവിടങ്ങളിൽ രണ്ടാമത്തും മരംവെട്ടു പട്ടികപ്പെടുത്താൻ ബാധ്യതയായി. രണ്ടാമത് ഫോറസ്റ്റ് കളുടെ നടുവിലുള്ള കൃഷിസ്ഥലങ്ങളെ സംബന്ധിച്ചേടത്തോളം കൃഷിചെയ്യുവാൻ

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സെലക്ഷൻ കമ്മിറ്റി കൊടുക്കണം. ഈ നിയമത്തിൽ എന്തെല്ലാം ഭേദഗതികൾ കൊണ്ടുവരണം എന്ന പരിശോധിക്കേണ്ടതായിട്ടുണ്ട്. കൂടുതൽ ആലോചിച്ചുകൊണ്ട് ഇതിൽ വരുത്തേണ്ട മാറ്റങ്ങളെ പറ്റി ഇന്ന് എനിക്ക് സംസാരിക്കുവാൻ സാധ്യമല്ല. മറ്റു മെമ്പർമാർക്കും സംസാരിക്കുവാൻ സാധ്യമാകുന്നതല്ല. ഇവക കാര്യങ്ങളെ പറ്റിയെല്ലാം ചർച്ചചെയ്യുവാനും വേണ്ടപ്പെട്ട ഭേദഗതികൾ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്നതും ആണ് ഈ ബിൽ ഒരു സെലക്ഷൻ കമ്മിറ്റിക്ക് അയക്കണമെന്ന ആൻ ശക്തിയായി അഭിപ്രായപ്പെടുന്നത്."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the motion that has been brought here in this House for referring this amending Bill to a Select Committee. I wish to impress upon the Hon. Minister who is responsible for this Bill, certain features which call for considerable thought and careful handling. The Madras Private Forests Preservation Act, familiarly known as the M.P.P.F. Act in courts, was passed in the year 1946. Among the various enactments that were passed in a hurry during October 1946, this Act was one. At that time it was explained that the Act would be applicable only for two years and that in the meantime Government would bring forward a comprehensive legislation. At any rate that was the wording used by the then Hon. Minister who piloted the Bill. Two years' period elapsed. Again it was extended. In the meantime no comprehensive forest policy was evolved. No Act embodying any comprehensive forest policy was piloted. We should know that our forests are not merely private property or Government property but they are our nation's wealth. Where are we now? We are in 1953. The Bill was first piloted in 1946. Seven long years have elapsed. Have the Government done anything tangible? Have they evolved any comprehensive forest policy? The answer is 'No.' What do we find here now? An amending Bill merely for the sake of extending the life of the M.P.P.F. Act for another two years more. All these seven long years nothing has been done to mark out or chalk out or delineate any comprehensive or effective forest policy. My first submission therefore to this House and to you, Sir, is that this is not the first time the Government are indulging in the kind of patchwork legislation, if I may use the term. Right from 1946 they have been accustomed to this kind of routine extension to suit the convenience of some Collector who had found some difficulty or other in the workings of the Act. Only to rectify some administrative difficulties in the working of the Act, Government come forward with some verbal amendments. But that should not be the attitude which the Government should adopt. Let them note that we, hon. Members of the House are not interested in this kind of patch-work legislation. South India is famous for its forest wealth. Malabar is noted for its timber not only throughout South India but also throughout India. We want an intensive comprehensive forest policy by which the wealth of our forests would be preserved, nay enriched also. We await such kind of legislation. Let me once again repeat that we are not at all satisfied with patch-work legislation. South India is rich in forests. She is noted in the fields of sericulture and horticulture. Let the Government ponder over this

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matter carefully, take some time and bring in a comprehensive legislation. Again and again the cry is afoot from the public that we should conserve and not waste our forest wealth. It was suggested in 1947 in the K.P.C.C. Committee—I do not know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the same—that effective measures should at once be taken for preserving our forest wealth. Six years have passed. We feel disappointed. Let the Government take note of the same. Let them bring in a comprehensive legislation.

“ Sir, as you are aware, Malabar is noted for its forest wealth. It is reputed for its timber. Timber is exported not only to all parts of South India. They go to Bombay and other northern parts also. There are two kinds of forests in Malabar. One is the reserved forests, that is forests that are owned by Government. The other is called private forest. These private forests, which cover a very wide area in Malabar, are owned by very rich jenmies who are the virtual proprietors of those forests. These jenmies do not very much worry about their forests. As such indiscriminate use of their entire forest wealth is made. They do not take proper action. The Government do not interfere. What is the result? The nation's wealth is reduced, I might even say, abused. Preservation of Private Forests Act should be enforced on correct lines. Promiscuous abuse of the private forests of the jenmis is now going on. That should be stopped.

“ From very early times, ever since 1880 the Madras Government seem to have been too much concerned with the ruinous way in which our forests wealth was being reduced. There is a fund of literature in our Legislature Library on that subject. If one were to go through the literature that is there one will verify for oneself the devastating way in which the forests of Malabar had been ruined. We are now in 1953. Still not a single comprehensive enactment enunciating an effective and definite forest policy had come into existence. What is it that we find defective in this present M.P.P.F. Act? The big merchants, I may call them by the name of ‘ sharks ’, are not punished. With a permit for cutting down hundred trees, they cut down 1,000 trees. Nobody takes note of the same. All the cut pieces are at once transported by lorries. The ‘ sharks ’ amass huge profits. After all who is there to supervise? There are only the petty forest rangers and guards who could easily be brought round by bribing. That is how things go on. I am a little bit happy to note that the Government have of late taken effective steps to root out the rampant corruption in the Forest department. These ‘ sharks ’ are thus let off. But what happens to a small ‘ fish ’, I am using this term in contra-distinction to the term ‘ shark ’, I mean the petty villager who cuts down the branches for either domestic or some other purpose or who tries to cultivate on a patch of reserved forest land. He is brought to book and is punished. As a practising lawyer I am accustomed to these trivial cases in the courts. These gullible folk and innocent cultivators are asked to give

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applications to the Collector for permission to cultivate. These applications are sent to the Collector by the Forester concerned. Then the Collector says ‘ No permission for cultivation will be granted but prosecution will be launched because you have already cut the trees ’. This kind of harassment is going on. The result is that there is no popular support for the implementation of this particular measure. Nobody can gainsay the fact that forest wealth must be preserved. Even the K.P.C.C. report said that forests must be owned by the Government and not allowed to private or individual owners. It is time that this immediate and fundamental step is given effect to by absorbing all private forests in Malabar by Government and these forests should be made Government forests so that we can have an effective supervision of them and cutting should be done in a regulated manner or according to some scientific procedure. This is the first step to be taken. Even the implementation of this temporary legislation—the M.P.P.F. Act is only a temporary legislation and is awaiting the enunciation of a permanent forest policy—is not being worked out properly because it is now being used for harassment. I have not the slightest hesitation in saying that contiguous forests on one hundred acres must always be preserved irrespective of the fact whether it is owned by the Government or by any private individual. We are not concerned with the ownership or plurality of ownership. But, in practice, how does it work? What happens in Malabar? I do not know whether the Hon. Minister is aware of the terrain of Malabar. I wish he comes to Malabar as frequently as possible. One hundred acres could be made an engine of oppression. You can find jungle, brier and bushes all over Malabar. Now, there is no definition under the M.P.P.F. Act clearly defining what is a ‘ forest ’. Unless you are told what is a forest, one finds it extremely difficult to find out what is a forest. We find paddy fields surrounded by jungles or some bush. In such cases, the prosecution brings home the guilt to the accused person saying ‘ Here is a forest ’. If we say that it is not a forest because there are houses or paddy fields, the Court says that there is no definition for the word ‘ forest ’. It says: ‘ It may be a forest or it may not be a forest. But in the old revenue records of 1930 (the revenue resettlement in Malabar was in that year) it is entered as “ forest ”. Therefore I convict the accused ’. That kind of thing is now taking place. Therefore the first thing that should be done now is that people must be told what exactly are forests which should not be denuded or from where trees should not be cut. The poor cultivator because he cuts a tree for the purpose of clearing a particular area is now penalized for such cutting. It may be that there is just but one tree and all the rest may be grassy area where cultivation could be carried on. Even then he is committed to Court and is called upon to establish that it is not a forest. Some village officer or karnam will come and give evidence that it is a forest. The poor accused has simply to submit himself to a conviction. This is how the Act is being enforced. It is for this reason that I say that the Executive and the Judiciary

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must be immediately separated because the Collector of Malabar oftentimes has an eye on accused persons who are acquitted. The real point is that these small 'fry' who just cultivate areas where there may be some bush or some kind of thickets are brought before the courts for violating the M.P.P.F. Act. So the most urgent thing is to tell the people clearly "These areas are forests under the Act. You shall not tamper with that area or cut any trees from that area". For that there must be some kind of notification and if once people know what are forests, they may not cut trees from those areas because they will have previous notice and warning.

"Now, in Malabar, there is extreme pressure of population. On account of this pressure of population, we find people going on cultivating in areas which are not now available. Waste lands have to be brought under cultivation. We find considerable areas of waste lands which are really fit for cultivation because they are arable waste. But if they are directly put under the plough, immediately some forest ranger or guard comes and says 'Unless you shell out some money, I will report the matter to the Collector.' We must therefore know what are waste lands which are cultivable and what are forests which are not cultivable. There is no precise definition of the word 'forest' and that leads to considerable harassment. I therefore submit that these are matters for enunciation in a consolidated and comprehensive forest policy. The second point is that in country parts especially in a district like Malabar where one might find thickets everywhere, it is easy to oppress people. The third point is that there are a large number of areas where clearing has taken place already. They are no longer forests to-day. Once upon a time they might have been forests. But to-day they have been cleared and colonies have been formed and hundreds of people live there. But still, according to the Government records, they are forests. It looks as though these people are allowed to live there because prosecutions can be easily launched. There is no point in enforcing the Act in this manner and subjecting the people to harassment. These matters should be gone into.

"The last point is the conflict between the Malabar Tenancy Act and the M.P.P.F. Act. I invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to this particular aspect. Under section 52-B of the Malabar Tenancy Act, the Government may require the landlord of any waste or forest land to lease it for agricultural purposes to any person. Thus, the State Government may grant a lease of a forest on application. But under the M.P.P.F. Act no lease granted in respect of a forest shall be valid, and such a lease shall be null and void. So there is a conflict between these two statutes. This matter came up for discussion at a meeting of the District Forest Committee when a motion was made to the Collector to grant a lease of the forest. The Collector said, "There is one statute which says that a lease of the forest land can be granted. There is another statute which says that I must prosecute the person who is granted such a lease. I do not know

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which to follow.' I said that the statute which allowed for more production should be followed. The whole enactment bristles with difficulties and drawbacks. We have to take stock of these matters and then refer the matter to a Select Committee so that the collective wisdom brought into play by the Select Committee may work for the benefit of all. It is my anxiety and concern that these forests must be preserved and must prosper as matters of public ownership. I therefore request the Government to agree to a reference being made to the Select Committee."

* SRI K. C. GOPALANUNNI :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, വന സംരക്ഷണ 12-50 നിയമത്തിൽ കൊണ്ടുവരുന്ന ഭേദഗതികളെ സംബന്ധിച്ച മലബാറിൽനിന്നുള്ള മെമ്പർ P. ന. മാർ പറഞ്ഞതന്നെ ഞാൻ പരിപൂർണ്ണമായും അനുകൂലിക്കുകയും അത് ഒരു സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിക്ക് അയക്കണം എന്ന അഭിപ്രായത്തെ പിൻതുടങ്ങുകയുമാണ് ചെയ്യുന്നത്. അതോടുകൂടി ചില്ലറകച്ചവടക്കാരെ മോഹിക്കാനല്ലാതെ വന്ദജനിമാരെ കാട്ടുകകൊണ്ട് നിന്നും മറ്റിരിക്കുന്നതിൽനിന്നും തടയുന്നതിനുള്ള ഈ നിയമത്തെ ഉപയോഗിക്കുന്നതെന്ന് തെളിയിക്കുവാൻ സാധിക്കും എന്നാണ് എനിക്ക് പ്രത്യേകമായി പറയുവാനുള്ളത്. ഒരു മദ്രാസ് ഹരണം മാത്രം ഞാൻ ഇവിടെ പറയാം. ഏറന്താട്ട് താലൂക്കിൽ അമരമ്പലം എന്ന അംശത്തിൽ രണ്ടായിരം ഏക്കർ വിസ്തൃതിയുള്ള "കരള എസ്റ്റേറ്റ് ഫോറസ്റ്റ്" എന്ന സ്ഥലത്തു 1946 നുശേഷം ഏതാണ്ട് പത്തു ലക്ഷം ഉറപ്പിക വിളവുവരുന്ന ഒരു പോയിട്ടുണ്ടെന്നു ഗവണ്മെന്റ് റിക്കാൾഡുകളിൽനിന്നുതന്നെ തെളിയുന്നുണ്ട്. 1951 മാർച്ചിൽ റീലബ്ലർ റെഗുലേഷൻ ആക്ട് പ്രകാരം മലബാർ കലക്ടർക്ക് നൽകി കണ്ടുകിട്ടിയിട്ടുള്ള ചില ട്രാക്ടുകൾ ഉൾപ്പെടെ പാലക്കാട് :

"I beg to report that we noticed unauthorized felling and clearing and burning is going on in Valia Kithan Malai and Chieri Valia Kithan Malai of Kuralai estate forest. The owner of this land has applied for permission to clear, fell Valia Kithan Malai (97.11 acres) and the file is still under correspondence. Regarding Cheria Kithan area lying to the east of Kuzhalmunda paddy flat and contiguous to Valia Kithan Malai, the clear-felling is affected up to an area of 50 acres. The coolies working in the area refused to give their statements. I therefore request that the owner Mr. P. N. Venkatasubramanya Ayyar may be summoned to proceed with further action under Madras Preservation of Private Forests Act. These places are shown to the Special Assistant Conservator of Forests during inspection."

"അങ്ങിനെ കലക്ടർ തൊട്ടു റേഞ്ചർ ചരയുള്ള ആളുകൾ അറിഞ്ഞിട്ടും എത്രയും ഏക സ്ഥലം വെട്ടി നശിപ്പിച്ചിട്ടും ഗവണ്മെന്റ് ഇതുവരെയായിട്ടും ഒരു നടപടിയും എടുത്തിട്ടില്ല. ഇത് മിസ്റ്റർ കമാരസാമിരാജ പ്രധാനമന്ത്രിയായിരുന്ന കാലത്തു ഗവണ്മെന്റിന്റെ ശ്രദ്ധയിൽ കൊണ്ടുവന്നിട്ടുണ്ട്. അതുകൊണ്ട് ഈ ഫോറസ്റ്റ് നിയമം നല്ലപോലെ ഗവണ്മെന്റ് പരിശോധിക്കണം എന്നു എനിക്ക് അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു. അതിനാൽ ഇത് സെലക്ട് കമ്മിറ്റിക്ക് അയക്കണമെന്ന് ഞാൻ ഗവണ്മെന്റിനോടു അഭ്യർത്ഥിക്കുന്നു."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Sir, the idea behind the amending Bill is to preserve the forest wealth in the districts of Malabar and South Kanara. I have already explained how the existing law is circumvented. Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar said this was a sort of patch-work. I am also generally against patch-work. But I am constrained to do some patch-work, because of the peculiar situation in which we are

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now in, with the impending partition of the State. A general and comprehensive Bill will take some time. After we put our house in order, we can go into that matter. But because I cannot bring in a comprehensive Bill, I should not be prevented from getting this Bill passed. If this Bill is delayed, the forests will be further denuded and destroyed. Suppose a family of six or seven members owns a forest area of about 500 acres, and the area is so divided among the members that each one gets less than 100 acres. The present Act does not apply to forests of less than 100 acres; this kind of division is made and the Act circumvented. To prevent this circumventing of the Act, I have brought forward this amending Bill. If we are to wait for a comprehensive Bill, more and more of the forests will be destroyed in the meantime."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR:—"Sir, certain Bills were passed by this House this morning. There was a sense of urgency about them because the parent Acts are due to expire within a short period and the amending Bills had necessarily to be passed to extend the life of those Acts. There is no such urgency with regard to this Bill, because there is no prospect of immediate large-scale denudation of forests in Malabar. A Select Committee can be appointed to go into this Bill and make a report within one month. A Bill passed on the basis of such a report will certainly be better than the present patch-work. The provisions of the present Act are so vague that any Tom, Dick and Harry who cultivates even arable land can easily be prosecuted. On account of this vagueness, the provisions can be used by the Forest department, which is already corrupt, in an oppressive manner. Besides, the Bill is not so innocuous. All the Members coming from Malabar have said that this Bill should be referred to a Select Committee. So I request the Hon. Revenue Minister to reconsider the matter."

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, the impending partition of the State will not stand in the way if the Bill is referred to a Select Committee composed entirely of Members from Malabar."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, first of all there is this territorial difficulty. But this may be overcome by taking in only Members coming from the areas to which the Bill relates. Is there a reasonable chance of the Select Committee meeting and making a report before we disperse? I do not think there is anything gained by appointing a Select Committee. If the hon. Members insist on a Select Committee, the Bill will have to be put off, because there is no time for the committee to consider the Bill and report before we disperse. In the meantime, the forests in Malabar and South Kanara will continue to be destroyed. What is there for the Committee to discuss beyond what has already been discussed?"

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SRI T. C. NARAYANA NABIAI:—"A Select Committee can be appointed with instructions to report before the conclusion of this sitting."

SRI N. GOPALA MENON:—"May I know whether any public interest will suffer by the delay entailed in referring the Bill to a Select Committee?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Then a Select Committee may be appointed with instructions to report by to-morrow morning. The names of Members will be given later."

SRI L. C. PAIS:—"Is it proposed to include only Members from Malabar?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Members from South Kanara also may be included."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The Hon. Minister in charge of the Bill will select Members coming from the area to which the Bill relates. But it need not be put down as a rule, because that distinction would not be right."

"Sir, the instruction to the Select Committee may be that it should report by to-morrow afternoon instead of to-morrow morning."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee with instructions to the Committee to submit its report by the afternoon of to-morrow, 29th July.'

The motion was put and carried.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The names of the Members of the Select Committee and the person nominated by me as Chairman will be announced later." (See page 1612 infra.)

(7) THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO
RYOTWARI) SECOND AMENDMENT BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—1 p.m.
"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to introduce the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Second Amendment Bill, 1953, and move—

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

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—"Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Second Amendment Bill, 1953, be referred to a Select Committee.'

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—"I second it."

* Published in the Fort St. George Gazette, dated 1st July 1953.

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SRI S. VEMIAH:—"Sir, I move the amendment standing in my name, namely—

'That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Second Amendment Bill, 1953, be circulated for the purpose of eliciting public opinion thereon.'"

The amendment was duly seconded.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The motion of the Hon. Minister and the amendments are before the House for discussion."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"అధ్యక్షా, ఈ యొక్క బిల్లు మీద మొత్తంపైన మేము ఎందుకు అభ్యంతరం చెప్పడానికి అవసరం వుండదో అని మొదట భావించాము కాని బిల్లు వివరాలు చూస్తే, ఇందులో మూడవ క్లాజు ప్రకారం ప్రభుత్వం గవర్నమెంట్ అని నేను కోరుతున్నాను."

SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIYAR:—"Sir, we are not able to follow the Telugu speech of the hon. Member."

SRI G. LATCHANNA:—"Sir, we felt in the beginning that there would be no objection to accept this Bill. The provision in clause 3 particularly is very mischievous. It is against the assurance given by the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Revenue Minister on the floor of the House. This clause gives the power to Government to make an appeal against the Settlement Officer's decision. This power was asked previously when the Rent Reduction Bill was moved. In the present Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Second Amendment Bill, 1953, clause 3 comes like the Maricha in disguise. Why this provision has come here against the assurances given by the Chief Minister and the Revenue Minister? They will say that power will be used only in the interests of the tenants and not in any other way. But they cannot prevent others from safeguarding their interests. It is nothing but implementing the spirit of the judgment of the Division Bench of the High Court in favour of inamdars. It must be said in one word that the Government are very particular to see that somehow or other the decision given by the Division Bench of the High Court is implemented. This will help the rights and demands of the inamdars against the interests of lakhs of ryots. This will create an awkward situation particularly in Andhra Desa. Just before this Bill, the Irrigation Bill was passed by this House. In discussing that Bill, the Hon. Revenue Minister was pleased to say that it concerned only the Bhavani Project, and that he did not know why the Andhra Members raised objections when the Bhavani Project area people were not raising objections. Sir, this will affect most of the area in Andhra. I only want to remind the Hon. Minister about the assurances the Government gave on the floor of the House recently that they were not going to reconsider the matter. They could say that after due consideration they agreed to reconsider. But I am sorry to say this Government are failing in their repeated

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promises, assurances and announcements, made often and often during the last 1½ years, to bring forward the Estates Land Act Amendment Bill. They are failing to fulfil their promise of bringing forward the Estates Land Act Amendment Bill. But they are very enthusiastic and energetic to bring forward the present Bill to have powers to themselves in some form or other. This is very bad, and this will create lot of litigation in Andhra Desa. This will lead to nothing but anarchy. If the Government are sincere, and they want to help the people, the only way to do that is to bring forward an amendment to the Definition Section in the Estates Land Act. No other thing will solve the problem. I only request Government to drop this Bill. I have no objection to their omitting this particular clause (clause 3) and passing the rest of the clauses in the Bill. I seriously protest and object to this clause. This clause should not be passed by the House."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, the hon. Member for Sompeta is obsessed with the idea that the Government are doing something sinister. He is entirely mistaken. When I explain the provisions, he will, I hope, understand. The first provision is that a person aggrieved by a decision of the Settlement Officer can appeal to the tribunal. According to the Madras General Clauses Act, 1891, 'person' includes any company or association of individuals, whether incorporated or not, but does not include the Government. Now the Government want to make a provision that the Government also can appeal. That is the simple amendment. As it is, only an individual or a corporation can appeal but not Government. The Government are excluded under the provisions of the General Clauses Act. It is thought that the Government also will appeal against the decision of the Settlement Officer when an area is declared as an inam estate. I am sorry the wording in the Statement of Objects and Reasons gives some room for that interpretation. But I may here say that the Government are not interested in appealing against decisions which go against the ryots. But the Government cannot provide that only in certain instances the Government can appeal. There will be a general provision that the Government can appeal when the decision is adverse. I give the assurance that the Government will appeal only in cases where the rights of ryots are adversely affected. But we cannot make a discriminatory provision in the Bill. The second point is that the landholder may have given patta of a communal land or lands which are of a communal nature. It so happens that the ryot cannot appeal against this either for want of finance or for want of knowledge. In such circumstances the Government will step in and will appeal in the interests of the ryots in order to safeguard the lands and preserve them for ryots and communal purposes. This is the second amendment. The third amendment is that under the Rent Reduction Act a certain rent was fixed. But the landlord might have collected more than

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1-10 P.M the amount due under the Rent Reduction Act. For example, if the rent, according to the Rent Reduction Act, is Rs. 60, the landlord might collect Rs. 70. What the Government propose to do is that, in such circumstances, the Government will in the subsequent year, instead of collecting Rs. 60, will collect only Rs. 50. That is to say, the extra amount collected by the landlord will be offset by collecting only Rs. 50 in the subsequent year. Therefore, the advantage goes to the ryot. Further, we have got to pay compensation at the rate at which the landlord is collecting rent. But we can give him compensation only at the rate at which he is entitled to collect it. We want to make provision accordingly.

"Then, there will be some difficulty in recovering the amount from the landlord. So, provision to recover it as an arrear of land revenue has been included in the Bill. The hon. Member from Sompeta need not think that there is something very sinister taking place."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"Sir, I shall also ask Sri Latchanna to consider this. The inamdar is always a party before the Tribunal. In some cases, it might be the tenant that is affected. Suppose the decision goes in favour of the inamdar and is adverse to the tenants and to the Government. There should be somebody to make an appeal to the Tribunal. Unfortunately, if the tenants do not take action, nobody else can take action. The tenants may not be interested or they may be induced by some consideration or other not to take further action. In that case, the Government want to step in and take the matter in appeal. If the decision goes against the inamdar, he will, in any event, appeal to the Tribunal because he is a party to the proceeding. Now, we want to provide for a case where the decision goes in favour of the inamdar but the tenants do not take action, whatever the reason might be. In that case, the Government should have the power to step in and take the matter in appeal. That power they do not have now. That is the only provision made in clause 2. It is not as if we want to amend the definition of 'estate' or any other thing. We are not enlarging the scope of the thing. In case of appeals, only parties to the dispute can go in appeal. The Government have no *locus standi*. In certain circumstances the case goes by default because the tenants either take no interest or are purchased away not to go in appeal and sometimes they do not have even knowledge of the provision. So, the Government should have the power to step in and go in appeal. That is the simple provision that has been made here.

"The other provision is this. Where the inamdar or estateholder has collected more money at a higher rate, the Government have got to make extra payment. To that extent, provision is made to collect the extra amount from the compensation payable to the landholder.

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"These are the only two provisions contemplated in the Bill. There is no question of favouring the landlord. On the other hand, it is for the purpose of getting at him where there is nobody else to take action against him."

* SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"The Hon. the Leader of the House has interpreted clause 2 in a particular way. He has said that only in the case of inam villages where the interests of the peasantry are affected that the Government will step in and appeal to the Tribunal. That is the power they want to have. If that is their idea, they can straightway accept an amendment which stands in the name of the hon. Member Sri Ramalingam."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"It should not be provided in the statute itself."

* SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"But to-morrow it is not the statement on the floor of the House that will be useful."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Legally we cannot justly or properly frame an Act by which one party is deprived altogether of remedy. The Government may not, as a matter of policy, appeal but the party must be entitled to appeal. We cannot make an one-sided provision for legal remedy. That is the difficulty."

* SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—"Herein lies the danger. Suppose there is a particular inam village which has been declared an estate by the Settlement Officer. Then does not this Bill provide that the Government can go to the Tribunal and argue that it is not an inam estate?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"What we want is that it should be declared an estate. The winning party does not go in appeal."

* SRI S. RAMALINGAM :—"Sir, in the Statement of Objects and Reasons it is stated—

"Although the Government may not be generally concerned with a decision of the Settlement Officer as to whether a particular village is or is not an inam estate . . ."

"Therefore, it is clear that the Government are not particular as to whether a particular village is an inam estate or not. I want to emphasise that it should be provided in the law itself that it is only in cases where the decision of the Settlement Officer goes against the interests of the ryots, the Government will step in. The Government themselves say that that is their intention. So, I do not think there will be any difficulty in accepting my amendment."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—"Sir, the whole inam legislation is in the interests of the ryots. The Estate Abolition Act and the other Amendment Act were all in the interests of the ryots. So, the Government will not act against

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the interests of the ryots. As I have already stated, the appeal provision will be taken advantage of only in the interests of the ryots. But we cannot make a specific provision that an appeal should be made only in such cases. That will be wrong and such a provision cannot be made in the statute."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" The actual provision is—

'Against a decision of the Settlement Officer under sub-section (1), the Government may, at any time, and any person aggrieved by such decision may, within two months from the date of the decision or such further time as the Tribunal may in its discretion allow, appeal to the Tribunal'

Therefore, if a village is held to be an inam estate, the inamdar is an aggrieved party and he is entitled to go in appeal. It is not as if a third party should come to his help. Therefore, it is provided where the party aggrieved can go in appeal. But there are certain cases where the aggrieved persons do not take any action. That is, the tenants do not take action because they do not know about the provision or they do not care about it or they are purchased away not to take any further action. In those cases, it is sought to empower the Government to go in appeal. It is only when you lose a case, you appeal. When the decision is in favour of the Government, that is, when a certain village is declared an inam estate, then having won the case, we will not go before an Appellate Tribunal for reversing that decision. No winning party goes in appeal. Therefore, the Government take power to appeal only where the tenants do not appeal for want of knowledge about the provision or due to indifference."

1-2) SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" I would like to know whether
P.m. anybody was handicapped by the absence of these laws."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Yes, Sir, we have been very much handicapped, because we could not go in appeal. As far as the inamdars are concerned, they are all propertied people, they have their legal advisers and they take all matters in appeal. But so far as the tenants are concerned, the same cannot be said. They cannot take the matters in appeal. In many cases, the tenants were unable to appeal and so the inamdars have walked away with the property. That is why it has become necessary to introduce a provision enabling the Government to prefer an appeal on behalf of the tenants."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Mr. Speaker, in spite of the clarification made by the Hon. Ministers for Land Revenue and Finance and the kind clarification made by the Hon. Chief Minister I am sorry to say that I am unable to accept and support this amendment. Because, we have got very bitter experience in this matter. I am not questioning the intentions of the Government and the Hon. Ministers. Their intentions are no doubt good. Now the Government have put the clauses in such a way that they will safeguard the interests of only certain sections of the

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people. I do not think we can put it in that manner legally. It means that the Government have given their policy and there is nothing more in it. If that is so, we must remember that policies are bound to change from time to time as and when the Cabinet changes. Any Cabinet cannot be said to be permanent, but the Act will remain permanent. But when the Cabinet changes, the policies will change. So we cannot stand on policies, which are likely to change tomorrow or day after tomorrow. When I say this, I am not saying it on presumption. Things have been changed in this manner. When the present Government came into power, they clearly stated that after the judgment of the High Court Division Bench relating to some defect in the definitions section, they were preparing an amending Bill to make clear the position. But till now they have not done that. When we ask them what happened to it, we are told that the Legal Department is on that business. How many years it will take for them to bring this amending legislation is not known. From the time the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Bill was considered and passed here, we have been repeatedly approaching the Ministers and also sending memoranda after memoranda to the Government, and making appeals on the floor of the House and also outside requesting the Government to clear the awkward position created by the judgment of the High Court so that the poor peasants may be allowed to have occupancy rights and so that there may not be mass evictions. Let them bring their comprehensive legislation or whatever it is, at any time most suited to them. But they should not delay the bringing of necessary legislation to help the poor peasants in their present plight when mass scale eviction has been going on. Hon. Mr. Manickavelu Naicker may be in charge of this Bill and in charge of this portfolio to-day. We do not know who will take charge to-morrow. As we have bitter experience in this matter, we should not allow these things to be left as they are relying on the policy of the Government. There must be specific provisions in the Act itself, for which we have been clamouring. We have had sufficient experience with these Tribunals. Especially after the judgment of the High Court, to which I have just now referred, practically all the judgments of the Tribunal are in favour of the inamdars only and not in favour of the tenants. I can say this emphatically and can challenge anybody on this matter. I earnestly beg the Government not to insist on this clause which is a very dangerous one. It will really kill thousands and lakhs of tenants, particularly in Andhra Desa. When we request the Government to take up some projects in the Andhra area, we are told 'You are getting your own State shortly and you can very well ask that State to take up those projects.' Why should not the Government adopt the same policy with regard to other matters also? This Bill will affect mostly the tenants of the Andhra districts. In Tamilnad, the tenants will not be so many. I do not deny that there will be some tenants in Tamilnad also. But 90 per cent of the tenants are in Andhra Desa. Though the

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intentions of the Government may be good, the practice will be definitely bad. I request the Government to drop at least this clause. I have no objection to the remaining clauses."

* SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR :—" Mr. Speaker. I wish to say a few words on this amendment. So far as the Government amendment is concerned, it is quite all right. I don't see any reason why Mr. Latchanna should be so vehement in his opposition to this amendment. The rights of both the inamdars and the ryots are sought to be protected here. Though the Hon. Finance Minister said that the Government would care more for the ryots and their interests, it is very clear that no one particular section of people will get preferential treatment. The interests of everybody will be safeguarded. So far as the provisions relating to the communal lands are concerned, it is said that as the ryots are not in a position to contest the suits, the Government will contest them on their behalf. Even now, the revenue officials have got full powers to evict the encroachers on communal lands, and poramboke lands. Even under the old Estates Land Act, the revenue officials were fully armed with powers and the ryots are conscientious enough to take the initiative and the amendment so far as the communal lands are concerned, is not necessary.

" With regard to the recovery of excess payment of compensation, I entirely agree with the Government that whatever was paid in excess must be recovered. In this connection, I wish to state that there should not be any miscalculation by the Tribunal and the compensation should be rightly and properly assessed even in the first instance. Because, I know in many cases of displaced zamindars the compensation amount granted by the Government is attached by the creditors and very little is left to the poor zamindars. That being the case, once a wrong calculation is made and the zamindars are paid compensation in excess, it will be very difficult to recover the excess amount from them afterwards. That is why I say that instead of making a wrong calculation in the beginning and afterwards incurring expenditure and experiencing great difficulty in recovering the excess amount from the zamindars, the Government should take steps to see that even in the first instance the compensation amount is correctly assessed. If this is done, matters will be made easier. That is my submission, Sir."

SRI G. YELLAMANDA REDDI :—" Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Leader of the House, and the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue said that this is a very simple measure and there is no difficulty in it. Though it is stated in the Statement of Objects and Reasons that the Government will contest on behalf of the tenants and ryots, it is not categorically stated in the clause. It is very necessary that they should clearly and specifically mention in the clause itself that they will contest the suits on behalf of the tenants and ryots. If only they are really willing and keen to help the

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[Sri G. Yellamanda Reddi]

ryots, they would have categorically stated even in this clause that they will only contest on behalf of the ryots and not on behalf of the inamdars. Unless and until they definitely say this in the clause itself, we have only to take it that they are only keen on helping the landlords and inamdars. This is an atrocious clause and should not remain as it is. Probably, the Government want to hide this clause by some other clause which rather seems to help the ryots. For instance, there is the clause relating to the communal lands and the Government say that in respect of these, they will help the ryots. Whatever may be their intentions, I want that the Government must specifically, categorically and definitely say even in the clause itself that they will contest only on behalf of and in favour of the ryots."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The hon. Member may continue his speech later on. Now the Half-hour debate will commence."

IV.—HALF-HOUR DEBATE ON THE CANCELLATION OF TEACHERS' CERTIFICATES IN MALABAR.

SRI T. C. NARAYAN NAMBIAR :—" Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to the Hon. the Chief Minister as well as the Hon. the Minister for Education for the assurance that the question of restoring the cancelled and suspended certificates would be most sympathetically considered. However, the Chief Minister intervening during question hour said that short of giving subsistence allowance to the Communist teachers, everything possible will be done to do justice. By this answer, an impression was created that we on this side of the House as well as the public, the democratic public, demand the restoration of the certificates because these are Communist workers and we want them to do Communist work. I urge and request the Government to do justice not only to the Communist teachers but to all teachers. It is not a case of Communists versus the Government. It is a question of Government versus democratic opinion. This was the position during the period 1948-49 in Malabar and in other parts of the State. In this connection, I want to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to one other fact. If the Minister feels that it was due to the so-called Communist trouble in 1948-49 in North Malabar that the certificates were suspended, I most earnestly ask him why was it that certificates of some 100 teachers of Palghat and Walluvanad were suspended where no public meetings were held, where no Communist agitation was taking place and where no peasant trouble started in 1948-52. You may ask, Sir, why these hundred certificates were cancelled and suspended. The main reason is on March 8, 1948, the Malabar aided elementary school teachers met in conference at Tirur in South Malabar and passed a resolution that though the Government had passed orders in 1947 that the teachers would be given the minimum scale it was not

* See Starred question No. 940 answered on 24th July 1953. The Half-hour debate was cancelled on 25th July 1953 but is since taken up to-day.

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given and that they in consequence had resolved to go on strike with effect from 15th June 1948. It was on communication of this resolution that the Government wanted to see that the teachers' movement was crushed and, Sir, if you see the names of teachers whose certificates were suspended or cancelled, you will find that most of them were either the Presidents or the Secretaries or Vice-Presidents or treasurers or members of the executive committees of the various branch unions of the Malabar Teachers' Union. The Hon. the Chief Minister was saying that if we stood on technical grounds, probably all the applications might be dismissed. From this I understand that the Government are not going to stick to technicalities. But there is another danger in this. Why I say technicalities have to be adhered to is this. There is, for example, Section 154 of the Madras Educational Rules. That is the only safety valve; that is the only safety section in the rules under which the teacher can claim some security of tenure against the bureaucratic deputy inspector, the District Educational Officer and the Director of Public Instruction. Nearly 600 certificates have been suspended and not one teacher was asked to explain why his certificate should not be suspended or cancelled. According to the rule, the manager or the deputy inspector should report to the Director of Public Instruction about the particular teachers against whom disciplinary proceedings have to be taken and the Director should hold a personal enquiry. Here I can give hundreds of instances where so many villagers and co-workers of the teachers had said that the teachers under suspension were the best teachers and not at all guilty. The pupils, the parents, the managers, the co-workers and the villagers all said that the teacher was not guilty and yet the Divisional Inspector at Coimbatore and the Director of Public Instruction at Madras who are hundreds of miles away from Malabar said that he was unfit. Because these things were done unjustly I request that the certificates should be given back unconditionally.

"I have one thing to say about the procedure adopted. It was in June 1948 that most of the certificates were cancelled. On the 22nd July, a conference was held in Kozhikode over which Mr. K. Kelappan, President of the Malabar Provincial Congress Committee presided, and a resolution was passed that the cancellation was indiscriminate in that even Congress teachers were involved. Sir, during the last Budget session, I drew the attention of the Government to the fact that even certificates of non-teachers were suspended and cancelled. (Laughter.) It will be seen from the notification issued in 1948 that the certificate of one K. Ambukutti Master was suspended. He was never a teacher and how could a thing that does not exist be cancelled? Why I say all this is to show that the whole thing has been done indiscriminately without going into the facts of the case. With regard to the restoration of certificates some of those teachers who were asked to go to the landholders or the police or village magistrates for getting conduct certificates were restored their

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certificates. When this gross injustice was brought to the notice of the Government as well as the Education Minister in 1951, a G.O. was sent—No. 2700-B/51-2, dated 19th April 1951—by which a Police constable should report to the educational authorities whether the teacher is good or bad. Sir, it is on this order that so many police constables have been going to the villages and I need not say what they will do when they have got such an authority. I do not understand why the police constables and sub-inspectors are empowered to report about a teacher. We speak of sanctity and purity of education and educational authorities and I am shocked and surprised to see that the police officers are given powers to report on the teachers' conduct and that too at their back without any enquiry whatsoever.

"I am glad, Sir, that the Government and the Education Minister in particular are considering very seriously how these things could be done. I know some arrangements have to be made and it is not my duty to say what they are . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is up. I have already allowed him ten minutes. Mr. Lakshminarayana Reddi will speak."

* SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, 1-40
Sir, this matter should be seriously considered by the Government. p.m.
These certificates were cancelled when the Government took repressive measures against progressives, the teachers who remained in villages and who remained in schools. They did not identify themselves with any political party but they appeared as progressives as others. These were booked by the Police and the Divisional Inspectors; they reported that they were communists or had some association with the Communist Party. This is not correct and afterwards, after cancellation of their certificates worst things happened. It is not only in Malabar, but in Anantapur and Cuddapah districts also that these things happened. Many teachers had no association with either the Communist Party or the Rightist or Leftist or any Radical Party. Still their certificates were cancelled. After consideration Government restored a few certificates. What the teachers represented to the authorities, what they represented to the representatives of the people is that all the certificates should be restored. It is the elementary right of the teachers; no Government, no sane Government could refuse to consider this request. It was a political conspiracy. If you go to other countries, you can see how teachers are treated there, whether teachers are suspected as in India. During 1949-50 the teachers had no right to teach boys in the nights. They were watched by the C.I.D. The teacher was booked as Communist. Education was denied to many thousands during that period. The teachers were punished for their progressive ideas. I request Government to consider the cases in Anantapur, Cuddapah and other districts and see that the certificates cancelled are restored.

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"Certificates were also cancelled because the teachers were associated with the Teachers' Federation. The Federation had done something to unite the teachers and strengthen their organisation. It was a genuine attempt. There is one case in my own district where for joining the Federation, the Secretary of the District Teachers' Federation was dismissed. I expect even now the Government which has Rajaji at its head will discontinue such things, give the teachers freedom to join the Federation and to help the progress of the country and the students. Let not repressive steps be adopted by this Government; let the certificates be restored and the dismissed teachers reinstated in service."

III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS—*cont.*(6) THE MADRAS PRESERVATION OF PRIVATE FORESTS (AMENDMENT)
BILL, 1953—*cont.*

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now announce the names of Members of the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill 1953:—

- (1) The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
- (2) The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.
- (3) Sri N. Gopala Menon.
- (4) Sri K. Venkatramana Gowda.
- (5) Sri A. Appu.
- (6) Sri Y. Manjaya Shetty.
- (7) Sri E. K. Sankaravarma Raja.
- (8) Sri T. Anantha Pai.
- (9) Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar.
- (10) Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni.
- (11) Sri R. Krishnan.
- (12) Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.
- (13) Sri M. Narayana Kurup.
- (14) Sri P. Kunhirama Kidavu.
- (15) Sri S. S. Kolkebail.

This was accepted by the House unanimously.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I now appoint the Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker, the Minister for Revenue to be the Chairman of the Committee."

IV.—HALF-HOUR DEBATE ON CANCELLATION OF TEACHERS'
CERTIFICATES IN MALABAR—*cont.*

* SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI:—"Sir, in Andhra Desa, the teachers have got their own organization called the Teachers' Federation and also their own paper called the Upadyaya. But the local authorities have always discriminated and they have

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issued orders that whoever subscribed for this Upadyaya and this organization will be punished. They have called for the explanations of teachers who worked as office bearers or held posts in this organization. They were also punished. Thereupon, the Teachers' Federation filed a suit against this high-handedness in the High Court and the High Court also upheld the cause of the teachers by ordering that a teacher cannot be punished because he is a member of the Teachers' Federation. Not only in Malabar but in Andhra also, Government have taken action against the teachers merely for being office-bearers in this organization.

"According to rule 154 the Madras Educational Rules, if any action is to be taken against the teacher, an explanation has to be called for, but even this rule framed by the Government is violated by the Government in practice. There are many people in Cuddapah district who have lost their certificates, viz., Vijayaramaraju, Rosi Reddi, Sanjeeva Reddi and Lakshmi Reddi. I request the Government who say that they are pursuing a liberal policy to come forward and see that the lost certificates are immediately restored to the teachers."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, it is stated that the discussion is with reference to the cancellation of certificates of some teachers for political reasons. About 398 certificates were suspended and 200 of them were restored till February 1953. Since then we have been trying to follow a very liberal policy, as I have already stated, in the matter. Most of these certificates cancelled were in Malabar, that is the Coimbatore Educational Division. About 343 were from the Division of Coimbatore. Now during the last two or three months, we have been getting information from the various districts and we are trying to restore as many as possible. We are still in the process of getting information.

"With regard to the history of this question, I wish to clarify one or two things raised by Mr. Nambiar. He has made an allegation that these certificates were not cancelled for any real reason involving law and order, but merely because they were members of an organization, etc. I wish to state . . . "

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Sir, it is not an allegation. I can produce even copies of the proceedings of the Director of Public Instruction in which it was stated 'teachers having communistic ideas'. I do not know how these ideas are understood by the Director of Public Instruction."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, in accordance with G.O. No. 1855 of 1950, only the Inspector-General of Police was asked to report to the Education Department cases where there were convictions. There was no interference by the Police Department in the Education Department as such, as has

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been alleged. The hon. Member will not expect the Government to give a guarantee that the Police Department will not take cognizance of any activities of any citizen which are of subversive nature, be he a teacher or any other person. We have to maintain law and order irrespective of the fact whether he is a teacher or any other person. In no case will a person, whether he is a teacher or otherwise, be allowed to utilize his position for any subversive activities. Some years ago, it so happened that a large number of teachers for participation in subversive activities were duly convicted in courts of law and in those cases their certificates were cancelled. (Interruption by Sri T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.) Please let me have my say. Sir, in such cases alone, certificates were cancelled without the usual formality of framing charges and conducting an enquiry. In all other cases the Education Department itself framed charges and cancelled certificates after conducting an enquiry. Subsequently, so far as the organization is concerned, the Government have passed an order permitting teachers the freedom to join any organization and that cannot be ignored by this House. I find the hon. Member has conveniently chosen to ignore that order. I wish to submit, Sir, that the freedom of organization should not be utilized in any manner to subserve in subversive activities. When subversive activities are undertaken, it is the department dealing with law and order that will have to deal with it."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" On a point of information, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister is not yielding."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I wish to emphasize that according to the present policy of the Government, the teachers are free to organize themselves. There is no ban against the Federation and I myself declared open a conference of the Federation in Kakinada where the teachers from Andhra met. In spite of that, statements have been made that the Federation is being treated in a partial manner and that the Government are opposed to it. Nobody is penalized to-day because he is a member of the Federation. If in any particular case there is adequate ground for any disciplinary action to be taken against a teacher in a particular place, that should not be mixed up with this and an allegation made against the Government that we are interfering with the freedom of organization. So far as certificates are concerned, for certain reasons at a particular time they were cancelled. Now we are trying to take the assurances of the hon. Members of the various political parties and of the organizations at their full value and we are trying to follow a liberal policy. In fact, wherever there is no direct knowledge that a person is still involved in subversive activities or where a person has not been guilty of anything involving moral turpitude of a very serious nature, a very liberal policy is sought to be followed and it will be for the Government to restore as many certificates as possible,

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if only for one reason, to give an opportunity to the teachers concerned to resume their normal duties as teachers. In this connection, I wish to submit that while freedom of organization is guaranteed to the teachers, it should also follow that in the interests of the general weal of the country, the society and the teachers themselves, they should not allow themselves to become in any manner tools in any subversive activity and become whole-time political workers of parties which are likely—I am not referring to any particular party—to involve them in troubles. That is the view I expressed when I went to Malabar and Kakinada to meet the teachers. Therefore, Sir, the police do not interfere with nor do they consult the Education Department. In cases of positive conviction alone, the Police Department was giving information at that time. Therefore, Sir, in the interests of education itself and in the interests of the teachers, the students and the society as a whole, I have to submit to this Hon. House, that parties leave the teachers alone and do not involve them in very active politics which may sometimes land them in troubles for which they will have naturally to take the entire responsibility. The sufferers will be the teachers. Education also will suffer a set-back. Therefore, I take this opportunity to appeal to all members that the teachers may be left to do their teaching duties unimpeded. So far as the Government are concerned, as I have already stated, we will follow a very liberal policy and will try to restore as many certificates as possible taking the assurances given at their full value."

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.

Wednesday, 29th July 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.

Fertilizers received by the Community Project Department.

* 1199 Q.—SRI T. ANANTHA PAI (on behalf of Sri M. S. Mogral) : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total quantity of different fertilizers received by the Community Project Department in South Kanara; and

(b) what is the total quantity distributed to the agriculturists?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—

	TONS.
“(a) Urea	95
Triple superphosphate	868
Ammonium phosphate	327
“(b) Up to 27th June—	
Urea	22½
Triple superphosphate	5
Ammonium phosphate	12½

The cultivation season has just commenced in the Project Area.”

Cuddalore Water-supply Scheme.

* 1200 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the order of priority given by the State Government to the Cuddalore Municipal Water-supply Scheme in the compendium of Water-supply Schemes and the order now assigned to it; and

(b) what action the Government propose to take to give immediate relief to Cuddalore?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) The Cuddalore Municipal Water-Supply improvement Scheme has been assigned the first place in the priority list drawn up by the Water Supply and Drainage Committee.

“(b) Orders will be issued shortly according administrative approval to the estimates for the scheme and the execution of the scheme will be taken up soon.”

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SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—" May I know, Sir, for how many years this has been first in the priority list and may I know when the Government propose to avert the water-scarcity and when do they propose to combat diseases like elephantiasis? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The water-supply and drainage committee has given it the first place, Sir."

SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—" My question has not been answered. May I know when the scheme was first thought of? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" 1947, Sir."

Language editions of " Madras Information "

* 1201 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) why the publications of language editions of ' Madras Information ' are going to be stopped from March 31st of this year; and

(b) the number of persons who may be retrenched as a result of this?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) The publication of the language editions of the Madras Information was stopped partly as a measure of economy and partly because the English edition itself was to be published in a smaller form for consumption outside the State, publicity for Government's policies and activities inside the State being provided for adequately by the English and language newspapers.

" (b) The following posts intended exclusively for the publication of the language editions of the journal have been retrenched from 1st July 1953 :—

4 Language journalists.

1 Editor, Dakhini Hind.

1 Assistant Editor, Dakhini Hind.

2 Lower Division clerks."

SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI :—" Is it not a fact that a Cabinet Sub-Committee recommended the abolition of the post of Director of Information and Publicity and is it also not a fact that in spite of this recommendation, the Hon. Chief Minister had confirmed this post on the eve of partition? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No, Sir."

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Tax for soaking coconut husks in Ponnani taluk.

* 1202 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state— 8-40 a.m.

(a) whether the tax on Government poramboke lands used for soaking coconut husks in Chowghat Subdivision, Ponnani taluk, Malabar, was increased in June 1951 from Rs. 2-1-4 per acre to Rs. 310-15-0;

(b) whether the Government received any memorandum, dated 30th July 1951, from representatives of coconut growers and holders of poramboke lands protesting against this increase;

(c) whether the tax was reduced to Rs. 50 per acre subsequently; and

(d) whether the excess amount of the tax collected was returned and, if not, why?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" (a) The rate of rent for occupation of Government lands in Chowghat sub-taluk was enhanced by the Deputy Tahsildar, Chowghat, to Rs. 250 per acre at the end of fasli 1360.

" (b) Yes.

" (c) Yes.

" (d) The excess collections have not yet been refunded. There are quite a large number of cases in which refunds have to be sanctioned. The signatures of the parties have to be obtained in the refund bills in all these cases and credits have also to be verified. Urgent steps are being taken by the Collector to refund the excess collections."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Was this increase from Rs. 2 to Rs. 250 per acre effected with the knowledge and approval of Government or has it been left to the discretion of the local officials? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It was done by the local authorities on the basis that the soaking of coconut was done for trade purposes."

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—" Will the Government take action against the local officials who by their conduct thus bring the Government into disrepute? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" There was some scope for enhancement. Probably the officers did not understand the exact scope. I will examine the matter."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Are the Government imposing this tax in other parts of Malabar and is not this raising of the tax to Rs. 50 a steep rise? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" It has been proposed to reduce the tax to Rs. 50."

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SRI C. H. KANARAN :—“ In view of the fact that the coir industry has collapsed in Malabar, will the Government be pleased to reduce this enhancement? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ It has been reduced to some extent. Further reduction will be considered in view of the fact that the coir industry has not been very prosperous.”

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD :—“ Is the increase from Rupees 2-1-4 to Rs. 310-15-0 compatible with equity and justice, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ We are trying to mete out justice, Sir.”

Training centres for village guides under community projects.

* 1203 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how many Village Guides are being trained for the Community Projects and how many are Harijans; and

(b) how many centres are maintained, how many Principals and Vice-Principals have been appointed and the cost of maintaining each centre?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ (a) The first batch of Village Guides numbering 93 have completed the training of 6 months and of these 3 are Harijans.

“ (b) Three training centres are maintained. They are located at Peddapuram, Parli and Gandhigram.

The centres at Parli and Peddapuram have got a Principal each, while the Gandhigram centre has got an Honorary Principal and a full paid Vice-Principal.

The estimated expenditure on each centre is as follows :—

	First year.	Second year.	Third year.	Fourth year.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Peddapuram ..	1,88,964	88,964	58,964	58,964
Parli ..	1,88,964	88,964	58,964	58,964
Gandhigram ..	1,86,492	86,492	56,492	56,492

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“ May I know from the Hon. Chief Minister how the Community Project Scheme will help the landless poor and especially the Scheduled Castes? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, this is an all round development plan and the development in the project areas is bound to assist the landless poor in the area.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ May I know, Sir, whether in the matter of recruitment, the Communal Government Order is being observed because considering the large number of guides recruited I find the recruitment among the Harijans is very small and negligible? ”

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ There is no question of any Communal Government Order in this connexion. But every attempt is made to give an opportunity to all classes to take part in this work. But when we are recruiting people as guides we have to include in our consideration many other points of view besides communal equity and distribution of favours.”

SRI KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE :—“ May I know, Sir, the number of guides that were given training in Parli and may I also know whether an independent officer or the District Educational Officer is holding the charge of principal? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, this is purely an administrative detail. I would recommend the hon. Member to write to me and I shall give him the required information.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“ May I know, how many of these guides belong to the backward classes? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It is not possible for me to have a classified lists of these guides on a communal basis. If the hon. Member has got any specific complaint, I shall look into it.”

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—“ What are the duties of these guides and what is the policy of their service? ”

8-50
a.m.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, it is an All-India plan and I would commend the hon. Member to read the All-India plan about Community Projects. These guides are very important links in the chain of work and service which is involved in the Community Development Project. They have to learn many things and to teach many things to the local villagers.”

Supply of foodgrains through ration shops in Malabar.

* 1204 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state whether there was any breakdown in the supply of foodgrains through ration shops anywhere in Malabar in the second week of May 1953 and more especially in ration shops under Vadavannur Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Palghat taluk?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ There was no breakdown of supply of foodgrains as alleged.

“ The facts are that sufficient stocks of rice were not available for issue to the cardholders on 9th May 1953 in some of the ration shops run by the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society due to the fact that the Society failed to move promptly the stocks allotted to it. The stocks were replenished late on the same day. There was no further trouble.”

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SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ Sir, this is only one of the several instances. In many of the societies stocks are not moved to meet the requirements. Once or twice in a week they are moved in the morning and by the time the distant cart-loaders come, they say that the stock is exhausted. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to issue instructions that such things do not happen in the future? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It depends upon the efficiency of the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies concerned. That is why I say we have to take action in respect of some societies by cancelling their wholesalership, but hon. Members make representations that these societies, apart from their efficiency and service, should continue. That is why there is a conflict between the two. We are doing our best in the matter and instructions are always issued to see that sufficient stocks are kept in each shop for supply to all the consumers.”

SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP :—“ May I draw the Hon. Minister's attention to the fact that these things do happen not because of the inefficiency of the societies alone but also on account of the negligence and inefficiency of the supervising officials who are under this Government? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Sir, I don't know where the supervising officials come in here. It is only later on that the supervising officials come into the picture with regard to the checking of accounts, etc. But the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies have got their own Directors and Managers and if they do not discharge their duties well, it is their own fault.”

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR :—“ Sir, is not the Government's trade policy responsible for this breakdown? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I do not really understand what the hon. Member means by ' trade policy '. The policy of the Government is to supply as much rice as is required for the consumption of the people.”

SRI KUNHI MOHAMED SHAFEE :—“ May I enquire whether the Hon. Minister knows that the release of stocks and the fixation of prices is being done by the officials of the Supply Department and in most cases these officials cause considerable delay in the release of grains due to their uncertainty in fixing the prices and do not allow the societies to sell the grains which they have already received? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I agree that in a few cases delays have been caused due to the non-fixation of prices also, but those instances are negligibly small in number.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI :—“ In view of the serious famine conditions prevailing in Anantapur and Cuddapah districts, will the Government be pleased to open ration shops immediately? ”

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

Collection of arrears in estates in Visakhapatnam.

* 1205 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations were received by the Government with the request that collection of arrears be postponed in the estates taken over in Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam districts in view of the failure of crops this year; and

(b) if so, whether the Government proposed to comply with the request?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) & (b) So far as the estates taken over in the Visakhapatnam district are concerned, no representation for postponement of collection of arrears therein has been received. As regards the estates taken over in the Srikakulam district, please refer to my answer to the hon. Member's question No. 933 (220), given on 28th March 1953.”

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—“ In view of the fact that the Government have not taken any responsibility to undertake repairs to irrigation sources in estates which were taken over by the Government, will not the Government consider it obligatory on their part to postpone the collection of arrears in those districts as the crops have failed? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Postponement was done on the representation of the leader of the K.L. Party and the hon. Member. Action was taken to collect six years' arrears but on representations we restricted the collection to one year's arrear and the collection for the current fash was postponed to a later date in June or July.”

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“ Are the Government aware that in certain estates taken over by the Government, interest on arrears of kist is being collected when there is a demand for postponement of the collection of arrears of rent itself? ”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ We are making collections as per the rules and not against the rules.”

Construction of roads under the Five-Year Plan.

* 1206 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased—

(a) to place on the table of the House a copy of the Five-Year Plan of Roads;

(b) if not, the reasons for the same; and

(c) what are the works completed according to the plan and when the other works would be completed?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) The Five Year Plan for development of roads other than National Highways for 1947-52 drawn up by this Government in great detail could be implemented only partially by the end of 1950-51. The Government are, therefore, following the plan in implementing the Planning Commission's plan for the development of roads for the period, 1951-52 to 1955-56. The plan relating to 1947-52 is a bulky document and the Government do not consider it necessary to print it and place copies of it before the Legislature. Copies of this plan are, however, available in the Library of the Legislature for reference by the Members of the Legislature.

“(c) The works are so numerous that the Government do not think that the labour and cost involved in printing the list and placing copies on the table would be commensurate with the object sought to be achieved.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“Is it not a fact, Sir, that so many roads were ignored, though according to the plan they had to be undertaken? Apart from the very few copies that are placed in the Legislature Library, are not copies available for the use of the hon. Members? There is the partition of the State and this matter requires to be gone into thoroughly. Will the Government be pleased to supply the copies immediately?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Ten copies of the Five Year Plan for the development of national highways are placed in the Library of the Legislature for reference.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“Is the Hon. Minister satisfied with providing ten copies in the Library? May I know whether copies are available for sale?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“No one has asked a copy for sale. If there is sufficient demand, that question will be considered.”

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI :—“The Hon. Minister for Public Works has seen for himself the difficult means of communications in the South Kanara district. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to see that this district is given special attention in this matter?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“Special attention is being paid to South Kanara district.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Sir, in view of the answer given by the Hon. Minister for Public Works that the Five-Year Plan of the roads is a bulky one and there is not sufficient demand for sale of the copies, will the Government consider the desirability of printing them districtwar so that there may be sufficient demand in the districts and the district people may not go in for a plan for the entire State?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“I do not think it is necessary, Sir. This is the kind of document that has been printed for the whole State. (The document was shown to the hon. Members.)”

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“Is it bulky, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“It is bulky.”

SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“May I know the cost of the book which contains only 250 pages? The book can be easily printed and distributed to the members of the Assembly free of cost. We do not mind paying the cost of the book. I wonder why the Hon. Minister calls it a ‘bulky’ one!”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“May I know whether the view of the Government is that they should not add to the capital cost of the roads because after all the roads are not coming?”

Bhavani Panchayat Board.

* 1207 Q.—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : Will the Hon. the 9 a.m. Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the division of wards in Bhavani Panchayat has been decided;

(b) whether the Panchayat Board has approved the same; and

(c) if not why?

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

“(b) Government have no information.

“(c) Does not arise.”

SRI K. SUBBA REDDI :—“గుంటూరు జిల్లా, సర్కార్ గ్రామ పేట తాలూకా, ఏలూరు పంచాయతీ బోర్డును ప్రజాధిపత్యంగా నిర్వహించుగా విభజించారు. ఆట్లా చేయటానికి recommend చేసినది ఎవరండి?”

MR. SPEAKER :—“The main question relates to the Bhavani panchayat, but this supplementary question asks for information about a different panchayat.”

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“Sir, a question similar to my question put by Sri P. Venkatasubbiah is also coming up for answer to-day. Both these questions relate to a very important matter relating to Harijans, and I request you to allow a half-hour debate on the matter.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“When?”

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“To-morrow.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“To-morrow is allotted for valedictory speeches.”

Scholarships to Harijan students.

* 1208 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received from the Harijan students in the State seeking scholarships for the year 1952-53 and of them how many were given and on what basis;

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(b) the total amount which would have been required for the sanction of all the scholarships applied for; and

(c) how many students (boys and girls) were not sanctioned?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Forty-thousand and two hundred and thirty-nine students belonging to eligible communities applied for scholarships and of them 17,336 were given the scholarships; scholarships are granted with regard to the applicant's poverty and merit and other conditions prescribed in the notifications regarding grant of scholarships, subject to the availability of funds.

“(b) Rs. 16,40,598.

“(c) Twenty-two thousand nine hundred and three.”

SRI A. RATHINAM :—“Is it a fact that residential scholarships were not sanctioned to all the Harijan students studying in the various high schools of this State for want of funds?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“It is not a fact, Sir.”

SRI P. G. MANICKAM :—“The amount of residential and non-residential scholarships granted in the Coimbatore district every year is much less compared with the amounts granted in the other districts and this fact has been brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister very often. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to see that scholarships are sanctioned to all the applicants from the Coimbatore district?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Scholarships are sanctioned according to the availability of funds and distributed in the most even manner among all the districts.”

SRI V. S. SIVAPRAKASAM :—“Is there any proposal under the consideration of the Government for raising the income limit of parents of Harijan students for the purpose of granting scholarships?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“The matter is under consideration.”

AN HON. MEMBER :—“Is any preference shown to the famine-affected areas of Rayalaseema?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“In every manner preference is shown to famine-affected areas.”

Land assignment to Danamanyam Co-operative Agricultural Colonisation Scheme.

* 1209 Q.—

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

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SRI M. JAGANNATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether he has received recently any petition from Sri D. Parasuram, Organizer for the Danamanyam Co-operative Agricultural Colonisation Scheme, requesting for the early assignment of waste lands to the society; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken in the matter so far?

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

“(b) The request is under consideration.”

Construction of roads in Ongole taluk.

* 1210 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the number of roads constructed by the Rural Development Department in Ongole taluk, up to 31st March 1953;

(b) the amount spent by the Government for this purpose;

(c) the amount of local contributions in each case; and

(d) whether any proposals were given up because of local objections?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“(a) Thirty-three.

“(b) Rs. 1,32,671.

“(c) Rs. 48,073 in all.

“(d) No.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—“I think the answer to clause (d) is not correct. There was a road and the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare accepted on the floor of this House that it was dropped. Will the Hon. Minister reconsider and take up the construction of the road?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“No road has been dropped; a road cannot be dropped, Sir.”

SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI :—“There was a proposal to construct a road between Errapalem and Timmannapalem. On the recommendation of the Hon. Minister, the proposal was dropped. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to reconsider the question?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“I did not know that the hon. Member meant that proposal. Regarding the proposal, it has not been dropped and it is being examined. There is plenty of opposition to it. As I said the other day, until the Collector is satisfied that there is no opposition to, or any quarrel over the issue, nothing will be decided.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU :—“Will the Hon. Minister revise the policy and see that local contributions are not collected in very backward areas?”

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THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" There is no compulsion regarding contribution. The contribution may be either in cash or in labour."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Is it not a fact that no allotment of funds is made for the maintenance of roads laid under the rural welfare scheme? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" It is crystal clear that once the roads are laid, they are handed over to be maintained by local boards."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Question No. 1211."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Question No. 1232 standing in the name of Sri T. Lakshminarayana Reddi relating to the same subject is coming up for answer to-day. I suggest that both the questions may be taken together."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The Hon. Minister will answer question No. 1211 first and then question No. 1232."

Suspension of teachers' certificates in Cuddapah district.

* 1211 Q.—SRI N. SIVARAMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) why the teachers' certificates of Sri V. Vijayaramaraju, R. Sanjeeva Reddy, C. Lakshmi Reddy and K. Rosi Reddy of Cuddapah district were suspended;

(b) why the departmental authorities did not call for explanation from the above aggrieved persons as per rule No. 154 of the Madras Educational Rules;

(c) why departmental enquiry was not conducted in the above cases; and

(d) as the certificates are suspended until further orders what is the time limit set for the restoration of the certificates?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) The certificates of the teachers were suspended as they were reported to be taking part in subversive activities. This suspension was done before 1950.

" (b) & (c) It was not considered necessary to follow the usual departmental formalities in such cases.

" (d) There is no time limit for the suspension of these certificates. The certificates will be restored when the authorities concerned recommend the restoration of the certificates."

Cancellation of teachers' certificates in Cuddapah and Anantapur.

* 1232 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of teachers' certificates cancelled in Cuddapah and Anantapur districts for political reasons from 1948 to February 1953?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No teacher's certificate was cancelled in Cuddapah and Anantapur districts for political reasons from 1948 to February 1953."

Representation regarding Members of Legislature being made visitors to jails.

* 1212 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether the Government have received any representation in 1952 from any of the M.L.As. from Malabar requesting that Members of the House should be made ex-officio visitors of jail within the districts in which the constituencies are situated; and if so, what action has been taken thereon? 9-10 a.m.

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The answer to the first portion of the question is in the affirmative. The Government do not favour the proposal."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" May I know, Sir, the reason which has induced the Government to take up that attitude? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" The Government consider that it is not good to give all the non-official functions to M.L.As. It is also necessary to encourage others who take an interest in these things and appoint them to these non-official committees."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—" May I know, Sir, why the Government do not consider it good to have M.L.As. as non-official jail visitors while non-officials are considered good? Since there is no limit to the number of visitors, why not the M.L.As. of each taluk in which the sub-jail is situated, be also appointed ex-officio jail visitors? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is very embarrassing as long as friends of M.L.As. are in prison."

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—" What is the maximum number of jail visitors for each district? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Ordinarily two are appointed."

SRI R. KRISHNAN :—" എം. എൽ. എ.മാർ ജയിലിൽ കിടന്നു വരികയുള്ള സമയത്ത് അവരെ കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ അംഗമാക്കി മാർ ജയിലിൽ നടക്കുന്ന അതിമതിക്കാരന്മാർ പുറത്തു കൊണ്ടുവന്നുവെച്ചു എന്ന ഒരു കൊണ്ടുവന്നു അവരെ ഇറക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ? "

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Certainly not. If the M.L.As. write to me, they will be allowed to visit any jail that they want to visit "

SRI SAKA VENKATA RAO :—" M.L.A. നെ ഫീൽഡ് വിജിലൻസ് സർവ്വീസ് കമ്മിറ്റിയിൽ അംഗമാക്കി മാർ ജയിലിൽ നടക്കുന്ന അതിമതിക്കാരന്മാർ പുറത്തു കൊണ്ടുവന്നുവെച്ചു എന്ന ഒരു കൊണ്ടുവന്നു അവരെ ഇറക്കിയിട്ടുണ്ടോ? "

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ The question is whether they should be appointed as honorary visitors. They can go to any jail. If only they send me a letter in the matter, I will permit them to visit any jail. If there are any complaints, they can bring them to my notice, and I can rectify them.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ May I know, Sir, if the fact of being a Member of this House is a disqualification to be appointed as a jail visitor? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ No, Sir. The disqualification, if we may use that harsh term, arises out of personal interest and not out of being a Member of this House. The Government are naturally interested in jails. They cannot escape it.”

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—“ May I know, Sir, what prompts the Chief Minister to make the insinuation that so long as there are in jails friends of M.L.As., M.L.As. are disqualified, while non-officials including Ministers also might have friends in jails? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Sir, we want to see the jail administration conducted on proper lines. If interested persons go and visit jails, they may create trouble. It is not good even if he be a non-official visitor, if he interferes with the administration of the jail. The Government will be compelled to remove him from the list.”

SRI KUNHI MUHAMED SHAFEE :—“ Sir, the Hon. the Law Minister was stating that if M.L.As. wanted to visit jails, they could do so. Does the visitor require any permission from the Jail Superintendent, or, whenever they want to visit any jail, they can go and approach the Jail Superintendent and then visit the jail? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ They have simply to send a letter to me. I will instruct the Superintendent to intimate to them and give them all facilities.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ Sir, I have to take strong objection to the use of the word ‘trouble’. The Hon. Minister has given permission to some Members to visit jails. What was the trouble that was created? Why should he be afraid of facing facts? There may be criticism of Government. If criticism of Government means trouble, what is the nature of the trouble that was created? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ Sir I am afraid the hon. Member has misunderstood me. I said ‘if persons interested’ create trouble, we will see that even if they are honorary visitors, they are removed from the list. That is what I submitted.”

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SRI K. VINAYAKAM :—“ Sir, is it a fact that only Members belonging to the United Democratic Front of the Legislature are excluded from the list of Jail Visitors while Members belonging to the Congress party have been recruited to the jail visitors committee? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ It is not a fact, Sir.”

SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO :—“ Sir, is it to create jobs for defeated Congressmen that this policy is adopted in appointing jail visitors as in the case of Community Projects? ”

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“ It is not so. I may even say that if all the honorary posts are to be given to the M.L.As., the public may accuse us of creating an artificial caste.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, am I to understand that some M.L.As. are made visitors while others are left out? If some M.L.As. have been left out, it is really a grievance.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ If it is the hon. Member's suggestion that all M.L.As. should be deprived of their normal rights to visit jails, I shall see that it is done.”

Letting of houses by the Accommodation Controller, Madras.

* 1213 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Accommodation Control be pleased to state—

(a) how many houses belonging to private parties were let by the Accommodation Officer in the City of Madras; and

(b) how many families of Harijans are allowed by him to live with caste Hindus?

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ (a) It is not known for what period the information is required. The number of houses allotted by the Accommodation Controller for the last three years is as follows :—

Year.	Number of houses allotted.
1950	488
1951	556
1952	555
Total	1,699

“ (b) As the allottees are not expected to give their caste, the Accommodation Controller will not be in a position to know whether the applicant is a Harijan or Caste Hindu before the house is allotted to him. As such it is not possible to furnish the information asked for.”

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SRI A. RATHINAM :—“ May I know, Sir, whether there is any use to the public other than the Government servants in having the Accommodation Control office in the City? What is the annual expenditure incurred on account of this Accommodation Control office, and why do the Government not have any plan to construct buildings of their own at least for their own servants? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ The question does not arise out of the question already put. I want notice, Sir.”

SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN :—“ Sir, in view of the policy of the Government to encourage the mixed construction of houses in the villages, will the Government be pleased to initiate a scheme for mixed construction of houses by allotment of houses to mixed communities? ”

THE HON. RAJA SRI SHANMUGA RAJESWARA SETHUPATHI :—“ I do not quite exactly understand the question put. There is no distinction now. There has not been any case brought to our notice to show that they should not live together.”

SRI K. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, the Hon. Minister was saying, Sir, ‘ I do not know the reason why this question is put’. Are we to get the special sanction of the Hon. Minister before we put our questions or is the Speaker to take the special sanction of the Hon. Minister before a question is allowed by him? ”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The answers to the rest of the questions will be read by the Hon. Ministers. No supplementary questions will be allowed.”

Scholarships to Scheduled Class students.

* 1214 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any applications for residential and non-residential scholarships of the Scheduled Class students have been rejected this year for want of funds; and

(b) if so, the number of applications received and the number rejected?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) Number of applications received including those for renewals—40,239. Number rejected—22,903.”

Supply of lorries to ryots to transport manure, seeds, etc., in Kottayam taluk.

* 1215 Q.—SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether the Government have received any request from the Kottayam taluk Agricultural Advisory Committee in 1952 for supply of lorries at concessional rates through the District Agricultural Office for the use of the ryots for transporting manure, seeds, etc., and if so, what order has been passed thereon?

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ No, but a representation on the subject has been received from the hon. Member which is under consideration.”

Tariff concessions to Indian hand-woven carpets.

* 1216 Q.—SRI B. K. NALLASWAMI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government of Madras have received any representations from the carpet merchants, Bhavani, to recommend to the Central Government to show tariff concessions to Indian hand-woven cotton carpets as is shown to the other handloom products; and

(b) whether any recommendation has been made so far?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) Yes, Sir. Representations were received by Government from the Handloom Carpet Manufacturers' Association, Bhavani, and the Kaithari Jamakkalam Thayarippur Sangham, Bhavani, complaining about the refusal of the Railway authorities to accept booking of handloom carpets at half parcel rates.

“ (b) Yes, and as a result of the same, the Railway authorities have agreed to extend the half-rate concession to consignments of handloom carpets booked by parcel or passenger trains, with effect from 15th May 1953.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Question No. 1217.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—“ I put the question, Sir. But I wish to make a small alteration. The alteration is, in clause (c) instead of the words ‘ District Magistrate ’ the words ‘ Divisional Magistrate ’ should be substituted.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member cannot correct his question now.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It would be very helpful, if the question is corrected, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ But it would be quite unparliamentary to do so now.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Sir, when a question of fact is involved and when one officer is mentioned and we get all information about it, if a sudden change of the name or identity of the officer is proposed another officer being put in, the matter gets complicated. However, I will just answer it as it stands and the hon. Member may ignore my answer to clause (c).”

Orders under section 144 in Guntur town.

* 1217 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH : Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code was promulgated in Guntur town on 16th June 1953;

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and (b) whether there were lathi charges in that connexion;

(c) whether the District Magistrate used a cane himself?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) Yes. On 16th June 1953, an order under section 144, Criminal Procedure Code, was promulgated by the Subdivisional Magistrate, Guntur, prohibiting any assembly of five or more persons within a distance of 250 yards from the factory of Messrs. British India Tobacco Corporation, Limited. The order was made applicable to the branch factory also on the next day. The object was to prevent intimidation of workmen and staff who were willing and wanting to work and to prevent annoyance to the public and disturbance of public tranquillity.

“(b) It is true that there was a lathi charge on that day. The crowd did not disperse in spite of the prohibitory order. After several warnings, the Police had to use tear gas to disperse the mob. This had no effect. A mild lathi charge was therefore made and the mob dispersed soon after.

“(c) It is not true that the District Magistrate used a cane himself. By the time he reached the spot, the lathi charge was over, and the mob had dispersed and were leaving the place.

“I may add the situation has now settled down and it is hoped these questions and answers will not undo the conciliation process.”

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“I want a half-hour debate on this question, Sir.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“No, it is not possible.”

Reprinting of Board's Standing Orders.

* 1218 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state when the Government propose to reprint the Board's Standing Orders, Volumes I to IV, and when they were last printed?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The Government have already ordered the reprint of the Board's Standing Orders which were last reprinted in 1931. The Superintendent, Government Press, has stated that he has since taken up the reprinting of Volume I of the Board's Standing Orders and that the reprint of the other volumes will be taken up successively.”

“Korambus” in the Cauvery for Pugalur and Vangal channels.

* 1219 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the average annual amounts spent for the construction of “Korambu” in Cauvery for Pugalur and Vangal channels in Karur taluk;

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(b) whether there is any proposal to head up the Pugalur channel to Jeddarpalayam Bed Regulator;

(c) whether any investigation was made regarding the heading up of the channel and the results thereof; and

(d) the annual saving from such heading up?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) Rupees 12,668 for the Pugalur channel and Rs. 4,667 for the Vangal channel.

“(b) Yes.

“(c) The investigation of the proposal has been completed and the plans and estimates are awaited from the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).

“(d) Rupees 12,668.”

Location of the temporary capital of the Andhra State.

* 1220 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member Sri Pragada Kotaiah, who gave notice of the question, is not in his place. The question together with the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state whether the Government of India have communicated to this Government, their considered views on the decision of the Andhra Legislators to locate the temporary capital of Andhra in Kurnool?

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

Amendment of the Rent Reduction Act.

* 1221 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member Sri G. Latchanna, who gave notice of the question, is not in his place. The question together with the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI G. LATCHANNA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state when the Government propose to bring in legislation to amend the Rent Reduction Act so as to equalize the rents in settled and unsettled villages to the rates prevailing in the nearest Government jirayati villages?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“There is no such proposal under consideration.”

Bridges over certain ferries in South Kanara district.

* 1222 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether there is any proposal before the Government for putting up bridges across Udayavar, Kalyanpur and Mabukal ferries in South Kanara district?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" The answer is in the negative."

Scholarships to Backward Class students.

* 1223 Q.—SRI N. RAJAGOPAL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many applications from Harijan and Backward Community students for scholarships were received during the financial year 1952-53; and

(b) how many of them were rejected solely on the ground of want of funds?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Forty-five thousand six hundred and twenty-four.

" (b) Twenty-five thousand one hundred and three."

Promotions and punishments in the Co-operative department.

* 1224 Q.—DR. G. CHITRAMBALAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) how many Senior Inspectors and Sub-Registrars of Co-operation were promoted during the period of the present Registrar of Co-operative Societies and out of this how many were Catholics;

(b) what is the number of Inspectors, Sub-Registrars and Deputy Registrars against whom complaints and reports were received by the department, and how many of them were Catholics;

(c) what is the number of Catholic officers against whom action was taken and if so, what was the nature of action;

(d) what is the number of Catholic Inspectors, Sub-Registrars and Deputy Registrars who have not been transferred from their stations for more than three years on date; and

(e) why the present Registrar is allowed to continue for more than five years in this department?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—" (a) Two hundred and thirty-eight Senior Inspectors and 58 Co-operative Sub-Registrars were promoted after the present Registrar assumed charge. Of them, 17 Senior Inspectors and 6 Co-operative Sub-Registrars were Christians. Separate figures for Catholics are not available.

" (b) to (d) No statistics are maintained, Sir. They will have to be gathered from the districts which will involve much time and work.

" (e) The present Registrar belongs to the Co-operative Department and he was appointed to the I.A.S. only on 29th January 1952. Hence only from this date, and not earlier, as a member

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of the I.A.S. he is liable for appointment to any other post borne on the I.C.A. Cadre of the State or any equivalent post."

Women welfare centres in Ongole taluk.

* 1225 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the number of women welfare centres working in Ongole taluk and the daily attendance at each centre;

(b) what is the percentage of attendance of the agricultural labourers, the Harijans, the peasantry and the merchants at Santhanuthalapadu centre;

(c) the number of women benefited by these centres for earning their living independently; and

(d) the total amount spent for running these centres in Ongole taluk for the year 1952-53?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" (a) Four centres.

" The daily average attendance at each centre is as noted below :—

Vallur branch—
Office centre—4.
Slum centre—3.
Santhanuthalapadu branch—
Office centre—7.
Slum centre—7.

" (b) There are only Harijans in the slum centre. In the office centre, 50 per cent of the members are Harijans. The rest belong to peasantry and merchant class.

" (c) Vallur branch—
Office centre—27.
Slum centre—23.
Santhanuthalapadu branch—
Office centre—36.
Slum centre—25.

" (d) Rupees 5,268-1-0."

Mangalagiri Weavers' Co-operative Society, Guntur district.

* 1226 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that orders have been passed by Government superseding the Board of Management of the Mangalagiri Weavers' Co-operative Society at Mangalagiri,

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Guntur district; and if so when the orders were passed; and what were the charges levelled against the Board sought to be superseded; and what was the explanation of the Board on the charges; and whether the approval of the Guntur District Co-operative Central Bank, Limited, was obtained for the supersession;

(b) whether it is a fact that a party headed by the Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies and a posse of police invaded the office of the Mangalagiri Weavers' Co-operative Society on the morning of 20th March 1953 and forcibly took possession of the offices, stocks and records of the society, and if so, why was the police utilized for the purpose; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the office, stocks, records in (b) were taken possession of in the absence of the office-bearers of the society and whether the clerks were threatened with arrest if they did not surrender the office, stocks and records to the Senior Inspector of Co-operative Societies?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“(a) Yes, Sir. The Committee of the Society was superseded by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies in his proceedings, dated 10th March 1953. A copy* of the above proceedings containing information in regard to the charges levelled against the Board of Directors, the explanation offered by it, and the Registrar's conclusions thereon is placed on the table of the House. According to section 43 (5) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act, only consultations with the financing bank and not its concurrence is required, and this has been fulfilled in this case.

“(b) The President of the Society did not turn up on the date fixed for handing over charge to the Special Officer as directed in the order of supersession. The Special Officer assumed charge himself on 20th March 1953 from the employees who handed over all the properties of the Society in their charge. In order to prevent any breach of peace, the Deputy Registrar, Guntur, arranged for Police bandobust; and

“(c) Neither the President nor the acting President was present and they evaded handing over charge. The Special Officer took charge of the properties of the Society from the persons who were in actual possession of them. There is no information whether the clerks were threatened with arrest if they did not hand over the office, stocks and records to the Special Officer.”

Shifting of Nellore District Munsif's Court.

* 1227 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received representations from the public of Gudur to shift the District Munsif's Court from Nellore to Gudur;

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(b) whether it is a fact that the High Court recommended the shifting; and

(c) if so, what action has been taken by the Government on the recommendation?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—“(a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(c) The Government have accepted the recommendation of the High Court and sanctioned the establishment of a District Munsif's Court at Gudur by shifting to that place the additional District Munsif's Court at Nellore.”

Dairy farm at Hanumanthavaka, Visakhapatnam.

* 1228 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have decided to close the dairy farm at Hanumanthavaka, Visakhapatnam;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether the Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Visakhapatnam, had asked the authorities of the dairy farm to sell them all the available surplus milk every day?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) No, Sir.”

Mining in Thonam Mokhasa in Salur taluk, Srikakulam district.

* 1229 Q.—SRI K. VENKATANARAYANA DORA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) which mines are available in Thonam Mokhasa of Salur taluk, Srikakulam district, and under whose control;

(b) whether the Government have permitted the Manoria Company of Bengal to work out these mines and export the material; and

(c) whether the above Company have been paying any royalty to the Government for working the mines and exporting the material?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Manganese mines are available in Sikhaparuvu village in Thonam Mokhasa in Jeypore estate. The mines are under the control of the Maharaja of Jeypore.

“(b) No, Sir, as the mineral rights in the village do not vest with the Government.

“(c) Does not arise.”

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Famine conditions in Gokavaram firka, Rajahmundry taluk.

* 1230 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER :—“ The hon. Member Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao who gave notice of the question is not in his place. The question together with the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Minister for Rural Welfare received any representation from the villagers of Gokavaram in Rajahmundry taluk, East Godavari district, during his tour in that area in February 1953, that Gokavaram firka and other areas round about may be declared a famine area; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) No.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

Bridge near Govada and cement concreting of the road from Venkannapalem to Chodavaram.

* 1231 Q.—SRI K. V. RAMESAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether steps have been taken to repair in 1953-54 the bridge near Govada on the road between Anakapalli and Chodavaram (Visakhapatnam district); and

(b) whether there are any proposals to extend the cement concreting of the road from Venkannapalem to Chodavaram; and if not, whether there are any alternate proposals in respect of that road?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“ (a) The bridge is not at present unsafe for normal vehicular traffic not exceeding five tons load. The question of repairing the bridge during the current year does not therefore arise.

“ (b) A proposal to extend the cement concreting of the Anakapalli-Madugole Road to a distance of about 165 yards within Venkannapalem village limits and to provide black top surface thereafter up to Chodavaram village is being examined by the Chief Engineer (Highways).”

[Question No. 1232 answered along with question No. 1211.]

Election of the Board of Directors to Bapatla Co-operative Milk-supply Society.

* 1233 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Bapatla, conducted the elections for the Board of Directors of the Bapatla Co-operative Milk-supply Society this year;

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(b) whether he has cancelled the elections conducted by him; and

(c) if so, the reasons for the cancellation?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA :—“ (a) The answer is in the negative.

“ (b) The elections said to have been conducted at the General Body Meeting of the Society held on 3rd February 1953 were set aside by the Deputy Registrar of Co-operative Societies in his judicial capacity under Section 51 of the Co-operative Societies Act.

“ (c) The reasons for setting aside the elections were :

(1) Non-members participated in the meeting.

(2) The last election was held in July 1952. The period of office of the Directors being two years, fresh elections cannot be held till July 1954 unless all the Directors resigned or the General Body removed them. The General Body did not remove the Directors nor did the Directors resign.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Let us take 15 minutes more and finish the rest of the questions.”

Masonry construction diverting waters between Sanjeevarayanipally tank and Udagalapally Nela in Hindupur.

* 1234 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state— 9-30 a.m.

(a) whether the Government have received a report from the Collector of Anantapur in the year 1952 as to a wrong masonry construction diverting the waters between Sanjeevarayanipally tank and Udagalapally Nela in the limits of Bevenehally in Hindupur taluk; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ (a) No; but on certain representations received in the matter, Government have called for a report. The report is awaited.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

Government Girls' Training School, Srikakulam.

* 1235 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any memorandum was received by the Government from the Secretary, Mahila Sangham, Srikakulam, with a complaint against the regular harassment of students by the Headmistress of the Government Girls' Training School, Srikakulam; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The Government enquired into the complaint and found that it was baseless.”

House for the staff of the Highways Office, Cuddapah.

* 1236 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received recently a petition from the clerks of the Highways Office, Cuddapah, requesting sanction for the construction of houses for them under the rural housing scheme; and

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken on it?

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

“(b) The petition has been sent to the Registrar of Co-operative Societies who is examining the question of organizing a rural housing society at Chemmuniahpetta.”

Rural Welfare Officers.

* 1237 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether all the Rural Welfare Officers are selected by the Public Service Commission; and

(b) if so, the qualifications required for such Officers?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“(a) No.

“(b) Does not arise.”

Government Cinchona estates.

1238 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any Cinchona estates in the State under the State Government; and

(b) if so, whether the Government have enforced the Minimum Wages Act in these estates?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) Yes, Sir. The Government own extensive areas of cinchona plantations on the Anamalais in the Coimbatore district and on the Nilgiris.

“(b) Yes. The minimum rates of wages have been given effect to from 25th March 1952.”

Answer to a question regarding properties requisitioned by the Government.

* 1239 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the reason why my starred question No. 29, calling for particulars of properties

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requisitioned and those which continued to be under requisition by the Government was not answered prior to the date of the passing of the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953, by the Assembly?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—
“Legislative Assembly question No. 29 is an unstarred question.

The particulars required to answer the question were called for from the Board of Revenue and the Collectors. As full particulars were not available, the question was not answered prior to the date of passing of the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Power) Amendment Bill, 1953, by the Assembly.”

Dam across Thummalavanka in Cuddapah district.

* 1240 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government have a proposal to construct a dam across Thummalavanka near or north of Rakalakunta village in Siddhout taluk in Cuddapah district;

(b) if so, whether any representations have been made to the Government objecting to the same;

(c) if so, to what effect; and

(d) whether it is a fact that there is another proposal to bring the hill streams into the Rakalakunta tank by way of constructing an over channel at the same place across the above-said Thummalavanka?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—“(a) & (b) The answer is in the negative.

“(c) Does not arise.

“(d) The answer is in the negative.”

Wells in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district.

* 1241 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state how many labour wells there are in Atmakur taluk, Nellore district and for how many wells there are requests?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“One well was constructed in Pennabaddevolu village in 1951 and another well is under construction in Venkatareddipalli village. The Harijans of Anumasamudram requested for the provision of a well. As there is already a well in the Madiga cheri very near the Malapalli, the question of providing a separate well for the Malapalli was dropped.”

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

* 1242 Q.—SRI K. C. GOPALAN UNNI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount involved in misappropriations in the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies in Malabar and the number of the Societies involved and their names; and

(b) whether the Government have received any representation that the administration of the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies should be taken over by the Co-operative Department and if so what action the Government have taken on it?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“(a) The amount involved in the irregularities of office bearers of Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies in Malabar during the years 1948–52 is Rs. 3,60,880. The following are the various societies in which the irregularities were committed:—

- 1 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Tavinhal.
- 2 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Manantoddy.
- 3 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Ayan-cherry.
- 4 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Payyoli.
- 5 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Irikkur.
- 6 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Mee-nangadi.
- 7 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Cheruppa.
- 8 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Mepadi.
- 9 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Iritty.
- 10 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Pattambi.
- 11 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Kongad.
- 12 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Parli.
- 13 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Pallikara.
- 14 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Trikkandiyur.
- 15 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Fort Cochin.
- 16 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Chowa.
- 17 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Payyan-nur.

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- 18 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Chowghat.
- 19 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Mundur.
- 20 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Ponnani.
- 21 Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Society, Nilambur.

“(b) Yes, Sir. The Government have since decided that the Collector should continue to be in charge of the Producers-cum-Consumers Co-operative Societies in the district till such time as they give up the work of distribution of food-grains and are reorganized and transformed into normal types of societies.”

Malabar rice stocked in Tirunelveli district.

* 1243 Q.—

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member Sri K. T. Kosalram is not in his place. So the question together with the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI K. T. KOSALRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the quantity of stock of Malabar rice in Tirunelveli district during January 1953 with wholesale dealers and Government godowns;

(b) whether the Collector of Tirunelveli reported to the Board of Revenue and the Government that the stocks are deteriorating;

(c) what were the instructions of the Board as well as the Government to the Collector in this matter;

(d) how long was it stocked;

(e) when the release order for sale was issued;

(f) the price at which the stock was disposed of;

(g) what was the loss incurred in this disposal; and

(h) who is responsible for this loss?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) There was no stock of Malabar rice in Government godowns in Tirunelveli district in January 1953. A quantity of 84,222 maunds and 17 seers of Malabar rice was held by private wholesalers in the district in that month.

“(b) Yes.

“(c) As the reports received from the Collector of Malabar and the Board in the first instance about the condition of the stocks of Malabar rice imported into Tirunelveli district did not indicate that the stocks had so deteriorated that they could not be preserved for some months the Government

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issued orders about the middle of March 1953, that the old stocks should be cleaned properly at Government's cost and preserved carefully to meet the increased demand for rice during the lean months commencing from June 1953. Later on, the Government received reports from private merchants that the stocks were fast deteriorating and that it would not be possible to find a sale for the rice at the prices fixed by the Government. The Government then ordered that the stocks should be disposed of in the open market at a reduced price of 10 annas per Madras measure. Based on the above orders, the Board issued necessary instructions to the Collector of Tirunelveli.

"(d) The stocks were in storage for a total period ranging from 8 to 11 months in Malabar and Tirunelveli districts. In Tirunelveli district alone, the stocks were in storage for a period from 3 to 4 months.

"(e) The Government issued order authorizing the sale of the old stocks of Malabar rice in the open market at reduced price on 7th April 1953.

"(f) A small portion of the stocks (about 2,000 maunds) was sold at the pool rates (i.e., about As. 15 per Madras measure for first sort and As. 12-6 per Madras measure for second sort). The remaining stocks were disposed of in the open market at the reduced price of 10 annas per Madras measure.

"(g) The loss in the transaction is estimated at about Rs. 5.35 lakhs.

"(h) It is not possible to say that any one person or set of persons are responsible for the loss. Due to reduced offtake through fair price shops on account of availability of rice in the open market at reasonable prices and due to the initial anxiety, the stocks remained undisposed of for a long time."

Andhra Paper mills.

* 1244 Q.—SRI C. PRABAKARA CHOWDARY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the present average monthly rate of production of paper in the Andhra Paper Mills;

(b) what proportion of the production is purchased by this State Government;

(c) whether the Government are purchasing the paper at any concessional price and if so what that concession is;

(d) what are the net profits earned by the Mills during the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52;

(e) whether there are any proposals with the Government pending approval for the disbursement of bonus to the employees; and if so, what percentage of the net profits is earmarked for the distribution of bonus;

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(f) whether there are any representations from the workers' union requesting for the revision of scales of wages of workmen in consideration of profits earned during the last three years and, if so, the action taken thereon;

(g) whether it is a fact that 3 or 4 hundred tons of rags were purchased for the mills in the year 1950-51, while the average consumption of the mills is only 60 to 70 tons a year and that huge surplus stocks of rags purchased are wasted in the dust or are being eaten by the white ants; and who is the officer responsible for this purchase;

(h) what is the number of workmen employed in the mills and the number of workmen employed by the contractors within the mill premises;

(i) whether there is any proposal with the Government to introduce the Workmen's Insurance Scheme in the mills; and

(j) whether there is a labour welfare officer in the mills?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) One hundred and thirty-eight tons per month.

“(b) About 66 per cent of the total production by the mills.

“(c) A uniform selling rate for all Government indentors throughout the Union is fixed by the Director-General of Supplies and Disposals in consultation with paper manufacturers. The only difference in the selling rate by the mills is with regard to unbleached varieties of paper which is sold to the public at As. 10-1 per pound f.o.r. destination and to this State Government at As. 8-1 per pound f.o.r. Rajahmundry.

“(d) The net profits earned by the mills are—

				RS.	A.	P.
During	1949-50	...	...	15,400	0	0
	1950-51	...	...	1,20,606	14	10
	1951-52	...	...	1,78,610	18	1

“(e) Yes, Sir. The percentage of the net profits to be earmarked for the distribution of bonus is under the consideration of the Government and orders will issue soon.

“(f) Yes, Sir. But the request was negated as it was considered that wages cannot be enhanced according to profits earned by Government commercial concerns.

“(g) During the year 1950-51 a total quantity of about 167 tons of rags were purchased while the consumption by the mills during that year was 111 tons. Hence the purchase cannot be considered to be excessive as it is most essential to carry reserve stocks in the mills especially in these days of transport difficulties. No rags were either eaten by white ants or deteriorated in quality as the major portion of the rags

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were stocked inside the chopper room and only a small portion was kept in the open over a well plastered flooring."

"(h) The number of workers employed within the mills premises is 434 men and 63 women while the number of workers employed by contractors is about 50 per day on an average."

"(i) As the Andhra Paper Mills are already contributing the employers' special contribution under section 73-A of the Employees State Insurance Act, 1948, with effect from 24th February 1952, there is no proposal to introduce Workmen's Insurance Scheme in the mills."

"(j) No, Sir, for the present."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Hon. Member Sri T. Nagi Reddi had given notice of a short-notice question. I had no time to roneo and circulate it to the hon. Members. The Hon. Minister is, however, prepared to answer it. He will now read the question as well as the answer. After that, I will allow a few supplementary questions."

SRI M. SUBBA REDDI :—" Sir, question No. 1220 was not answered. It is a very important question and should be answered in public interest."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM :—" That question stood in the name of the hon. Member, Sri Kotaiah. When the Hon. Speaker took up that question, Sri Kotaiah was not in his seat. So the next question was taken up. As the matter is very important, I request that question may be answered now, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" When a particular question is taken up and the hon. Member in whose name that question stands is not in his seat, the practice is to print both the question and the answer in the official proceedings and not to ask the Hon. Minister to read the answer on the floor of the House. If, however, any other hon. Member was authorized to put the question on behalf of the absent member, that hon. Member should get up and say, 'I put the question on behalf of so and so'. In this case, when I took up that question, nobody said that he was putting that question on behalf of Mr. Kotaiah. That being so, it will be a very bad precedent to allow that question to be answered at this stage."

(Hon. Members Sri M. Subba Reddi and Sri V. Chidanandam stood up in their seats.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, order. I am not going to allow the answer to be read now. The Hon. the Education Minister will now read the short-notice question of Sri T. Nagi Reddi and also the answer to that question."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The question put by Sri T. Nagi Reddi, M.L.A., is as follows :—

'Will the Hon. Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to amend the

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University Acts of Madras and Andhra, to enable the educational institutions in the Andhra area, which are now affiliated to the Madras University, to be affiliated to the Andhra University from the appointed day in view of the formation of the Andhra State."

The following is my answer to the question, Sir :—

'The question of amending the Madras University Act does not arise. The Andhra University Act has to be amended with a view to re-affiliating certain educational institutions in the Andhra area, which are now affiliated to the Madras University, to the Andhra University. We are considering the possibility of putting the matter through.'

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Now, that the Andhra State is going to be formed by 1st October, may we know whether the Act will be amended so as to affiliate all these Colleges before 1st October to the Andhra University and will the Government make arrangements to see that along with the formation of the Andhra State, the Colleges are automatically affiliated to the Andhra University? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" We are considering the possibility of putting it through, either through the Assembly or otherwise before the formation of the State."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The answer of the Hon. Minister was a little vague. It must be more specific. There are one or two methods of doing it. There is still one day and this is a unanimous measure and this can be put through to-morrow. The Hon. Minister said that the matter is being put through. I am saying how this can be put through. An amending Bill can be brought even to-morrow so that simultaneously with the formation of the Andhra State, the educational institutions in the Andhra area, which are now affiliated to the Madras University, may be affiliated to the Andhra University. I want to know from the Hon. Minister whether any proposal is under his contemplation in this regard? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It was seriously considered whether we could rush it through in this House but considering that there are many groups of people who are not in this House who may give their opinion, I should suggest the latter alternative as the better way, namely, it may be pushed through in Parliament. We need not express an opinion on it and there may be no opposition at all in Parliament to the measure."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" I understand that the Bill is already ready."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Through whom?"

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Through the proper channel." (Laughter.)

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member understands it through an improper channel." (Laughter.)

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"If the Government have no objection and if they are really serious to see that the educational institutions in Rayalaseema are affiliated immediately to the Andhra University, I assure them that it will be passed within five or ten minutes to-day or to-morrow."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is possible that everything can be got done if all of us agree. I do not want to create difficulties. Hon. Members should accept my assurance. We would have been glad to get through the Bill. But there are some people who raise objection to rushing through things like that. It is not good. After all, the result is going to be the same whether we do it here or there. In Parliament there will be no opposition to the measure and it will be more legitimate to discuss it there than to do it here by suspending rules and creating a precedent."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Can we not have it along with the formation of the Andhra State? We want the colleges in Rayalaseema to be automatically affiliated to the Andhra University on the formation of the new State. If this could be assured, then the question of getting things passed officially, etc., we do not mind."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"How can there be any objection to it? How can we object to it?"

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"We are only anxious that the Madras Government should communicate the unanimous wish of this House that these colleges in Rayalaseema should be affiliated to the Andhra University and the Government of India may do the necessary thing at the time of passing the Andhra Bill in the Parliament."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"A letter, an administrative letter, is quite possible and we can do that. The Andhra colleges will be in the Andhra area after the appointed day and the University is there. I cannot imagine any difficulty arising."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"There is no provision made to this effect in the Andhra State Bill. That is why all these doubts have arisen."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Chief Minister has already given an assurance and that should suffice."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, now that that question is disposed of, I want to know what has happened to the two or three short-notice questions I have given notice of. They were not returned to me but no answer has been given so far. One of them relates to the State Loan, i.e., whether the Government

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authorized Commercial Tax Officers to contact businessmen to contribute to the State Loan; the second relates to certain Government Orders that non-clinical professors in medical colleges should be re-appointed up to the age of 60 . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As far as the Chair is concerned, I have admitted them and passed them on to the departments concerned."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have received a number of such questions some of which can be answered immediately and some cannot be. By 'answered' I mean necessary information can be given. I try to accommodate as much as possible. I do not think I can do more than what I have done. Some short-notice questions I have already answered. For those on which I must have further time, I must be given due notice."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"My question was simple. For example, I have asked whether the Government have passed orders saying that non-clinical professors may be re-appointed until they reach the age of 60."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I must at least answer correctly. I must know the conditions. Does the hon. Member imagine that it is a household that I am running and that I know all that is happening? It is a very large business and I must know whether an order has been passed and I do not know the position. I would have otherwise answered straight off."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"What is the use of putting short-notice questions? It is now three days."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I object to the hon. Member's remarks. Otherwise, what is the use of the rule? The rule has been made after understanding all the difficulties of Government. We have followed it for years and years. It is impossible for me to accommodate a particular gentleman who puts a question. I have got so many other things to do at the same time and I would go all wrong if I attend only to questions, without usual notice."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"It is no question of accommodation. It is a right of the House and we do not depend upon any accommodation. A short-notice question has been put three days back which demands a simple answer whether certain orders have been passed or not. Instead of giving that reply, the Chief Minister is side-tracking the whole issue."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am sorry, I am not side-tracking the issue. I want to save time. If the hon. Member is thinking that it is his right to give a short-notice question, I have a right not to waive notice."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Before the close of question time, I would invite your attention, Sir, to the short notice question which was admitted yesterday. It is not answered to-day. We have got only one more day before us in this sitting."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If possible, it will be answered to-morrow."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" In the meantime I have received information that the workers' organizations and the strike committees have decided to withdraw the strike but that the management is creating trouble by not opening the gates. If the question is taken up now, it will be convenient."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It will be taken up to-morrow if possible."

UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

Irrigation schemes in Visakhapatnam.

227 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many major irrigation schemes there are in Visakhapatnam district;

(b) what they are;

(c) what is the stage at which each of the schemes is at present; and

(d) what is the respective extent of ayacut that is expected to be irrigated under each of these schemes?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) A statement^a is placed on the table of the House.

Lignite and steel industries in the State.

228 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to the exploration of lignite coal in South Arcot district and the starting of an iron and steel industry in the State, how many American and other foreign experts were consulted and on how many occasions between 1st April 1948 and 31st March 1952, with a brief summary of the opinions given on each occasion on each of the projects; and

(b) how much fees and other charges were paid to the American and other foreign experts on each occasion mentioned in (a) above from 1st April 1948 to 31st March 1952?

A.—A statement^b is placed on the table of the House.

^a Printed as Appendix II on page 1759 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix III on pages 1760-1762 infra.

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Harijans as temple trustees.

229 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of temples (major and minor) district-war in the State and the total number of temple trustees in the State;

(b) whether Harijan members are trustees in any of the temples (religious endowments); and

(c) if so, how many and in which district?

A.—A statement^a containing the information is placed on the table of the House.

Salt manufacture in Nellore district.

230 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) with reference to G.O. No. 2737, Revenue, dated 14th October 1950, what are the particulars of lands used for the manufacture of salt in Krishnapatnam, Iskapalli and Woollapalem in Nellore district;

(b) the extent of land in each of the above places sold and the price at which it was sold per acre in faslis 1360, 1361 and 1362; and

(c) the extent of land in each of the above places leased out and the terms on which the lands were leased out?

A.—(a) The particulars of the lands are given below :—

Name of the village. (1)	Survey number. (2)	Extent. (3)
		A. C.
Iskapalli	1052-A	374 42½
Krishnapatnam	698	339 65
	696	162 30
	771	103 00
	772	42 66
		647 61
Woollapalem	709	74 18
	697	225 70
		299 88

^a Printed as Appendix IV on page 1763 infra.

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Name of the village.

(1)

Survey
number.

(2)

Extent.

(3)

Woollapalem—cont.

	A.	C.
1	11	06
600-1	0	30
600-A	0	6
661	9	65
662	9	52
663	8	49
664	10	46
670-B	4	44
671	8	93
672-C	7	51
673-3B	0	1
673-3C	0	13
674-B	0	1
677-B	5	58
678-B	7	8
679	8	67
680	7	25
681	9	00
682	9	53
683	8	54
684-B	5	60
687-A	1	41
688-A	2	8
689-A	1	39

137 85

Grand total .. 437 73

(b) No lands were sold during any of the faslis.

(c)

Name of the village.

(1)

Extent leased
out.

(2)

Terms of lease.

(3)

Ikapalli 200 00

Krishnapatnam 100 40

Woollapalem 299 88

The lands belong to the Central Government. The lease is subject to the condition that no compensation will be paid to the lessee in case of cancellation of the lease.

Leases are granted under the provisions of Board's Standing Order No. 24-A 9(b) by levying the full competitive rent as the charge for the occupation. By full competitive rent is meant the rent which the site would fetch in the open market if offered subject to the conditions stipulated by Government.

These lands belong to the Central Government and are leased out under excoise conditions wherein the licensee has got proprietary right over the land.

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Name of the village.

(1)

Extent leased
out.

(2)

Terms of lease.

(3)

Woollapalem—cont.

137 85

These lands belong to the Central Government and are leased out under modified excoise conditions wherein the licensee has no right over the land. No assessment is being collected. But a land cess Re. 0-2-0 and excoise duty Re. 0-3-0 per maund of salt is being collected by the Salt department.

Water-supply in Meppadi Panchayat Board area, Wynaad.

231 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government received any memorandum from Meppadi Yuvajana Sangham on 25th October 1952 regarding the acute water scarcity in the Meppadi Panchayat Board area, etc., and if so what action has been taken thereon?

A.—A memorandum presented to the Minister for Law on 25th October 1952 by the Meppadi Youth Association in the matter was passed on to the Board of Revenue for necessary action. The Meppadi Panchayat Board has proposed to make some improvements to the water-supply system by doing repairs to the pipe lines.

Irrigation works in West Godavari district.

232 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the total amount spent by the Government on irrigation works in (i) West Godavari district, (ii) Kovvur and (iii) Polavaram taluks of West Godavari district during the years 1946-51 and 1951-52?

A.—

	1946-51.	1951-52.
	RS.	RS.
1. West Godavari district	33,30,921	33,77,798
2. Kovvur taluk	2,08,534	45,806
(Excludes the expenditure of Rs. 54,580 in 1950-51 and Rs. 2,49,595 in 1951-52 on the Kanur scheme which benefits both Kovvur and Tanuklu taluks).		
3. Polavaram taluk	23,553	1,10,868

Provincial Highways in West Godavari.

233 Q.—SRI M. RAJESWARA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the names of works included in the Five-Year Plan for the improvement of Provincial Highways in each of the taluks of West Godavari district; and

(b) the amount spent so far under the Plan in the district?

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A.—(a) The work of widening the culverts in M. 7/8 of the Eluru-Jangareddigudem road in Eluru taluk has been included in the Five-Year Road Development Programme. It has not yet been taken up for execution.

(b) Does not arise.

Homœopathic dispensaries.

234 Q.—SRI K. SHANMUGAM : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

- the names of local bodies which are permitted by Government to open and maintain homœopathic dispensaries;
- the annual cost of each dispensary;
- the annual cost of medicine for each such dispensary; and
- the number of patients treated last year in each?

A.—(a), (b), (c) & (d) The particulars are furnished in the following statement:—

Name of local bodies permitted to open and maintain Homœopathic dispensaries.	Annual cost of each dispensary.	Annual cost of medicines for each dispensary.	Number of patients treated in 1952 in each dispensary.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	
East Godavari	1,800	880 0 0	3,735
West Godavari	2,076	494 8 0	6,413
Ramanathapuram	5,540	871 0 0	11,891

Adult night schools.

235 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

- the number of adult night schools run or aided by the Government in the State; and
- the number of such schools for Scheduled Castes and Tribes in the State in the current year?

A.—(a) The number of recognized adult schools in the State on 31st December 1952 is as follows:—

(i) Under local bodies—591.

(ii) Under aided managements—2,019.

- Though no adult school is recognized exclusively for Scheduled Castes or Tribes, schools in cheris, etc., where majority of pupils is drawn from these communities or where they are run by the Harijan Welfare Department may be presumed to be schools specially included for Scheduled Castes or Tribes. The number of such schools on 31st March 1952, the latest date for which statistics are available, is 92.

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Agricultural development under the Five-Year Plan.

236 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state the schemes of agricultural development commissioned by the Post-War Reconstruction Committee in the Five-Year Plan for the period 1945-46 to 1949-50 and the schemes which were actually taken up and are being worked in the said quinquennium by the State Government?

A.—A statement* containing the required information is placed on the table of the House.

National Cadet Corps in the State.

237 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how many cadets are there as on 31st December 1952 in the Junior Division of the National Cadet Corps in the State of Madras and in how many High Schools; and how many officers are there in the Junior Division of the National Cadet Corps; how much amount has been spent on the National Cadet Corps—Junior Division from 1st April to 31st December 1952;

(b) how many cadets are there as on 31st December 1952 in the Senior Division of the National Cadet Corps in the State of Madras and in how many Colleges, and how many officers are there in the Senior Division of the National Cadet Corps and how much amount has been spent on the National Cadet Corps—Senior Division from 1st April to 31st December 1952;

(c) of the cadet officers in Senior and Junior Divisions of the National Cadet Corps how many are teachers, lecturers or professors of schools and colleges and how many others who are not in the teaching profession;

(d) what is the scale of remuneration, scale of allowance, rates of travelling allowance payable to (1) Junior Cadets; (2) Senior Cadets; (3) Junior Cadet Officers and (4) Senior Cadet Officers; and

(e) the nature and extent of control over the National Cadet Corps in the Madras City and in the districts exercised by the Commissioner of Police, Madras and the District Superintendents, respectively?

A.—(a) Number of Junior Division Cadets on 31st December 1952—4,324.

Number of Junior Division Officers on 31st December 1952—130.

Number of high schools having Junior Division troops—76.

Expenditure on Junior Division from 1st April 1952 to 31st December 1952—Rs. 3,57,036.

(b) Number of Senior Division Cadets on 31st December 1952—2,546.

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Number of Senior Division Officers on 31st December 1952—65.

Expenditure on Senior Division from 1st April 1952 to 31st December 1952—Rs. 3,20,497.

- (c) All the officers are in teaching profession. Others are not eligible.
- (d) A statement^a is laid on the table.
- (e) The Police Department has no control over the National Cadet Corps. Each of the National Cadet Corps Units is controlled by the Officer Commanding the Unit who is a regular Army Officer. The Madras State area which has been constituted as a separate National Cadet Corps Circle is under a Commander, who is an Army Officer, and he exercises overall supervision and control over the Units of the Senior and Junior Division in the State.

Admissions to certain Government colleges.

238 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to State—

(a) the number of applicants for admission in Government Arts, Medical, Veterinary and Law Colleges for the academic year 1952-53;

(b) the total amount of fee collected from applicants in (a) towards cost of forms and application fees;

(c) of the number of applicants in (a) the number invited for interview by the Select Committees appointed to select candidates for admission to the various colleges;

(d) the number of applicants out of (c) who were selected for admission by the Selection Committees and of those selected the number who joined the respective institutions for study;

(e) the rules, if any, regulating refund of admission fee in the case of

(i) applicants who are not directed to appear before the Selection Committees;

(ii) applicants who are denied admission to the colleges after interviews by Selection Committees;

(iii) applicants who though offered admission do not join the institutions to which they are selected for admission; and

(iv) the total amounts refunded to candidates in (i), (ii) and (iii) in 1952-53 and the number of applicants to whom refund was made?

A.—(a) to (e) A statement^b containing the requisite particulars is placed on the table of the House.

^a Printed as Appendix VI on pages 1765-1766 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix VII on pages 1766-1767 infra.

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Hydro-electric projects in the State.

239 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state with reference to the answer given to Unstarred Question No. 18 (155) given on 24th November 1952—

(a) the names of the river basins in this State for which hydro-electric charts were prepared by the Hydro-metric Subdivisions of the Electricity Department so far;

(b) whether these river basins were selected solely with a view to furnish bases for constructing hydro-electric power generating stations in every one of these river basins;

(c) what was the total expenditure incurred for preparing the charts mentioned in (a) from 1948-49 up to date inclusive of establishment and supervision charges of the Hydro-metric subdivisions;

(d) of the hydro-electric schemes of river basins in (a) what are the names of the river basins in the cases of which construction of hydro-electric stations are considered likely to yield best and most economic results and what is the minimum percentage of net return on gross capital outlay on hydro-electric scheme that is considered necessary to term a scheme economical and likely to yield best results;

(e) of the river basins in (a) the names of those (i) in the case of which the hydro-electrical possibilities are considered poor; and (ii) which are considered likely to yield best and most economical results;

(f) what are the names of the river basins where new hydro-electrical stations are proposed to be constructed in the next ten years and the order of priority and what is the probable year in each case when the Government propose to ensure supply of power from these stations; and

(g) in the case of the hydro-electrical possibilities of the river basins of this State whether it is a fact that the Government have consulted experts of the U.S.A. and whether they have come to the conclusions about the river basins in (d) and (e) after such experts have furnished their considered opinion?

A.—(a) Preparation of hydro-dynamic charts (not hydro-electric charts) have been completed in respect of 74 river basins in this State. The list is too long to permit of mention of names.

(b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) There has been no specific expenditure or supervisory charges incurred on the work since the spare time of the existing staff sanctioned for other purposes has been utilized to the extent possible.

(d) & (e) The normal criterion for an economical (or remunerative) project is the yield of a minimum net return of 4 per cent on the gross capital outlay (to

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cover interest charges after meeting operation and maintenance and depreciation charges) from the tenth year of operation onwards. Preparation of hydro-dynamic charts is only a preliminary stage in the objective and systematic study of the hydro-electric resources of all the river basins in the State and considerable further work such as correlation with rainfall and river flow data and detailed site investigation, will be necessary before any hydro-electric schemes can be declared as economically feasible. The classification of all the river basins as economical or poor, for the hydro-electric power development has to await the results of the hydro-metric surveys. For the present, the Kundah river basin and the Periyar lake have been found to hold out promise of the best and most economic results.

(f) The following new hydro-electric schemes are under various stages of consideration :—

- 1 Kundah Hydro-Electric Scheme in Nilgiris.
- 2 Krishna-Pennar Hydro-Electric Scheme (combined with the Irrigation Scheme).
- 3 Upper Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme in Nilgiris.
- 4 Cholatipuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme in Malabar.
- 5 Kundipuzha Hydro-Electric Scheme in Malabar.
- 6 Kundah Extensions in Nilgiris.
- 7 Upper Bhavani in Nilgiris.
- 8 Niralapallam in Nilgiris.
- 9 Coonoor-Karteri-Kallarpallam in Nilgiris.
- 10 Kedarihalla in Nilgiris.
- 11 Kuttiyadi in Malabar.
- 12 Punnapuzha in Malabar.
- 13 Porandalar-Palar in Palni Hills.

It is not possible now to forecast the order of priority and the probable year in each case when supply can be ensured from these stations.

(g) The answer is in the negative.

Podu cultivation in the Agency tracts.

240 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is "Podu Cultivation" or shifting cultivation now in practice in the Agency tracts; and

(b) what is the rate per acre, charged by the Government from such cultivators?

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A.—(a) Yes; "Podu" cultivation is being carried on in the unreserve areas of the agency in Visakhapatnam district, in Bhadrachalam and Yellavaram taluks in the East Godavari district and in the hilly tracts of Pathapatnam taluk and Seethampeta Agency of Palkonda taluk and Parvatipur Agency in the Srikakulam district.

(b) The information is as detailed below :—

RS. A. P.

(1) Visakhapatnam district (Agency areas)—

Unreserves of Golugonda 0 6 0 per acre.
taluk.

Gudem taluk (lower agency 0 6 0 per acre.
portion).

S. Kota agency—

Ananthagiri Mutta .. 0 10 0 per acre.

Koodaba Mutta .. 0 8 0 per acre.

(2) East Godavari district—

Bhadrachalam taluk .. 0 5 0 per acre for raising dry crops.

0 10 0 per acre for rain-fed wet crops in Government areas.

Yellavaram taluk

Taram assessment which ranges from 5 annas to Rs. 2 per acre of assessed waste lands is charged in respect of cultivation of assessed waste lands. In respect of unassessed waste lands, the rate adopted is the highest dry rate which varies from 6 annas to Rs. 2 per acre.

(3) Srikakulam district

Government do not charge anything for podu cultivation.

Retrenchment among Revenue Divisional Officers.

241 Q.—SRI Y. V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether any posts of Revenue Divisional Officers were retrenched in 1952 in the State;

(b) if so, the number thus retrenched; and

(c) the reasons for the same?

A.—(a) Certain posts held by Deputy Collectors were abolished.

(b) & (c) A statement* showing the required particulars is placed on the table of the House.

Schools and pupils studying in Malabar.

242 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of children of school-going age in Malabar and the number that attend the schools;

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(b) the number of elementary schools and high schools in Malabar and the number under Government, district board, municipal councils and private managements and the number of children in each;

(c) the number of trained and untrained teachers of different grades and the number of women under different managements; and

(d) the amount spent by the various agencies for the year 1946-47 and 1950-51 and the amount given by the Government as teaching and other grants to the various agencies?

A.—(a) to (d) A statement^a furnishing the particulars required in clauses (a) to (d) of the question so far as they are available is placed on the table of the House.

Food levy rates in Guntur.

243 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received during 1952-53 by the Government from Guntur district for the revision of the food levy rates in Guntur district;

(b) whether any rates other than the Government rates have been proposed in the representations;

(c) if so, the rates proposed;

(d) whether any reasons for the revision have been advanced; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) The answer is in the affirmative.

(c) & (d) The representations were made mostly in general terms either for complete exemption from levy or for reduction in the scales of levy explaining the bad conditions of agriculture and the consequent low yields in different parts of the district. A specific representation was also received by Government suggesting the following rates of levy in bags of 2 maunds per acre for Guntur district:—

	Above 5 and below 10 acres.	Above 10 and below 15 acres.	Above 15 and below 25 acres.	Above 25 and below 40 acres.	Above 40 acres.
Tenali taluk	3½	5	6	7½	} All surplus from land- lords.
Other taluks	3	4½	5	6½	

(e) The Government considered in consultation with the Collector of Guntur that the scales fixed for Guntur district were reasonable and that no revision was therefore necessary.

^a Printed as Appendix IX on pages 1768-1769 infra.

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House-sites for Harijans in Guntur district.

244 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received during 1952-53 by the Government from Guntur district in relation to the acquisition and the grant of house-sites to Harijans;

(b) whether any cases of delay have been brought to the notice of the Government in relation to acquisition and grant of house-sites in the representations;

(c) the suggestions for avoiding the delay proposed in the representations; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government?

A.—The hon. Member brought to the notice of the Government certain delays in the Land Acquisition proceedings for providing house-sites for Harijans in the Guntur district and has made some suggestions in this regard. The question of speeding up the land acquisition proceedings has been taken up by Government in consultation with the Director of Harijan Welfare and the Board of Revenue and the matter is still under consideration.

Information to employees of Foreign Embassies in Madras.

345 Q.—SRI P. SHYAM SUNDAR RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued instructions to their officers about supplying information to officers and employees of Foreign Embassies in Madras; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will place the instructions on the table of the House?

A.—(a) & (b) I have already informed the House in reply to similar questions that the Government have drawn the attention of the District officials to the necessity of observing the proper channels of correspondence with foreign consular and diplomatic officials on any matter outside of a factual or statistical nature as would ordinarily be available to the general public. The Government have also cautioned the District officials not to be led into any discussion on political or administrative issues when and if approached by foreign consuls or others of that type, who could not be courteously put away.

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Harijan Welfare work in Tirunelveli district.

246 Q.—SRI P. URKAVALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total amount of different kinds of allotments and grants sanctioned by the Harijan Welfare Department for the Harijan Welfare work in Tirunelveli district during the period of Sri R. Subrahmanyam (formerly District Welfare Officer of Tirunelveli district, now Deputy Director of Harijan Welfare of Madras); and

(b) what are the details of expenditure for all these allotments and grants for different categories of works itemwise (such as acquisition of house-sites, burial grounds and formation of roads, sanction of scholarships, appointment of teachers, etc.), and sub-castewise (such as Pallas, Parayas and Chukkiliyas, etc.)?

A.—(a) Sri R. Subrahmanyam worked as District Welfare Officer, Tirunelveli, during the period from February 1950 to September 1952 which falls mainly during the official years 1950–51, 1951–52 and part of 1952–53. The allotments sanctioned by the Harijan Welfare Department for the Harijan Welfare work in Tirunelveli district during the said period are given in Statement I^a enclosed.

(b) The particulars are given in Statement II enclosed.

Construction of new roads by district boards.

247 Q.—SRI E. K. SANKARA VARMA RAJA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the amounts allotted to the various district boards in the State for the construction of new roads in the years 1951–52 and 1952–53?

A.—Separate figures showing the amounts of grants sanctioned to district boards for formation of new roads only are not available.

A statement^b showing the grants given to district boards during 1951–52 and 1952–53 is placed on the table of the House.

Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.

248 Q.—SRI C. SUBBARAYUDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the plan of the Hydro-Electric Scheme of Tungabhadra and the full particulars of the plan regarding the power generated, cost, water utilized, etc.; and

(b) whether the above one is a continuous generating scheme?

^a Printed as Appendix X on pages 1768–1776 *infra*.

^b Printed as Appendix XI on page 1777 *infra*.

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A.—(a) & (b) The Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme as finalized comprises—

(1) A power-house at the foot of the Tungabhadra Dam with two 9,000 K.W. units and provision for two more similar units in the future.

(2) A second power-house at about the 15th mile of the irrigation canal near the Hampi ruins with two 9,000 K.W. units and provision for one more unit of the same capacity in the sixth year of operation and a further unit later on depending upon load development.

(3) A power transmission grid connecting the power-houses with the consuming centres in the Bellary, Anantapur, Kurnool and Cuddapah districts.

The scheme is estimated to cost Rs. 733.01 lakhs initially rising to Rs. 794.41 lakhs at the end of ten years. The water utilized for power generation is taken from the reservoir formed by the Tungabhadra Dam. The scheme is a continuous generating scheme with a firm power output of 32,000 K.W. A seasonal power up to 60,000 K.W. will be available during the irrigation period.

Staff of the Secretariat.

249 Q.—SRI V. BALAKRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of office Superintendents in each department of the Secretariat in Fort St. George;

(b) the maximum and minimum number of clerks under each such Superintendent as per each department; and

(c) the functions of each such Superintendent?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement^a is laid on the table of the House.

(c) Please see the extracts from the Secretariat Office Manual placed on the table of the House.

Expenditure in Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district.

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

(a) the expenditure incurred by the Government for digging of drinking water wells in Pudukkottai division, Tiruchirappalli district, as per each taluk since 3rd March 1948;

(b) the amount granted as takkavi loans as per each taluk since 3rd March 1948;

(c) the amount granted as loans for purchase of plough-bulls as per each taluk since 3rd March 1948;

(d) the amount spent on Famine Relief works as per each taluk since 3rd March 1948 giving details of expenditure;

^a Printed as Appendix XII on pages 1778–1780 *infra*.

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(e) the amount spent on Minor Irrigation Works since 3rd March 1948 as per each taluk and when, where and how spent;

(f) the amount spent on gruel centres since 3rd March 1948 as per each taluk and when and where such gruel centres were opened; and

(g) the number of Famine Relief works executed through contractors and by departments directly?

A.—(a) to (g) The answer^a is laid on the table of the House.

Gruel centres for handloom weavers.

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

(a) the number of gruel centres exclusively for handloom weavers in each district of the State for years 1951-52 and 1952-53; and

(b) the number of gruel centres in agricultural areas in each district of the State for years 1951-52 and 1952-53?

A.—(a) & (b) It is presumed that in clause (b) of his question also, the Member refers only to the gruel centres opened for the relief of handloom weavers. Special gruel centres exclusively for the relief of weavers were opened only in fasli 1362 (1952-53). The following statement shows the number of such centres opened in each district:—

Name of district.	(1)	Urban areas. (2)	Rural areas. (3)
Anantapur	..	..	..
Krishna ..	..	4	..
Bellary ..	..	1	..
Kurnool ..	..	1	..
Nellore ..	..	..	5
Cuddapah	..	..	..
North Arcot	..	3	16
Tiruchirappalli	..	20	15
Chingleput	..	2	..
Tanjore	..	..	..
South Arcot	..	..	1
Coimbatore	..	..	4
Ramanathapuram	..	4	7
Tirunelveli	..	21	4
Salem ..	..	37	..
Madurai ..	..	..	..
Guntur ..	..	5	..
Malabar ..	..	..	..
South Kanara	..	7	..
	..	2	1
Total ..		107	53

Barring a few, the gruel centres opened in the rural areas for the relief of weavers have since been closed.

^a Printed as Appendix XIII on pages 1780-1781 infra.

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Travelling allowances drawn by Hon. Ministers.

252 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of travelling allowance and daily allowance drawn by each of the 15 Ministers of the Madras Government during the official year 1952-53;

(b) the amount of travelling allowance and daily allowance drawn by the Hon. Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly during the official year 1952-53; and

(c) the amount of travelling allowance and daily allowance drawn by the Hon. the Chairman of the Madras Legislative Council during the official year 1952-53?

A.—(a) & (b) The amount of travelling and daily allowance drawn by each Minister and the Speaker is given in the statement^a annexed.

(c) No amount was drawn by the Chairman either as travelling allowance or as daily allowance.

Gruel centres in Hindupur and Kadiri taluks.

253 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number of gruel centres in each of the following firkas that were functioning prior to 1st September 1952 and the number of gruel centres in each of the firkas functioning at present:—

- (1) Hindupur firka;
- (2) Chilamakur firka of Hindupur taluk;
- (3) Gorantala firka; and
- (4) Muhammadabad firka of Kadiri taluk?

A.—The information is furnished below:—

Name of firka.	Number of gruel centres that functioned prior to 1st September 1952.	Number of gruel centres now functioning.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Hindupur firka ..	6	2
2 Chilamakur firka ..	5	1
3 Gorantala firka ..	12	1
4 Muhammadabad firka ..	18	23

Villages not declared as villages under the Panchayats Act in Nellore taluk.

254 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the names of the revenue villages and hamlets of villages in Nellore taluk of

^a Printed as Appendix XIV on page 1781 infra.

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Nellore district having a population of not less than 500 which have not been declared villages under section 3 (1) of the Madras Village Panchayats Act, and the reasons for the delay in declaration in each case?

A.—The names of revenue villages (excluding hamlets) in the Nellore taluk of Nellore district for which panchayats have not yet been constituted are given in the annexure^a. As census figures are not yet ready, Government have no information as to the population of the villages, the question of constitution of new panchayats will be taken up after the existing panchayats are all reconstituted.

Takkavi loans in Nellore taluk.

255 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the number and aggregate amount of takkavi loans disbursed in Nellore taluk, Nellore district. (a) of less than Rs. 500 in each case, (b) of less than Rs. 1,000 and above Rs. 500 in each case, and (c) of over Rs. 1,000 in each case for the year 1952-53?

A.—(a) Eighty-three loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 32,850.

(b) One loan for Rs. 600.

(c) Ten loans for an aggregate amount of Rs. 22,900.

Famine relief works in Penukonda taluk.

256 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the number of villages affected by famine in the years 1952 and 1953 in Penukonda taluk;

(b) the number of gruel centres started in 1952 and in 1953 April in Penukonda taluk;

(c) the number of famine works in 1952 and in 1953; and

(d) the number of coolies employed in March-April 1952 and in March-April 1953?

A.—

	During	
	1951.	1952.
(a) Number of villages affected by famine in Penukonda taluk.	92	93
(b) Number of gruel centres started in Penukonda.	55	20

^a Printed as Appendix XV on page 1782 *infra*.

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During
1951. 1952.

(c) Number of famine works started in Penukonda taluk—

(i) Public Works Department tank works.	11	0
(ii) Public Works Department road works.	10	2
(iii) Superstandard works	10	0
(iv) Number of wells deepened under the Rs 150 subsidy scheme.	61	4

(d) Number of workers employed in Penukonda taluk in March-April 1952 and March-April 1953—

March-April 1952.	March-April 1953.
(1) 110,435	(2) No relief works were opened during this period.

Tiruchirappalli Food Production Committee.

257 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) the number of meetings called for during the financial year 1952-53 of the Tiruchirappalli Food Production Committee;

(b) the number of times when the meetings did not transact any business for want of quorum;

(c) the number and nature of the recommendations made by the committee during 1952-53 to the Government and accepted and acted upon by the Government; and

(d) the expenditure on this account in 1952-53?

A.—(a) There were six meetings during the year.

(b) On five occasions the meetings had to be postponed for want of quorum. But the members present at the meetings carried on informal discussions about seasonal conditions and achievements under the Intensive Cultivation Schemes.

(c) Two requests were made at the meeting held on 28th February 1953. One was for the postponement of the recovery of the subsidy under the New Well Subsidy Scheme in Pullambadi and Peruvalappur firkas of Lalgudi taluk and Thathiangarpettai firka of Musiri taluk till June 1954 and the other was for the letting in of water into the Nandiyar channel from the Cole-roon as a temporary measure during the present season in order to save about 5,000 acres of wet lands in Lalgudi and Udayarpalayam taluks.

Request No. 1.—The Government have already ordered that the collection of loan instalments due in fasli 1362 be postponed to fasli 1363 in all the affected

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areas, which include 19 villages of Thathiangarpet firka. No concession has been granted in respect of villages in Pullambadi and Peruvallappur firkas. Following these orders recovery of subsidy loans under all the Well Subsidy Schemes has been postponed in all the affected areas till the kist season of fasli 1363.

Request No. II.—The Chief Engineer (Irrigation) did not recommend the scheme since any division of Coleroon water to Nandiyar would be detrimental to the lower down legitimate ayacut.

(d) The Government have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 448-2-0 during the year 1952-53 by way of payment of travelling allowance to the members of the Committee.

Construction of an irrigation channel to Ravulakollu and other villages in Siddhout taluk.

258 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government investigated the possibility of a project at Dharbakona near Donglasani and to lead a channel to irrigate lands of villages Ravulakollu to Zuvvalapalli in Siddhout taluk in previous years;

(b) if so, what was the result of the investigation;

(c) what the opinion of the Engineers was;

(d) the extent that was proposed to be brought under the project;

(e) the amount of estimated cost; and

(f) whether any other site was investigated and found more suitable to irrigate more acres?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The possibility of taking a channel from the left bank of Pennar to irrigate lands in Ravulakollu, Zuvvalapalli, etc., villages was examined and dropped in 1950, as it was reported that spring channels taking off from the Pennar were not much of a success, that the scheme would be prohibitively costly and that the channel would get submerged by the Krishna-Pennar Project when the latter was executed.

(d) The ayacut anticipated was 700 acres.

(e) About Rs. 5.6 lakhs.

(f) The answer is in the negative.

Alleged famine conditions in Pudukkottai division

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

(a) the report submitted by the District authorities with regard to famine and drought conditions in Pudukkottai division of Tiruchirappalli district for the year 1952-53;

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(b) the steps suggested by the District Authorities; and

(c) the steps accepted by the Government?

A.—(a) & (b) The Collector of Tiruchirappalli reported that consequent on the cyclone and rains of November-December 1952 there was no need to take up immediate action in regard to relief works in Pudukkottai division. The Collector, however, recommended that the collection of the kist due in January 1953, be spread over to February, March and April 1953 and the kist collected in easy instalments.

(c) The Collector of Tiruchirappalli was permitted to postpone the collection of land revenue and cesses due January 1953 in the taluks of Kolathur and Tirumayam. Subsequently orders were issued sanctioning special remissions to 137 villages in Tirumayam taluk and 143 villages in Kolathur taluk of Pudukkottai division. Orders were also issued postponing in these taluks:—

(i) the collection of loan instalments due in fasli 1362 to fasli 1363;

(ii) the collection of the unremitted kist of fasli 1361 to fasli 1363; and

(iii) the collection of cesses due in fasli 1362 to fasli 1363.

Nurses in the Medical department of the former Pudukkottai State.

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

(a) the number of (1) male and (2) female nurses in the Medical department of the former Pudukkottai State service;

(b) how many of them in each category have been absorbed fully into the corresponding Medical Service of Madras State;

(c) how many of them have been given the Madras State scales of pay;

(d) how many of them have not been given the Madras State scales of pay;

(e) how many of them have been transferred outside Pudukkottai without Madras State scales of pay; and

(f) why they are paid the Pudukkottai State scales of pay and asked to do the Madras State quantum of work?

A.—(a) Males—3.

Females—8.

(b) Males—2.

Females—8.

(c) All of them have been allowed the scale of pay admissible to those with similar qualifications in the Madras State.

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(d) & (e) None.

(f) Does not arise.

Recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee.

261 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the action taken by the Government on the recommendations of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee in paragraphs 249, 250 and 354 of their first report given on pages 76 and 100 of their first report, respectively;

(b) the number of cases, the names of districts and the number of villages covered, where occupancy rights were conferred on agricultural labourers "in occupation of the" present house-sites for over a long period of time; and

(c) the number of cases, the names of districts and the number of villages covered, where alternative house-sites were provided for agricultural labourers?

A.—(a) The matter is under examination of the Government.

(b) & (c) Do not arise.

Assignment of land in Udayarpalayam taluk.

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

(a) the number of applications received from the ex-service personnel in Udayarpalayam taluk for assignment of land year-war after the Second World War;

(b) the number to whom lands have been assigned; and

(c) the number of pending cases and the number rejected?

A.—(a), (b) & (c) The information is not available with the Government.

Expenditure on capital works.

263 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the amount taken from Current Revenues and spent on Capital Works during the years 1910–1952 stating the particulars of the amount spent and the nature of the capital work on which it was spent?

A.—The current Revenues of the State are not generally utilized for expenditure on schemes of a capital nature. However, expenditure on small irrigation and industrial development works are usually met from revenues. The net outlay on State Trading Schemes initially recorded in the capital account was transferred to the revenue account during the years 1943–44 to 1948–49. The net outlay in subsequent years has been retained in the Capital Section, the intention being to transfer the

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net result of the transactions to the revenue account, after the accounts of the State Trading Schemes are finally closed.

A statement^a of capital expenditure met from revenues from 1920–21 to 1951–52 is annexed. The figures for the earlier years are not readily available, and it is not considered worthwhile to compile them.

Cash balances in Government treasuries.

264 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to place a statement on the table of the House regarding the cash balances and securities as on the 1st of every month separately for each district for the years 1950, 1951, 1952 and 1953 with the following particulars:—

(i) the amount of the cash balance in each treasury; and

(ii) the amount in Reserve Bank or branches of the Imperial Bank?

A.—(i) The amount of cash balance in each treasury is the working balance kept at the treasury for day-to-day transactions. At the close of each year, the Government prescribe a maximum normal balance for each treasury for the subsequent year, which is about Rs. 7½ lakhs for all the treasuries during the period May to November (non-kist season) and about Rs. 10 lakhs, during the period April and December to March—vide statement^b annexed, relating to the year 1953–54. Actually, the treasuries have been able to work with a balance less than the prescribed normal balance. It is not considered necessary to furnish the cash balance at the end of each month for a series of years in respect of each treasury, as the monthly and yearly variations are small. Securities belonging to the Government are not allocated on the basis of districts. The value of securities held in the Cash Balance Investment Account of the Government as also on behalf of the earmarked funds for the State as a whole is given every year in the Statement of Assets and Liabilities and the Statement of Fund Accounts, printed as Appendices to the Budget Memorandum (See pages 146–157 of the Budget Memorandum for 1953–54).

(ii) The amount in Reserve Bank or Branches of the Imperial Bank.—The amount held in the branches of the Imperial Bank of India is not the property of the Government. The transactions of the Government taking place at the branches of the Imperial Bank are taken initially against the Bank's own funds and advised by the Banks subsequently for credit or debit

^a Printed as Appendix XVI on pages 1782–1783 infra.

^b Printed as Appendix XVII on page 1783 infra.

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against the Government's accounts with the Reserve Bank at Calcutta. The cash balance in the Reserve Bank represents the running account of the Government with the Bank and it is not considered necessary to compile these monthly balances, as it will involve a good deal of labour which will not be commensurate with the usefulness of the information.

Medical and Health Department Stores in the State.

265 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) what are the categories and quantities and values of the medical stores and stores intended for use by the Medical and Public Health Department at present;

(b) the places where such stores are stored;

(c) the categories, quantities and values of the stores in each of such places as on 1st April 1953;

(d) whether any further indents have been made for such stores and, if so, for what categories, quantities and values; and

(e) whether the Government have any forecast of the variations likely to occur by 1st October 1953 in each of such places in the figures referred to above; and, if so, to what extent and the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) to (c) Apparently the Member wants these particulars for use in connexion with the discussion of the Andhra State Bill. It is impossible to collect the information in time for the above purpose. Further, the time and labour involved in the collection of the required particulars will not be commensurate with the result to be achieved.

(d) The usual annual indent for 1953-54 is sent to the Deputy Assistant Director-General (Medical Stores Depot), Madras, for compliance.

(e) After 1st October 1953, there will not be any appreciable reduction in the purchase of stores.

Grant of Government loans in districts.

266 Q.—SRI T. VISWANATHAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state the amounts of loans given under the Agriculturists Loans Act or other special loans separately for each district?

A.—The information is not readily available and it will involve undue labour and time to collect it. The period for which the information is required has also not been stated.

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

II.—MOTION UNDER RULE 48 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES DISAPPROVING THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member, Mr. Kalyanasundaram, has given notice of a motion under Rule 48. It says:

“This House does not approve of the policy of the Government with regard to the new Education Scheme which was brought into force without consulting the House.”

The House is aware that for making a motion of this kind, the consent of the Speaker must be obtained first. Then the House also should give its permission. If 75 members rise in favour of leave being granted then Mr. Kalyanasundaram can move his motion and on a date to be fixed by the Speaker. The House is also aware that we have fixed to-day for the discussion of the same subject and we will have a full-dress debate on it. I want to know what the hon. Member says. If this motion is accepted, then the other debate will have to be postponed.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—“I have no desire, Sir, to have the other debate postponed. But I wish to explain the reasons that prompted me to give notice of this motion.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“If the hon. Member had given notice of it long ago, I could understand the reasons whatever they be. But he has done so after seeing the subject included in to-day's agenda. If the hon. Member wants to press his motion, he may.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—“It is not that, Sir; I am not afraid of pressing the motion; I can move it and there will be 75 members to support it.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Let not the hon. Member lose his temper.”

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—“I am only expressing my opinion a little bit vehemently. The purpose of my motion is not to express want of confidence or to censure the Government. I feel that the only course left open to Members is to bring in a motion like this. It is because the Government motion is very vague and indefinite. If they make a motion in a straightforward way seeking the approval of the House for the scheme, then it is open to us to move proper amendments to get the motion rejected by the House. The motion of the Government says that the scheme be taken into consideration and we do not know what kind of amendments we should move and whether they will be admitted or ruled out of order. I do not know your mind with regard to the amendments. If I know it, then I can consider the question of not pressing my motion.”

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The amendments are these. Mr. Gopalan's amendment says :

' Add the following at the end :—

" and on such consideration this Assembly recommends to the Government that the modified scheme of Elementary Education be dropped."

I have admitted it. Then comes Mr. Swayamprakasam's amendment. I have accepted them. Mr. Govindaswami Nayagar's amendment also has been admitted as modified. I have also admitted several other amendments like Mr. Palaniandi's and others.)

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" It is good of you, Sir. If one more point is clarified I shall withdraw my motion. Last time when we were discussing the adjournment motion . . ."

9-50 a.m. SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Sir, I have also given an amendment."

MR. SPEAKER :—" When did you give? "

SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH :—" Just now, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It is not possible for me to accept it now."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, if the time given for the discussion is enough, I shall consider withdrawing my motion."

MR. SPEAKER :—" If 75 members stand in favour of it and leave of the House is granted, I shall admit the motion."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, all sections of the House, including the other sections (pointing to Government Benches) are anxious to have a full debate on this important question. I want to know the Speaker's mind with regard to the time that will be allowed for discussion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, we have agreed to all that is possible to be done. Nobody shirks to do anything. I must submit to the Speaker that to-day we are meeting in the other House also for further consideration of the Andhra State Bill, and I must be there. I think there must be some time given to me for lunch and getting ready for the other House, I mean as ready as a man in my position can get ready—by 'my position' I mean my age. The next question is we must have a debate as full as possible on this. I do want an hour for replying and other adjustments may be made on that basis."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Then I would submit, Sir, that the debate be extended by one more day. Let the discussions be over to-day and hon. Members on this side will finish to-day. Government reply and voting may be taken up to-morrow."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" No, we cannot have it to-morrow. It is proposed to have valedictory speeches to-morrow. It is an important function."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, I attach very great value to the function you arrange. If the valedictory address could be had in the afternoon, it would be more helpful."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I hope that hon. Members would realize that this is not a party matter. The subject-matter of the debate that is proposed is a matter on education and we should have a calm and proper discussion. At this stage, I may say that merely postponing the debate and treating it as a party matter for getting votes is not conducive either to education or to the proper understanding of the situation, even from the political point of view. We are parting; another State has to be formed. Members are eager that we must part at least with goodwill in the processes of parting at least. I do not think that this vote on education will have any value if hustled like this."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I think it will be enough if the debate is extended to four hours instead of two hours."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, I submit the time is not enough."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I have already said because I wish to do justice to the debate, I want an hour on a rough calculation. But, if it is going to be 2 o'clock, I am afraid it will be pretty late for me to go to the other House, as it is. If it is extended, there will be much more difficulty. Therefore hon. Members will regulate the discussion. There is no need to repeat what others have said. We could certainly touch on salient points within that time, if we tried."

AN HON. MEMBER :—" Sir, there are two more important issues that are coming up for discussion by this House and they are food . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I am not going to allow the hon. Member to speak. I will call him afterwards."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I am glad that the Hon. Chief Minister attaches so much importance to goodwill. It would be good if he could put it in practice by agreeing to my proposal to extend the debate. Out of the four hours one hour will be given to the Hon. Chief Minister and we are left with only three hours. Even in this three hours, members of the Government party will take some time and so what is the time left to the Opposition? This will not be sufficient at all, Sir."

1678 MOTION UNDER RULE 48 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES
DISAPPROVING THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY OF THE
GOVERNMENT

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" 'Goodwill' is not between Mr. Kalyanasundaram and me, but goodwill between the two States that will be formed."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I want to know whether we will have the three hours or whether some time will be taken on the other Bills? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" No, they want to drop all those things."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Then you suggest three hours would be sufficient for us, that is to say, in three hours we should educate the Chief Minister." (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" If it is a question of education, I would require much more time." (Renewed laughter.)

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" There is no doubt he takes more time to educate us. I think as suggested by the hon. Sri Kalyanasundaram we can take this matter tomorrow. I do not know why the Hon. Chief Minister who is generally above these things, should suddenly say that 'it is not a question of votes.' " (A voice : 'Collection and gathering of votes.')

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" That is what I am afraid."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" You are unnecessarily afraid then. We are all interested in the matter, because this is a common scheme. It is not as if it affects only the residuary State, but it affects the Andhra State also."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Let me explain. Let the new State be formed and then we will have complete discussion in the two Legislatures later on."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I think the Hon. Chief Minister's suggestion is that the scheme may be taken up after the formation of the new States. I have no objection to that."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I most cordially welcome this. The atmosphere is bad and Education is the last subject that should be a party affair and party affair at this juncture, when so many interests are actively engaged. I would very much like to be present in the galleries when they discuss this in the Andhra Assembly; I should very much wish Mr. Viswanatham to be in the galleries when that subject is discussed here. I cordially welcome that. Moreover there will be considerable advantages also in the discussions."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, there has been a little misunderstanding. After the formation of the Andhra State, this subject won't be discussed in the Andhra Assembly, because we would not have the scheme there. My suggestion was that in view of the formation of the new State, the Hon. Chief Minister may

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very well drop the scheme now, so that we can discuss the matter in a calmer atmosphere. If this suggestion is accepted, the arguments would be narrowed down and we can easily finish the subject to-day."

DR. K. B. MENON :—" Since the Hon. Chief Minister will take one hour and the leaders of the different parties another hour, members will be left with only two hours. I suggest to the Hon. Chief Minister, would it not be better if we allowed a couple of hours to-morrow for the same debate."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I strongly deprecate, Sir, the efforts of the Hon. Chief Minister in his attempts to bring party politics in the debate on education. There is no question of party politics and all the parties are objecting to it, including his own party. If it is not a question of party discipline, I am sure some members of his party will take objection." (Treasury Benches : 'No, no.' Opposition Benches : 'Yes, yes.')

MR. SPEAKER :—" Order, order."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not party politics, it is obvious."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" I am afraid there is much of artificiality in the support to this. I want to make one thing clear. This morning when we were in your Chamber, it did not at all strike me that the matter would be decided like this. We came to an understanding that a seven hours' debate would be allowed on this subject."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I never said that."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Sir, are we discussing the motion? "

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" I entirely agree with the Hon. Chief Minister that it should not be made a party matter. I only request him to withdraw the whip issued to his party."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Unless the hon. Member has got the wrong papers through unlawful means."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" It is an important whip, Sir. Members have been requested to vote for the Government."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—" Mr. Speaker, the Hon. Leader of the House just now informed us that the other Bills would be dropped. That is a very serious matter. Particularly the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Second Amendment Bill, 1953, affects us and it affects the zamindars also. The Government, having decided to bring forward certain Bills, cannot now go back and drop them."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I would respectfully ask my friend, Mr. Venkateswarlu, to talk it over with Mr. Latchanna and if he agrees I have no objection."

10
a.m.

1680 MOTION UNDER RULE 48 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES
DISAPPROVING THE NEW EDUCATION POLICY OF THE
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MR. SPEAKER :—" This is no point of order at all. The Government can bring in or drop Bills at any time.

" We are having five hours' sitting every day and one hour is taken for questions. So, there are four hours left and I am allotting four hours for the new education policy and I think it will be enough."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The question is whether we should discuss the motion in all seriousness or not."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We discuss everything in all seriousness."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" It is true. That is why we must have enough time to discuss the education policy thoroughly as has been adumbrated now, especially when the State is going to be divided and this new scheme of elementary education is going to be enforced in the Andhra area also. After the Hon. Chief Minister explains his policy, naturally it is the opinion of the Members including the leaders of parties that they should be given enough time to explain their views. It is only then that we can understand the whole scheme of elementary education. As it is if only three hours are allotted, I am afraid we will be discussing the educational policy on party lines. The Hon. Chief Minister does not want such a discussion and I do not want such a discussion. Hence I request the Hon. Speaker and the Hon. Chief Minister to see that enough time is allotted and if possible we can carry it over to to-morrow. We can have the valedictory addresses day after to-morrow. I hope the Hon. Chief Minister will try to understand our difficulties and accept our suggestion."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is open to the Andhra State to do whatever they like with their affairs. I do not see why Mr. Nagi Reddi is so seriously interested in a discussion by this House in the present state of affairs which will not have the least effect on the new State. I can understand Mr. Kalyanasundaram debating about it. I cannot understand Mr. Nagi Reddi debating about it. It is no use wasting more time on a mere question of having more time allotted for the debate."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have allotted four hours and we can have a full-dress debate."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Before we take up this matter, I want to make a submission. My difficulty is with regard to the time allotted for the discussion. I have given notice of another motion and I am agreeable to withdraw it because I do not want to postpone the discussion on the subject. But, last time when I requested you in person for two days for discussion on this subject, you were kind enough to suggest that we could have an evening session also which would give us on the whole seven hours and I agreed to it."

MOTION UNDER RULE 48 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES 1681
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GOVERNMENT

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The difficulty is we cannot have an evening session to-day because of the meeting of the Council."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" The Hon. Chief Minister told us that the Andhra State could decide on the question as they liked. But the new scheme is going to be introduced in the Andhra State also. The point is we must have enough time to discuss the whole matter. It is not a question of the new State discussing it or not. We shall discuss it there if it is to be introduced in the Andhra State. But as it is being introduced in the present composite State, we should discuss it in all seriousness."

MR. SPEAKER :—" We can have a full-dress debate in four hours. We can have the discussion up to 2 p.m. and prolong it up to 2-30 p.m. if necessary. Let us see."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, I am not pressing my motion. But with regard to the time, I am sorry I have to repeat my request."

Sri Kalyanasundaram's motion under rule 48 was withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I have allotted four hours for this debate. We may take ten or fifteen minutes more in the end. Now, we will go to the next item on the agenda."

III.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

- (1) MOTION UNDER RULE 81 OF THE MADRAS ASSEMBLY RULES re
SELECT COMMITTEE ON THE PRESERVATION OF PRIVATE FORESTS
(AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953.

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

That leave of the House be granted in pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Madras Assembly Rules, for increasing the composition of the Select Committee on the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 23 of 1953), from 15 members to 16 members and that Sri Kunhi Muhamed Shafee be appointed a member of the Select Committee."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

' That leave of the House be granted, in pursuance of sub-rule (2) of rule 81 of the Madras Assembly Rules, for increasing the composition of the Select Committee on the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 23 of 1953), from 15 members to 16 members and that Sri Kunhi Muhamed Shafee be appointed a member of the Select Committee.'

The motion was put and carried.

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* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Mr. Speaker, I move—

'That leave of the House be granted for the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 23 of 1953), to sit on a day to be fixed by the Chairman.'"

MR. SPEAKER :—" The question is—

'That leave of the House be granted for the Select Committee appointed to consider the Madras Preservation of Private Forests (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 23 of 1953), to sit on a day to be fixed by the Chairman.'"

The motion was put and carried.

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO :—" Mr. Speaker, I have got to make a submission. There is an important clause in the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Second Amendment Bill, 1953, which is very important and which should be immediately passed into law. We do not know why the Government are going back."

MR. SPEAKER :—" Because they have no time, they have dropped it."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It should be made clear on behalf of the Government that we were very anxious to get it through yesterday. But it is the demand of the Opposition that has delayed it."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" I am sorry the Hon. Chief Minister has said that the demand of the Opposition has postponed it. So far as we are concerned, I must point out we have not at all pressed for postponement. We only wanted to make some suggestions. We did not want to postpone it. We wanted to pass it into law because of clause 3 of the amending Bill."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We cannot have both the cake and the eating of it."

SRI G. LATCHANNA :—" Are we to understand that the Government have withdrawn the Bill?"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The position is the Government were very anxious to get it through quickly even yesterday. But points had been raised which made it impossible to dispose of it yesterday. Now the question is to choose which to get through during the short time we have. If all

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hon. Members want that the Bill should be taken up, I would have had no objection, otherwise I would be thoroughly misunderstood. I want the motion on the elementary education scheme to be taken up to-day and there is no time for the other Bill. But if hon. Members will give me a firm assurance that I shall not be misunderstood, the other Bill may be taken up. I do not think I shall escape the misunderstanding."

MR. SPEAKER :—" What has the Leader of the House to say? There are other resolutions to be moved by the Government."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" We have decided not to proceed with them. We will now take up the motion on the Elementary Education Scheme."

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" The Government have decided to withdraw the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Second Amendment Bill, 1953."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Government cannot withdraw the Bill on their own account. The House should give them permission to withdraw." 10-10 a.m.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I would request hon. Members to follow the rules of the Assembly carefully. Under rule 22 of the Assembly Rules the Government can, if on any day they think it fit to do so, drop the Bill and can pass on to the next item of business."

(Sri K. Venkaiah rose on a point of order.)

MR. SPEAKER :—" When I am on my feet the hon. Member must give way."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Showing of hands amounts to standing, Sir."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" Day before yesterday we discussed one non-official matter, I mean 'Assignment of lands to political sufferers'. It is not finished yet. To-day we are nearing the end of our session. By to-morrow the session may come to a close. Therefore in view of that subject being a very important one, I request you, Mr. Speaker, to allot one or two hours for discussion of the same to-day itself."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It will be continued on another non-official day."

SRI K. VENKAIAH :—" But the Government have not allotted any other non-official day for this session."

MR. SPEAKER :—" How can I compel them?"

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"We shall now take up the discussion of the new scheme of Elementary Education. The Hon. Minister may move his motion."

(2) MODIFIED SCHEME OF ELEMENTARY EDUCATION.

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"Sir, I move—

'That the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education be taken into consideration.'"

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR :—"On a point of order. As the arrangement stands at present, four hours have been allotted for discussion on this motion of which the Hon. Chief Minister has taken the lion's share by requesting that he might be allotted one hour for arguing his case and for reply. The Leaders of Parties might take two hours. Then it reduces the time-limit of the 300 and odd hon. Members who want to speak on this important subject. Every one has got something to say. They can talk only for a couple of minutes or so . . ."

MR. SPEAKER :—"I cannot help it. I shall take up the amendments one by one. Let the hon. Member concerned formally move it, and let it be formally seconded."

The following amendments were then moved and duly seconded :—

1. SRI K. P. GOPALAN :—"Add the following at the end :—

'and on such consideration, this Assembly recommends to the Government that the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education be dropped.'"

2. SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—"Add the following at the end :—

'and on such consideration this Assembly recommends to the Government that the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education be dropped as it is without the sanction of the Legislature and is against the interest of the people at large.'"

4. SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—"Add the following at the end :—

'and on such consideration, this House disapproves of the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education.'"

4. SRI M. LAKSHMANASWAMY :—"Add the following at the end :—

'Taking into consideration—

(i) the separation and formation of the new State;

29th July 1953] [Sri M. Lakshmanaswamy]

(ii) the hasty action of the Government in introducing this new measure without the previous sanction of the Legislature;

(iii) the effects on education caused due to the extension of working hours to teachers; and

(iv) its adverse effects over the future generation of the State—

this House recommends that the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education be dropped.'"

5. SRI M. PALANIYANDI :—"Add the following at the end :—

'and on such consideration, this Assembly recommends to the Government to increase the school hours to the number it was before the Modified Scheme was introduced and during that increased period training in handicrafts be given and secondly that the Modified Scheme do provide better wages to the teachers engaged in elementary schools.'"

6. SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH :—"Add at the end the following :—

'and a committee consisting of the members of this House be set up to recommend reforms of the present Elementary Education.'"

7. SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR :—"For the words 'taken into consideration', substitute the word 'dropped'."

8. SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR :—"For the words 'taken into consideration', substitute the words 'dropped at once'."

9. SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN :—"For the words 'taken into consideration', substitute the words 'stayed and referred to an expert committee of officials and non-officials in the educational field.'"

MR. SPEAKER :—"The main motion as well as the amendments are now before the House for discussion."

• THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, I do not wish to take up the time of the House for long. I shall confine myself to the salient points of the new Elementary Education policy and I do hope that you, Hon. Speaker, will give me sufficient time to present my case."

"All these various amendments and objections and difference of views have been raised because a doubt, rather I can say a misconception, has been created in the minds of hon. Members that

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this House had been kept in the dark all along about this Modified Scheme of Elementary Education, and therefore it has come as a surprise to them. That is why the Government is being taken to task now. The other objection relates to the merits of this policy. The relative defects, excluding its merits, are brought to the forefront. I shall now deal with the first objection, to which I had previously made a reference. I would like to inform hon. Members as to what happened soon after this Government came into existence and we had a Budget session in July last. We discussed then the Education Demand in great detail and it was brought to the notice of the Government that the most pressing problem of the day was the problem of universalizing elementary education, that proper education should be assured to every child in our country, that all children who are not able to take advantage of primary education should be given ample opportunities and that it was the first duty of the State to make proper arrangements for the same. In reply I placed before the House some details regarding what the Government was contemplating to do in this connexion and how they were prevented from proceeding rapidly in this matter in view of the various difficulties, financial and otherwise that faced a State like ours. I said, Sir, 'that the feasibility of arranging classes in two shifts of half-day each, leaving the other half for the children to engage themselves in their home craft or occupation and allowing the children to do a little more work in the farm or garden, was being actively considered by the Government.' I said, Sir, that a scheme such as the present one 'might probably be evolved and implemented soon especially in the rural areas.' Then again, Sir, I wish to take this House into confidence as to what happened at the time the new Director of Public Instruction took charge before the Budget session. He was requested to go into this question fully and to consider the feasibility of having in three-hour shift in elementary schools, thus spreading elementary education throughout our State, I mean, in each and every village. The question of how best the time left over might be utilized by the child, how best the child could be made to move in a proper atmosphere so that our children may in course of time grow as useful citizens of Free India capable of participating in the various activities that could contribute to the economic prosperity of our Mother India, was also left to the Director of Public Instruction to be carefully gone into.

10-20
a.m.

"The Director of Public Instruction had taken the best part of one year to go into this question and he placed before the Government his view that the limitation of the elementary school hours to three was absolutely sound, that within these hours it was possible to cover the entire curricular part of the education that was being taught during the five years from the first standard to the fifth standard and that it would provide an opportunity to expand the number of schools and at the same time give more extensive instruction. Under the circumstances, these details were worked out and they were ready in April. Now, I ask 'was this House kept in the dark with regard to this?' We had a Budget session

[Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao]

29th July 1953] in March 1953 and in the course of the general discussion that preceded the Education Demand debate I intervened and stated on the floor of this House—

'There is also a proposal to reduce the school hours during the day at the elementary stage to three hours a day and to provide for some spare time in the other part of the day for children to go and learn the crafts of their parents if they have one and for those who have none it is proposed to create facilities for their watching and learning some work in the farm or in a workshop. These proposals are under the active consideration of the Government and the details are being worked out.'

In such categorical and definite terms, Sir, the Government placed this proposal before the House. After that there was a discussion and I do not remember that any objection was raised to the proposal. The Government did not therefore think it necessary to bring it for special sanction again after the Budget session was over and because the academic year was commencing this July a conference of all the District Educational Officers in the State, the Presidents of the District Boards and all other people concerned was held in the first week of June. In consultation with them and after securing their approval and after meeting the various difficulties and doubts that were raised and after working out many details, this scheme has been put into operation in all parts of the State except in municipalities, that is, in all places including major panchayats in about 35,000 schools out of 38,000 schools in the State, in the primary stage from first standard to the fifth standard. Now, Sir, it is stated that the Legislature was kept absolutely in the dark. I wish to submit with all respect to this House that there was no such intention. It was not kept in the dark at all but the Government took up very seriously the challenge that was presented, namely, the elementary education problem in our country. I have stated that this problem is a challenge to any State and particularly to an advanced State like Madras in present-day India, because Article 45 of the Constitution lays down that the State shall endeavour to provide, within a period of ten years from the commencement of the Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years. Many experts and many committees have gone into this question and we have been in touch with all leading experts with regard to the working out of the details."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The Hon. Minister will please accommodate other hon. Members also."

* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I may be allowed at least half an hour."

MR. SPEAKER :—"Half an hour is too much. I will allow the Hon. Minister fifteen minutes."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"The Constitution has therefore laid on us a special responsibility for universalizing primary education."

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" Now, I wish only to refer to the question of cost in education. By all computation, in our country 20 per cent of the population are of school-going age. Fifty per cent of them are not able to go to the schools. We have in our State 4,000 villages which have no schools in spite of the fact that we are spending 9 crores of rupees on elementary education. According to calculations, it is found that an expenditure of Rs. 8 to Rs. 10 *per capita* of the population is necessary for universalizing elementary education in the country. The minimum estimate for the whole country works out from Rs. 300 or 400 crores to Rs. 800 crores per annum and in our own State even if we spend the entire Budget income on elementary education, it will be impossible to universalize elementary education. This question was examined at length in 1951 by our Government and it was found that within ten years unless Rs. 15 crores were spent every year in addition to the present expenditure on primary education, we cannot universalize elementary education. Therefore we had to evolve a scheme by which we could spend whatever was possible to our maximum advantage.

" Now, this limitation of hours is nothing new. It has been before the country. It has been practised in some other countries and it is not new to our own State. The Madras University appointed a Committee for reorganization of education in our State. That Committee of which the Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, was the Chairman recommended the shift system in the elementary stage (one in the morning and one in the evening) and they said that in a predominantly agricultural country like ours this shift system will enable the children to get the benefits of schooling and at the same time help them to be of use to their parents. This also enabled a large number of children being admitted in the same school and helped the students who were coming from distant places to attend the school in time. There are hundreds of schools in which this system is already operating for the last three years. Our former Education Minister Sri Avinashilingam Chettiar accepted the scheme of having two shifts of $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours each and there is very little difference so far as the duration is concerned between this scheme and that scheme. Therefore, I wish to submit that the main feature of the scheme which is the limitation of school hours to three is not anything new or revolutionary and it is accepted that it will not in any way reduce the standard of education. I hope the hon. Members would have gone through the brochure that has been circulated to them. They will find that out of 24 periods in the week, 21 periods will be utilized and the entire curricular subjects will be taught without any reduction whatsoever. Therefore, the fear that the new scheme will reduce the standard of education is not well founded.

" A controversy has been raised with regard to the proposals for the utilization of the time of the child in the other half of the day. The policy of basic education, which has been accepted by the Central Government and by the State, is well known to you

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all, Sir. The present Government are committed to the policy of basic education and we appointed an *ad hoc* Committee last year to go into the question as to how to make this education more efficient and how to spread it. The Committee has submitted its proposals and the Government are taking up the question of expanding the number of basic training schools and the number of basic schools. As a matter of fact, this summer, 1,200 teachers have been trained in basic education and provision has been made for training graduates also this summer. So, the present policy of this Government is not calculated to go against the background of the policy of basic education. On the other hand, the proposals with regard to the utilization of the spare time of the children are calculated to create an atmosphere which will be favourable ultimately for the promotion of the policy of basic education. It will also meet the convenience of the large number of parents who are poor and who are not able to send their children to the school. The children will be of some help to them when they attain the age of 9 or 10 and they are not able to spare their children throughout the day. Now if there is a three-hour session, the father can easily afford to send his child to the school. Therefore there is a possibility of increase in the number of school children. It is our duty to tell the working class people, who are not able to send their children to school because of lack of convenience, that this three-hour session enables them to send their children to the school. 10-30 a.m.

" It is a well known fact that out of every one hundred children that join an elementary school, only thirty-seven remain till the completion of the fifth standard. All the rest drop out on the way. Why? Because the parents require their children after a certain age and they do not find it profitable to send them to the school because of their economic condition. The reduced-hour scheme will enable such parents to send their children to the school.

" With regard to the staff of schools, it is a well known fact that most of our schools have either one or two teachers. The average may be put at three. Very few schools have got the full complement of teachers. Therefore almost every teacher has got to undertake plural class teaching, and this is one of the causes that militate against the success of our elementary education scheme. Under the modified scheme we can have one teacher for every class, and this eliminates the evil of plural class teaching. One or two classes may be held in the forenoon and the other classes in the afternoon. Where there is the full strength of teachers for the classes, each class will be divided into two sections held alternately in the morning and afternoon. The number of pupils in each class will be reduced and they will get better attention. It should be possible for us to do propaganda for getting more children into the schools. Theoretically this increases the potential; we can almost double the utility of the buildings, teachers, time and the finances at our disposal. At least 75 per cent of the children who are now outside the school can be brought into the school within a limited period if we make an honest effort to

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introduce the scheme, without detriment to the present standard. I submit that elementary education will become more efficient by the elimination of plural class teaching and by the reduction of the number of pupils in each class without in any way reducing the curriculum that has been obtaining till now. After the completion of the fifth standard, a pupil will be absolutely fit to join the first form in any school.

“ With regard to the utilization of the out-of-school hours, much misunderstanding has arisen without any basis. The activities will be play, observation and satisfaction of the curiosity in regard to what the pupils have observed. Pupils of standards four and five will be encouraged to participate slowly in the creative and useful activities in the village. There is no question of compelling any child to take up any particular craft. Most of the parents who are poor know how to utilize the services of their children. The children of parents who do not make any arrangements of their own will be taken round to the various crafts including agriculture, so that from a tender age they may be enabled to grow up without any bias against manual labour which is acknowledged to be one of the banes of present-day education.

“ The modified scheme is introduced only at the elementary stage. It may be said that it will be more advantageous to extend it to the later stage also. That will have to be considered on its own merits. A radical reform of the secondary school stage will have to be brought in so that the boys may grow up capable of taking part in building up the prosperity of the country. So far as children are concerned, the object is only to give them an opportunity to come into contact with the rest of the village. There is no question of caste, there is no question of compulsion to take up the hereditary occupation and there is no question of rigidity and regimentation. All this is either genuine misconception or deliberate political misconception. I take this opportunity for clearing the doubt of those who entertain a genuine doubt. It is too late in the day to think that every child will be compelled to take up the occupation of the parent. Universalization of elementary education and the elimination of the divorce between education and manual labour are sought to be attempted in this scheme. This scheme embodies the principle of basic education. This gives a new orientation to education and will lead to the universalization of elementary education. With these words, I commend the motion for the acceptance of the House.

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Motion moved—

‘ That the modified scheme of elementary education be taken into consideration.’ ”

10-38

a.m.

*SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஆரம்பக்கல்வி திட்டத்தில் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் சர்வாதிகார முறையில் புதிதான மாறுதலை ஏற்படுத்துவதற்காக நான் அவரை வன்மையாகக் கண்டிக்கிறேன். இந்த ஆரம்பக்கல்வி திட்டத்தின் மூலம் பிற்பட்ட சமூகத்தினங்களும் ஆதி திராவிட மக்களும் தான் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்பது கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரிந்திருந்தும் இதைக்

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கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். பொதுவாக திராவிடர்கள் முன்னேற முடியாமல் தடுப்பதற்குச் செய்த சதி திட்டம் இது என்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். ஆகவே தான் நான் இதை வன்மையாகக் கண்டிக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமையிலிருக்கிறேன். இந்த நாடு சுதந்தரம் பெற்று விட்டது என்று காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் கூறுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் இந்த நாடு சுதந்தரம் அடைந்த பின் எத்தனை பேர்கள் படித்திருக்கிறார்கள்? நூற்றுக்கு பதினாறு பேர்கள். கேட்க வெட்கப்பட வேண்டியதாக இருக்க வில்லையா? என்பதை கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களை நான் கேட்கிறேன். நமது அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் என்ன எழுதி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். Free and Compulsory Education குழந்தைகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படும். கல்வி இலாபமாகவும் கட்டாயமாகவும் இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று. இந்த விதம்தான் கல்விபைப் பரப்ப வேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. காந்திஜி கட்டாயக் கல்விபை பரப்ப சொல்லி இருக்கிறார் என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது கட்டாயக் கல்வியில் கை வைத்து விட்டார்கள் நமது முதல் மந்திரி என்பதற்கு நான் வருத்தப்படுகிறேன். அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் என்ன சொல்லி இருக்கிறது. கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இந்த அரசியல் சட்டத்தையும் மீறி இந்த திட்டத்தை கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். அந்தச் சட்டத்தின் விதியைப் படித்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். Directive Principles of State Policy 39 (f) விதியில் என்ன சொல்லி இருக்கிறது. 'That childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment' என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறது. அந்த அளவில் குழந்தைகளின் உழைப்பு சரணடப்பட்டு வருகிறது. கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் வர்னாசரமத்தை நிலை நிறுத்து வதற்காகத்தான் இதைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். வர்னாசரமம் வளரும் முறையிலும் ஆரியம் வளரும் முறையிலும் கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். எதிர் கால வாழ்க்கையை நடத்தும் மக்களின் ஆலோசனையைக் கேட்காமல் இந்த திட்டம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார். இந்த திட்டம் ஐம்பது வருஷ காலமாக தன் மனதில் இருந்தது என்று. காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்தில் தான் தேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்று இருந்தேன். ஆனால் கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் ஐம்பது வருஷமாக திட்டம் போட்டிருந்தார்கள் என்றால்" (சிரிப்பு) (காலரியில் கை தட்டல்)

MR. SPEAKER:—"Visitors in the galleries should not take part in the debate. If they do so, they will be asked to clear out. I give my warning to them."

* SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—"அவருக்கு அவர் சமூகத்திலுள்ள பற்றுதலும், திராவிடர்களைக் கெடுக்க தான் கொண்டிருந்த எண்ணத்தையும் தான் காட்டுகிறது. ஆகவே இதை நான் வெறுக்கிறேன். என்னுடைய தொகுதி (விக்கிரவாண்டி) மக்கள் அவ்வளவு பேர்களும் இதை வெறுக்கிறார்கள். சுமார் 3,182 பேர்கள் கையெழுத்திட்ட ஒரு மகஜர் என்னிடம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அதை இந்த சபையின் முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கிறேன். (சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது.) கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் சொல்லுகிறார் தன்னுடைய திட்டத்தை Director of Public Instruction வரவேற்கிறார் என்று. அவரும் வரவேற்கலாம். டைரெக்டர் இதை வரவேற்காவிட்டால் அவருடைய உத்தியோகத்திற்கே ஆபத்து வந்து விடும். ஆகவே அவர் இதை வரவேற்றுத் தானாக வேண்டும். இன்னும் கூறு மணி நேரம் குழந்தைகளை சிறையில் வைப்பதா என்று கவர்னர் அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார். குழந்தைகள் மூன்று மணி நேரம் பள்ளிக் கூடத்தில் இருந்து விட்டு பிறகு ஆடு, மாடு, கோழி முதலியவைகளோடு பழக வேண்டும் என்று கவர்னர் கூறுகிறார். ஆனால், கவர்னரைப் போல நம் வீட்டுக் குழந்தைகள் ராஜ பவனத்தில் வசிக்கவில்லை. குழந்தைகளும் அவரைப்போல ராஜ பவனத்தில் வசிக்கிறார்கள் என்று அவர் நினைக்கிறார்? என்பது தெரியவில்லை.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த திட்டத்தை யார் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். மாஜி முதல் மந்திரி ஓமந்தூர் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார். ஆச்சாரியாருடைய ஆதம் சிநேகிதரும் மாஜி கல்வி

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] [29th July 1953]

மந்திரியுமான கனம் சுப்பராயன் அவர்கள் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார். மந்திரி சபையை ஆக்கவும் அழிக்கவும் வல்லமை படைத்த காங்கிரஸ் கட்சித் தலைவர் கனம் காமராஜ் நாடாளுமன்றத்தை எதிர்க்கிறார். அது மாதிரி அல்ல. சகல கட்சி அங்கத்தினர்களும் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு எதிர்ப்பு இருந்தும் கூட ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் பிடிவாதமாக இதைக்கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். இன்னும் அவர் தன்னுடைய கொள்கையை மாற்றிக்கொள்ள வில்லை. அவருக்கு நல்ல எண்ணம் இருந்தால் இதை வாபஸ் வாங்கி இருக்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது சகல இடங்களிலும் இதை வாபஸ் வாங்க வேண்டும் என்று தான் எல்லோரும் மறியல் செய்கிறார்கள். நல்ல ஆட்சிக்குத் தான் நாட்டில் ஆதரவு கிடைக்கும். நாட்டில் ராமராஜ்யம் நடக்க வேண்டும். அன்று சோழன் ஆட்சி செய்த காலத்தில் ஒரு மாடுகூட மணியை அடித்து தன்னுடைய குறையைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டது. ஆனால் இந்த மாட்டுப்பெட்டிக்காரர்கள் ஆட்சியில் மக்கள்கூட தங்களுடைய குறைகளை சொல்லிக் கொள்ள அனுமதி கிடையாது. அவ்விதம் குறைகளைச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டால் அதற்கு கண்ணீர் புகையும் தடியடிப் பிரயோகமும் தான் கிடைக்கிறது. ஏன் என்று கேட்டால் லேசாகத்தான் அடித்தார்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். லேசாக அடித்தால் மண்டை உடையுமா? என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். நேற்றைய முன் தினம் முதல் மந்திரி காங்கிரஸ் மகா நாட்டில் என்ன பேசி இருக்கிறார். கல்விக்கும் ரெயிலுக்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் என்று கேட்கிறார். நேரு Nonsense என்று சொன்னதற்கு பாடம் கற்பிப்பதற்குத்தான் ரயில் நிறுத்தம் செய்தார்கள். கல்வி திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்க வேண்டுமென்று தான் கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் வீட்டின் முன் மறியல் செய்கிறார்கள். ரயில் நிறுத்தத்திற்கும் கல்விக்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம் என்கிறார். நேரு பைத்தியக்காரத்தனம் என்று சொன்னார். அதனால் எல்லா இடத்திலும் ரயில் நிறுத்தம் நடந்தது. அதனால் தான் அறிஞர் அண்ணாதுரை அவர்கள் எல்லா இடங்களிலும் ரயிலை நிறுத்தும்படி ஏற்பாடு செய்தார். இதை காங்கிரஸ் மகா நாட்டில் பேசி குட்டையைக் குழப்பி விட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைக் கேட்க வேதனையாக இருக்கிறது. நேரு Nonsense என்று சொன்னதற்காகத் தான் ரயில் நிறுத்தம் நடந்தது. மறியல் செய்ததற்காகத் தான் மக்கள் சபை உறுப்பினர் வீராசாமியையும், திராவிடக் கழகத்தின் செயலாளர்களுடையையும் சிறைக்கு அனுப்பி இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சட்டத்தை மீறாமல் மறியல் நடத்தியதற்காகத் தான் அவர்களை சிறைப்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். 24-ம் தேதி பள்ளிக் கூடங்களுக்கு குழந்தைகள் போகவேண்டாம் என்று ஈ. வெ. ரா. பெரியார் சொன்னார். அதற்கு கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள் தெரியுமா? தாடியையும் மீசையையும் காண்பித்து பெரியார் குழந்தைகளை பயமுறுத்துகிறார் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். ஆனால் பெரியார் என்ன விஷ்ணு அவதாரமா எல்லா பள்ளிகள் முன்பும் மறியல் செய்து. அவர் மறியல் செய்துச் சொல்லி அவர் ஜாதிக் குழப்பத்தை உண்டு பண்ணுகிறார் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அது வேதனையாக இருக்கிறது. யார் ஜாதிக் குழப்பத்தை உண்டு பண்ணுகிறார்கள் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். தூத்துக்குடி புதுக் கிராமத்தில் நடந்த சம்பவத்திற்கும் தி.மு.க.வுக்கும் சம்பந்தப்படுத்த பார்க்கிறார்கள். ஆனால் புதுக் கிராமத்தில் நடைபெற்ற தீட்சையலுக்கும் தி.மு.க.வுக்கும் சம்பந்தமில்லை என்று போலீஸ் அதிகாரி டி.டி. சூப்பெண்டும் சாட்சியத்தில் விளக்கமாக கூறினார். அக்கார திருக்களில் ராஜாஜி தான் ஜாதிக் குழப்பத்தை உண்டு பண்ணி இருக்கிறார் யோழிய வேறு ஒருவரும் இல்லை என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். 24-ம் தேதி ஒவ்வொரு பிராமணர்கள் தெருக்களிலும் முதல் மந்திரிதான் போலீஸ்காரர்களை நிறுத்தி வைத்தார். அவர் தான் ஜாதிக் குழப்பத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்து அதை சம்பந்தப்படுத்துகிறார். ஆச்சாரியார் தான் அக்கிரகாரத்திற்கு முதல் நெம்பர் எதிரி, திராவிட இயக்கம் இல்லை. இந்த நாட்டில் தான் இம்மாதிரி யெல்லாம் நடைபெறுகிறது. ஜாதிக் குழப்பத்தை திராவிடர்கள் விரும்பவில்லை. சட்டத்தை மீறாமலும் நியாயமான முறையிலும் தான் மறியல் நடத்துகிறார்கள். ஆகவே மறியல் செய்வது சட்ட விரோதம் இல்லை. காந்தி-இரவின் உடன்படிக்கையின்படி மறியல் செய்வது சட்ட விரோதம் இல்லை என்று முடிவாகி இருந்து அப்படியே பழைய சரித்திரமும் இருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

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அதனால் தான் காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் ஜவளிக்கடை முன்னிலையிலும் கள்ளுக் கடை முன்னிலையிலும் மறியல் செய்தார்கள். அவ்விதம் மறியல் செய்து தங்களுடைய அதிருப்தியை தெரிவித்தார்கள். அதைப் போலவே இப்பொழுது இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்திற்கு அதிருப்தியைக் காட்டவேதான் மறியல் செட்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை உடனே வாபஸ் வாங்க வேண்டும். இதற்கு ஒரு உதாரணம் சொல்வதுண்டு. ஒரு அரசன் அழகாக இருந்தால் நல்லாட்சி செய்தால் அவன் வெளியே வரும்போது மக்கள் அவரைப் பார்க்கலாம் என்று கட்டளையிடுவார்கள். ஆனால் நல்லாட்சி நடத்தாமலும் அரசன் குஷ்டமாக இருந்தாலும் அவனை வெளியே பார்க்கக் கூடாது என்பதற்காக அவன் வெளியில் பவனி வரும்போது மக்கள் அவனைப் பார்க்க வெளியே வரக்கூடாது என்று உத்தரவிடுவான். அதைப் போலிருக்கிற இப்பொழுது நடப்பது. நல்லாட்சியாக இருந்தால் இவைகளெல்லாம் நடப்பானேன். நமது ஆட்சிக்கு குஷ்டம் பிடித்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இப்பொழுது போடப்படும் திட்டங்கள் மக்களை பாதிக்கும் அளவில் இருக்கிறது. அதனால் தான் மக்களை அருகில் வரவேண்டாமென்று ராஜாஜி சொல்லுகிறார், பயப்படுகிறார். ஆகவே இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை உடனே வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஆறு மணி நேரம் படிக்கும் பொழுதே குழந்தைகள் முன்னுக்கு வர முடியவில்லை. இன்னும் மூன்று மணி நேரம் என்று வைத்து விட்டால் எந்த அளவில் குழந்தைகள் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியும் என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும்.

“மற்றும் தகப்பனுடைய தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. இந்த சுதந்திர நாட்டில் தகப்பன் கலெக்டராக இருந்தால் மகனும் கலெக்டராக வரவேண்டும் என்றும், ஜட்ஜாக இருந்தால் மகனும் ஜட்ஜாக வர வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணமும் இருப்பது சகஜம் தானே. பிறகு வண்ணன் குழந்தைகள் வண்ணரைத் தொழிலைத் செய்ய வேண்டியது என்பதிலும், கூவரகன் மகன் கூவரத் தொழிலைத் செய்ய வேண்டியது என்பதிலும் வேண்டுமென்பதிலும் என்ன நியாயம் இருக்க தான் செய்து கொண்டிருக்க வேண்டுமென்பதிலும் என்ன நியாயம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே தகப்பன் கீழ் தொழில் செய்தால் அவன் மகன் முன்னேற்ற கிறது. ஆகவே தகப்பன் கீழ் தொழில் செய்தால் அவன் மகன் முன்னேற்ற மடையவே முடியாது. குழந்தைகள் ஆறு மணி நேரம் சிறையில் இருக்க முடியாது. இப்பொழுது மூன்று மணி நேரம் தொழில் பயிலவேண்டும் என்றிருக்கிறது. இதனால் தொழிலில் முன்னேற்றமடைந்து விடும் என்று கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் சொல்லுகிறார். எந்த விதத்தில் என்று கேட்க நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டம் பொருளாதாரத்தை வெகுவாக பாதிக்கும். மக்களுடைய கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் சொல்லுகிறபடி தொழிலில் இந்த வருமானத்தில் கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் சொல்லுகிறபடி தொழிலில் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியுமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். எந்த நிலைமையில் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். கூவரகன் குழந்தைக்கு கூவரம் செய்ய வருமா என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும், கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் தான் கூவரம் செய்து கொண்டு பரிசோதனை செய்து பார்க்கவேண்டும். (சிரிப்பு.) வண்ணன் குழந்தை அழுக்கை சரியாக வெளுத்து வரத் தெரியுமா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே தகப்பன் தொழிலை மகன் கற்றுக் கொள்ள முடியும் என்பது சரியல்ல. ஆகவே இந்த திட்டத்தினால் தொழிலாளர்கள் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்பதை நான் கனம் ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்களுக்கு மிகப் பணிவுடன் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த திட்டத்தில் அக்காரம் என்ன வேலை செய்யவேண்டும் என்பதையே சொல்லவில்லை. அவர்கள் கோவிலில் மணி அடிக்க வேண்டுமா? அவர்கள் மத்திய ஆசிரியாலிலிருந்து ஆடுமாடுகளை ஓட்டி வந்தவர்கள் தானே. ஆடு மாடுகளை ஓட்டி வந்து இங்கு குடியேறினார்கள் தானே.

“தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள மக்கள் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். அரசியல் கட்சிகள் எதிர்க்கின்றன. அவர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய நாங்கள் எதிர்க்கின்றோம். பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் பாடம் போதிக்கும் ஆசிரியர்கள் எதிர்க்கின்றார்கள். காமராஜர் எதிர்க்கின்றார். ஓமர்தாரார் எதிர்க்கின்றார். இப்படி எல்லோரும் ஒருமுகமாக எதிர்க்கும்போது எதிர்ப்பவர்களையெல்லாம் பித்தடைக்காரர்கள் என்று குற்றம் சாட்டுகிறார் நமது முதல் மந்திரி, ஆச்சாரியார். ஆனால் அவர் திட்டத்தை குழந்தைகள் வரவேறு

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] [29th July 1953]

கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறார். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை எந்தக் குழந்தைதான் வரவேற்காது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? மூன்று மணி நேரப்படிப்பு போக பாக்கியுள்ள நேரத்தில் அவர்கள் கோல் விளையாடுவார்கள். நாகை மரத்தில் ஏறுவார்கள். கிணற்றில் விழுந்து சாவார்கள். காலையிலேயே தோட்டம் துறவுக்குப் போய்விடுகின்ற உழைப்பாளிகள், விவசாயிகள் தங்கள் குழந்தைகள் என்ன பண்ணிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்று கண்டார்கள். நேற்றையதினம் ஒரு சம்பவம் நிகழ்ந்திருக்கிறது. பெண்ணைத் தூர் என்ற கிராமத்தில் இரண்டு குழந்தைகள் 6, 7 வயது உள்ளவர்கள் கிணற்றில் விழுந்து இறந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டம் குழந்தைகளை பலியிடுவதற்காக வந்த கல்வித் திட்டமாகும். குழந்தைகளை உருப்படாமல் அடித்து, வர்ணசிரம் திட்டத்தை நாட்டில் நிலை நாட்டுவதற்காக கனம் ஆச்சாரியரால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நேற்றைய தினம் ஆந்திர மசோதாவின் மீது வேட்டு எடுக்கையில் தமிழ்நாடு கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சி மெம்பர்கள் துரோகமாக ஆந்திரர்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக வேட்டுப்போட்டு விட்டார்கள் என்று நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் குற்றம் சாட்டினார். ஆனால் மக்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் விரோதமாக, தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள மாணவர்களுக்கு எல்லாம் விரோதமாக, ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விரோதமாக, கனம் ஆச்சாரியரால் கொண்டுவரப்படும் திட்டம் தமிழ்நாட்டுக்கே துரோகம் செய்கிறதா அல்லது ஆகாதா. ஆகவே இந்தத் திட்டத்தை வாய் வாய்க்கொள்ளவேண்டும். வாயல் வாங்கும் வரை ஆச்சாரியரின் வீட்டிற்கு முன்னால் மறியல் செய்வது என்று தினம் தினமும் 50, 60 தோழர்கள் மறியல் செய்து சிறைக்குச் சென்று கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை வைத்துக்கொள்ள சிறையில் இடமில்லை. அவர்களுக்கு உணவு அளிக்க வசதி கிடையாது. கனம் மந்திரி மாணிக்கவேலிடம் சென்று முறையிடச் சென்ற தோழர்கள் போகும் வழியிலேயே கைதி செய்யப் பட்டு விட்டார்கள். ஆச்சாரியரின் வீட்டுக்கு முன்னால் மறியல் செய்யப் போகும் தோழர்கள் எல்லோருக்கும் வீட்டுக்கு 7 பர்லாங் தூரத்திலேயே சம்பந்தி உபசாரம் செய்வதுபோல போலீசாரால் அழைத்துச் செல்லப்படுகிறார்கள். கனம் மந்திரிகளின் வீட்டில் போய் மறியல் செய்யக் கூடவா உரிமை கிடையாது இந்த ஜனநாயக நாட்டில். ஜனநாயக முறையில் நாட்டை ஆளுகின்ற ஆச்சாரியரின் வீட்டிற்கு முன்னால் மறியல் செய்யக் கூடவா உரிமை கிடையாது. தப்பு, தப்பு. தவறாகச் சொல்லி விட்டேன். ஆச்சாரியாருக்கும் ஜனநாயகத்திற்கும் என்ன சம்பந்தம். அவர் ஜனநாயக முறையிலா நாட்டை ஆளுவதற்கு முன் வந்தார். கவர்னரின் நியமனத்தை பண்ணிக்கொண்டு அவர் தான் கொல்லப்படுவ வழியாக அரசியல் அதிகாரத்தைக் கைப்பற்றிக் கொண்டு விட்டாரே. அவரிடம் ஜனநாயகத்தைப் பற்றி பேசுவதை விட, நீங்கள் எப்படி வேண்டுமென்றாலும் போங்கள். எங்கள் குழந்தையின் தலையில் மாதிரம் கல்லைத் தூக்கிப் போடாதீர்கள் என்று நான் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை நீங்கள் வாயல் வாங்காவிட்டால் நாங்கள் சும்மா ஓய்ந்திருக்கப் போகிறோம். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் வரி கொடா இயக்கத்தை நாங்கள் உடனடியாக ஆரம்பிக்கப் போகிறோம். அது வெற்றியடையும். தற்போது நடந்து கொண்டிருப்பது போல இனிமேல் மந்திரிகள் பவனி வரமுடியாது. ஆசிரியர்கள் எல்லோரும் சர்க்காருக்கு விரோதமாக கிளர்ச்சி செய்யப்போகிறார்கள் என்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நல்லது என்று சொன்னால் கனம் ஆச்சாரியர் தனது மந்திரி பதவியை ராஜினாமா செய்யட்டும். நானும் செய்கிறேன். இருவரும் தேர்தலுக்கு நிற்போம். இக்கல்வித் திட்டம் ரொம்பவும் நல்லது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு வேட்டு வாங்கி வெற்றி பெற்று அவர் திரும்பவும் பதவிக்கு வருவாரா என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? ஆகவே உடனடியாக இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை வாய் வாய்க்கவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் மக்கள் கிளர்ச்சியின் மூலம் இந்த சர்க்காரை மாற்றியமைக்கும் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

10-50
a.m.

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, the action of the Government in having introduced the modified

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scheme of elementary education has created a stir in the minds of the people at large. After the scheme was introduced, not only in towns but also in villages, people had been taking out processions as a protest against the introduction of this scheme. They opposed the modified scheme of elementary education. The chief idea is to know how the scheme works in the villages. Before we could go into the merits of the scheme, the scheme was brought into force. It is working now. I do not know whether instructions have been issued to teachers and managements. So many circulars have been prepared and issued. We do not know which circular was prepared and sent and on what date. I take it that these circulars have been prepared only two days back.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, on a point of information. The scheme was set out in some circulars very early in June.”

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—“ Sir, it may be some other circulars, and not the circular that I am now referring to. There is no date in the circular that I refer to.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, I wish to correct a wrong impression. Details of the scheme were issued in a circular early in June. That circular has been reprinted. I am sorry that no date is given in the circular reprinted. This is a mistake.”

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—“ I am glad that the Hon. Minister is pleased to say that one circular was issued early in June and the reprint does not contain the date of the circular. My point is that so many circulars have been issued. We are asked to go through them. We studied them. Sir, everybody knows that the scheme is that of the Chief Minister. Because, in the circular he says that he has got the help of the Education Minister and the Director of Public Instruction. So, I take it that the scheme is that of the Chief Minister. After the introduction of the new scheme, the Chief Minister has delivered very many speeches in very many places. The intention of his scheme is well-known. My appeal to him is that he need not take so much time as one hour to reply. I know that the qualification for a Chief Minister is not to yield to any agitation at any time. To people on his side, he need not yield. When we on this side of the House appeal to him to allow us to have some say on the scheme, I hope the Chief Minister will agree. The Education Minister has said so much about this scheme. I appeal to the Chief Minister not to speak for long on this scheme, because the scheme is already in the field. The time that will be taken by the Chief Minister will thus be utilised by Members on the Opposition side.

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"Now I come to the scheme itself. Much agitation is going on in the State. It may be said that the agitation is due to the activities of the Dravida Kazhagam or Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam. They are agitating on the political issue or communal issue. Leave that alone. It is said that this scheme is the result of a long cherished desire in the country for a change in the scheme of elementary education. Mahatma Gandhi's name has been dragged into this scheme. There is need for basic education, and so the element of basic education is there. I find from the circular that it is quite different from basic education. Everybody will admit that the scheme that has been introduced now has nothing to do with basic education. Some aspect of basic education may be there. Only in consideration of the aspect that some children are allowed to go out of the school, it can be said that it has got something to do with basic education. The shift system has been in vogue. The Education Minister said that this scheme was quite different from the shift system. The circular issued already is different from the shift system which was hitherto permitted in schools. The new elementary education scheme has nothing to do with the shift system, and it has got nothing to do with basic education."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"The Director of Public Instruction says that the old shift system was 3½ hours or 4 hours. That is quite different from the present scheme"

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—"My objection is that there is no point in dragging Mahatma Gandhi's name under cover of Basic Education and shift system. There was no opposition to the shift system. But the present education scheme has nothing to do with basic education and nothing to do with the shift system. On the Government side they give their explanations. On this side, it may be a political and communal organization taking advantage of the situation. Let alone all these things. Let us examine the merits and demerits of the scheme. Three salient points are given in the circular. The three items are, (1) children will be kept inside the school for only three hours a day, (2) there will be two sessions of three hours each per day, and (3) the children will be given back into the lap of the home, the village and the community during rest of the day.

11 a.m. "These are the three points mentioned in the circular that has been prepared by experts, I am told. Now, let us examine these three points. Let me first take up the third point that the children will be given back into the lap of the home. Sir, what is actually happening in the villages? We can write so many things on paper. But what is taking place in the village in practice? Taking the Madras State as a whole, most of the people are agriculturists. The Government themselves admit in the circular that opposition may come from the middle and upper class people. That is because they themselves are not doing any work.

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So, their children during the out-of-school hours will not have the opportunity of learning anything. I shall just read the relevant portion from the circular—

"Some opposition is to be expected from the middle and upper middle class parents who are not generally employed in productive and manual occupations. But parents from the lower middle and poorer classes are sure to welcome the scheme."

So the intention of the Government is to give some benefit to lower middle and poorer classes. That means the scheme is not of any use to the middle and upper middle class people. Let us examine the position of the poor and lower middle classes. To take, for instance, an agriculturist, what is his function? I can very confidently speak about it because I am an agriculturist myself. I know ploughing. Till I entered college, I was actually ploughing the field. So, I know what is meant by ploughing. The field is not very near the home. It is in some distant place. To reach the field one must pass through channels and various bunds. Early morning at 5 o'clock the agriculturist goes to the field. Now, is it the intention of the Government to wake up these young children at 5 a.m. so that they may follow their father to the field? Then, what is the agriculturist's wife doing? At about 8 a.m. she takes to the field food for her husband. She goes there at 8 a.m. passing through all channels. Meanwhile, when the boy is allowed to go away after three hours' study in the school, he will have to go to the mother who is elsewhere and also the father who is elsewhere, passing through so many channels. If, on the other hand, the child accompanies the mother, it will be a hindrance to her when she is carrying the food for her husband. Further, if the child is taken to the field when ploughing is actually going on, it will be a hindrance to the parents, because they will have to look after the child. Then, what will happen to the child during the out-of-school hours? The scheme says that opportunity is given to the young mind to observe things, and to observe ploughing. What is the meaning of saying that a 5-year old child will observe the ploughing? In effect, the parents will not be allowed to devote much time to the art of ploughing. That will be the net result. Then, all the year round the agriculturist does not have any work. So, in what way is the agriculturist benefited? In what way does the child stand to benefit? Let alone the agriculturist. We will take a blacksmith. There may be one such family in a village and even for that one family there will not be enough work. For instance, some of the agriculturist M.L.As. have known that the agriculturist has to use a spade. But the blacksmith, when he prepares a spade, is not able to find a market for his produce. So, day by day he becomes an unemployed man in the village. Then, take the potter. How far is his profession popular? Even in villages people have begun to purchase aluminium jars. So, the potter is unemployed now. Take the carpenter. He does not get employment. Sometimes he has to go a few miles off to find a job. Is it the intention of the Government to send the boy, after three hours' study in the school, to his parents to learn some work? Originally, it was said that the intention of the Government was

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to enable the boy to go and learn the work of the parents. Now, they have modified it by saying that it need not be the work or profession of the parents, but that the child can go and learn the work of any profession he likes.

"Take again arts and crafts. In a particular village it is assumed that there may be a craftsman to teach all young children going to him. That seems to be the argument in so many circulars that have been supplied to us, as if the craftsman has got sufficient employment in the village. The intention of the Government seems to be to make these children take to one profession, which is a very popular profession in the country, namely, the begging profession. All artisans are becoming beggars now. Now all these children also will be learning the art of begging and will be becoming beggars. Throughout the State young children are begging at bus-stands and in trains also, because parents are unable to maintain them. So, the effect of the scheme will be that so many children will be made expert beggars in course of time. The third point made in the circular that the children could learn some work in the out-of-school hours will not help them. It will only spoil the future of the children."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member has already taken 14 minutes. There is only one more minute for him."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—"The Hon. Minister interrupted me and so, I may be given four more minutes."

MR. SPEAKER :—"No, only one more minute will be given."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—"Then it is said—

'The pupils will be divided into two batches. One batch will attend the morning session on one day and the afternoon session on the next day.'

So, out of 30 hours the boy will be in the school for 3 hours. For 27 hours the boy will be out of school. What will they do during that period? I have some experience about it. But there are some bachelors and unmarried people also who may not have had the opportunity of educating children. They may not realise the situation. But I know how children are educated. Even with 5-hour period all the subjects cannot be taught. Even during the 5 hours, certain latitude must be given to the young children to play now and then. Certain things have to be repeated again and again so that the point may be grasped by the young mind. Now, under the new education scheme, within three hours all the subjects which were till now taught in five hours will have to be taught. That will only spoil the mind of the young children.

"It is said that the children will be kept inside the school only for three hours. In the three-hour period the teachers are put to much hardship. One argument advanced by the Government is that by having two sessions the number of children going to school will be greater."

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MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up. Hon Member Sri Jeevanandam will now speak."

SRI P. JEEVANANDAM :—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 11-10-இப்பொழுது சர்க்காரால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிற இந்த புதிய கல்வித் திட்டத்தை உடனடியாக வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று கூறுவதற்காக நான் நிற்கின்றேன்,

"ஒன்று. இந்தத் திட்டம் கனம் ராஜாஜியால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது. ஆகவே இது நல்லதொரு திட்டமாகத்தான் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளாமல், கருத்தில் கொள்ளாமல், சட்சிப் பிரச்சினைக்கே இதில் உடம் கொடுக்காமல், இந்த ராஜ்ய மக்களின் பிரச்சினையை, இந்த ராஜ்யத்தின் வருங்காலப் பிரச்சினையை, இந்த ராஜ்ய சமுதாயத்தின் பிரச்சினையை மனதில் வைத்துக்கொண்டுப் பார்த்தால் இந்த பிரச்சினைகளுக்கெல்லாம் நேர் விரோதமான முறையில்தான் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பதை சபையினுள்ளோர் எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளலாம். சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் இக்கருவர்களும் சரி இதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். ஒரு சாதாரண பிரச்சினையை, திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்றால் கூட ஜனநாயக உலகத்தில் மக்களுக்குப் போதுமான சாவகாசம் கொடுத்து, அவர்களின் அபிப்பிராயத்தைப் பிரதிபலிக்கின்ற மக்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளாகிய எம். எல். ஏ. க்கள் அடங்கிய சபையில் அந்தத் திட்டத்தை பரிசீலனை செய்து கடைசியில் சபையின் முடிவுப்படி நடக்கவேண்டியிருக்க அப்படி எதுவும் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வரும்போது செய்யப்படவில்லை. உலக இயல்புக்குப் புறம்பான வழியில் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டம் மக்களிடையே புகுத்தப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. மக்களின் மனப் போக்குப்படி நடப்பதே ஜனநாயகம். அதான் ஜனநாயகத்தின் அழகு என்பது நம் எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்த விஷயம் அதை எல்லாம் விட்டு விட்டு கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை அவசரம் அவசரமாகத் தயார் செய்து சபையைக் கலந்து கொள்ளாமலேயே உடனடியாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்தார். இப்பொழுது நடக்கிறது சட்டசபை. ஆனால் போன மாதம் 18-ந்தேதியே அமுலுக்கு வந்து விட்டது அந்தத் திட்டம். இதற்கு முன்னால், மக்களுக்கு முன்னால், பலதரப்பட்ட கட்சிகளுக்கு முன்னால், கல்விமான்களுக்கு முன்னால், பெற்றோர்களுக்கு முன்னால், சமுதாய அறிஞர்களுக்கு முன்னால், இந்த சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு முன்னால், எந்தப் புதிய திட்டமும் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்படாமல் இப்படி ஒரே அடியாகக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டது கிடைப்பது. இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டம் எவ்வளவு அநீதமான முறையில், எவ்வளவு ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு விரோதமான முறையில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை சபையினுள்ளோர் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே முதற்படியில் இந்த திட்டத்தை சபையோரைக் கலந்துக்கொள்ளாமல் கொண்டு வந்தது பெரிய தப்பாகும். இதை யில்லையென்று யாரும் மறுக்கமுடியாது. ஆனால் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஜனநாயக முறையில்தான் இந்தச் சபையின் தலைவராக வரவில்லையே. அவர் மந்திரி பதவிக்கு வந்தது கொல்லைப்புற வழியில்தானே, ஆகவே அவர் சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களைக் கலந்துக் கொண்டு செய்யவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதும் சரியில்லை. மக்களால் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்படாமல், கவுன்ஸில் நாமினேஷன்படி வந்ததினால், எதை வேண்டுமானாலும் செய்பலம். இஷ்டப்படி செய்யலாம் என்று எண்ணினால் அது மொழிவும் தப்பாகும், அதுவும். 'நாட்டில் அரசாஜக நிலைமை இருந்ததைப் பேக்கராமதாதன் போல ஆச்சாரியார் வந்து சேர்ந்தார் அவர் வந்திராவிட்டால் மந்திரி சபை அமைந்திருக்குமா? காங்கிரஸ் கட்சி பதவிக்கு வந்திருக்குமா? ஆகவே அப்படிப்பட்ட ஒருவர் ஒரு திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவரும்போது அதை எதிர்ப்பது சரியல்ல', என்று சிலர் எண்ணுபவர்கள் அதற்காக சபையைக் கலந்து கொள்ளாமலேயே எதை வேண்டுமானாலும் அவர் செய்து விடலாமா? அது தான் ஜனநாயகமா? சபையில் அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருப்பவர்களையும், இந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருப்பவர்களையும் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்

[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

[29th July 1953]

கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்தப் புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வரும்போது, சட்ட சபை அங்கத்தினர்களைக் கலந்து கொள்ளவில்லை. அறிஞர்களைக் கலந்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. ஏதோ என்னமோ, தனக்கு 40, 50 வ ஷங்கனாகவே சிந்தனைபுல இந்த எண்ணம் உருவாகி இருந்தது. ஆகவே கொண்டுவந்தேன் என்று அவர் சொல்லுவது சரியா என்பதை சபையார் கவனிக்க வேண்டும. கனம் ராஜாஜியின் கல்வி திட்டத் திற்கு மாறாக காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களே அபிப்பிராயப் படுகிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ் தலைவர் காமராஜர் அபிப்பிராயப்படுகிறார். எப்பொழுதும் ரொம்பவும் நிதானமாக எழுதக்கூடிய ஹிந்து பத் திரிகை கூட இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டம் சரியானது அல்ல என்று அபிப் பிராயம் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறது. இப்படி பல துறைகளிலிருந்தும், பல தரப்பி லிருந்தும் எதிர்ப்புகள் வந்துகொண்டே யிருக்கிறது என்ற காரணத்தால் இந்த திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்றுதான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். கனம் ராஜாஜியை கூட கல்வித் துறையில் மிகவும் அனுபவமும், ஆராய்ச்சியும் மிக்கவர்கள் எல்லோரும் இதை எதிர்க்கும்பேது கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள். இதில் என்ன நலமை வந்துவிடப்போகி தென்று கருதுகிறார்கள் என்றுதான் எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஏற்கெனவே ஆசிரியர்கள் தங்களுக்குச் சம்பளம் போதவில்லையென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி ஒரு குழு போது அவர்களுடைய வாழ்க்கைக்கு மிகவும் குறைந்த சம்பளம் கூட உயர்த்திக் கொடுக்கக் கூட வராத இந்த சர்க்கார் இப்பொழுது அவர்கள் செய்துக்கொண்டிருக்கும் வேலை நேரத்தை அதிகப்படுத்த வருகிறது. அதை அவர்கள் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். யார் எப்படி எதிர்த்தாலும், இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்தியே தீருவேன் என்று ராஜாஜி பிடியாதமாக நிறைவேற்றுவதன் காரணம் என்ன? ஆந்திரா பிரிந்துவிட்டால் தான் பதவியில் இருக்க முடியாது. ஆகவே காமராஜர் எதிர்த்தாலும், ஓமந் தாரார் எதிர்த்தாலும் இதைக்கொண்டு வந்துவிட வேண்டுமென்றே தான் அவர் இதைக் கொண்டுவருகிறாரென்று கருதவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. எங்களைக் காட்டிலும் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்கள் பலமாக இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்றால் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தில் அப்படி என்ன தான் நன்மை இருக்கிறதென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? “நீங்கள் உங்கள் கட்சியின் சார்பில் ஒரு கமிட்டியின் பரிசீலனைக்கு விட வேண்டுமென்று தானே திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறீர்கள். நீங்கள் அப்படி அவர் என்னிடம் பேசும்பொழுது சொன்னார். அவர் பெயரை சொல்லவிரும்ப வில்லை. ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் அவர் கட்சிக் கட்டுப்பாட்டை மீறி எங்களுக்கு வோட்டுப் போடுவாரா என்றுதான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். இன்று காலைப் பத்திரிகையில்தான் பார்த்தேன். காங்கிரஸ் பார்டி கூடி இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்திற்கு எகோபித்த ஆதரவைக் கொடுப்பது என்பதாக முடிவு செய்யப் பட்டிருக்கிறதாக. ஆகவே கல்வி திட்டத்தில் அபிப்பிராய பேதம் இருந்தாலும் கூட ராஜாஜியின் ஆட்சி பலவீனப்பட்டால், காங்கிரஸின் பலம் கிழிந்துள்ளது என்று நாம் எண்ணவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே நிர்வாகக் கமிட்டியில் எதிர்த்துப் பேசின பலபேர்கள்கூட இன்றையதினம் இதை சபையில் ஆதரிக்கத்தான் போகிறார்கள். மக்களின் நலனை அவர்கள் முதன்மையாகக் கருதியிருந்தால் இப்படி அவர்கள் செய்வார்களா என்று நாம் பார்க்கவேண்டும். கட்சியின் நலன் அவர்களுக்கு மக்களின் நலனை விடப் பெரியதாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை இங்கே பார்க்கிறோம். ஆனால் கம்யூனிஸ்டு கட்சி அப்படியல்ல. சட்டசபைக்கு வெளியிலும் சரி, உள்ளே யும் சரி மக்களின் நலனைக் கருத்தில் கொண்டு போராடும். போராட் டத்தை நடத்தும். மக்களின் நலனை கருத்தில் கொண்டு இந்த திட்டத் திற்குள் ஆராய்ந்து பார்க்கும்போது இந்த திட்டம் மக்களுக்கு எந்தவித தீர்ப்பு நன்மை பயக்கப் போகிறதென்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். கனம் ராஜ தால் புதிய கல்வித் திட்டப்படி இன்னொரு 80 மாணவர்கள் படித் அதே பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் இந்த திட்டம் வசதியளிக்கிறதென்று. மேலும் புதிய ஆசிரியர்களை நியமிக்கவும் வசதி கிடையாது. கட்டடம் கிடையாது.

29th July 1953]

[Sri P. Jeevanandam]

சர்க்காரிடத்தில் போதுமான பணமும் கிடையாது. ஆகவே இந்த திட்டத்தினால் அவைகளை சமாளிக்க முடியும் என்பதோடு நிற்கவில்லை. காலையில் பள்ளிபோன மாணவன் மாலை யில் தொழிற்கல்வி கற்றுக் கொள்ள வசதி ஏற்படுகிறதென்றும் சொல்லுகிறார். 7 வயதிலிருந்து 11 வயதிற்குள் இருக்கின்ற இளம் மாணவனுக்கு எந்தத் தொழிற் கல்வியை கற்றுக்கொள்ள வசதி ஏற்படுமென்றுதான் நான் கேட்கிறேன். சின்னஞ் சிறுகுழந்தைகள் தொழில் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியுமா? நமது மாகாணத்தில் இரண்டாயிரம் தொழிற்கல்வி பாடசாலைகள்தான் இருக்கின்றன ஆகவே இவைகளில் எல்லோருக்கும் தொழிற்கல்வி போதிக் முடியாது. ஆகவே இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தின் மூலம் தொழிற்கல்வியைப் பரப்ப முடியுமென்று கனம் ராஜாஜி சொல்வது வெறும் கற்பனையாக முடியுமே தவிர நடைமுறையில் எந்தவிதமான பலனையும் நிச்சயமாக அளிக்காது. 12 வயதிற்கு உள்பட்ட எந்த மாணவனும் எந்தத் தொழிலையும் கற்றுக் கொள்ளுவான் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எங்களுக்கு கொஞ்சம் கூட கிடையாது. தொழிற்கல்வியைப் பிணைத்து, படிப்பு நேரத்தையும் குறைத்திருப்பதால், தற்பொழுது என்பது மாணவர்களாவது படித்து முன்னேறுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் 160 மாணவர்கள் படித்து முன்னேறுமுடியும் என்று சர்க்கார் எண்ணுகிறதே அதில் ஒரு சில மாணவர்கள் கூட முன்னேறு முடியா தென்ற நான்கள் கருதுகிறோம். பள்ளிக்கூட நேரம் குறைந்து போவதால் மாணவர்கள் ரொம்பவும் விளையாட்டு புத்தியாகவே போய்விடுவார்கள். மேலும் குறைந்த காலத்தில் அதிக பாடத்தை போதிப்பதால் போதிக்கப் படுபவைகளையும் கூட அவர்களால் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாதென்பதும் உண்மை. இன்றையதினம் கிராமாந்திரங்களில் காணப்படும் வறுமையின் காரணமாகத்தான் பல மாணவர்கள் பள்ளிக்குப் போகமுடியவில்லை. மேலும் இந்த புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தால் ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலைமை இன் னமும் மோசமாகப் போகிறது. ஆசிரியர்களின் நிலைமையையும் சர்க்கார் உயர்த்துவதற்கு முன் வரவில்லை. மாணவர்களுக்கு பள்ளிக்கூடம் சிறைச் சாலையாக இருக்கக் கூடாதென்பதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறோம். பழைய கல்வி திட்டத்தினால் நாட்டுக்கு எவ்விதமான நன்மையும் கிடையாதென் பதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுகிறோம். ஆனால் புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தினால் அந்தக் குறைகள் எதுவும் போக்கடிக்கப் படாததோடு இன்னும் பல குறைகளும் உண்டாவதற்கு வசதிதான் அளிக்கிறது. இன்றையதினம் மாணவர்கள் பெற்றோர் தொழிலைச் செய்யலாம் என்னும்போது பெற்றோர்களே தொழில் இன்றி நாட்டை விட்டு சாப்பாட்டுக்கு வசதியின்றி வெளியேறக் கொண்டிருக் கிறார்கள் என்பதையும் நாம் மறந்துவிடக்கூடாது. நாட்டில் தாண்டவ மாடும் பஞ்சத்தையும், வேலையில்லாத திண்டாட்டத்தையும் போக்கடிப்ப தற்கு வராமல் இந்த சர்க்கார் ஏதோ பெரிய நன்மை தரப் போவதாகக் கருதி இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருப்பதை நான்கள் எதிர்க்கிறோம். ஆசிரியர்கள் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். மக்கள் வெறுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே பலதிறையிலும் எதிர்ப்பு இருக்கும்போது கனம் ராஜாஜியைச் சாரியார் ஜனநாயகத்திற்குப் புறம்பாக இதைக் கொண்டுவந்து அமுல் நடத்துவது ரொம்பவும் அநீதியானது. அக்கிரமமானது. ஆகவே இதை உடனடியாக வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

DR. K. B. MENON:—“Sir, there is a virulent and violent 11-25
opposition to the scheme and that makes one analyse the reason a.m.
for the same. To say that there has been an injection of politics
into the discussion and that heat is roused exclusively on account
of that is simplifying the issue. I feel that the virulent opposi-
tion was largely due to the way in which the scheme was intro-
duced. It was pounced on the nation overnight. Leaflets may have
been issued, but I am quite sure that neither the House nor the
people outside were aware that such a scheme was going to be
introduced. The scheme has been introduced in an undemocratic

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way. The Chief Minister seems to believe in individual inspiration and timeold methods. He should remember that we are living in a democratic age in which thinking is done on a mass scale and action is taken also on a mass scale. He should have taken the House into confidence. He should have taken the people into confidence. He should have consulted experts. He should have referred the matter to a Committee. He should have introduced the scheme in selected places and after watching the results, he should have introduced it on a State-wide basis. The fact that it was not done so is perhaps one of the reasons for the violent and virulent opposition to this scheme. It is not claimed by the Hon. Chief Minister in the literature circulated to us that according to Article 45 of the Constitution only this scheme has been introduced. This article says that within ten years, all the children of school-going age should be given compulsory education. It is stated that according to the existing system, about 50 per cent of the children of school-going age are going without education. If that is the only objective of the scheme, then the criticism of the scheme would have come in a very different way. But that is not the claim that is made here. A different claim is made in the literature supplied to us. It is stated that we are really on the brink of a historic change. It is not really a change of the educational practice. It is a change in the whole of our life and so to say in our progress. When such tall claims are made, we are sceptical about them. We are not certain in what direction the next move of the Government will be. That is another reason for the opposition against this scheme. I do admit that education should be kept above politics. I do admit that it is a technical subject. I also admit that education is a subject that touches the nation at vital points, and so it should be very carefully and very guardedly discussed and decisions taken on it.

"Coming to the technical side of this question, one of the claims made is that the school hours will be cut by half as the children will be in school only for three hours, and in the remaining three hours they will be provided with some useful work. I ask, what is the quality of the present-day education? In my opinion, 'no education' is better than defective education, which will give a bad kick. There should not be any adulteration in education. One must be very careful to see that education is not adulterated or lowered in quality.

11-30
a.m.

"The second point that I wish to urge is about the reduction in the number of hours of work. The Chief Minister claims that the remaining period of time may be used for craft education. I do not believe in children of tender ages of five and six being given craft education. I believe that at that tender age the child is accustomed only to play and it is for play that the child longs. So, it is detrimental to the growth of the child's mental capacity if it is related to an occupation. Relating a child to an occupation at that tender age seems to me to be very unwise from pure educational point of view. From that point of view, I must condemn the cutting out of school hours. Cutting of the hours by half means

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that the child is left to itself for the rest of the time, even though it may be in a field or in a smithy or with a village craftsman. Modern educational theories are based on the fact that all the waking hours the child should be guided. The child is helpless, is new to the world. This is a wonder world to the child and what is to be done is to watch the child all through its waking hours and guide it. This will be lost if the hours are lost and the claim that is made that schools are prison-houses and the child should be relieved from the prison-houses is of course true, I admit. But the fault of that is not in the long hours but is in the environment and the school. If proper schools are opened, if proper curriculum is set and if proper teachers are employed, I am quite sure that these schools will no longer be prison-houses.

"The next claim made in the scheme is the integration of the home with the school. I am afraid that the Chief Minister is giving a definition to integration which is not quite correct from a technical point of view. Integration of the home with the school is based on the fact that the waking hours of the child should be watched as I said. The child should be watched by the teachers and parents and should be guided. Then the mental capacity of the child grows up. If that is the object of integration, that integration is very different from what the Chief Minister means when he talks of sending children to the parental roofs. This is not at all objective. When we talk of the integration of the home with the child, there is no conception of compulsion at all. The child is free. The only thing is the teacher or the parent is supposed to guide the child. In the school the guidance of the child is done under controlled conditions. In the home also it is done under controlled conditions to the extent that the parent teaches the child. Our integration of the child with the home is done in an entirely different way and the manner also is very different.

"Next comes the claim about dignity of labour. I am afraid that the claim is rather fantastic. I do not think that any child can be taught dignity of labour in the class room. I do not believe that even adults can be taught dignity of labour in the class room. I believe dignity of labour is a social product. It arises from certain social and economic conditions. Until and unless we are able to change our existing social and economic conditions dignity of labour can never be created. Social ideals can be changed only when social and economic conditions are changed. Therefore, to leave the child with the potter or the blacksmith for being taught dignity of labour is rather fantastic.

"Finally, Sir, about the injection of politics into the scheme, I wish to say that it is not the people that are injecting politics into the scheme but it is the Government that are doing it. The suggestion to have village councils to watch the new scheme or to implement the new scheme will, I think, be injecting politics into education. I do not know how an efficient education council can be set up in villages. We know the capacity of the villagers. We know what a village is. So, if village councils are set up in order

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to watch the scheme and also guide education in villages, I have only to say that it will be a sight for the Gods to see. I wish the Government do not set up village councils. It may be possible to have such councils for a district or for a State. But to think of it for a village is not quite correct. Even in the recent appointments to the Provincial Education Council, the Government have injected politics by putting in only Congressmen. The Government say that education should be above politics. If education is to be really above politics, the Government should take the co-operation and help of all the parties in the House and not of one party alone."

11-35
a.m.

SRI S. S. RAMASWAMI PADAYACHI:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்றைக்கு கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்ட கல்வி திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கும் முறையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கனம் ராஜாஜி இந்த திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவருவதனால் அதனால் மக்கள் ஏதோ நன்மை அடையப் போவதாகவும் நாட்டில் மக்கள் நல்ல முறையில் வாழ முடியும் என்றும், அதனால் மக்கள் முன்னேற்ற மடைவதற்கு பெரிய வசதி இதில் அடங்கி இருப்பதாகவும் அவர் நினைக்கிறார். இன்றைக்கு நாட்டில் 80 லட்சம் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு கல்வி வசதி செய்து கொடுக்க வண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்கு வேண்டிய பணம் அவர்களிடம் இல்லை. அதனால் 40 லட்சம் பிள்ளைகள்தான் கல்வி வசதி யடைய முடிகிறது. இவ்வித நிலைமையில் இந்த சட்டசபையை கலந்தாலோசிக்காமல் இதை அவசரமாகக் கொண்டுவந்தது அவசியம் இல்லை. இந்த திட்டத்தினால் நாட்டில் மக்கள் விவசாயத் துறையில் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியும் என்றும், கிராமங்களில் குழந்தைகள் முன்னேற்றமடைய வசதி இருக்கிறது என்றும், மக்கள் சிறந்த வாழ்க்கையை நடத்த வசதி இருக்கிறது என்றும் இப்படியெல்லாம் கனம் ராஜாஜி சொல்லுகிறார். இந்த நிலைமையில் இந்த திட்டம் கிராமங்களில் அமுலுக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. இது வரையிலும் கிராமங்கள் முன்னேற்றமடையவில்லை. அந்த நிலைமையில் இன்றைய தினம் கிராமங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அதிகம் பின்னேற்ற மடைந்திருக்கிறது என்பது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். பெற்றோர்களுடைய தொழிலை குழந்தைகள் கடைபிடிக்க முடியும் என்ற நம்பிக்கையில் இதைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். அப்படி பின்பற்றி பின்னால் நன்றாக வாழ முடியும் என்று கருதப்படுகிறது. இதுவரையில் எந்த விதமான முன்னேற்றமும் அடையவில்லை என்பதையும் அரசாங்கம் அறிந்திருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலைமையில் நாடு இருக்கும்போது மக்கள் முன்னேற்றமடைய முடியாமல் அதற்கு இடஞ்சல் இருக்கவேண்டும் என்ற கெட்ட எண்ணத்துடன் அரசாங்கம் இந்த திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறது என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் குழந்தைகள் பெற்றோர்களுடைய குலத்தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளலாம் என்றும் தகப்பனையே பின்பற்றி மகன் நடப்பான் என்ற தப்பான அவசரமான ஒரு முடிவிற்கு அரசாங்கம் வந்திருக்கிறது என்றுதான் நான் கருதுகிறேன். இந்த நிலைமையில் இந்த திட்டத்தைக் கைவிட வேண்டும் என்று நான் மீண்டும் வற்புறுத்துகிறேன். இந்த திட்டத்திற்கு நாட்டில் எதிர்ப்பு திரண்டு வந்திருப்பதை நன்றாகத் தெரிந்து கொண்டும் இதை அவசரமாகக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் நாட்டில் எதிர்ப்பு நடக்கிறது. சிறைச் சாலைக்கு கணக்கற்றவர்கள் செல்லுகிறார்கள். நாளுக்கு நாள் அந்தக் கணக்கு ஏறிக்கொண்டேவருகிறது. இன்னும் ஜனநாயக ரீதியில் அதிகமான எதிர்ப்பு இருந்துகொண்டே யிருக்கிறது. அது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு தெரியவில்லையா? இன்றைக்கு கனம் ராஜாஜி ஆட்சி வந்து ஒன்றிரண்டு வருஷமாகிறது. இதுவரையில் நல்ல ஆட்சி நடந்து வந்தது. இப்பொழுது ஆந்திரப்பிரிவினை குழப்பம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதன் பிறகு ஒரு குழப்பத்தை ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்ற ஒரு எண்ணத்துடன்தான் இந்த திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இதுவரையில் நல்ல ஆட்சி நடந்துவந்தது.”

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ஒத்துழைத்து வந்தோம். நல்ல ஆட்சி நடக்கிறது என்று பத்திரிக்கைகள் எழுதி வந்திருக்கின்றன. அக்டோபர் மாதத்தில் ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினைக்குப் பிறகு தான் இருக்கமாட்டோம் என்ற எண்ணம் இருப்பதால் அதற்குள் ஒரு குழப்பத்தையும் ஏற்படுத்த வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்துடன்தான் இதைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார். அதற்காக ஆட்சியில் எதிர்ப்பு இருக்கவேண்டும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய சக்தியை திரட்டி வைக்க வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணத்தில் இதைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார் என்று சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இவ்வளவு எதிர்ப்பு இருந்தும் கட்சி பூசல் இருந்தும் இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்ற வேண்டிய சந்தர்ப்பம் வந்திருக்கிறது. ஆகவே நான் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களை ஒன்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். நாட்டில் நல்லுக்கும் ஏழை மக்களின் நன்மைக்கும் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களின் நன்மைக்கும் இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் பெறவேண்டும் என்று மீண்டும் அவரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால் கனம் ராஜாஜி ஆட்சி இருக்கக் கூடாது என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. எங்களுடைய எதிர்ப்பு எல்லாம் கட்சி இருக்கக்கூடாது என்பது இல்லை. கல்வி திட்டத்திற்குத்தான் எதிர்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. இன்றைக்கு நம்பிக்கை இல்லா தீர்மானத்தை ஏன் வாபஸ் வாங்கிவிடும்? கனம் ராஜாஜியின் ஆட்சியில் எங்களுக்கு ஆட்சேபணை இல்லை. இந்த திட்டம் மக்களுக்கு நன்மையே அளிக்காது. மக்கள் எதிர்ப்பு இருக்கும்படி அரசாங்கம் நடக்கக்கூடாது. அரசாங்கத்தைக் கைப்பற்ற வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் எங்களுக்குக் கிடையாது என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னை பேச அனுமதித்ததற்கு என்னுடைய நன்றியை செலுத்திக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். வணக்கம்.”

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, a great deal of opposition has been generated against the introduction of the Modified Elementary Education Scheme. These oppositionists are of various types; some think that the present scheme, if implemented and carried through, would mean stabilisation of the caste system. There are some even within the Congress ranks who think that these oppositions are merely for their own party games.”

“Sir, the scheme has been conceived whimsically by the Hon. Chief Minister and implemented in haste. It is now suggested to refer the matter to a Committee so that whatever repentance there is, it may be made at leisure to that Committee. The Hon. Minister for Education speaking on the floor of this House tried to justify his position by saying, ‘in fact some effort had been made to consult this House and consult the public.’ With regard to this claim, I would like to refer him to what his leader, the Hon. Chief Minister has said which is a direct contradiction to what the Education Minister has said. Addressing the Conference of District Educational Officers, held at the Madras Secretariat, this is what the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari is reported to have said:

“We have in this State introduced many important reforms and measures. We have dealt with such difficult things, as temple-entry, closing down of all toddy and arrack-shops, de-control, etc. No one would have let us do them if we had organised consultations and debates. The disputes and controversies would have effectively smothered the ideas and no reforms would have emerged, neither the opening of the temples to the Harijans nor Prohibition nor de-control.”

This direct statement by the Hon. Chief Minister, that it is dangerous to consult people, that if you consult the people, you cannot make any progress or effect any change, contradicts the statement of the Hon. Dr. Krishna Rao. The opposition is now sought to be

[Sri S. C. C. Anthony Pillai] [29th July 1953]

removed by suggesting that a Committee may be appointed to consider the scheme. I would like to refer also to this 'Guide' which has been prepared by the Education Department where it is said that an 'assurance is given, a categorical assurance, that the scheme will be extended to Higher Elementary Schools also within a year and to municipalities and major panchayats'. This Modified Scheme is carried through in the teeth of opposition without any reference to any kind of criticism or modifications that may be suggested. If, for instance, they had stated that the scheme is only for reduction of school hours, this scheme would not have roused so much heat and opposition. The normal working now is 25 periods per week. The central issue from an educational angle is that this shall be reduced to 18 hours and the teachers are asked to teach within a period of 3 hours what they were normally doing in 5 hours. This Scheme does not take into consideration that the teacher would be jaded in the evening if he is compelled for hours together to repeat the same things both in the morning and in the evening sessions.

"A lot of pious platitudes have been uttered and exaggerated claims have been made for the scheme: 'Only about 50 per cent of our children are now in educational institutions; the shift system would spread education by drawing in more students; educational facilities would be improved; the quality of education would improve, etc.' Though the Hon. the Chief Minister is humble in words, his claim in fact is that this big education reform is based on the Basic Education Scheme of Mahatma Gandhi. 'I have improved on that scheme', he says. The Hon. Chief Minister's disciple the Hon. Dr. Krishna Rao says that 'the child would be sent home for a larger number of hours; the child is now sent home for 19 hours; under the scheme he is going to be there for two more hours. This would encourage the child to be in the economic and social environment in which he lives'"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member Sri Anthony Pillai may not call Dr. Krishna Rao my disciple; he is my colleague."

SRI S. C. C. ANTHONY PILLAI:—"I am ready to accept the correction, Sir. Let me say that this is a tall claim that if the child is with his parents for extra two hours, it is going to mean greater attention being paid by the child to his economic and social environment. Already the child is at home for 19 hours. Apart from that he is there for full 140 days out of the 365 days. If the 19 hours that the child is fully with his parents have not been able to inculcate that attitude to life, namely, that he should pay some respect and dignity to manual labour, the extra two hours is not going to make much difference in the attitude of the child. What so many hours, so many days and generations have not achieved is not going to be made up by this extra two hours. This

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will only reduce the quality of the education of the boys. This reduction in hours means refusal to consider the main problem of education, namely, improvement of education.

"I can visualise the Hon. Chief Minister saying that the present system of education is tending to create a large number of educated unemployed, who will not put their hands to any kind of manual labour; he can also say that education should be adapted to the existing economic order. Previously, the Madras State was sending her educated men to Bombay and Delhi to fill the Secretariats and journalistic and other professions; it was possible for them to get employed there. But with the coming into being of Independent India, when Hindi is the national language, there is less and less chance of our educated people getting employed in other States"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member's time is over Mr. Narayana Nambiyar."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Mr. Speaker, I 11-59
am afraid the time is not enough to deal with so important a sub- a.m.
ject, when the Hon. Chief Minister takes one hour to justify his scheme and the Hon. Minister for Education has taken nearly half an hour to present his case,"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"So many of you have made so many points without any repetition. Have I not to reply? If you had not made so many points, I could reply briefly. But you did not do that."

* SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Sir, the *mangalyasutram* of Chandramati could be seen only by Harischandra. In the same way, the benefits of this scheme and the merits or the demerits and the achievements or calamities that may arise out of this scheme can be judged correctly only if we take out experience into consideration. In this connection, I maintain that the various educational organizations and teachers' organizations have got a most important part to play in this scheme. In spite of all this, no organization was consulted. Even the South Indian Teachers' Union in Madras, I emphasize the word 'even', which is a federated body of various organizations did not support this scheme. As far as Malabar is concerned, the Malabar Aided Elementary School Teachers' Union on May 25th passed a resolution that they would resist the implementation of the scheme because it was anti-national, anti-teacher and anti-social. The Teachers' Union of Malabar said that they did not want a clash with the Government. Keeping in view the peculiar circumstances of Malabar, they recommended that the scheme should be kept in abeyance."

"Sir, it is said that this scheme will pave the way for basic education. The fundamental principle of basic education or the

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educational scheme that the Government of India want to implement is said to be education through useful crafts. Sir, here Government have at present a scheme in which craft learning is somewhere and class learning is elsewhere. The Hon. Chief Minister in his Foreword to the pamphlet circulated to Members referred to Mr. Herbert Spencer. The present scheme has no relation to the principle recommended by Mr. Herbert Spencer. In Mr. Herbert Spencer's scheme, there are five steps which the teachers should adopt: preparation, to remove the preoccupants of the mind of the child, presentation of the new, associating the present with the actual experience and then generalizing. The present scheme of elementary education has no bearing on basic education as such. According to the present scheme, some will be taught in the class-room and some somewhere else. It was in 1937 or so, the Haripura Congress appointed a committee which recommended the implementation of the basic education scheme. The aim was that as ours is a vast country, we could not impart this basic education to the children unless we were prepared to spend more money. The scheme which is now sought to be implemented, according to my calculations on the basis of our past experience, will take about 318 years for completion. As the Hon. Minister for Education has put it, the Government are not in a position to implement it. Besides, even the meagre elementary education which is now being given will not progress. Therefore I feel that a trick is being played. It is not a new scheme and it is not a basic education scheme. It is trickery. The basic education scheme has collapsed. Schools are being closed and lakhs of children are outside the schools. Have we money to impart this basic education to every child? We have no money. To get money the Government have to tax, but they are not prepared to tax the rich. There is the challenge of the Constitution that all children of school-going age in our country should be sent to school within ten years. This scheme of three hours inside the school and three hours outside the school is a paper scheme and is a peril to the children's progress.

"Sir, there is one more point on which I want to say a few words. I have received many letters from various teachers' organizations stating how the scheme is impracticable, how it will give trouble later on and how the meagre elementary education that is being given now will be retarded. Some hundreds of teachers from various parts of Malabar met in a conference recently, prepared memoranda and requested the Government to withdraw the modified scheme of elementary education. I am not going into those memoranda, but I hope I can submit all these letters to the Hon. Chief Minister.

(The hon. Member was seen holding up a bundle of papers.)

"It is stated that this scheme will be introduced in the elementary schools. As far as the lower elementary schools are concerned, I think this new scheme will disrupt the whole working. In the higher elementary schools, the teachers are asked to work

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for five hours. In the lower elementary classes of the higher elementary schools the teachers are asked to work for six hours. Can disruption go further? That is how it is being worked now. Sir, teachers are being dismissed even now. I request the scheme be dropped."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member's time is up. Now the hon. Member the Raja of Chettinad will speak."

(The hon. Member Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar presented a petition from the people of Nattika firka, South Malabar, about the new Elementary Education Scheme.)

(The hon. Member Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar presented a petition from the people of Turaiyur constituency about the new Elementary Education Scheme.)

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the new scheme of elementary education sponsored by the Government of Madras . . ."

12 noon.

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"Say whether you are supporting or opposing?"

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"I know what to do, my friend. I need not take any lessons from you. After having been here all these years, you ought to know that."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"Opposing, I suppose."

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—"Wait and see. Have patience. I am not going to be bamboozled by you."

"Sir, the new elementary education scheme has come into prominence because of personalities more than the scheme itself. If the scheme had been introduced by a person of much less importance than the Hon. Chief Minister, I mean, our Rajaji, probably this scheme would have even remained unnoticed for some time. Probably it might have drawn public attention only some time later. But we have to take stock of what all had happened and I am not here to question the sincerity of the Government. I am cautiously using the term 'Government' in the place of Rajaji. A number of, I might even say thousands, references had been made against a particular individual who leads the Government. Let us first of all clearly understand the principle behind the scheme. It is because many had not understood the principle but had only concentrated their attention on personalities, that so much confusion and cry had been caused. Let us try to focus our attention on the details of the scheme and examine it dispassionately. Let us not concentrate our attention on personalities. The particular individual who leads the Government may be here to-day or may go tomorrow. May be that some members want him to go. But that is quite a different

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matter altogether. Let us examine the details of the scheme. I am sure that one and all will agree with me when I say that the principle behind the scheme is a good one though there may be some defects here and there. No one can dispute the sincerity of the scheme. Let me not be taken to mean that I am completely in favour of all parts of the scheme. What I wish to say is I thoroughly appreciate the motive behind the scheme. I welcome the sincerity behind it. After all, Sir, what is the purpose behind it? It is to increase the number of school-going children. Sir, are we not anxious that there should be compulsory universal elementary education? Can any one deny it? Are we not aware of the fact that we are short of money, short of school-buildings, short of teachers and all that? Well, when such is the case and when the hands of Government are crippled for want of finance to construct more school buildings, what is wrong in their arranging shifts in the elementary schools to admit a large number of pupils? Then why this hue and cry against such a shift system? That is why, I say, Sir, if hon. Members were patient and careful enough to go through the fundamentals of the scheme, they will fall in line with me and appreciate the principle behind it, viz., the spread of elementary education, which is one of our most cherished aims.

“ Let me now come to the agitation proper. A great deal of public attention has been focussed on the agitation against the modified scheme of elementary education. No doubt the leaders of the agitation started it with a good motive behind. They wanted to demonstrate public feelings against the new elementary education scheme. It is perfectly legitimate that they had some fears that such and such a type of modified scheme may not mean well for the society. They thought perhaps that their criticisms might not be taken due notice of by Government. No doubt the leaders meant well. But once the agitation was started, other factors came into play. The situation went out of control. It is really unfortunate that it took a bad turn and some lives were lost. That is really sad indeed. But let not people misunderstand that Rajaji will not take heed of constructive criticisms. Time and again here in this House as well as outside, Rajaji had said that he would always appreciate well-meant criticisms. He was always amenable to reason. No doubt the agitators started their campaign well. They wanted to start a constitutional agitation but it transformed into an unconstitutional one. No one likes that the peace and tranquillity of our State should be disturbed. I am not using the Government phrase of ‘ law and order ’. That is Government phraseology. I shall not use that lucid phrase. I say the ‘ peace and tranquillity ’ of the State should not be disturbed. The agitation has served its purpose. No one can deny that fact. What did the agitators want to do? They wanted to focus public attention. That has been achieved. In fact the agitation has attracted public attention beyond their expectation. That is why I now say that the leaders of the agitation can put a stop now to their agitation inasmuch as they have already focussed public attention on this modified scheme of

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elementary education. Let not the peace and tranquillity of our State be disturbed any longer. Let the Government be allowed some time to go through all the criticisms levelled against the scheme in a calm atmosphere.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ One minute more for the hon. Member.”

RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ I shall try to finish within a minute, Sir, that you have been pleased to allow me. I was saying and in fact I was appealing for the calling off of the agitation. Let no one misunderstand that the Government, I mean Rajaji, will not take due notice of criticisms. Time and again, Rajaji has observed both here and outside that he will always be amenable to well-meant criticisms. After all, Sir, the scheme has been put into operation only just now in all the elementary schools. We must watch the results. Rajaji has said that it will take some 16 or 18 months for him to watch the result. Let us watch the result. Let the Government be allowed some time to review the whole scheme in the light of the public criticisms against it in a calm manner.”

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

* RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIYAR OF CHETTINAD :—“ Just a word and I have done, Sir. Let the leaders call off the agitation. There is no question of prestige involved in it. It is not prestige that Rajaji now wants. He need not attain any more prestige hereafter, after his glorious past achievements. That is why I say ‘ let Rajaji be given some time to review the whole matter in detail in the light of the public criticisms against the modified elementary education scheme ’. Thank you, Sir.”

* SRI K. UPPI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, of late much din and noise is raised over the new scheme of elementary education. Even extremely unpleasant incidents have taken place. One who looks at it dispassionately fails to find if there is any cogent reason for such agitation and why such a high price should be paid. It would seem that if the scheme is worked out, the whole nation would be ruined in a day and that it is going to set fire to the entire State. After all, what is there in the scheme? When we analyse the scheme, what we find is that the present hours of teaching of the young children are to be reduced by from five hours to three hours. At present, five hours are being devoted every day; hereafter children between the ages of seven and ten need be kept in schools only for three hours. This is all the scheme. What will be the effect? If we further go into the matter, we find that in a week instead of 25 hours hereafter the child will be kept in school for 18 hours. After all there will be a reduction of only seven hours. If we take the primary schools in our country, even without this scheme, how many hours are the children actually taught now? In the villages small children attend the classes in the morning and during the interval many

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of them go home for reasons best known to all. Majority of them come to the school without any food in the morning and somehow or other sit for three hours in the class and when they are let off, in the interval many of them go away in search of food and never come in the afternoon. They attend actually for only three hours. Nobody has spoken about this. I say that if legally the children are made to sit only for three hours a day, the State will not be a loser nor the children as the scheme is not going to entail any extra expenses for the State. This scheme is worth trying from another aspect also. The number of children that will have to be taught at a time will only be half of the number that are taught now. So, the teacher can devote more individual attention to the children. Sir, it is next said that the quality of education will deteriorate and will be far below the present-day standard. I say it will be better. Children who are taught at home for one or two hours a day are found fit for the V standard or the II Form. As number is reduced and the teacher is enabled to pay more individual attention to the children certainly the standard of education will be far better. It has been said very often that the present system of education was intended by its British authors only for the purpose of manufacturing clerks for the British administration of this country and that we have to change the system of education, lock, stock and barrel. Attempts have been made during the past several years but nobody was able to evolve a suitable programme. Now, at last, this is an attempt made by Rajaji. Sir, somebody must begin and Rajaji has begun. The real reason or motive for the opposition by some political parties seems to be that because Rajaji has tackled it, they should oppose. We can easily find that the opposition is really for political reason, if we analyse dispassionately the speeches of some of the hon. Members. I need not defend Rajaji. Rajaji can take care of himself! (Laughter.) Some hon. Members said that the scheme should have been tried only in certain particular areas. This is not a matter for research to be done in research institutions or laboratories. If the scheme is tried as an experiment in particular areas, say, firstly in the City of Madras and then extended from one district to another, it may take years before it will be extended to districts. This means another 25 years. The whole nation cannot wait for a quarter of a century. As I have said, the advantages of the scheme are many. With the existing teachers and equipments 30 per cent or 50 per cent more of the children will have the opportunity of attending the school. The scheme is worth trying and any defects found may be remedied or removed or rectified. With these words, Sir, I support the scheme."

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister in his introduction to the pamphlet ' the modified Scheme of Elementary Education ' has said that he is a humble adventurer. That is to say, he has taken upon himself practically the sole responsibility for changing the method of education. It is true that a man has got a right both for himself and also to test

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his ideas with reference to the experience of others. But when an individual is occupying the position of a Chief Minister, his right to effect changes in a democratic set-up is somewhat circumscribed."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Please do not misunderstand the emphasis. The emphasis was on the humility but not on adventure! "

* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" It is a very humble adventure 12-20
no doubt. Even a humble adventure has set five crores of people P.m.
of this State thinking. So many schools and several lakhs of children and also the parents of these children are affected. That is the reason why in all countries where educational ideals and practices are sought to be changed, they make slow experiments. Nobody says that the present education system is good and all people are agreed about it. But how is the change to be effected? I submit it must be by a slow process of experimentation and interchange of experience between place and place. The Hon. Chief Minister has not made any experiment. According to his own statement, all that he has done is to consult the Director of Public Instruction. I believe he is the present Director. He has not had, I am sorry to say, much experience in the field of education, particularly elementary education, for he has been mostly in the Law College. Therefore his experience need not be pitted against the experience of others who are handling elementary school children. We are aware that Mahatma Gandhi wanted to effect a change in the school course, particularly in the elementary stage; he tried to make education craft-centred. But the real emphasis should be not on craft-centredness, school-centredness or course-centredness but on child-centredness. There was a vision in the mind of this humble adventurer about this child-centredness and craft-centredness. All activities must be within the school in order to release the self-expression of the child. That is what great educational reformers throughout the world have been trying. If we want to develop the initiative of the child and make the child the centre of education and not the courses and crafts, the course must be done in the school. It is the school that must be reformed; instead of making them passive instruments, we must make them active instruments for self-expression. That is the way in which experiments have been carried on in this world. We should like experiments to be made, but not in the way of sending children to craft centres out of the school for concentrating their interest upon some craft. All crafts are not organized and all village crafts are not in a systematic state of development. On the other hand, on account of the impact of Western civilization, these have crumbled and the initiative of village craftsmen has completely deteriorated. It will be idle to expect that the children sent out of the school will become craft-centred and increase their spirit of enquiry. I agree with the Hon. Chief Minister that the children must see and develop the spirit of enquiry, for thus alone is knowledge gained. But it is the school that must be made the field of education and not, as he has himself admitted, by this wandering scheme as it were. Children are made to stay in the school for three

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hours, and for three hours they are allowed to wander. I submit the object which the Hon. Chief Minister has in his mind will not be realized by this wandering scheme. If facilities for learning crafts are provided within the school and the children trained, that will increase the initiative and self-expression of the children and we will be going in the right direction. I am not very much enamoured of the modified scheme. I do not mean to say that the existing system is quite good. But what he has done solely on his armchair theory just in consultation with a few educationists is not the proper method of doing things, and that is my objection to this scheme."

MR. SPEAKER:—"As a large number of Members want to take part in the debate, I fix a time-limit of five minutes for each speaker."

SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there is so much of opposition to this scheme, I believe the Chief Minister himself is responsible for it because he has claimed too much for his scheme. If the realities of the present situation are put before the public, I do not believe there will be any difficulty in getting the scheme accepted. What is the situation to-day? According to the Constitution, elementary education ought to be made compulsory within a limited number of years. Unless it is made compulsory, we cannot provide elementary education for all the children within the time prescribed by our Constitution. We find from records that only about 48 per cent of the school-age children are in the school. Unless we spend at least Rs. 20 crores, we cannot provide all the school-age children with even the unsatisfactory elementary education that we are now having. But we cannot afford to spend so much. At one time the venerable gentleman, Sir M. Visveswarayya, said that he would consider the expenditure on elementary education as rather a capital expenditure and that he was even prepared to borrow money for spreading elementary education. But I believe our Government are not prepared to go to that extent. The finances of our Government are limited. I am afraid that they cannot really afford to spend on elementary education for the next ten years to come anything more than the Rs. 9 crores that they are now spending.

"I do not think that the scheme is really so sinister as it is made to appear to the public. About twelve years ago I discussed with one of the Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, who later on became the Director of Public Instruction, the question of how we could provide elementary education to all the school-age children. He said that one way out of the difficulty was to have the double-shift system. I have been feeling that in the present circumstances the only way for universalizing elementary education is to have the double-shift system. Double-shift system does not necessarily imply the reduction of the school hours to three. If we can afford to spend more money and double the present number of teachers,

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we can have the shift system with the same equipment and accommodation and for the same number of hours. But, as I said, we cannot afford to spend more. So the only other way of dealing with the problem is the way adopted by the Hon. Chief Minister.

"What is the position to-day? A majority of the people in rural areas are agriculturists. I do not believe that the children who are now in our schools are averse to doing manual labour. Little children in poor families are really helping their families. I do not think little children can give any great help in the carrying on of any craft. In agricultural families, the father, mother and other adult members have to be out in the fields. Children of elementary school age can help their parents by looking after the younger children who are left at home, by carrying food from the house to the fields for those who work in the fields and by tending sheep and goat. It is in these matters that school children can help their parents. In order to provide scope for rendering this help, this scheme has become necessary. If only the Hon. Chief Minister has said this, there could not have been so much opposition to it."

(The Speaker sounded the gong and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

* SRI S. P. THANGAVELU:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் 12-30 முதலமைச்சர் அவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிற புதிய ஆரம்பக் ப.ம. கல்வித்திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி நாட்டிலுள்ள பலவிதமான அரசியல் கட்சிகள், அரசியல் தலைவர்கள், அறிஞர்கள், சாமான்ய மக்கள் ஆகிய எல்லோரும் ஒரேவிதமான எதிர்ப்புக் கருத்தைத் தான் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தத் திட்டம் அவசரமாக கொண்டுவரப்பட்ட திட்டமாகும். உண்மையில் நல்ல முறையில் இது வேலை செய்யாது என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஒரே கட்டுப்பாடான முறையில் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். இவ்வளவு எதிர்ப்புச் சக்திகள் இருக்கும்போது இதை ஏன் கொண்டுவர வேண்டுமென்று எல்லோரும் கேட்பது நியாயமானதாகும். இத்திட்டம் உண்மையில் நாட்டில் அமுல் நடத்தப்பட்டால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களும், ஆதிதிராவிடர்களும், மற்றவர்களும் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள். சிறிது காலம் அமுலில் இருந்தாலேயே இதனால் பெரும்பாலோர் பெரிய அளவில் பாதிக்கப்படுவார்கள் என்பது மாதிரி உண்மை. அவர்கள் இதேமாதிரி யாக பயப்படுவது நியாயமானதாகும். அவர்களது பயத்தைச் சரியான துறையில் போக்க முயற்சிக்காது அவர்கள் மேல் இத்திட்டத்தை பலாத் காரமாக திணிக்க விரும்புவது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். இந்த திட்டத்தை பலமாக எதிர்க்கின்றவர்கள் நாட்டில் வகுப்புவாதத்தை கிளப்பிவிடு பவர்கள் என்று சொல்லப்படுவது தவறு. இது வகுப்புவாதமா இல்லையா யென்பது நாம் பொறுத்தச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். தற்காலத்தில் அமுலில் இருக்கும் கல்வியால் தப்பித்தவறி பல பிற்பட்ட மாணவர்கள் வேலைக்கு வரமுடிகிறது. ஆனால் இப்புதிய திட்டம் நடை முறையில் கல் காலம் இருந்தால் இதற்கு வசதியே யில்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. பிற பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்களாகவே தான் இருக்கவேண்டி வரும். இப்புதிய திட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்தால் பிற்பட்ட இனத்தவர்கள் பத்திப் பேர் படித்தால் 20 படிக்கக் கூடிய வசதி ஏற்படுமென்று அர்ச்சுன கத்தார் சொன்னாலும் கூட 10 பேருக்கு 2 பேர் கூட மேல் படிப்புக்கு வச தியுடைய நிலைமையே ஏற்படுமென்று அவர்கள் பயப் படுகிறார்கள். இந்த பயம் நியாயமானது என்று சர்க்கார் தரப்பினருக்குச் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். பள்ளிகூட நேரம் மூன்று மணி போக பாக்கி நேர மெல்லாம் மாணவர்கள் வெளியே போய் சுற்றத்தான் போகிறார்கள்.

[Sri S. P. Thangavelu]

[29th July 1953]

அதனால் அவர்கள் கற்கும் சிறிது பாடத்தையும் மறந்துவிட நேரிடும். மேலும் 5 மணி நேரம் இருந்த போது என்ன பாடம் சொல்லிக்கொடுக்கப்பட்டதோ அந்தப் பாடங்களில் எதுவும் குறையாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே மூன்று மணிக்குள்ளாக அந்தப் இளம் மாணவர்கள் மூளையில் எல்லாப் பாடத்தையும் புகுத்தினால் அவர்களால் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியுமாவென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்.

“முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் இத்திட்டத்தை விளக்கிப் பேசும்பொழுது இப்பொழுது நடைமுறையில் இருக்கும் திட்டம் அர்த்தம் விளங்காத சொற்களை மாணவர்கள் மனதில் புகுத்தி அதைத்திரும்ப சொல்லவைத்து அதற்கு மார்க் பேருவதோடு நின்றுவிடுகிறது என்று சொல்லி இது உண்மையான பொருள்படக்கூடிய அறிவைப் புகட்டும் முறையாகாது என்று குறிப்பிட்டார். கல்லூரிகளில் மாணவர்களைச் சேர்க்கும் பொழுதும் அவர்களுக்கு உத்தியோகம் வழங்கும் பொழுதும் மார்க்குகள் மட்டுமே பிரதானமாகக் கவனிக்கப்படுகிறது என்று முதல் அமைச்சர் அறியாததில்லை.

“மேலும் காலையில் பள்ளிக்குச் சென்று வந்த மாணவன் மாலை யில் சர்க்காரின் திட்டப்படி தொழில் கல்வி கற்றுக்கொள்ள வசதி ஏற்படுமென்று எப்படிச் சொல்லமுடியும். அதை மேல்பார்வை பார்ப்பதற்கு புதிய முறையில் ஒரு ஏற்பாடும் கிடையாது. ஆகவே மாணவர்கள் கடைநடத்தை உள்ளவர்களாக ஆகிவிடுவார்களே தவிர சர்க்கார் நினைப்பதைப் போல ஒழுங்காக இருக்கமாட்டார்கள். கிராம மாணவர்களின் பெற்றோர்களும் படித்தவர்களாக இல்லாததால் அந்த மாணவர்கள் படித்த கல்வியையும் மறந்து விடுவார்களே தவிர உண்மையில் படிப்பை மேலும் மேலும் வளர்த்துக்கொள்வதற்கு வசதியே கிடைக்காது. ஆகவே இத் திட்டப்படி மாணவர்களின் நிலைமை கொஞ்சம் கூட முன்னுக்கு வர வசதியில்லை. தொழிற்கல்வியையும் அந்தச்சிறு வயதில் அவர்களால் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாது. ஆகவே பிரபோக்கான நிலைமையில் உள்ள மாணவர்கள் பிரபோக்கான நிலைமையிலேயே இருந்துகொண்டிருப்பார்கள். முற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற மாணவர்கள் முற்போக்கான நிலைமையிலேயே இருந்து கொண்டிருப்பார்கள். ஆகவே பெரிய பிள்ளை உண்டு பண்ணும் இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

12-35 SRI A. RATHINAM:—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தச் சபையில் 64 அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள ஒரு கோடி லூரிஜனங்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்த ஒரு கோடி மக்கள் தான் இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தினால் மிக மிக அதிகமாக பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அவர்களுக்குச் சரியான சலுகை கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. எனவே எனக்குப் பேசுவதற்கு அதிக அவகாசம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கு அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் பத்து ஆண்டுகளுக்கு சலுகை அளிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அமெரிக்காவிலே எப்படி அப்பகாம் லிங்கன் அடிமைத்தனத்திலிருந்து நீக்கோக்களுக்கு ஒரு விமோசனம் அளித்தாரா? அது முறையில், மதிப்பிற்குரிய டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கார் அவர்கள் மத்திய சர்க்காரின் சட்ட மந்திரியாயிருந்த காலத்தில் சட்ட மன்றத்திலே எங்களுக்கு மிகவும் கஷ்டப்பட்டு, பத்து ஆண்டுகளுக்குச் சலுகை கிடைக்கும்படிச் செய்திருக்கின்றார். அதன் மூலமாக நாங்கள் இன்றைக்கு ஓரளவு ஆரம்பக்கல்வி பெற்று வருகிறோம்.

“ஆயிரம் ஆயிரம் ஆண்டுகளாக ஆரியர்கள் சனாதன தர்மத்தை நிலைநாட்டிவிட்டு, மத அடிப்படையில், ஜாதி அடிப்படையில் வருணசீரம் அடிப்படையில் படிப்பு அற்றவர்கள் படிக்கவே கூடாது, அவர்களுக்கு படிப்பே சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது என்ற கட்டுத்திட்டங்கள் இருந்ததினாலே நாங்கள் அழிக்கப்பட்டோம். ஆனால், டாக்டர் அம்பேத்கார் எங்களுக்கு சட்ட மன்றத்திலே வாதாடி பத்து ஆண்டுகள் சலுகை அளித்திருப்பதை,

[29th July 1953]

[Sri A. Rathinam]

இந்தப் புது கல்வித்திட்டத்தின் மூலம் நசுக்கப் பார்க்கிறார்கள். ஆதி திராவிடர்கள், மற்றும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் படிக்காமல் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தினாலேதான் இந்தப் புதுக் கல்வி திட்டம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நாங்கள் நம்புகிறோம்.

“இந்த ராஜ்யத்திலுள்ள ஒரு கோடி மக்களாகிய நாங்கள் ஆரம்பக் கல்வி படித்து வருகிறோம். ஆனால், எங்களுக்கு மூன்றுமணி நேரம் தான் ஆரம்பக் கல்வி, பாக்கி மூன்று மணி நேரம் குறிப்பத் தொழில் செய்வேண்டுமென்று சொல்லப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால், எங்களுக்கு நிலம் கிடையாது. விவசாயக் கூலிகளாகத்தான் நாங்கள் வேலை செய்துவருகிறோம். எங்களுடைய பிள்ளைகள் ஆடு மாடுகள் மேய்க்கத்தான் போகவேண்டும். ஆகையினால், அவர்கள் கல்வி அறிவைப் பெறமுடியாது. ஆடு, மாடுகளை மேய்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய நிலைதான் இக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தினால் ஏற்படும்.

“எங்கள் வகுப்பைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் 8-வது வகுப்பு வரை வாசித்து விட்டு, இ.எஸ்.எல்.ஸி. சர்க்கார் பரிட்சை எழுதினாலும் மறுபடியும் அவர்களை 6-வது வகுப்பில்தான் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்கும்போது, இந்தப் புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தின் மூலம், பிள்ளைகள் 5-வது படித்தாலும், எங்கள் பிள்ளைகளை 2-வது வகுப்பில்தான் சேர்த்துக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். ஆகவே, ஆதித் திராவிடர்களும், மற்ற தாழ்ந்த வகுப்பினர்களும் கல்வியில் முன்னேறவே முடியாது. அந்த முறையில்தான் இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டம் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“பிள்ளைகள் காலையில் மூன்று மணி நேரம் படிக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு பகல் ஒரு மணிக்கு பகல் உணவு இல்லவசமாக இப்பொழுது அளிக்கப்படுவது நீடித்திருக்குமா என்று தெரியவில்லை. ஆறு மணி நேரம் படிப்பு இருந்தபோது, ஆதித்திராவிடப் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு ஆரம்பக் கல்வி பாடசாலைகளில் இல்லவசமாகப் பகல் உணவு அளிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆகவே, அந்த முறையில் பார்த்தாலும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட பிள்ளைகளுக்கு கேடு விளைவிக்கக்கூடியதாகவே இருக்கிறது இந்த திட்டம்.

“மாலை யில் மூன்று மணி நேரம் படிக்கும் பிள்ளைகளுக்கு படிப்பு அவ்வளவாக மூளையில் ஏறக்கூடியதாக இருக்காது. ஏனென்றால், பிள்ளைகள் மாலை நேரத்தில் விளையாடக்கூடிய நேரமாயைபால், அப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு பாடத்தை மூளையில் திணித்தால், அது அவர்களுக்கு நன்மையாக இருக்காது.

“உபாத்தியாயர்கள் கிராமப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் ஒன்பது பிள்ளைகளை வைத்துக்கொண்டு மறுபடியும் மறுபடியும் அவர்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு சொல்லிக்கொண்டுவருகிறார்கள். ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்கள் கூறிய கல்வி முறை வேறு. ஆனால் இன்று கல்வி அமைச்சர் போதிக்கும் கல்வித்திட்டம் வேறு. ஆகவே, இப்பொழுது ஆச்சாரியார் அவர்களால் வகுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கும் புதுக் கல்வி திட்டமானது பசுந்தோல் போர்த்த புலியைப்போல் இருக்கிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்களுக்குத்தான் இக் கல்வித் திட்டம் நன்மை அளிக்கப்போகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது; ஆனால், உண்மையிலேயே ஆதிதிராவிடர்களுக்கும், தாழ்த்தப்பட்ட மக்களுக்கும் இது முக்கியமாக கேடு விளைவிக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. எனவே, இதனை வன்மையாகக் கண்டிக்கக் கடமைப்பட்டிருக்கிறோம்.

“குக்ராமங்களில் ஒவ்வொரு பள்ளிக்கூடத்தின்முன்பும் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான பேர்கள் சிறைப்படுத்தப்படுகிறார்கள். ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் நூற்றுக்கணக்கான தோழர்கள் மறியல் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள்; அதனால் அனைகம் பேர்கள் தடியடிப் பிரயோகத்திற்கு ஆளாகியிருக்கிறார்கள். அனைவர் சிறைச்சாலைக்குள் வைக்கப்பட்டுப் பல கொடுமைகளுக்கு ஆளாக்கிக்கொண்டிருக்கின்றார்கள். ஆனால், இங்கே கூறப்படுகிறது அரசியல் சூழ்ச்சிக்காரர்கள், அரசியல் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் சர்க்காருக்கு எதிராக சதி செய்கிறார்கள்

[Sri A. Rathinam]

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என்று. ஆனால், ஆச்சாரியாருடைய ஆட்சியின் மூலம், அவருடைய அரசியல் குழ்ச்சியின் மூலம் அவருடைய வருணசிரம அடிப்படையிலுள்ள கல்வித் திட்டத்தின் மூலம் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் ஆரீ மாடுகள் மேய்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய முறையில் அமைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். தீண்டாமைச் சட்டம் வந்தும் தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் அடிமைகளாகவே இருக்கவேண்டுமென்றும், நிலம்ற்றவர்களாகவும் படிப்பற்றவர்களாகவும் இருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற காரணத்தினால், பத்து ஆண்டு கல்விச் சலுகை இருந்தும், அவர்களுக்குப் படிப்பு இல்லாமல் அழிக்கக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு ஆச்சாரியார் கல்வி திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. தாழ்த்தப்பட்டவர்கள் அனைவரும் இதை எகமானதாக எதிர்க்கவேண்டும், நாங்கள் மாத்திரம் எதிர்க்கவில்லை. எங்களைப் போன்றவர்கள், பின் தங்கியவர்கள். கல்வி வளர்ச்சியில்லாமல் பிற்பட்ட வகுப்பார்கள் அனைவரும் இதனை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். எனவே, இந்த ராஜ்யத்தில் இருக்கும் 75 சதவிகித ஜனத்தொகையுள்ள மக்கள் எல்லோரும் இதனை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். அப்படியிருக்க, ஆளும் கட்சியினர், தங்கள் கட்சி பலத்தைக் கொண்டு, இந்த ஆரம்பக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றினால், அது ஜனநாயகத்துக்கு விரோதமானது. 75 சதவிகிதமுள்ள இந்த ராஜ்ய மக்களின் வளர்ச்சிக்கு முட்டுக் கட்டை போடக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே, இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு எதிராக எல்லோரும் போட்டு போடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

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p.m.

* SRI M. DHARMALINGAM :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to oppose strongly the modified elementary education scheme which has been brought into operation by the Hon. the Chief Minister, Sri C. Rajagopalachariar. Before I go into the merits of the scheme, I would like to say one important thing in general. So far as my knowledge goes, I would like to say that whoever comes forward to take the greatest responsibility of administering a country should always remember that the people of the country should be treated as his own children. In the same way, the people of the country should also remember that they should treat such an administrator as the father of the country. Let us see how far this feeling goes. As far as I know, the people of the country are treating the greatest administrator, the Chief Minister Sri C. Rajagopalachariar, as the father of the country. But the Hon. the Chief Minister does not care to consider or to treat the people of this country as his own children. He is always creating all sorts of confusion and creating differences of opinion among the public and also creating restlessness in the minds of the people—not only in the minds of the people but also in the mind of the Government. I would like to point out that he has got a special interest in introducing such a scheme abruptly without consulting the Members of this House who are representatives of the people. But the Chief Minister does not consider that the Members of this House are the representatives of the people and that it is necessary for him to consult this House if he is to introduce this scheme in the State of Madras. Let us see whether there is co-operation from the people, and also what is the intention of the Hon. the Chief Minister. I am sure that there is no co-operation among us. So there is nothing to prevent the foreigners to straightway enter into this country for the purpose of establishing their own Government, and then we will become their slaves as we were under the British Government hitherto. No doubt the Hon. the Chief Minister of our State is a good administrator, the greatest

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[Sri M. Dharmalingam]

administrator, and also the cleverest administrator too as Mr. T. Prakasam said the other day. I do not want to dispute that. Of course, he is also the father of our country. But after the introduction of this new scheme, every one in this country comes forward to say that he is our father only for name sake, but in his turn he has become a எமன் for our children—not one or two children but 45 lakhs of children as estimated roughly. I do not want to characterise him as எமன் because I believe all the Members in this House are aware of the character and the activities of எமன். Let us now pass on to some other matter. I am sure that there are important ideas behind the scheme. I do not want to say that there are no important ideas or principles behind the scheme. But they are not for the prosperity of our country or for its welfare. It gives alternative suggestions. The Chief Minister was pleased to say in the last session—if I remember aright—that Harijans were advancing to the greatest extent, and that they did not require any concession as per the Constitution, in future. Because he is definite that Harijans are coming forward, he has made up his mind to bring this new elementary education scheme in the State only to prevent Harijans from coming forward. I thought it was easy for the Chief Minister to withdraw the scheme. But after taking all these things into consideration, I believe that it is not possible for the Chief Minister.”

SRI S. VADIVELU :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்றைக்கு 12-45
விவாதத்திலிருக்கும் புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தை ஸ்ரீமான் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரி p.m.
யார் ஐம்பது ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னாலேயே நினைத்த திட்டம் என்று சொல்பபடுகிறது. அதுமட்டுமல்ல. நாற்பது லட்சம் மாணவர்கள் படிக்கவேண்டிய இடத்தில் ஏறக்குறைய எண்பது லட்சம் மாணவர்கள் படிப்பதற்கு வேண்டிய வசதி அளிக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த திட்டத்தை நடைமுறையில் பார்க்கும்போது அந்நிய கொதிப்பதற்குத் தடைவிட்டு விரட்டிய பிறகும் இந்தமாதிரியான திட்டம் வந்திருக்கிறது. அந்நிய ஆட்சியிலிருந்ததைவிட இன்று பட்டினி, பசி, பஞ்சம், வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் அதிகரித்திருக்கின்றன. இதைத்தான் நாம் பார்த்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அதுமட்டுமல்ல. மாணவர்களை ஐந்து மணி நேரம் சிறையில் அடைக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. பஞ்சத்தாலும் பசியாலும் கஷ்டப்படும் மக்கள் எத்தனையோ பேர்கள் சிறையிலிருக்கிறார்கள். அநேகம் தலைவர்கள் இன்று சிறையிலடைக்கப்பட்டு விடுதலை அடைய வசதி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களை விடுதலை செய்வதற்கு தகுதியில்லாமலும் பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க வசதி இல்லாமலும் இருக்கும்போது காங்கிரஸ்காரர்கள் பள்ளி மாணவர்கள் மீது இவ்வளவு அக்கரை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பள்ளி மாணவர்களுக்கு ஒரு புதிய திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏற்கனவே ஆறு மணி நேரம் இருந்தும் பள்ளி மாணவர்களால் தங்களுடைய பாடங்களைப் படிக்க முடியவில்லை. இப்பொழுது அதை மூன்று மணி நேரமாக்கினால் எவ்விதம் தங்களுடைய பாடங்களைப் படிக்க முடியும்? இப்பொழுது கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் திட்டத்தினால் பள்ளி மாணவர்கள் பாடம் படிக்க முடியாமலேயே போய்விடும். மூன்று மணி நேரம் பள்ளி சென்ற பிறகு இதர நேரங்களில் பெற்றோர்கள் செய்யும் தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு உபயோகப்படும் என்று கருதப்படுகிறது. இன்றைக்கு இருக்கும் நிலைமையைப் பார்த்தால், விவசாயிகளின் நிலைமையைப் பார்த்தால், பெரும்பாலான விவசாயிகள் தங்களுடைய நிலங்களை விட்டு விட்டு ஊரை விட்டு வெளியேறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் தங்களுக்கு வேலை இல்லாமல் மந்திரிகள் வசக்கும் சென்னை நகரில் பிச்சை எடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் லட்சக் கணக்கான மக்கள் பிச்சை எடுக்கவேண்டிய நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். ஏற்கனவே ஐந்து

[Sri S. Vadivelu]

[29th July 1953]

மணி நேரம் இருக்கும்போது அவர்களுக்கு வேலை இல்லாமல் இருக்கும் போதும் அவர்களுக்கு படிப்பு வரவில்லை என்றால் இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு மூன்று மணி நேரம் என்று வைத்தால் அவர்களுடைய மண்டையில் பாடம் ஏதுமா? அவர்கள் இந்த குறுகிய காலத்திற்குள் தங்களுடைய பாடங்களைப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியுமா? அதற்கு சக்தி இருக்குமா? என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆகவே இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டம் நம் நாட்டிற்கு உகந்தது இல்லை என்று நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். மாணவர்களுக்கு படிப்புச் சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பதோடு அவர்களுக்கு தொழிலும் கற்றுக்கொடுத்தால் அவர்கள் சாதாரணமாக தொழில் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு உதவுவதாகும். அவ்விதம் இல்லாமல் இந்த விதமான திட்டங்களைக் கொண்டு வருவதால் மாணவர்கள் புதிய தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ள முடியாமலிருக்கும். இதிலிருந்து அரசாங்கம் தங்களுடைய பொறுப்பை தட்டிக் கழிப்பதாகவே தான் தெரிகிறது. ஒன்று முதல் ஐந்து க்ளாஸ் வரை படிக்கும் மாணவர்களுக்கு தொழில் கல்வி கற்பிப்பதற்கு திட்டம் வகுக்க வேண்டும். அதில்லாமல் இந்த திட்டம் அவர்களுக்கு பொறுத்தமே இல்லை என்றுதான் நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த திட்டத்தினால் ஒவ்வொரு ஆசிரியரும் ஆறு மணி நேரம் வேலை செய்ய வசதி இல்லாததால் அநேகம் ஆசிரியர்களை வேலையிலிருந்து நீக்குவதற்கு அனுசூலமாக இருக்கும். முதலாவதாக இதை இப்பொழுது மாகாண பஞ்சாயத்துகளிலும் ஜில்லா பஞ்சாயத்துகளிலும் இந்த திட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதைப் பார்த்துக்கொண்டு மேஜர் பஞ்சாயத்துகளில் விஸ்தரிக்கலாம் என்றும் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதனால்தான் பஞ்சாயத்துக்களில் குழப்பம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே புதிய ஆரம்பக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்துவதை நிறுத்தி வைக்கவேண்டும் என்று நான் சர்க்காரை வணக்கத்துடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். விஞ்ஞான ரீதியிலும் கல்வி திட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்துவதற்கு பெற்றோர்களின் பிரதிநிதிகளையும் கல்வி நிபுணர்களையும் அழைத்து அவர்களுடன் ஆலோசனை செய்து அந்த அடிப்படையில் இந்தப் புதிய கல்வி திட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்தினால் அதற்கு வரவேற்பு இருக்கும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாட்டைச் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

12-50
P.m.

* Sri R. S. ARUMUGHAM :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, ஆரம்பக் கல்வி திட்டத்தில் சர்க்காரால் செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கும் மாறுதலைக் குறித்து நாட்டில் பலமான பிரச்சனைகள் கிளம்பி இருக்கின்றன. அநேகமாக எல்லோரும் இதற்கு விரோதமாகவே பேசிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த திட்டத்தை ஆரம்பிக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னபோதே, இதைக் கொண்டு வர வேண்டாமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலும் இதற்குப் பலமான எதிர்ப்பு இருக்கிறது. எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலே மதிப்புக் குறிய ஸ்ரீ கணபதி, பி.எ., பி.எல்., எம்.எல்.ஏ., அவர்கள் இத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரித்தார்கள். அவர்கள் குடும்பம் முழுவதும் படித்தக் குடும்பம். அத்தனை பேரும் பி.எ., எம்.எ. படித்து இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களைப் போல் எல்லோரையும் நினைத்து விடக்கூடாது. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது அவரும் தனது எண்ணத்தை மாற்றிக்கொண்டார் என எண்ணுகிறேன்.

“ இந்த நாட்டிலே ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏழைகள் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதை மறந்து விடக்கூடாது. இத் திட்டத்தின்படி ஏழை மாணவர்கள், பிற்பட்ட மாணவர்கள் எல்லோரும் பாதிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். தற்போது அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக படிப்பதற்கு அதிக சலுகைகள் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று நாங்கள் கேட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும்போது அவர்களுக்கு கொஞ்ச நஞ்சம் இருந்த கல்வி வசதியும் இதனால் அழிந்துவிடும் என்றே நாங்கள் கருதுகிறோம்.

“ சில இடங்களில் கிராம மாணவர்கள் படிக்கவேண்டுமென்றால் இரண்டு மைல், மூன்று மைல் தூரம் நடந்து சென்று படிக்கவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் நடு மத்தியானம் எப்படியும் பள்ளிக்கு வருவதோ, பள்ளி

29th July 1953]

[Sri R. S. Arumugam]

யிலிருந்து போவதோ முடியுமென்று நான் கேட்கிறேன். ஏழை விவசாயி, அவன் மனைவியுடன் காலையில் வயலுக்குச் சென்றால் மாலையில் தான் திரும்பி வருகிறான். அவர்கள் வேலை செய்யும் இடமோ இரண்டு, மூன்று மைல்களுக்கு அப்பாலும் இருக்கும். அவர்கள் குழந்தைகள் பள்ளியிலிருந்து திரும்பி வந்தவுடன் வீட்டில் பெற்றோர்களும் இல்லாத சமயத்தில் என்ன வேலை செய்யும்? எனக்கு முன் பேசிய நண்பர் ஒருவர் சொன்னது போல் அவர்கள் மரத்தில் ஏறி விளையாடுவார்கள். மேலும் சொல்லுகிறேன், கிணற்றில் ஏறி விளையாடுவார்கள். அதால் ஆபத்து ஏற்படும். குச்சி விளையாடுவார்கள். ஒன்றுக்கொன்று சண்டைகள் போட்டுக்கொள்ளுவார்கள். வேறு கெட்ட பழக்கமும் செய்வார்கள். வீடுவந்த பெற்றோர்கள் பார்த்து சலிப்படைந்து படித்தது போதும் என்று சொல்லி மறுநாள் தங்களுடன் வயல்களுக்குக் கூட்டிக்கொண்டு சென்று விடுவார்கள். எனக்கு பன்னிரண்டு வருஷ ஆரம்ப ஆசிரியராக இருந்த அனுபவம் உண்டு. இந்த திட்டத்தினால் விவசாயி, தொழிலாளி, ஏழைகள் பிள்ளைகளும் முன்னுக்கு வரமுடியும் என்று சொன்னால் நான் நம்பவே மாட்டேன். தொழில் செய்ய வயதும் இது அல்ல. இது அரசியல் சட்டத்திற்கு அப்பாற்பட்டது என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளவும் நான் ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“ இக் கல்வியைப் புகுத்தி இருப்பது தொழிலாளி மகன் தொழிலாளியாகவே இருந்துகொண்டு இருக்கும்படி செய்வதற்காகத் தான் என்று கூட நான் சொல்வேன். மேலும் சிறு சிறு கிராமங்களில் இரண்டு மைல் மூன்று மைலுக்குத்தான் ஒரு பள்ளி இருக்கும், உள்ளூரிலேயே இருக்கட்டும், 6 வயது, 8 வயது, 11 வயது என்று ஒரு வீட்டிலிருந்து மூன்று குழந்தைகள் பள்ளிக்குச் சென்றால், அவைகள் மூன்றும் ஒரே தரம் சேர்ந்துபோனால் ஒன்றுக் கொன்று ரொம்பவும் ஒத்தாசையாக இருக்கும். ஆனால் புதியக் கல்வி திட்டப்படி காலையில் ஒருவன், மாலையில் ஒருவன் என்று பிரிந்து செல்லவேண்டியதாயிருக்கிறது. இது நல்லதா? மேலும் சிறிது தூரமாக இருந்தால் குழந்தைகளுக்கு ஆபத்து வழியில் ஏற்படும் என்று பெற்றோர்கள் பயப்படமாட்டார்களா?

“ எனவே இந்த திட்டம் எவ்வகையிலும் நல்லதல்ல என்று நான் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். நான் மாத்திரம் அல்ல, எதிர்க்கட்சிக்காரர்களைப் போலவே, காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் தான் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். முதலில் இருந்தே வேண்டாமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இருக்கிறார்கள். தலைவர் காமராஜ், ஸ்ரீ ஓ. பி. ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார், டாக்டர் சுப்பராயன், மேயர் செங்கல்வராயன் போன்றவர்கள் எல்லோரும் எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். தமிழ்நாடு காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டி இத் திட்டத்திற்கு மாற்று யோசனை சொல்லியிருக்கிறது. ஏன் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை ஒப்புக்கொள்ள மறுத்து இருக்கிறது. காங்கிரஸ் பார்ட்டி கூட்டத்தலையும் நாங்கள் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டம் வேண்டாம் என்று எதிர்த்து இருக்கிறோம். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களின் (எங்கள்) பேச்சைக் கேட்டாகிலும் இப்பொழுதாவது இந்த திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறேன். நான் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சிக்கு கட்டுப்பட்டவன் என்றும் இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் தெரியப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். எனவே எது எப்படி இருந்தாலும் இந்த திட்டத்தை இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் வாபஸ் வாங்குவது நாட்டுக்கும், காங்கிரஸுக்கும் நல்லது, நல்லது எனத் தெரிவித்துக்கொண்டு எனது பேச்சை இத்துடன் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* Sri D. KRISHNAMURTHY GOUNDER :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் 12-55 அவர்களே, இந்தப் புது கல்வி திட்டமானது மிகவும் பிற்போக்கான திட்டம். மாகலம், உதவாக்கரைத் திட்டமாகவும் இருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். நான் சொல்வது மட்டுமல்ல. எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருப்பவர்களாகிய நாங்கள் இம்மாதிரி கூறினால், முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்கள் ஒருக்கால் நாங்கள் திராவிடக் கழகத்தைச் சேர்ந்தவர்கள் என்று கூறிவிடலாம். ஆனால் உயர்திருவாளர் ஓமந்தூர் ராமசாமி ரெட்டியார், உயர்திருவாளர் காமராஜ் நாடார் அவர்கள், இன்னும் காங்கிரஸ் கட்சியிலேயே உள்ள பன் பேர்களும் இந்த திட்டத்தை உதவாக்கரைத் திட்டம் என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள்.

[Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder] [29th July 1953]

“இரண்டு நாட்களுக்கு முன் ஒரு தீவிர காங்கிரஸ்வாதி ஒரு சிறிய புத்தகத்தைப் போட்டு அனுப்பியிருக்கிறார். அதில் அவர் மிகுந்த தீவிர காங்கிரஸ்வாதியென்றும், இருந்தாலும் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை ஆதரிக்கமுடியாது என்றும், இது பழைய வானொலிமத்திற்குக் கொண்டு போய்ச் சேர்க்கிற தென்றும் அவர் அந்தப் புத்தகத்தில் கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஆகையால்தான் நான் இந்தத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தேன். அதிருஷ்டவசமாக என்னுடைய தீர்மானம் ‘ballot’-ல் மூன்றாவது தீர்மானமாக தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. என்னுடைய தீர்மானத்தின் பேரில் நான் இதைப்பற்றி மிகவும் விரிவாகப் பேசலாமென்று இருந்தது. ஆனால், சர்க்கார்க் கட்சியின் சார்பில் பிரேரேபிக் செய்யப்பட்ட இந்த திட்டத்தை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று ஒரு தீர்மானம் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறார்கள். நியாயமாக இருந்திருந்தால் கல்வி திட்டம் சம்பந்தமாக சர்க்காரால் நேற்றையதினம் அச்சிடட்டுக் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற விவரங்களை இதற்கு முன்பாகவே அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கு அனுப்பியிருக்கலாம். அவர்கள் அவ்வாறு செய்திருந்தால், நிலைமை எவ்வாறு போய்விடுமோ என்று நினைத்து இவ்வாறு செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

“எதிர்க் கட்சிக்காரர்கள் இதைப்பற்றி தீவிரமாக பிரசாரமும் கிளர்ச்சியும் செய்கிறார்கள். தங்கள் கட்சிக்குள்ளேயே கிளர்ச்சிகளும் பலமாக இருப்பதைப் பார்த்துத்தான் சர்க்கார் தரப்பில் இத் தீர்மானத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்து, அதற்கு ஆதரவு இருக்கிறதா என்பதைப் பார்க்க நேரிட்டிருக்கிறது.

“முக்கியமாக, இந்த திட்டம் எல்லோருக்கும் படிப்பு அளிக்கும் திட்டம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். இங்கிருக்கும் வயதுவந்த அங்கத்தினர்களை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுவதென்னவென்றால், அவரவர்கள் தங்களுடைய இளம் வயதைத் திரும்பிப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். அவர்கள் படித்த காலத்தில் எவ்வளவு கண்டிப்பு இருந்தது, எவ்வளவு திறமையாகப் படித்தார்கள், அதற்குப் பின்னால் வந்தவர்கள் எவ்வளவு கண்டிப்பு இல்லாமலும், கல்வியில் அவ்வளவு திறமைசாலிகளாக இல்லாமலும் இருக்கிறார்கள் என்பதைச் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். கொஞ்ச காலத்திற்கு முன்பிருந்த கல்வியின் தரத்திற்கும், சமீப காலத்தில் கல்வியின் தரம் அவ்வளவு திறமையாக இல்லையென்பதையும் எல்லோரும் தெரிந்துகொள்ள முடியும். அப்படியிருக்க, இப்பொழுது 5 மணி நேரம் படித்தே சரியாக அவர்களுக்கு எழுதப் படிக்கத் தெரியவில்லையென்றால், 3 மணிநேரத்தில் அதை எவ்வாறு அவர்கள் கற்றுக்கொள்ளுவார்களென்று தெரியவில்லை. இப்பொழுதிருக்கிற அரசாங்கம் நியாயமான காங்கிரஸ் அரசாங்கமாக இருந்திருந்தால், பொதுஜனங்களுக்கு நன்மையையே செய்ய வேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணம் அவர்களுக்கு இருந்திருந்தால், உடனேயே கட்டாயக் கல்வியைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கவேண்டும். ஆனால், அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் மட்டும் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். 10 ஆண்டுகளுக்குள் எல்லோரும் எழுதப்படிக்கத் தெரிந்து கொள்ளவேண்டியதற்கான நடவடிக்கையை சர்க்கார் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அரசியல் சட்டத்தில் இவ்வாறு இருக்கிறதே தவிர, இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் திட்டம் ஏறக்குறைய நாலாயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்னால் இருந்த வைதிகத் திட்டமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. அந்தக் காலத்தில் படித்தவர்கள் ஒரு ஜாதி, படியாதவர்கள் ஒரு ஜாதி. வேத சாஸ்திரங்களை ஒரு ஜாதியார்தான் படிக்கவேண்டும் என்று அந்தக் காலத்தில் இருந்தது. மற்ற ஜாதியார் வேதங்களைப் படித்தால் அவர்கள் நாக்கு துண்டிக்க வேண்டுமென்றும், கேட்டால் காதிற் றயத்தைக் காய்ச்சி ஊற்றவேண்டுமென்று மனுதர்ம சாஸ்திரத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அப்படி அந்தக் காலத்தில் படிக்காதவர்களைப் படிக்காதவர்களாகவே வைத்திருக்கும்படியான நிலைமை இருந்தது. அதே நிலைமையை உண்டாக்குவதற்குத் தான் இந்தக் கல்விதிட்டம் இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

“நமது அரசாங்கம் மதச் சார்பற்ற அரசாங்கம் என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. நேற்று இந்த சட்டசபையில் முதல் அமைச்சர் ஒரு கேள்விக்குப் பதில் அளிக்கையில், பிராமணர்கள் இத்தனை பேர் என்று சொல்லுவதற்கு அரசி

29th July 1953]

[Sri D. Krishnamurthi Gounder]

யல் சட்டத்தில் இடங்கொடுக்கவில்லை என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார். மதச் சார்பற்ற சர்க்காராக இருந்தால் அவ்வாறு சொல்வது சரியென்று எல்லோரும் ஒப்புக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், ஒருவகையில் பார்த்தால், இந்த சர்க்கார் மதத்தை மிகவும் தீவிரமாக பற்றிக் கொண்டுவருகிறது. மதத்திற்கு வேண்டிய பண்டிகை முதலியவைகளுக்கு விடுமுறைகள் விடுகிறார்கள். இப்படி மதசம்பந்தமான பண்டிகைகளுக்கு விடுமுறை விட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கும் போது இந்த சர்க்காரை எப்படி மதச்சார்பற்ற சர்க்கார் என்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்களோ என்பது எனக்குத் தெரியவில்லை. ஆகையால், தயவு செய்து இந்தக் கல்விதிட்டத்தைக் கைவிடவேண்டுமென்று உயர்திருவாளர் முதலமைச்சர் அவர்களை மிகவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். ஆனால், இந்த திட்டத்தைக் கைவிட்டுவிட்டால் எதிரிகளுக்கு இடம் கொடுத்தது போல் ஆய்விடும், தங்களுடைய கவுரவம் போய்விடுமென்று அவர்கள் நினைப்பாரேயானால், அது மிகவும் யோசித்துச் செய்யவேண்டியது தான். இருந்தாலும் இதற்கெல்லாம் அவர் யோசிக்கமாட்டார். கிராமங்களில் வைத்தியர்கள் இல்லையென்ற காரணத்திற்காக குறுகிய காலப் பயிற்சியுள்ள வைத்தியப் படிப்பு (L.M.P.) கொண்டுவருவதாக இருந்தார். ஆனால், அதற்கு எதிராக தீவிரமாக கிளர்ச்சி இருந்ததால், அந்த திட்டத்தை அவர் கைவிடவேண்டியதாயிருந்தது. அதைப்போலவே, இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் ஆரம்பக் கல்விதிட்டத்தை அவர் கைவிடவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the short time allotted to me, I am sure I won't be able to make much sense in what I am going to say. Yet, I must say a few things. If the Government are capable of understanding them or if I am capable of putting them clearly for them to understand, then it will do some good. The first point is this. When a major change of policy is made with regard to any particular question, it is but essential that it should be brought not only before the Assembly but before the public, some time should be given to them for discussion, then such modifications as are necessary from the experience of the people should be made, and then only the experiment should be put into practice. As against this, the democratic forces that are functioning in the Government to-day take advantage of the position in which they are to put a very important educational policy into practice without even consulting the educational experts except the Director of Public Instruction. There are in our country quite a number of educational experts who have been making certain experiments. Those experimentalists could have been called together and consulted. If it had been done, probably they could have given certain opinions which could have been taken into consideration. Well, that was not done.

“Leaving that aside, was the whole scheme put before the public and were the public asked to give their opinion about it? Even that was not done. I do not know the reason for it, but I think it was probably due to the feeling that the public might not accept it. Then, there is the Legislative Assembly. The Government could have called for the session of the Assembly. The whole scheme could have been placed before the Assembly Members for their opinions. Afterwards, the scheme could have been adopted. But that was also not done. On account of these things, certain groups of people for various reasons have begun to

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

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agitate against the scheme. Sir, I am not here to support or condemn the scheme simply because it comes from the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari. I am not here to support or condemn the scheme saying that it is a scheme evolved out of the caste-ridden mentality of the Ministry. I do not like here to support or condemn a scheme saying that it is probably due to certain tendencies which are prevalent. One of those tendencies is that, whatever the North says, there are certain politicians in the South who take it to be good. I do not say that everything that the North says is wrong for us. It is not on that basis that I am going to condemn the scheme. My opinion is that the basic thinking of the Government itself is wrong. Hence, the basic policy of education itself is wrong. It has been clearly and cleanly expressed in this very pamphlet which has been given to us. I wish it had been placed in our hands a bit earlier. It has been stated therein that a steady destruction of the life process of the village is now going on. The Government want to stop it through this new educational scheme. I do not know whether I should laugh at it or cry at it. The Government have not understood why this steady destruction of the life-process in the village has begun. They have not gone into the reasons behind it. Sir, as I characterized this Government in my very first speech in the Assembly, this Government is a Government which is bent upon keeping the economic status of this country as it is at present, a Government which is afraid of changing the very basic foundation of the economic system of our country, a Government which refuses to take into consideration the main process of the international economy that has now crept into national economy, and a Government which is again thinking in terms of 'go back to the village' at a time when we are finding the handloom workers unemployed, the whole village economy cracking up from top to bottom, the same tendency creeping into the towns, and an economic crisis rampant with all kinds of misfortunes. At such a time as this, we are asking the children to go back from the school to learn some trade. I do not know what trade they could learn. The children of the handloom worker will go and find that loom is inactive. So, the children of the present day economic crisis will, when they go back to their homes, only be lazy, because their fathers themselves have no work. But this Government are coming forward with a scheme saying that it is going to do something very big. I am sure that it is not going to do something very big. It is going to stop even the small educational work that is now going on. Hence, the complete cracking up of education itself is going to take place.

"I only want to conclude by saying that this unhelpful attitude will only make the teachers work more and the students learn less."

SRI N. RATHINA GOUNDER:—"மதிப்பிற்குரிய சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இன்று இந்தச் சபை முன்பாக நமது கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கும் ஆரம்பக் கல்வி சீர்திருத்தக் கிட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கும் முறையில் நிற்கிறேன். இன்றையதினம் அரசாங்கத்தாரால் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் கல்வி கிட்டமானது குறிப்பாக கிராம மாணவர்களுக்கு எந்தவிதமான பயனும் அளிக்காது என்று நான் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்பு

29th July 1953]

[Sri N. Rathina Gounder]

கிறேன். என்போன்ற கிராமவாசிகள் எல்லோரும் இதை ஒப்புக்கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்பதிலும் எனக்குச் சந்தேகமில்லை. பெற்றோர்களும் இதே எண்ணம் கொண்டவர்களாகத் தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். காங்கிரஸ்காரர்களும் சரி கட்சிக் கட்டுப்பாட்டுக்குப் பயந்து இதை ஆதரிக்கலாமே தவிர மனச்சாட்சிப்படி பார்த்தால், மனச்சாட்சிக்கு விரோதமில்லாமல் பார்த்தால் இதை ஒரு நாளும் ஆதரிக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்று எனக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகவே இதைக் கைவிட்டுவிடவேண்டும்.

"மேலும் இன்னும் ஒன்று சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். நம் நாட்டில் பெரும்பாலான மக்கள் விவசாயிகளாகவே இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கும்போது அவர்கள் குழந்தைகள் விவசாயிகளாகவே ஆகவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தை அடிப்படையாகக் கொண்டே இத்திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்று நான் நிச்சயமாகச் சொல்லுவேன். ஆகையால் மிகவும் பணிவோடு கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன், இந்த திட்டத்தை கைவிட்டுவிடவேண்டுமென்று.

"மேலும் ஆரம்பக் கல்வி, மத்தியதரக் கல்வி, உயர்தரக் கல்வி என்று மூன்று வகையாக கல்வியிருக்கிறது. நான் சொல்லப்போவது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரிந்திருக்கலாம். ஆரம்பப் பள்ளியில் எட்டாவது வகுப்பு வரை படித்து விட்டு ஒரு மாணவன் மத்தியதர படிப்புக்காக ஹைஸ்கூலுக்குச் சென்றால் அவன் IV பாரத்தில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளப்படுவதில்லை. முதல் பாரத்திலேயே சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். மேலும் எஸ். எஸ். எல். ஸி. படித்துவிட்டு ஒரு மாணவன் காலேஜுக்குச் சென்றால் இன்றையதினம் அவனால் பாடத்தைப் பின்பற்ற முடியவில்லை. இப்படி எத்தனையோ முறைகள் இருக்கும்போது அவைகளையெல்லாம் சீர்திருத்தம் செய்யாமல் ஒரேயடியாக ஆரம்பக் கல்வி பயிலும் மாணவர்களின் தலையில் கையை வைப்பது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். ஆரம்பக் கல்வியில் தமிழ் medium எடுத்துக் கொண்டு படித்தவன் ஏன் ஹைஸ்கூலில் IV பாரத்தில் சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்கிறேன்? இப்போது அப்படி சேர்த்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்களா என்றால் இல்லையென்று நான் வருத்தத்தோடு சொல்ல வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. முதல் வகுப்பிலிருந்து ஒரே ஆசிரியர் பத்தாவது வகுப்புவரை டெல்லையேண்டுமென்று ஒரு திட்டம் இருக்கிறது. மாணவனுடைய குணம் ஆசிரியருக்குத் தெரியும். அப்படி ஏதாவது நாட்டுக்கு மிகவும் அத்தியாவசியமான சீர்திருத்தத்தைச் சர்க்கார் கொண்டு வர வேண்டுமே தவிர இப்படி எல்லோராலும் கிளர்ச்சி செய்யக் கூடிய வகையில் ஏதற்காக இந்த ஆரம்பக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். தமிழ் நாட்டில் ஒரு இடத்தில் மட்டுமில்லை எல்லாவிடங்களிலும் இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். எம்.எல்.ஏ. களாகிய நாங்கள் 43 பேர்கள் கையெழுத்திட்டு அரசாங்கத்தாருக்கு ஒரு மகஜர் எழுதி இத்திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று அனுப்பியிருக்கிறோம். அது மட்டுமல்ல. வாபஸ் வாங்காவிட்டால் பெரிய கிளர்ச்சியைக் கண்டிப்பாக ஆரம்பித்து இதை எதிர்க்கப் போகிறோம். சட்டத்தையும் மீறப்போகிறோம். சட்டத்தை மீறுவது தவறு என்று தெரிந்தாலும் கூட அரசாங்கத்தாரின் கல்வி முறையை வாபஸ் வாங்க வேண்டுமென்பதற்காக எங்கள் எதிர்ப்பைத் தெரிவிக்கும் முறையில்தான் இவையையெல்லாம் செய்யப் போகிறோம். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு இந்த நாட்டு மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து எந்தத் திட்டத்தையும் கொண்டு வர உரிமையுண்டு. அதைப் போலவே இங்கேயுள்ள 375 அங்கத்தினர்களுக்கும் மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து அதை எதிர்க்கவும் உரிமையுண்டு. நாங்கள் எதிர்க்கும்போதும் எங்கள் தொகுதியின் நலனை உத்தேசித்தே எதிர்க்கிறோம். ஆகவே இந்த ஆரம்பக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொண்டு என் பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

***SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:**—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, இந்தப் புதிய கல்வித் திட்டத்தை நம் மக்கள் மீது திணிப்பதன் மூலம் நமது முதலமைச்சர் அவர்கள் தனக்கு ஒரு தனி இடம் தேடிக்கொண்டு விட்டார். அந்தக் காரணத்திற்காகவே இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு

1-10 p.m.

[Sri M. Kalyanasundaram] [29th July 1953]

அவருடைய பெயரையே சூட்டிவிடலாமா என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. 'ராஜாஜி கல்வித் திட்டம்' என்றே இதை நான் அழைக்க விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ராஜாஜியினுடைய வழிகளை அலாதி யானது. சாதாரண மனித இயல்புக்கு அப்பாற்பட்டது. சட்டசபை, பொதுஜன அபிப்பிராயம், கல்விப் பயிற்சி உடையவர்கள், இவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் கட்டுப்பட்டு நடப்பது என்பது ஒரு சாதாரண மனித இயல்பு. இதெல்லாம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்குப் பிடிக்காது. 'புதிய கல்வித் திட்டம் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறீர்களே; எங்களைக் கலந்திருக்கக்கூடாதா? நாங்கள் யோசனை சொல்லியிருக்க முடியுமே;' என்று சொன்னால், சாணக்கியன் அர்த்த சாஸ்திரங்கள் செய்த போது எந்த பார்லிமெண்டைக் கேட்டு எழுதினான் என்பார். மனுதர்ம சாஸ்திரத்தை மனு எந்த பார்லிமெண்டைக் கேட்டு எழுதினான் என்பார்.

“ஆனால், நம்முடைய முதல் அமைச்சர் அவர்களுக்குத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்: நம்முடைய மக்கள் இப்பொழுது ஆயிரம் வருஷங்களுக்குப் பின்னால் இல்லை. ஆயிரம் வருஷங்கள் ஓடிவிட்ட பிறகு, அனுகுண்டு சகாப்தத்தில் இன்றைய மக்கள் இருக்கிறார்கள். அத்தகைய மக்கள் ஆயிரம் வருஷங்களுக்கு முன்னால் பிறந்திருந்தால் அவதார புருஷர்களை நம்பியிருப்பார்கள். அப்பொழுது அவதார புருஷர்கள் செல்வாக்காக இருந்திருக்கலாம். ஆனால், இன்றைக்கு அனுசக்தி காலப் பிச்சை 20-வது நூற்றாண்டில் ஏற்படுகின்ற பிரச்சினையை புராண கால புத்தியைக் கொண்டு செய்யப்படுகின்ற காரியத்தை இன்றைய மக்கள் ஆதரிக்கமாட்டார்கள் என்பதைத் தாழ்மையோடு சொல்லிக் கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன்.

“இந்தக் கல்வி திட்டத்தை இவ்வளவு வன்மையாக எதிர்க்கக்கூடிய சமயத்தில் நான் ஏதோ இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற கல்வித் திட்டத்தில் பெருமை கொண்டவன் என்று நினைத்துவிடக்கூடாது. இப்பொழுது இருக்கின்ற ஆரம்பக் கல்வி திட்டம் மோசமானது. அது திருப்தியளிக்கக் கூடியதாக இல்லை. அதைத் தீவிரமாக பரிசீலனை செய்து மாற்றியமைக்க வேண்டும் என்பதில் யாருக்கும் ஆட்சேபணை கிடையாது. செய்யவேண்டுமென்பதுதான் எங்கள் கோரிக்கை. நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய 80 லட்சம் குழந்தைகள் எப்படி கல்வி கற்பது, அவர்களுடைய எதிர்காலம் எப்படி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்பதைப் பற்றி உங்களோடு யோசித்து இதைத் திருத்த வேண்டும் என்பதுதான் எதிர்க்கட்சியில் இருக்கக்கூடிய எல்லோருடைய அபிப்பிராயம் ஆகும். ஆனால், எனக்கு அவகாசம் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் ஒரு தெளிவான பரிசீலனையில் இறங்க முடியாத நிலைமையில் நான் இருக்கிறேன். இருந்தாலும் இரண்டொரு விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“ராஜாஜி கொண்டு வந்திருக்கக்கூடிய இந்த திட்டத்தால் உண்மையிலேயே கல்வி அபிவிருத்தி இன்றைக்கு இருப்பதைவிட மன்னேற்றத்துக்கு கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கிறதா அல்லது 300 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பின்னால் கொண்டுவரப்படுகின்றதா என்பதைப் பார்த்தால் 300 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பின்னால் கொண்டு போகக்கூடியதாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. முன்னுக்குக் கொண்டுவரக்கூடியதாக இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் கல்வி திட்டம் அமையவில்லை. ஏன் அப்படிச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இரண்டு நேரக்கங்கள் இருப்பதாக அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் சொல்வது உண்மையி் நடக்கப்போகிறதென்றே வைத்துக்கொண்டு சொல்லுகிறேன். ராஜாஜி திட்டங்கள் யோசனைகளை ஏதோ பிரசாரத்திற்காகச் செய்ததாக நான் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவில்லை. உண்மையிலேயே அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரப் போகிறார்களென்றுதான் நான் நம்புகிறேன்.

“ஐந்து மணி நேரம் குழந்தைகளைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்தில் வைத்து சொல்லிக் கொடுப்பது குழந்தைகளையும், குழந்தைகளின் மூளையையும் சித்திரவதை (torture) செய்யக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அதேசமயத்தில் என்ன சொல்லுகிறார்கள்? தினம் இரண்டு மணி நேரம் குறைக்கப் போகிறோம். பாடத் திட்டம் அப்படியே

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இருக்கப் போகிறது. பாடத் திட்டங்கள் குறைந்துவிடாது; கல்வியின் தரம் குறைந்துவிடாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இரண்டில் ஏதாவது ஒன்று பொய்யாக இருக்கவேண்டும். பாடத் திட்டம் குறையாது என்பது பொய்யாக இருக்கவேண்டும். ஐந்து மணி நேரத்தில் போதிக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பதை மூன்று மணி நேரத்தில் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கப் போகிறோம் என்பது பொய்யாக வேண்டும். மூன்று மணி நேரம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கப் போவதாக வைத்துக் கொள்வோம். நிலைமை என்ன? ஐந்து மணியே தாராளமாக இடைநேரத்தோடு சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பாடத்தை மூன்று மணி நேரம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்றால், அதைவிட கடுமையான சித்திரவதை இளம் குழந்தைகளுக்கு வேறு இடக்க முடியுமா என்று கேட்கின்றேன். கடினமான பாடங்கள் அல்லவா? அவைகளை மூன்று மணி நேரத்தில் இளம் குழந்தைகளின் மூளைகளில் திணிப்பது என்பது சித்திரவதையை இன்னும் அதிகப்படுத்துவதாகத் தானே இருக்கும் என்று கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.

“தொழில் கல்வி, அதாவது குலத் தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொள்ளக்கூடிய கல்வியைப் போதிக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதை நான் உண்மை என்று நம்புவதா? இன்றைக்கு எல்லாத் தொழில்களும் நாட்டில் நசித்துக் கொண்டு வருகின்றன. ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு கிராம வாழ்க்கையைப் பற்றி அதிக அனுபவம் கிடையாது. சென்னையிலிருந்து டில்லிக்குப் போனபிறகு தென் பிராந்தியத்தைப் பற்றி ராஜாஜி மறந்து போயிருக்கலாம். தமிழ்நாடு, ஆந்திராவிலுள்ள கிராமப் பகுதிகள் எப்படி இருக்குமென்பதை அவர்கள் மறந்துபோயிருக்கலாம். பிறகு, டில்லியிலிருந்து சென்னைக்கு வந்தவர் சட்டசபைக்குள் புருந்துவிட்டார். ஆகவே, அவர் தமிழ்நாட்டிலுள்ள கிராமங்களில் உள்ள நிலவரத்தைப் புரிந்துகொள்ள முடியாது. இப்பொழுது எல்லாம் மாறிப்போய்விட்டன. கிராமங்களில் தொழில்கள் நடக்கவில்லை; விவசாயம் கூடினத்திருக்கிறது. குழந்தைகள் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வரமுடியவில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? 40 லட்சம் குழந்தைகள்தான் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வருகின்றன, பள்ளிக்கூடம் வரக்கூடிய வயதுள்ள 45 லட்சம் பிள்ளைகள் ஏன் பள்ளிக் கூடத்திற்கு வரமுடியவில்லை என்கின்ற காரணங்களை கிராமங்களில் சுற்றிப் பார்த்து புரிந்து கொண்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். கிராமத்திலுள்ள பிள்ளைகள் ஏன் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வரமுடியவில்லை யென்றால், அவர்கள் படிக்க விரும்பவில்லையென்று சொல்ல முடியாது. விவசாயிகள், தொழிலாளர்கள் எல்லோரும் தங்களுடைய குழந்தைகளை படிக்கவேண்டும்; உயர்ந்த நிலைக்கு பிள்ளைகள் வரவேண்டும் என்றுதான் விரும்புகிறார்கள். ஆனால், அதற்கு என்ன இடஞ்சல் இருக்கிறதென்று பார்த்தேவண்டும். பிள்ளைகள் வீட்டில் இருந்தாலும் கோவணத்தைக் கட்டிக்கொண்டு திரிந்து கொண்டிருப்பார்கள். அவர்களைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு அனுப்பவேண்டுமானால், ஒரு சட்டை வாங்கவேண்டும், வேட்டி வாங்கவேண்டும். சோப்பு வாங்கி அவனைக் குளிப்பாட்டவேண்டும். குழந்தைகள் பள்ளிக் கூடத்திற்குப் போகவேண்டுமானால், காலாகாலத்தல் சோறு போட்டு அனுப்பவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு அனுப்பி வைப்பதற்குக் கூட அத்தியாவசியமான துணிமணி, சிலேட்டு, புத்தகங்கள் வாங்கிக் கொடுப்பதற்கே சக்தியற்ற நிலைமையில் இன்றைக்கு விவசாயிகளும், தொழிலாளர்களும் இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்பேர்ப்பட்டவர்களுக்கு என்ன செய்திருக்கிறோம் என்பதை ஆராய்வதற்குப் பதிலாக இரண்டு 'ஷிப்டு' வைக்கிறோம்; பிள்ளைகளைப் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு அனுப்புகிறோம்; என்றதும் அதிகமான குழந்தைகள் பள்ளிக்கூடத்திற்கு வர ஏதுவாகும் என்று சொல்வதை யார் நம்புவது? எங்களால் அதை நம்பமுடிய வில்லை. அழகான வார்த்தைகளில் திட்டம் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆங்கிலத்தில் இது அச்சடிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால், அன்னிய நாட்டிலுள்ள சில வெள்ளைக்காரர்களுக்கு வேண்டுமானால் இதை அனுப்பி காங்கிரஸ் பிரசாரத்திற்கு உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொள்ளவோமே யொழிய, நடைமுறையில் இந்த திட்டம் நன்மை பயக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்க முடியாது.

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“பிறகு, இந்த திட்டத்தை என் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறார்கள்? இன்றைக்கு கல்விக்காகச் செலவு செய்யக்கூடிய பணத்தைக்கொண்டே, கல்வி திட்டத்தை நல்ல முறையில் அபிவிருத்தி செய்யாமல், உபாத்தியாயர் களையும் அதிகமாக வைக்காமல், இருக்கின்ற உபாத்தியாயர்களை வைத்துக் கொண்டே செய்யக்கூடிய ஒரு காரியமாக இருக்கிறது. ராஜாஜி ஒரு தந்திரமான பூசாரி. தந்திரமான பூசாரி என்ன செய்வானென்றால், வெல்லத்தால் ஒரு பிள்ளையார் பிடித்து, அந்த வெல்லப் பிள்ளையாரி லிருந்தே ஒரு துளி வெல்லத்தைக் கிள்ளி, அதையே பிள்ளையாரின் முன்னாலே வைத்து நிவேதனம் செய்து பூசை செய்யக்கூடிய தந்திரத்தைப் போல, இதை ராஜாஜி ஒரு தந்திரமான முறையில் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள் (சிரிப்பு).”

“இன்றைக்கு கல்விக்காக இந்த சர்க்கார் 12 கோடி ரூபாய் செலவழிக்கின்றது. அதில் 8 கோடி ரூபாய் ஆரம்பக் கல்விக்காகச் செலவழிக்கப் பட்டும் கூட இன்னும் ஆரம்பக் கல்வியானது கிராமங்களிலுள்ள எல்லாக் குழந்தைகளுக்கும் கிடைக்கவில்லை. கிராமங்கள் பூராவும் கல்வித்துறையில் எந்த அபிவிருத்தியும் ஏற்படவில்லை. அதற்குக் காரணம் என்ன? கிராமக் குழந்தைகள் பள்ளிக்கூடம் வரக்கூடிய நிலைமையில் இல்லை. ஏனென்றால், அவர்களுக்குச் சோறு, துணி கிடைப்பதே கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. மேலும் வாதியார்களும் 30 ரூபாய் சம்பளத்தில் பாடம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்கவேண்டும். சம்பளம் போதாமல், வாதியார்கள் பட்டினி கிடந்துகொண்டே பிள்ளைகளுக்கு பாடம் சொல்லிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும். கிராம மக்கள் இலவசமாக பள்ளிக்கூடம் கட்டிக் கொடுத்தால், வாதியார்களும் குறைந்த சம்பளத்தில் கிடைத்து விட்டால், பள்ளிக்கூடம் நடத்துவதற்கு சர்க்கார் அனுமதி கொடுப்பார்கள். இப்பொழுது போட்டிருக்கக் கூடிய திட்டத்தால் பாக்கி 45 லட்சம் குழந்தைகளும் வந்து எல்லோரும் படித்து விடுவார்கள் என்பதை யாரும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளமுடியாது. அதை சரித்திரம் நிரூபிக்கப்போகிறது. இப்படி மேலும் 45 லட்சம் குழந்தைகள் படித்துவிடுவார்கள் என்று சர்க்கார் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருப்பது வெறும் பிரசாரத்திற்காகத்தான் ஏற்பட்டது என்பதும் நிரூபிக்கப்படுகிறது.”

“ஆகையால், நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ள விரும்புவது என்னவென்றால், இதை ஒரு அரசியல் பிரச்சனாக ஆக்கவேண்டாம். கட்சி கௌரவமாகவோ அல்லது சொந்த கௌரவமாகவோ இதை ஆக்கிவிடவேண்டாம். பெரிய மனிதர்கள் போலிக் கௌரவம் பார்க்கக்கூடாது. ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் அப்படி போலிக் கௌரவத்தில் நிற்கக்கூடாது என்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

“இந்த திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்த பின் நாட்டில் இதற்கு எதிர்ப்பு இருப்பதைப் பார்க்கிறார்கள். அதுவும் நான், கம்யூனிஸ்ட் கட்சியைச் சேர்ந்தவன் என்ற முறையில் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியாரை வேண்டுமென்றே எதிர்ப்பதற்காக இந்தத் திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கிறேன் என்று அவர்கள் சொல்லலாம். ஆனால், இந்தச் சபையிலுள்ள எல்லாக் கட்சியினரும் இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கிறவர்கள் கூட இந்தத் திட்டத்தை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள் என்று நான் காலையில் சொன்னபோது, “No, No” என்று என்னை பயமுறுத்துவதற்காக சத்தம் போட்டார்களோ என்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஆனால், உண்மை என்னவென்று பார்த்தால், எல்லோரும் பேசினதைவிட பலமாக தோழர் ஆறுமுகம் கண்டித்துப் பேசினார். அவர் பேசினதற்குப் பிறகு நான் பேசவேண்டுமென்ற அவசியம் இல்லாமல் போய்விட்டது. அவர் அவ்வளவு பலமாக இந்தத் திட்டத்தை எதிர்த்தார். இருந்தாலும், நான் சில உண்மைகளைப் பேசுவதற்காகவே பேசுகிறேன்.”

“அதோடுகூட, இன்றைக்கு வோட்டுப் போடும்போது சங்கடம் இருக்கும் என்று, பார்ட்டி ‘லிப்’ புகுப்பயந்துகொண்டு non-official resolution ஆக ஐந்து காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர்கள் ஸ்ரீ ஆர். வி. சுவாமிநாதன், ஸ்ரீ ஹர்க் காவலன் போன்ற அங்கத்தினர்கள், அவர்கள் காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர்கள் என்றுதான் நான் கருதுகிறேன். இந்தத் திட்டத்திற்கு

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disapproval தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் அரசியல் சூழ்ச்சியோ என்னமோ எனக்குத் தெரியாது. இதெல்லாம் அரசியல் சூழ்ச்சி என்று ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஆட்சேபிக்கலாம். எதிர்க்கட்சி அரசியல்வாதிகள் மட்டுமோ இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள்? கல்வித் துறையிலுள்ள நிபுணர்கள்கூட இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். ராஜாஜியால் தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் புகழுக்குரிய அறிவாளிகள்கூட இதை எதிர்க்கிறார்கள். பொறுப்பு வாய்ந்த, கண்ணியம் வாய்ந்த கஷன்கில் சபையில் கூட இதை எதிர்த்திருக்கிறார்கள். ‘Hindu’ பத்திரிகை—அது கம்யூனிஸ்டுபத்திரிகை என்று யாரும் சொல்லமுடியாது—அதுகூட இந்தத் திட்டத்தைக் கண்டித்து இரண்டு editorials எழுதியிருக்கிறது. தனிப்பட்ட முறையில் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் மீது ஏதாவது விரோதமா?

“இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் எதிர்ப்பானது அரசியல் நோக்கத்துடன் இருக்கும் எதிர்ப்பு என்று நினைப்பது தவறு. அரசியல் நோக்கத்திற்கு எதிர்ப்பு என்று நினைத்தால் அவர்கள் வெற்றியடையமாட்டார்கள். எதிர்கால சந்ததிகளுடைய வாழ்க்கையைப் பொறுத்த முக்கியமான விஷயம் இது. சண்டைச் சரவிற்கும் சுய செல்வாக்கைப் பெருக்கிக் கொள்வதற்கும் இடம் இருக்கக்கூடாது. நாட்டின் நன்மை ஒன்றையே பெரிதாகக் கருதவேண்டும். கல்வி வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்கக்கூடியதாக இருக்க வேண்டும். நாட்டில் உற்பத்தியை பெருக்கக் கூடியதாக இருக்கவேண்டும். வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தை சமாளிக்க தொழில் வளர்ச்சி அவசியம். அதற்குப் பதிலாக மக்கள் படிக்காமல் தடை செய்ய திட்டம் போடுவது தகாது. இது நாட்டை கேவலப்படுத்தக்கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. இதனால் நாட்டில் முன்னேற்றமிருக்கமுடியாது. ஆகவே திட்டம் கொண்டுவரும் போது வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டத்தைப் போக்க ஆலோசனை செய்யவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது வந்திருக்கும் திட்டம் எங்கு கொண்டுவரவில்லை என்பதைப் பார்க்க வேண்டும். இப்பொழுதாவது தொழிலாளர்கள், விவசாயிகள், ஹரி ஜனங்கள் இவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகள் நூறில் ஒன்று அல்லது ஆயிரத்தில் ஒன்று தப்பித் தவறி படித்துவிட்டு சட்டசபைக்கோ சர்க்கார் உத்தியோகத் திற்கோ வந்து விடுகிறது. இந்த மாதிரியான திட்டத்தைக்கொண்டு வந்தால் அவ்விதம் வருவதைக்கூட தடைசெய்து இவ்விதம் இனிமேல் வரமுடியாமல் தடை செய்யும் திட்டமாகும். அவர்களுடைய குழந்தைகளுக்குக் கல்வி வசதி இல்லாமல் போய்விடும். ஆகவே இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நான் பலமாக எதிர்க்கிறேன். கனம் ராஜாஜிக்கு இதைப்பற்றி ஏதாவது சந்தேகம் இருந்தால் ஆலோசகர்களை அழைத்து அவர்களுடைய யோசனைகளைக் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு அதன்மேல் இதைக்கொண்டுவரவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் உடனேயே இந்தத் திட்டத்தை வாபஸ் செய்பவேண்டும். போலி கௌரவம் பார்க்கக் கூடாது. ஒரு கமிட்டியை ஏற்படுத்தவேண்டும். அந்தக் கமிட்டியின் ஆலோசனையைக் கேட்டு அத்திட்டத்தை நடத்தவேண்டும். இன்னும் ஒரு வருஷம் காத்திருக்கலாம். இப்பொழுது ஆறு வருஷங்கள் காங்கிரஸ் ஆட்சியில் கஷ்டப்பட்டதோடு இன்னும் ஒரு வருஷம் கஷ்டப்பட்டால், நிபுணர்கள் அடங்கிய ஒரு கமிட்டியை நியமித்து சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களையும் அதில் சேர்த்து இந்தக் கல்வித் திட்டத்தை பரிசீலனை செய்து அந்தத் திட்ட அடிப்படையில் புதிய கல்வித் திட்டத்தைக்கொண்டுவந்தால் நாட்டில் ஆதரவு இருக்கும். அது இல்லாமல் போனால் வைத்துக் கொண்டும் அதிகாரத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டும் அதிகாரத்தை துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்து இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நடத்தவேமுடியாது. அப்பொழுது ஜனங்களுடைய ஆதரவு கொஞ்சம்கூட இருக்காது என்பதை எச்சரிக்கை செய்யவிரும்புகிறேன். பல தொகுதிகளிலிருந்து பல மக்கள் கையெழுத்திட்ட மனுக்கள் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதையும் இந்தச் சபையின் முன் சமர்ப்பிக்கிறேன்.”

Sri K. R. VISWANATHAN :—“கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்துள்ள புது கல்வித் திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி முடிவடையாத முன் கலந்துகொண்டுவந்த முறையைப்பற்றி சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இந்தப் புதிய கல்வித் திட்டத்தை இந்நாட்டில் புதுத்திய முதன்மந்திரி அவர்கள் அதை ஜனநாயக முறைக்கு விரோதமாகவும்

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எதேச்சாதிகார முறையிலும் அதைக்கொண்டுவந்து இருக்கிறார் என்று சொல்லவேண்டிய அவசியம் இருக்கிறது. ஈஜிப்டில் நாகிப் அவர்கள் இம்மாதிரியான திட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்தால் அதைப்பற்றி வியப்படைவதென்பதில்லை. இப்பொழுது நம் நாட்டில் ஜனநாயக முறை வளர்ந்து வந்தகொண்டிருக்கும்போது இதைக்கொண்டுவந்து கண்டிக்கத் தகுந்ததாக இருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி சொல்லும்போது கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் இதற்குக் காரணம் சொல்லுகிறார். ‘ஆதி காலத்தில் ராமானுஜரும் புத்தரும் சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டு வந்தபோது அவர்கள் யாரைக் கலந்து கொண்டு சீர்திருத்தங்கள் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். அவர்கள் யாரைக்கேட்டும் செய்ததாகவே தெரியவில்லை’ என்று சொல்லுகிறார். இப்பொழுது நடப்பது ராமானுஜரும் புத்தரும் சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவந்த காலம் இல்லை என்பதை நான் அவர்களுக்குச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இப்பொழுது மக்கள் 1953-ம் வருஷத்தில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இரண்டாயிரம் ஆண்டுகளுக்கு முன்பு இருந்ததைப்போல் இல்லை இப்பொழுது மக்கள். இப்பொழுது கேள்வி கேட்கும் அறிவு அற்றிருந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது அவர்கள் மக்கள் எவ்வளவுக்கெவ்வளவு ஆராயும் அறிவு அற்றிருந்தார்களோ அவ்வளவுக்கவ்வளவு இப்பொழுது ஆராய்ச்சி அறிவுள்ளவர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது எதைச் செய்தாலும் அதைப் புரிந்துகொள்ளா விட்டாலும் நம்பக்கூடிய நிலையில் இருந்தார்கள். அப்பொழுது இந்த நாடு அந்த நிலையில் இருந்தது என்பதை அவர்களுடைய கவனத்திற்குக்கொண்டு வர விரும்புகிறேன். அடுத்தபடியாக அவை புத்தருக்கும் ராமானுஜருக்கும் ஒப்பிட்டுக்கொண்டு கூறியிருப்பது தவறு என்பதையும் நான் எடுத்துக்காட்ட ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். ஒருவர் தான் பெரியவர் ஆகவேண்டும் என்று நினைத்துக்கொண்டு காரியங்களைச் செய்தால் அவருக்கும் பிறருக்கும் அதனால் நன்மையுண்டு. ஒருவன் தன்னைத்தானே பெரியவன் என்று நினைத்துக் கொண்டு எக்காரியத்தையும் செய்வது தனக்கும் பிறருக்கும் நலம் பயக்காததோடு, அந்நிலைமை தான் என்பது ஆணவத்தின் அடிப்படையாகப் பிறந்த தென்றே சொல்லவேண்டும். இதைப் பற்றி கூறுகிறபோது திருவள்ளுவர் பாட்டு ஒன்றை நான் எடுத்துக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“வியவற்க தன்னை எஞ்ஞான்றும் நயவற்
நன்றி பயவா விலை”

என்று கூறியிருக்கிறார். ஒருவன் ஒரு காரியம் செய்தால் அது நல்ல காரியமாக இருக்கும் என்று அவன் நினைத்துக்கொள்ளக்கூடாது. மற்றவர்களுக்கும் அறிவு இருக்கிறது. அவர்களையும் கலந்து செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற அடிப்படையில் இருக்கவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது கொண்டுவந்துள்ள புதுக் கல்வி திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி சில கருத்துக்களைக் கூற விரும்புகிறேன். கல்வி திட்டத்தைப் பற்றி ‘டிப்டி இன்ஸ்பெக்டர்’ முதலிய கல்வி அதிகாரிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் விடுத்த அறிக்கையில் இதன் நோக்கங்கள் எடுத்துச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. மாணவர்கள் தங்களுடைய பெற்றோர்களின் தொழிலை கற்றுக் கொள்வதற்காக அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும் என்ற நோக்கம் முதலாவதாக இருக்கிறது. இந்த நோக்கத்தைப்பற்றி பார்க்கும்போது உதிகவும் மோசமானது, மிகவும் தவறானது என்று கூற ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். இந்த மாதிரி பெற்றோர்கள் தொழிலை மகன் செய்யவேண்டும் என்று வற்புறுத்த ஆரம்பித்தால் உண்மையிலேயே இப்பொழுது நாட்டிலிருக்கும் ஜாதி வேறுபாடுகள் ஜாதி பூசல் நிலைத்திருக்க வழி செய்வதாரும் என்று தோன்றுகிறதே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. இந்த திட்டத்தினால் ஜாதி வேறுபாடுகளை நீக்குவதாகத் தெரியவில்லை. உண்மையிலேயே இது தொழிலை வளர்ப்பதற்குக் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதாகச் சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இந்த திட்டத்தினால் பெற்றோர்களுக்கு தங்கள் குழந்தைகள் செய்யவேண்டிய தொழிலை தேர்ந்து எடுத்துக்கொள்ள சுதந்தரம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதுவும் இல்லை. பெற்றோர்கள் தொழிலை மகன் செய்வதற்குத்தான் இதில் இடம் இருக்கிறது. இப்படி இல்லாமல்வேறு

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தொழிலைக் கற்றுக்கொள்வதற்கு இதில் என்ன வழி இருக்கிறது. பள்ளிக் கூடத்தில் அரை மணி நேரம் படித்துவிட்டு மற்ற நேரங்களில் தொழிலை கற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று திட்டம் வகுத்தால் அப்பொழுது பிராமணப் பிள்ளைகள் சர்க்கரிய பிள்ளைகளோடு சேர்ந்து தோல் தொழில் செய்யும் பெற்றோர்களிடம் படித்து தொழிலை கற்றுக்கொள்ள சம்மதிப்பாரா? இது போன்று ஒரு மேல் ஜாதியில் பிறந்த குழந்தை கீழ் ஜாதியில் பிறந்த பெற்றோர் செய்யும் தொழிலை கற்றுக்கொள்ள சம்மதிப்பாரா என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இந்த திட்டத்தினால் ஒரு மன மாறுதலும் ஏற்படாது. இந்த திட்டத்தினால் ஜாதி முறை மாறும் என்று சொல்லுவது வெறும் ஏமாற்று வித்தையாக இருக்கிறதே தவிர வேறு ஒன்றும் இல்லை. இந்த முறை மீண்டும் ஜாதி முறையை புகுத்துவதாகத் தான் இருக்கிறது. இந்த முறையினால் வேலையில்லா திண்டாட்டம் நீங்கப்போவதில்லை. ஆகவே இந்த திட்டம் எல்லா அம்சங்களிலும் விரும்பத்தக்கதாக இருக்கிறது.

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ Mr. Speaker, 1-30 p.m.
it is obvious that I cannot do justice to all the points and observations made by several speakers this morning commenting adversely on the policy of the Government. Mr. Kalyanasundaram made his speech typical of the attitude of the Communist party and nobody need be surprised at it. Other speakers who may be classed into a second type in the Opposition took an attitude at which also I cannot be surprised. There are two clear and distinct types in the Opposition comments. One is that ‘the Government are not taking any measures to meet the economic condition of the poor people of the country and that the Government are not only not taking steps, but they cannot take steps, they are incapable of taking steps and therefore this tinkering with the educational programme is of no use. If people do not come to learn to read and write and if people do not join the schools to learn to read and write, it is not due to this or that, but it is essentially due to the economic condition of the people. It is not due to the unwillingness or anything else of that kind on the part of the people. It is all due to the sheer economic condition of the people and therefore the proposed scheme of elementary education is wrong and must be given up. There is no use bringing this new scheme as the economic condition of the people and the present state of affairs cannot be altered and is not being altered’. That is the Communist line of argument. On the other hand, the other type of opposition is that ‘the object of the scheme has been and is to suppress the ambitions and prospects of a certain class of people against whom the Government have set themselves and therefore this scheme is wrong’. This is the simple, but very unfortunate picture that presents itself to me so far as I can see the observations on the other side. It is most unfortunate, but I think I have understood the main lines in the picture. Mr. Kalyanasundaram is definite that we cannot do anything. The larger includes the lesser. We cannot govern to the satisfaction of the people and we cannot improve the conditions of the people. That is what he says. It follows that all the policies and aims of the Government are also wrong. The time is, however, limited just now and we shall have many occasions later on to refer to many of the points raised in this connection, that is to say, the political

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unfitness of the Government to govern this country. Opportunities will be available elsewhere to show to the satisfaction of the people and the country that the presumptions made with reference to the motive of the Government and those behind them with regard to their attitude towards certain classes of people, that is the desire of the Government to suppress and injure the cause of those classes of the community are all wrong. I am sure there will be many opportunities to show to the best of our ability that all these presumptions are entirely wrong. Passions cannot be allayed by a discussion in the Assembly, especially within the time before us. Passions are bound to be there and they must be met to the best of our ability elsewhere hoping for good luck in that process. I wish immediately to say something about what gratifies me. Hon. Members have described that I have done a great mistake tactically in proposing a scheme of such vital importance without due consultation and without proper advice and the like and that at least for the sake of democratic principles I should have done this or that. All these things apart, I am gratified at one thing. In spite of the mistake that I am supposed to have committed and in spite of the wrong strategy that I have followed even taking my own aim as the correct aim, all this has resulted in one good thing. A great deal of attention has now been paid to the question of education itself. It has been given vital importance in public discussions more than at any time before. I am highly gratified at it. If the scheme which the Government have put forward for discussion before the House fails and even if it achieves nothing else, I am glad that we have achieved in July 1953 this great thing, viz., very great attention has been brought actively to be given to the question of education itself and to the various details relating to education. Much more has been gained in this regard than we could have achieved by adopting what is argued as correct procedure. I would have been wise, as suggested by my friends on the other side, if I had come forward with this proposal and put it before the House in the first instance. I have no doubt the atmosphere would have been calm, vanities would have been satisfied and everything would have been smooth. I would have been very strong in my position with regard to this scheme and would have had support from all sections. But still, it would have taken very much interest in education as such, and the various details connected therewith as they do now owing to my so-called bad strategy. I am very glad to-day that every man in the country and probably also many women know what exactly the Dravida Kazhagam and the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam want and what exactly the Communist party wants, exactly for how many hours the children are in schools and how many subjects are taught and for what time and so on. In that way I am gratified. There is not much time to expatiate on this further.

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p.m.

(I am sorry, however, that alongside of that good result, this question has got mixed up with political aims and entangle in a political atmosphere. That is the pity of it. I wish, even in

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this Assembly as it is composed to-day, I had an opportunity or occasion to discuss the vital questions that are involved in this matter, properly, calmly and at full length. Because, some of these things looking very simple cannot be understood unless the matter is thrashed out and put before them very clearly for acceptance or rejection. I am sorry for the atmosphere that has been created, a political atmosphere in which we have to come to a decision on a purely educational matter. Of course, we will have all groups of the Opposition combining to say 'No, we cannot accept the Government proposal'. It is very easy to express such an opinion, but of what value will it be educationally? Of what value can any vote taken in this atmosphere be to the educationists? I presume I am not guilty of contempt when I say that a vote at this juncture and in this atmosphere will be of little value to educationists. I am sorry I have to express my very great regret at the atmosphere in which we are discussing this subject.

"Well, Sir, our motives are attacked. That is to say, it has been stated without qualification and without even an attempt to hide it in courteous terms that my object in bringing up this plan, in initiating the scheme, is to ruin a particular community, especially the poor people. I am not referring to the Kazhagam's definition of communities. I am referring to the complaint made by one or two Members who spoke towards the end of the debate that this is brought in in order to ruin the poor people and that the poor people are going to be ruined by it. I do not wish to argue that point but just wish to put my own belief about it simply for the sake of those who wish to know what I think about it. If anything has appealed to me in this scheme it is the fact that this will help the poor people. If I had any doubts that it would not help the poor people but hurt them, I would be the last person to propose it. People may argue for Prohibition and people may argue against Prohibition. Some are for removal of untouchability and some are not. Some are for throwing temples open to Harijans and some believe in keeping them out. Lots may be said for and against these. But I was joining and taking part in these movements because I knew that they would help poor people and not hurt them. In the same manner here, I was without any doubt in my mind that this proposal to give half time free to the boy and the parent and the family and to ask the family to lend the boy to the school only half the time which he has hitherto been allowed would help the poor people and will not hurt them. It is because it would help the poor people that I introduced the scheme. Let me tell my friends here that when I first began this scheme, I had already a great deal of connection with the basic scheme of education and its origin even when it was in the womb, that is, in the mind of Mahatma Gandhi. I had a great deal to do with it and there is much in it which I can tell. Sir, last year in July 1952 when I spoke to my Colleague, the Education Minister, I said to him nothing more than this: 'Let us allow boys to come only for three hours and let them be free for the other three hours to be with their own families. Let them have reduced hours of work. What do you think of the proposal?' Approving it he told me 'yes,'

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it is very good, let us do it but let the other part, the non-school part, be utilised in a suitable way, and it will be very good to the extent that it will be utilised.' That is the origin of the movement and I say that is what is in fact embodied in the scheme. I have said it only to make this point that I am laying great stress on the advantage which the poor will get by this short-term course. Even as I am asking for the short-term medical course against which there is so much opposition and even as I am asking for many other short-term courses, this is the thing that appeals to me most.

Then, Sir, after the initiation of this policy, I have looked into the matter. I have to be very brief in my remarks. I do not know whether hon. Members are in touch with educational institutions. Those who are in touch know the conditions fully and I am going to describe them to-day very briefly. I have to use very clear and rather harsh terms because I have to be brief. Otherwise, I could expand and pad my observation with something to make it soft. I have to be harsh. To-day, the average that we find in our schools is three teachers who pretend to look after five standards simultaneously, that is, at the same time. That is the average and sometimes it is worse, and sometimes it is slightly better. In numerous schools this average obtains, namely, one teacher has to attend to more than one standard simultaneously at the same time. Now I consider it very wrong. If for nothing else, at least for this, viz., putting an end to the present system and making one teacher attend to one set of boys at one point of time and to another set of boys at another point of time and not simultaneously, I would commend this scheme. Any educationist will accept this. What is now going on in schools? What is the use of talking of economic matters and other matters? What is now going on in schools is an anomaly; it is a fraud, a fraud on everybody, one teacher looking after two standards at the same time. In my opinion it is very wrong and it should be stopped. This scheme is going to put an end to it and I have no doubt about it. If it does not bring it about, the scheme is wrong; if it brings it about, the scheme is good, if only for that reason.

Then, there is the other thing. There are those who do not believe in the work programme—and there are a large number of them on the opposite side—and they would oppose even the basic education scheme if it were presented to them now afresh. They would oppose it right through, all through. They do not believe in the work programme and they therefore object to the present scheme also. Suppose the work programme is bad and will not bring in results. Let it be so. I do not want you to rely on that part of the scheme. That is my answer. The principal part of the scheme as I would ask you to take it is the reduction of the school instruction of six periods to three periods. If you do not believe in the work programme, ignore it; do not send the children out; keep them back. That is my plea. They may say 'your scheme includes all that'. Sir, in the scheme, it is made quite clear that there is no compulsion in the matter because in

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the first place children are young. In the second place, we do not intend to have any compulsion in the matter either as a whole or in parts. That is to say, it is made clear that there is no compulsion that the boy must go to a particular farmer or craftsman. He need not go and attend to any craft work at all if he likes to remain at home. Those who do not believe in the work programme need not be anxious and their criticism is irrelevant here. Then there may be the other fear that the boy may not make progress in his work programme and therefore suffer in promotion. The Government have made it clear that no examination, no tests, whatever will be held which will impede the progress of the boy or stop his promotion from class to class because of any deficiency in the matter. There is no form of compulsion in the work part of the scheme but those who have drawn up the scheme have faith in that programme. They believe it will flourish, if not quickly at least slowly. They believe much will come out of it. This is part of their hope. But let it be clearly understood there is no compulsion about it.

Then, Sir, if one other obsession were removed, the attitude of most people would be different in regard to this. That obsession is this. Many Members pointed out that the scheme should be examined in the present context of affairs in the world. What we are now really doing is to fit our educational methods to the present contexts. Hon. Members who spoke on the opposite side imagine that I was an old-century man and that they are very modern people. But the truth is that without their being conscious of it, they are examining the scheme from the point of view of an old state of affairs. They are examining it from the point of view that a certain number of people in particular communities will have the advantage and get educated and the backwardness of the rest of the community will continue. It is from that point of view that this scheme is disliked. They examine it saying why should a boy do bodily work; why should the present hours of work be cut by half of what are allotted to him which help him to advance more quickly? So, they imagine the scheme is wrong. It is wrong to take that view. Not some fortunate boys, but all the boys of all communities will have to be made at least literate. At least reading, writing and arithmetic they should know. There is no question about it. To-day the desire is there but the resources are not there.

To-day we should examine every measure on this touch-stone. We must see whether our scheme will help every boy to become somewhat literate, somewhat able to write, somewhat to do some arithmetic. The very much greater advance a few boys in a community may obtain is not the point that has to govern our examination. What we should find out is whether the spread of reading, writing and arithmetic will be wider in the new scheme or whether it will be less. If we examine it on that touch-stone, I am sure that impartial minds would see that this scheme gives hope, this scheme gives opportunity in that direction. If it fails it is a different matter. Many things have failed in the world, I

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can quote from history; but that would not prove that those things were wrong. We must strive. I think in this scheme there is scope for the widest distribution of elementary knowledge of reading, writing and arithmetic. But I would not call that alone by the name of education. There is the widest scope for real education, if the other part of our scheme is properly implemented. I have no doubt whatsoever about it. Many people argue, 'bring the crafts into the school, have the potter, the shoe-maker, the cobbler, the weaver and the numerous other people in the school'. Where are the craftsmen, they ask. I can say, they are there, though hon. Members are oblivious of their existence. We are living on account of the existence of these people. Though a certain number have gone out of occupation, still there are quite a few who work to-day and they weave the cloth, make the shoes, the pots, the fans and everything that we need. We have still the bullock-cart. It is no good to imagine that everything is done by motor cars now. Thousands of village craftsmen are there. A point is made that if they can be put in the school-compound, in the school grounds, it would be a very good thing. I do not deny that. If it were possible, it would be a very good thing. We will try to do that, as much as possible. If we find difficulty in getting people to help us in this scheme, we will have to do that also. We will have to bring the man there, ask him to do his work there and allow him to find some profit in coming to the school. We are going to do that.

"Let us examine the matter a little more carefully like good husbandmen. A school with all these several craftsmen there would be a small polytechnic. A very nice thing to have a polytechnic in every village school. Wonderful good thing. The very picture of it entrances me. I would like every village school to be a small cottage industries polytechnic; it would be a beautiful thing. But it is there already without our recognizing it. Simply because it is not within the school walls, can we say it is not there? It is there around the school. Is not the potter, is not the dhobi, is not the wheelwright, is not the cobbler very near there? Everybody is there. Instead of bringing them and making them work inside the compound, I want every boy, every upper class boy especially, to go to the cobbler's workshop and the other man's place, mix with them and see the work and help and practise if he wants to progress. The polytechnic is spread out instead of being inside the compound. That is the only difference. The polytechnic is spread out in the small villages. Why should not the whole village be considered a school? It is an illusion of the mind to imagine that the school is within the walls. The whole village is the school, the village polytechnic is there, every branch of it.

"When I was a little boy, I had to walk one mile to go to the primary school; go there early in the morning, come back for mid-day meal, have a hurried meal and run to reach there in time and then come back in the evening. Probably this made a deep impression on my mind and I hate the six-hour school. I may confess to hon. Members—it may be due to an early impression—I hated the double session school even as a child. Every day I felt,

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'is not one session enough?'. I think it is a good scientific scheme to reduce the two sessions to one session only. But to-day, in the villages, schools are not so far away from the houses of the pupils. There are so many schools, and so many craft places which have grown by themselves. They may not have been fostered by the Education department with a special officer paid Rs. 1,000 a month. They have grown there with the native hue and blood. Why should not the boys treat the whole village as a school? In fact, that is the intention of the whole scheme and the philosophy of the whole scheme. The argument that unless we bring the craftsmen into the school, the scheme is wrong is not correct. We will try our best to bring as much as possible into the school. The Education department, so to say, adopts all the various technical institutions—the basket-weavers, the cobblers' workshop—one of each or two of each. The village school adopts all these institutions, so to say, affiliates them and the village school becomes a University, a Polytechnic University in every respect. Small things could be compared with big things of the same type. They are small in magnitude not as large as a University. But I wonder if these natural village polytechnics are not really more valuable. The little polytechnic I am envisaging will be far more valuable than any palatial polytechnic subsidized by the Government and the Opposition conspiring together to waste money upon it. The little polytechnic does not want so much money or assistance. But it is better in the ultimate result. It has spread everywhere. It is not one, it is a thousand, it is ten thousands. It is everywhere in every village. You will see the value of it in course of time, only if hon. Members will allow me to work it. If they do not allow me to work it, it will be a mere dream and pass out like a walking shadow. But if it is allowed, it will be worked and hon. Members will see it. I have no doubt in my mind about it.

"Sir, Mr. Nambiar made a puranic reference which captured my imagination. I shall dwell upon it. I do not know whether all hon. Members understood him. He pointed out that 'Chandramathi's jewel could be seen only by Harischandra.' There are some things which cannot be seen by others; it is only those who sympathize and those who understand and those who love that can see the jewel which is hidden from the eyes of those who do not wish to see. May I say that this scheme of mine is a jewel and those people do not see it (Opposition Members: 'Oh, oh!') because they do not love, they do not sympathize, they do not understand? Naturally and instinctively, Mr. Nambiar referred to Chandramati in this connexion. It was a good inspiration. I therefore take it from him. However, I am not stopping with that. There are some who can see—and I am talking not of myself, I am not saying that I am 'Harischandra'. It was a gift to Harischandra, he could see it. We shall in course of time find many will see. Some have already seen it.

"Sir, I have a letter—I hope some hon. Members would be interested in hearing it read—it is from one who is wedded to the Basic Education Scheme. Hon. Member after hon. Member said

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that this is not the basic scheme and so on and so forth. What do they know about the Basic Scheme? Dr. Zakir Hussain knows about the Basic Scheme as a mother knows her child. Dr. Zakir Hussain understands, identifies and loves the Basic Scheme as a mother knows and loves her child. He writes: 'I felt thrilled that something was being attempted which would make the Basic education of Gandhiji's dream possible of achievement.' Did I deceive him? Did I go and argue with him? He writes of his own accord. He does not know how much is done here to prevent me from attempting. He says further: 'We have mostly been playing with that scheme in the country. We fight shy of work as an instrument of education and keep on trying pathetically to make it respectable and succeed only in making it inane, lifeless and insincere.' He is referring to the work-programme within the school compound of basic schools. He is referring to the teachers who are specially trained for the work, who are not mere craftsmen for whom we have no regard but who are really the best teachers and who are prepared to teach the children. He says, 'We succeed only in making them inane, lifeless and insincere. We pretend to train teachers in methods of work and only succeed partially. Most of them lack the drive, earnestness and sincerity which are the distinguishing marks of most worthwhile work. By trying to mobilize the village artisan for the work of education, you seem to me to have taken a very vital step in the right direction'. Sir, I am quoting it not to boast of my proposal. I am quoting it in answer to the objection raised that this scheme does not satisfy the people who are for basic education. He continues, 'Children will in this way experience the real atmosphere of honest work which no second-hand imitation can generate'. I want these words to be kept in mind by those on the other side who are educationists in some degree or other and they will agree with this remark. Partisans cannot, of course, agree. Hon. Members on the other side are wondering why Dr. Zakir Hussain has written this letter without consulting the Assembly here! (Laughter.) He further writes, 'The step will, I hope and trust, be useful to education and useful to the craft work of our artisan. I hope everything will be done to make them feel that they are co-operating in one of the most important tasks of nation-building'. That truly is my ambition. I want to make the artisan who is not called a teacher and who cannot read and write, feel that he is part of our education programme. We go to him and we beg of him to do this and that. I want to make him feel that he has been fitted into and has a definite share in our education programme. I want to make him feel proud that he is part of the Education department itself. That is one of the best features, socially speaking, of the scheme that we have introduced. He continues, 'Further, if you can make the teacher and the artisan understand each other, I am sure you will do a great service to Indian Education.' Then there is a personal reference to me and I do not think I need read it. He says in another place, 'Judging from papers there seems to be a good deal of heat generated over the new scheme. Criticism is usually most violent when people

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understand the least'. The proposition that when a thing is not understood, criticism becomes violent instead of being calm is a general proposition not intended against hon. Members. 'I am sure that you will have patience enough', he says that is his hope,—'to convince the critics by results of the essential soundness of what you have so courageously initiated'. I do not lay stress on the compliments, but this throws light on what I am doing.

'Then, Sir, what did the South Indian Teachers' Union say? Much reference was made to them. They were courteous enough to send me a note signed by the President of the South Indian Teachers' Union, President of the Madras Teachers' Guild, and the President of a recent State Educational Conference. Particularly I want Mr. Swayamprakasam's attention to it. They say, among other things, 'In understanding the new scheme, the following educational principles have to be kept in mind:—

- (1) Primary education should be less book-centred;
- (2) Children should not be made to sit in the class for five hours a day;
- (3) Children should recognize the dignity of work;
- (4) Children should do simple manual labour;
- (5) Children should help their parents in their work whenever possible.

These principles are sound and should be and can be incorporated in any scheme of primary education, new or old'. They have analysed the scheme. If they think that we have not done these things, they think we ought to do it. If it is difficult, we should try and make it practicable. That is their opinion. They do not differ on any fundamental principle. Then they say, 'it is to be carefully considered whether the efficiency of the teachers will not suffer when they teach for six days at six hours each day'. They think that six days in the week is a little too much. Most of us have been used to six days in the week. We know High Court Judges sit in court only for five days in the week. But in most other institutions and in most places they all work for six days in the week.'

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM :—'We read in the newspapers that the South Indian Teachers' Union condemned this modified scheme of elementary education. Is the Hon. Chief Minister reading portions of their letter which are advantageous to him? It is better if he gives a copy of it to us.'

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—'I am abiding by the time-limit and do not wish to read the whole letter. Here it is for anyone to read. I do not say that they support me. That is not the point. I am saying that the South Indian Teachers' Union have not denied the correctness of the fundamental principles which are adumbrated in our scheme. That is why they say, 'It is for this reason the teachers will certainly

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co-operate in a system of shift, etc.' The teachers at least appreciate the scheme because on the fundamentals there is very little difference of opinion. The difference of opinion is only in regard to the manner in which the scheme has been enforced. Therefore, Sir, this letter shows to me that the Teachers' Union appreciate the value of the principles that we are trying to put forth in the scheme. That is why I read it along with 'Chandramati's jewel'. They see the jewel. Whether they can take the jewel and handle it, that is a different matter. They say that it is a good scheme.

{ Again, Sir, in December 1952, there was an International Conference on Compulsory Education in South-East Asia and the Pacific held in our country. The Government of India asked two Educational Ministers to attend the conference and take part in it and our Minister for Education, Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, attended the conference. That International Conference made some recommendations. Among them is this: 'Plans should include not only long-term provision for the ultimate achievement of full compulsory education, but also practical short-term devices for ensuring that a start is made here and now, according to the varying conditions in each country. The provision of part-time education is a temporary expedient where full-time schooling is not yet practicable.' These were their recommendations. I do not think they had read our scheme or anything like that. But, our scheme is an attempt to execute what they have recommended. This was in December 1952. Thereafter we went further with what we were doing."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"Sir, I want to know when we are to adjourn."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The House will sit till 2-30 p.m."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I was given an hour. I don't think I have exceeded it. At any time the Opposition wants me to stop, apart from others, I will stop. Sir, I am near finishing. The Raja of Chettinad made a very helpful speech. (Cries of 'Yes, yes' from the Opposition Benches.) Why do I refer to it?"

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"He will always support you."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is always a habit with some people to do the right thing. (Laughter.)

"Why I refer to him is because of what he had said. He said: 'Here are the emotions. Here is the Opposition. The scheme may be good. But you should satisfy them.' That has been fairly well represented by him. He was referring not to Mr. Kalyanasundaram or Mr. Nagi Reddi or the tribe behind them."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"Are we tribes?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"It is a well-known English phrase. It carries with it no bad meaning. No bad motive need be associated with it. We even say 'Shakespeare and his tribe'."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"Then can we say you and your tribe?"

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"By all means say Rajaji and his tribe."

"We maintain that the present emotional discharge, this discharge of emotion is only artificial. This is my tribe's view. But when once an artificial thing starts, it can become very big."

"Sri Muthiah Chettiar said 'Whatever may be the motives, whatever may be the origin, it is our duty to pacify them. It is our duty to satisfy them'. Might I say in return that I am always trying to satisfy and persuade them? But can it be so easy? There is so much of previous bias involved. Even if the voice inside is slightly inclined to accept my persuasion, another voice says to them: 'It is dangerous for you. Do not be tempted. Do not agree. Do not do the right. Keep away'. That is always the case. Where there is previous bias, there is the fear to change one's own opinion. Therefore, I cannot succeed in persuading those people by saying that this scheme, I am calling it a scheme even though I would like to give it some other high name, is likely to kill caste distinctions and caste hatred better than your hatred propaganda. The scheme will truly kill caste distinctions without people knowing it. A Brahman child will have to go to a cobbler shop. A high-class child will have to go and handle the dhobi's iron. All these things may be there in the scheme. We believe that it will reduce castes and not promote caste hatred as is now deliberately sought to be done. But Sri Muthiah Chettiar says that in spite of that bias, let us try to remove that bias and fear. I cannot remove it by words. Therefore he says: 'Let us have a body to examine the matter, let them give their opinion and their findings may probably convince them.' I only want to make one observation. The scheme had been started just now. It must be put into execution for some time. What is there to be examined at the outset in the scheme except the papers and books? If hon. Members have examined the scheme they may have seen that there is nothing in it for examining except papers. Supposing I had said before enforcing Prohibition that the Prohibition Bill might be referred to an Expert Committee. The Expert Committee would have gone through the provisions of the Bill and would have observed that the Bill was good on paper. But by examining after the enforcement of the Prohibition Act has begun, how the people react to it and how they evade this provision or that provision of the Act, we can understand whether Prohibition is good, bad, or indifferent, or

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practical or impractical. In the same manner, I am speaking to my extremist oppositionists. I am asking them carefully and sympathetically to understand me for without sympathy there cannot be understanding of one another. I am asking them to hold themselves in patience, to bring all their violent agitation to an end. If you start with a wrong presumption of evil motive and you build a big superstructure on it, the whole structure goes wrong. The foundation is wrong. The motive is wrong. Every one of your inferences goes wrong because of the wrong assumption and the superstructure put on that basis. That is why, I ask them first to believe that our motive is right, that is why I ask them to keep their judgment in abeyance and see and allow the scheme to be worked for some months. The scheme may not be sound. It may go wrong. But let us see it at work and watch the result. Let us see whether it goes wrong, even though I do not wish it. I would even make this concession to the Opposition that I am prepared to call the best expert opinion from anywhere in the world. Let them examine our schools. In the old days, experts came to visit hospitals, big institutions, and universities and wrote beautiful reports. But this time let your Chief Minister have the honour and the pleasure of getting big men to examine our village schools. Let the experts go to our villages and see for themselves the schools, the village schools, the blacksmith's *patrai*, the cobbler's shop, the carpenter's shed, the goldsmith's place and all village crafts. Let them examine everything. Let them give their decision. I am prepared to abide by their decision. But it must be done on actual practice. It is no use asking a committee to examine a thing in the air. Let the thing be given a fair trial. If you examine a bird when it is a fledgling, you could not say whether it could fly or not. Suppose you examine an eagle's nest can you say at once whether the young fledgling could fly so high? A little time should be given for the fledgling to develop its wings. Then it will fly, and fly it will, to great heights. It is the same with this scheme of elementary education. Time should be given for the scheme to get into working shape. Then only can we say whether it is bad or good. It is worth while to claim that in our country, even bitter opponents can come together. That is why I am appealing to my extremist oppositionists. That is why I want to rally them round. That is why I appeal to their conscience and to their patriotism. That is why I say to them: 'Join with me. Let us unite. The scheme may be wrong. But give me an opportunity to try this "wrong" scheme. I am in a hurry. The whole of the Education department is in a hurry to make this scheme a success. Therefore let this scheme be given a fair chance.' Let all hon. Members help in this great work. Let every M.L.A. be helpful. Let this scheme be given a fair trial. But instead, an atmosphere of doubt is raised. Somebody said that even the Director of Public Instruction was not an expert in elementary education. The Director of Public Instruction is the Head of a Department. He is at the head of a body of people who deal daily with elementary education. Are they not the best

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judges? I do admit I am not an expert. When once we have evolved a scheme and think it would be a success, let us give it a fair trial. That is why I appeal to the conscience of the violent Opposition, I mean the extreme Opposition, to rally round me. Let the scheme be given a fair chance. If it goes wrong,—I am prepared to make this concession,—let the extreme oppositionists have the gratification that at long last the Chief Minister yielded to their pressure and agreed to the appointment of a committee. I do not want to stand on prestige. I do not want to argue on petty details. But what do I want? I want this scheme to be given a fair trial. Let us play cricket. Let us be fair to one another. If the scheme is wrong, prove it by giving a fair trial and not by mere arguments, passions and emotions. Sir, I have done."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Sir, in the typical style of a philosopher who wants people to believe in the mystic world, the Hon. Chief Minister took us to a fairy land for over an hour. But, Sir, we are concerned with material results. Mere eloquence or cleverness in expounding a scheme will not produce results."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Word for word and letter by letter, Mr. Kalyanasundaram is more eloquent than myself, Sir."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" The Hon. Chief Minister had unnecessarily dragged Dr. Zakir Hussain into this House. I know Dr. Zakir Hussain. If he comes and visits our State, he can verify for himself the state of affairs here. But the Hon. Chief Minister had taken only those points in Dr. Hussain's letter which are favourable to him and expatiated on the same with his eloquence. If that letter were given to me I am sure I can pick out one or two sentences in support of my contention. It seems that he had given a challenge to the Hon. Chief Minister that the scheme would produce the desired result. I shall accept the challenge and say that it will not produce the desired result. Let Dr. Hussain come to Madras. But I do not know whether he will come or not."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" He has promised to come. See his letter. I will read that portion. It is as follows :—

'I am keenly interested in the progress of the scheme and I may on some day come to Madras to see for myself how things are shaping.'

Therefore, Dr. Zakir Hussain had promised to come. Let not Mr. Kalyanasundaram have any doubt on that score."

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—" Perhaps he (Dr. 2-20 Hussain) was also misled by the eloquent speeches made by the P.M. Hon. the Chief Minister! "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is no object in arguing like this."

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* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ One word more. The Hon. the Chief Minister occupies a privileged position and he has thought it fit to enter into a wholesale attack on the teachers who are shouldering the burden of teaching our children under difficult circumstances. I know personally . . . ”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Before the misapprehension or misrepresentation develops, I would like to correct that. The fraud and anomaly is the Government's which asked one teacher to look after two classes and I want to stop that. The fraud and anomaly are not of the teacher. What can he do? ”

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ I also hold the Government responsible for the fraud. The right thing to do is to increase the number of teachers, to improve their standard of life and to put some enthusiasm in them to teach our children properly. In the end, the Hon. the Chief Minister has made an appeal to give him a chance. Are we to give him a chance to drag us also into the mire? If he is only interested in trying it as an experiment, then why should he not try it in one or two villages? ”

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I don't expect to convince the hon. Member, Sri Kalyanasundaram. I was making an appeal to the violent agitation and the emotional agitators, not to the very calm, considered and deliberate plans of the Communist Party. (Laughter.) I don't expect you to agree.”

* SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM :—“ True, Sir, he cannot expect me to agree. Only material results could convince, not sweet words. My final appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister is to defer the whole scheme for one year. No harm will be caused either to the country or to his Government. He can appoint an Expert Committee and invite Dr. Hussain or some American expert if he so wishes. Let us examine the whole proposal then and find out whether it is suitable. So I press the amendment of Sri K. P. Gopalan.”

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—“ Sir, is the Hon. the Chief Minister prepared to conduct his experiment in villages where at present there are no schools so that he may encounter no opposition at all? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It is impossible to conduct that experiment. The opposition would be much more.”

* SRI A. GOVINDASAMI NAYAGAR :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, முதல் மந்திரி அவர்கள் தனக்குச்சாதகமாக ஜாஜீர் உசேன் அவர்களின் கடிதத்தைப்படித்துக் காண்கிறார். நான் கல்வி புத்தகத்தில் பார்த்தேன். மஞ்சளா, கசீலா என்ற இரு பிராமணக் குழந்தைகள் ஆரம்பக்கல்வித் திட்டத்தைப் புகழ்ந்து ஏழுதிரைக்கிராமங்கள். அதையும்

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படித்துக் காட்டி இருந்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்று எண்ணினேன். கடைசியாகக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன், இப்பொழுதுவது அதை வாபஸ் வாங்கினால்தான் முதல் மந்திரிக்கு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கும் கெட்ட பெயர் அடங்கும் என்று வற்புறுத்தக்கூற விரும்புகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“ Now I will classify these amendments into three categories: (1) the amendments of Sri K. P. Gopalan, Sri M. Kalyanasundaram, Sri S. Swayamprakasam, Sri A. Govindasami Nayagar, Sri M. Lakshmanasamy, Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar and Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar that the modified scheme of elementary education be dropped; (2) the amendments of Sri D. Seetharamiah and Sri K. R. Viswanathan that the scheme be stayed and referred to an expert committee and (3) the amendment of Sri M. Palaniyandi to provide better wages to the teachers. I put Sri K. P. Gopalan's amendment (No. 1) to the vote of the House. The question is—

“ Add the following at the end :—

“ and on such consideration, this Assembly recommends to the Government that the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education be dropped.” ”

The motion was put and declared lost.

A poll was demanded and the House divided thus—

Ayes—138.

Sri G. Anjaneyulu.

„ S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.

„ Bojja Appalaswami.

„ K. Aranganathan.

„ H. B. Ari Gowder.

„ T. S. Ardhanari.

„ A. Ayyaru.

„ G. Bapanayya.

„ P. Bapu Naidu.

„ Chandra Ramalingaiah.

„ O. Chengam Pillai.

„ V. Chidananda.

Dr. G. Chitranbalem.

Sri P. Chokkalinam.

„ D. Dasarathan.

„ M. Dharmalingam.

„ A. Doraswami Gounder.

„ P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju (Raja of Vizianagaram).

„ K. Gajapathi Reddy.

„ M. Gangappa.

„ B. Gangayya Naidu.

„ V. Gopala Gounder.

„ Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.

„ K. P. Gopalan.

„ K. C. Gopalan Umi.

„ K. Govinda Rao.

„ A. Govindaswamy Nayagar.

„ V. Govindaswamy Naidu.

„ M. Hanumantha Rao.

„ P. Jeevanandam.

„ G. Joseph.

„ M. Kalyanasundaram.

„ C. Kandasami.

„ P. Kandasamy Gounder.

„ M. Kandasamy Kandar.

Sri S. Kandasamy Gounder.

„ O. H. Kanaran.

„ S. Kasi eddy.

„ M. Kattimuthu.

„ S. S. Kolkebail.

„ G. C. Kondayya.

„ O. Koran.

„ V. R. Krishna Ayyar.

„ D. Krishnamurthy Gounder.

„ R. Krishnan.

„ K. Krishna Rao.

„ M. Kune Rao.

„ E. T. Kunhan.

„ C. Kunhirama Kurup.

„ T. Lakshmi Narayana Reddi.

„ M. Lakshmanaswamy.

„ D. Lakshmayya.

„ B. Lakshminarasu Raju.

„ K. S. Lakshminarayana Naicker.

„ V. Madanagopal.

„ K. Madhavan Nambiar.

„ K. Malakondayya.

Dr. K. B. Menon.

Sri Mookiah Thevar.

„ Mottava Kudumban.

„ M. Muni Reddi.

„ A. Muthuswami.

„ G. Nageswara Rao.

„ T. Nagi Reddi.

„ K. R. Nallasivam.

„ P. Narasimha Reddi.

„ M. Narayana Kurup.

„ M. Narayana Nambiar.

„ T. C. Narayana Nambiar.

„ M. Narayanasamy.

„ S. Pakkirisami Pillai.

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Ayes 138—cont.

Sri K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.	Sri T. Shanmugam.
" M. Palaniandi.	" N. Sivaraj.
" M. Palanimuthu.	" N. Sivarami Reddi.
" N. K. Palanisami.	" K. T. Sridharan.
" N. Paramasivam.	" V. Sri Krishna.
" T. Potta Raju.	" K. Subba Reddi.
" C. Prabakara Choudary.	" M. Subba Reddi.
" T. Prakasam.	" A. K. Subbiah.
" S. Radakrishnan.	" M. P. Subramaniam.
" B. L. Raghava Mudaliar.	" P. Suryachandrarao.
" P. R. Rajagopala Gounder.	" Suryana ayanar Raju, Raja Sagi.
" K. Rajagopala Rao.	" G. Suryanarayana.
" K. T. Raju.	" S. Swayamprakasam.
" P. S. Ramachandra Rao.	" P. Shyamsundar Rao.
" S. Ramalingam.	" S. P. Thangavelu.
" G. Rama Rao.	" P. Thimma Reddi.
" P. Rama Rao.	" S. Valivelu.
" V. Rama Rao.	" M. Veerabhadram.
" K. V. Ramasamy.	" K. Veeanna Padal.
" S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi.	" A. Veloo.
" K. V. Ramesam.	" S. Vemiah.
" K. Ramiah.	" K. Venkaiah.
" K. Ramiah Choudary.	" K. Venkata Kurmi Nayudu.
" K. Ranga Rao.	" Alluri Venkataramaraju.
" R. Rangasamy Gounder.	" K. Venkata Setty.
" P. Rangasamy Reddiar.	" P. Venkatasiviah.
" N. Rathina Gounder.	" M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" A. Rathinam.	" P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
" Saka Venkata Rao.	" Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
" V. Sankaranarayana Menon.	" M. Venugopala Gounder.
" B. Sankaraya.	" T. Viswanatham.
" G. Sattyanarayana.	" K. R. Viswanathan.
" D. Seetha amiah.	" G. Yellamanda Reddi.
" A. Senapathy Gounder.	

Noes—138.

Sri C. Ahmed Kutty.	Sri M. K. Kempai Gounder.
" Aiyyanar.	" K. T. Kosalam.
" L. Anandan.	" K. Koti Reddi.
" T. Ananta Pai.	" Kotra Basavana Goud.
" Anthony Peter.	" V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur Raja.
" Appa Rao Bahadur, Raja Meka Rangayya.	The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
" A. Appu.	Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyanar.
" Ardhanareswara Gounder.	" V. Krishnasami Padayachi.
" R. S. Arumugam.	" R. Krishnasami Naidu.
" S. R. Arumugam.	" Kunhi Muhamed Shafee.
" V. Arumugam.	" R. Keppuswami.
" K. H. Bomman.	The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishna Nayar.
" M. Chappan.	Sri L. Lakshmana Das.
" P. Chellathurai.	" S. Lakshmana Gounder.
" S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.	" N. Mahalingam.
" V. S. Chinnasami Naidu.	" T. Mallayya.
" Chinnathambi Thevar.	The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
" V. Chinnayya.	Sri P. G. Manickam.
" AR. A. RM. Chokkalingam Chettiar.	" Y. Manjaya Shetty.
" V. Darmalinga aiyakar.	" M. Marimuthu.
" M. Doraikannu.	" Mahamed Salih Maraikayar.
" T. P. Elumalai.	" N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.
" T. Ganapathy.	" M. S. Munisami Pillai.
" N. Gopala Menon.	" K. G. Munusamy Gounder.
" G. Govindan.	" P. M. Munuswamy Gounder.
" P. Gunnayya.	" Ch. S. R. V. P. Murthi Raja.
" K. Ishwara.	" M. A. Raja Muthiah Chettiar.
" M. Jagannathan.	" C. Mathiah Pillai.
" S. Jayarama Reddiar.	" V. Muthu.
" T. M. Kaliannan.	" B. R. M. Muthu Thevar.
" M. Kandasami Padayachi.	The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.
" P. G. Karuthirumar.	Sri P. S. Nalla Gounder.

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Noes—138—cont.

Sri B. K. Nallasamy.	Sri P. Sattyanarayana Reddi.
" O. A. Nanjappa.	" P. Selvaraj.
" G. Narayanasami Naidu.	" M. G. Shanker.
" R. A. Nataraja Mudaliar.	The Hon. Raja Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi (Raja of Ramnad).
The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder.	" K. Shanmugam.
Sri V. K. Palanisami Gounder.	" T. Shanmugam.
" S. Panchaksharam.	The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty.
" R. S. K. Pandian.	Sri R. Siddanna Gowd.
" B. Parameswaran.	" Sirasappa, Ijari.
" S. Paramaswarappa.	" V. S. Sivaprakasam.
" K. Parthasarathy.	" Somasundara Gounder.
The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao.	" S. N. Somayajulu.
Sri M. P. Periasami.	Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.
" N. Rajagopal.	Sri A. S. Subbaraj.
" C. Rajam Ramasami.	" C. Subbarayudu.
" K. Rajaram.	The Hon. Sri C. Subramanian.
" M. Rajeswara Rao.	Sri I. K. Subramania Pillay.
" T. K. Rama.	" R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
" D. Ramabrahmam.	" R. V. Swaminathan.
" M. R. Ramachandran.	" R. Thangavelu.
" A. Ramachantra Reddiar.	" Thiagaraja Pillay.
" N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.	" S. Thinakarasami Thevar.
" K. Ramasami Doss.	" P. K. Thirumurthi.
" Ramasamy, Thota.	" K. Uppi.
" N. C. Ramasami Kander.	" P. Uravalan.
" V. K. Ramasamy Mudaliar.	" G. Vagheesam Pillay.
" S. Ramasami Naidu.	" B. Vaikunta Baliga.
" A. Ramasami Thevar.	" A. Vaikuntam.
" P. S. Rangasami Naidu.	" K. Varadaohari.
" A. S. Sahajananda.	" T. R. Varadan.
" A. M. Sambandam.	Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.
" G. Samia Koorayar.	Sri O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya.	" P. Venkatasubbayya.
" N. Sankara Reddi.	" K. Venkat narayana Dora.
Sri E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.	" S. Venatarama Ayyar.
" K. Santhappa.	" K. Venkatramana Gowda.
	The Hon. Sri K. Venkatesami Naidu.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The result of the division is: Ayes 138; Noes 138. For the second time during this session I have to exercise my casting vote. On the previous occasion when I gave my casting vote, I explained to the House the reasons for my decision. The Speaker shall not vote in the first instance but he can give his casting vote so that the *status quo* is maintained. So I vote against the motion, so that the House will be given an opportunity to bring this matter again. The final result is Ayes 138; Noes 139. The amendment is lost."

AN HON. MEMBER:—"I rise on a point of order, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No point of order will be entertained. This is not the time for raising a point of order."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"I have no desire to enter into a discussion on the way in which you, Sir, exercised your casting vote. But the principle, according to you, is that the *status quo* must be maintained. I submit that the *status quo* can be maintained only by dropping the scheme."

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MR. SPEAKER :—" The Government have already introduced the scheme and it is now in operation. That policy should be maintained. That is why I gave my vote against the motion."

SRI A. RATHINAM :—" According to my calculations, the Treasury Bench got only 138 whereas we got 139 votes. Will the Hon. Speaker be pleased to explain this discrepancy? "

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will read the relevant rule. Rule 59 of the Assembly Rule says :

2-40 p.m. 59. (1) Votes on a question may be taken by voices or division, and shall be taken by division if any member so proposes and another seconds it.

(2) The Speaker shall determine the method of taking votes by division.

(3) The result of a division shall be announced by the Speaker and shall not be challenged.

[As the amendments of Messrs. S. Swayamprakasam, A. Govindaswami Nayagar, M. Lakshmanaswami, T. C. Narayana Nambiar and P. Rangaswami Reddiar were similar to and identical with that of Sri K. P. Gopalan, those amendments were not put to vote.]"

MR. SPEAKER :—" I wish to know whether the Government accept any of the other amendments."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" We cannot accept any of them."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will put Mr. Palaniyandi's amendment (No. 5) to vote. The question is—

'Add the following at the end —

"and on such consideration, this Assembly recommends to the Government to increase the school hours to the number it was before the modified scheme was introduced and during that increased period training in handicrafts be given and secondly that the modified scheme do provide better wages to the teachers engaged in elementary schools ""."

The amendment was put and lost.

MR. SPEAKER :—" I will put Mr. Seetharamaiah's amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

'Add at the end the following :—

"and a Committee consisting of the members of this House be set up to recommend reforms of the present elementary education ""."

The amendment was put and lost.

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" The Hon. Chief Minister was agreeable to refer the scheme to a Committee."

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" He agreed to refer it to a committee at a later stage, i.e., after gaining some experience and not to the immediate appointment of a Committee either of this House or any other Committee."

MR. SPEAKER :—" I shall now put Mr. K. R. Viswanathan's amendment to vote. The question is— 2-50 p.m.

'For the words "taken into consideration" substitute the words "stayed and referred to an expert committee of officials and non-officials in the educational field ""."

(After a pause).

I have not noted the word 'stayed'. The House having given its verdict on the previous amendment to drop the scheme, how can we go back on it? 'Stayed' means dropped."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the previous amendment also said the same thing. The same amendment is coming again."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, 'stayed' means stayed for the occasion only. 'Dropped' means dropped once and for all. This amendment is not covered by the previous amendment."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, the previous amendment, which was defeated, said that the scheme be dropped. Both the amendments say the same thing."

MR. SPEAKER :—" The previous amendment was lost. Mr. Seetharamiah's amendment was for setting up a committee. He has combined both. How is that possible? "

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" Sir, Sri K. R. Viswanathan's amendment says 'stayed and referred to an expert committee of officials and non-officials in the educational field'. It is not a question of dropping the whole scheme, but it is only to stay the scheme for a certain time and refer it to an expert committee. Dropping is different from staying. The question is about the new elementary education scheme. We cannot decide anything before the scheme is examined by a committee and then brought before the House. The question now is that the scheme is to be 'stayed' instead of being kept in abeyance."

MR. SPEAKER :—" It means dropped."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI :—" No, Sir. There is a difference between the two. (Interruption.) If there is a case against any one, and it is stayed, it is stayed only for a temporary period. Afterwards it will be taken up. But when the case is dropped entirely, the whole thing is given up. Therefore, there is difference between the two, namely, 'staying' and 'dropping'. The point is very clear. It is only temporarily stayed, and the whole scheme will be referred to an expert commission."

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* SRI T. VISWANATHAM :—" Sir, the effect of dropping is totally different from the effect of staying. That is why the dictionary also gives two different connotations. Dismissal is different from stay of proceedings. By any stretch of interpretation, can we say that the present amendment is covered by the previous amendment? I do not want to argue the matter further. It is as clear as daylight."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, may I also say that in spite of reference to dictionary, it is as clear as daylight? We have already voted upon the same proposition." (Cries of 'No'.)

SRI V. GOPALA GOUNDER :—" Sir, you just now said that you would allow the opposite side an opportunity to bring forward a fresh motion. This amendment may be allowed because there is the opportunity for the other side to bring forward a fresh motion."

SRI N. MAHALINGAM :—" Sir, stay of an order can be given only if the order is not executed. But here the educational scheme has been given effect to, and so no stay can be given at this stage."

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

"For the words "taken into consideration" substitute the words "stayed and referred to an expert committee of officials and non-officials in the educational field"."

The amendment was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided thus—

3 p.m.

Ayes—139.

Sri G. Anjaneyulu.
" S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.
" Bojja Appalaswami.
" K. Aranganathan.
" H. B. Ari Gowde.
" T. S. Arthanari.
" A. Ayvaru.
" G. Bapanayya.
" P. Bapu Naidu.
" Chandra Ramalingaiah.
" O. Chengam Pillay.
" V. Chidanandam.
Dr. G. Chitrabalam.
Sri P. Chokkalingam.
" D. Dasarathan.
" M. Dharmalingam.
" A. Daswami Gounder.
" P. V. R. Gajapathy Raju (Raja of Vizianagaram).
" K. Gajapathi Reddy.
" M. Ganappa.
" E. Ganayya Naidu.
" V. Gopala Gounder.
" Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.
" K. P. Gopalan.

Sri K. C. Gopalan Unni.
" K. Govinda Rao.
" A. Govindasamy Navaar.
" V. Govindaswamy Naidu.
" M. Hanumantha Rao.
" P. Jeevanandam.
" G. Joseph.
" M. Kalyanasundaram.
" C. Kandasami.
" M. Kandasamy Rander.
" P. Kandasamy Gounder.
" S. Kandawami Gounder.
" C. H. Kanaran.
" S. Kasireddy.
" Kattimuthu.
" S. S. Kolkebail.
" G. C. Kondayya.
" O. Koran.
" V. R. Krishna Ayyar.
" D. Krishnamutthy Gounder.
" R. Krishnan.
" K. Krishna Rao.
" M. Kunb Rao.
" E. T. Kuphan.
" C. Kunhirama Kurup.

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Ayes—139—cont.

Sri T. Lakshmi Narayana Reddi.
" M. Lakshmanaswamy.
" D. Lakshmayya.
" B. Lakshminarasa Raju.
" K. S. Lakshmipathy Naicker.
" V. Madanagopal.
" K. Madhavan Nambiar.
" K. Malakondayya.
Dr. K. B. Menon.
Sri Mookiah Thevar.
" Mottayya Kudumban.
" M. Muni Reddi.
" A. Muthuswami.
" G. Nageshwara Rao.
" T. Nagi Reddi.
" K. B. Nallasivam.
" P. Narasimha Reddi.
" M. Narayana Kurup.
" M. Narayana Nambiar.
" T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
" M. Narayanasamy.
" S. Pakkirisami Pillay.
" K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.
" M. Palaniandi.
" M. Palanimuthu.
" N. K. Palanisami.
" N. Paramasivam.
" T. Potha Raju.
" C. Prabakara Choudary.
" S. Radhakrishnan.
" E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
" T. Prakasan.
" P. R. Rajagopala Gounder.
" K. Rajagopala Rao.
" K. T. Raju.
" P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
" S. Ramalingam.
" G. Rama Rao.
" P. Rama Rao.
" V. Rama Rao.
" K. V. Ramasamy.
" S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi.
" K. V. Ramesam.
" K. Ramiah.
" K. Ramiah Chowdary.

Sri K. Ranga Rao.
" R. Rangasamy Gounder.
" P. Rangasamy Reddiar.
" N. Ratna Gounder.
" A. Rathinam.
" Saka Venkata Rao.
" V. Sankaranarayana Menon.
" B. Sankarayya.
" G. Satyanarayana.
" D. Seetharamiah.
" A. Senappathy Gounder.
" T. Shanmugam.
" R. Siddanna Gowd.
" N. Sivaraj.
" N. Sivarani Reddi.
" K. T. Sridharan.
" V. Sri Krishna.
" K. Subba Reddi.
" M. Subba Reddi.
" A. K. Subbiah.
" M. P. Subramaniam.
" P. Suryachandrarao.
" Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju.
" G. Suryanarayana.
" S. Swayamprakasam.
" P. Shyamsunder Rao.
" S. P. Thangavelu.
" P. Thimma Reddi.
" S. Vadivelu.
" M. Veerabhadram.
" K. Veeranna Padai.
" A. Veloo.
" S. Veniah.
" K. Venkaiah.
" K. Venkata Kurmi Nayudu.
" Alluri Venkataramaraju.
" K. Venkata Setty.
" P. Venkatasiviah.
" M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
" Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
" M. Venugopala Gounder.
" T. Viswanatham.
" K. R. Viswanathan.
" G. Yellamanda Reddi.

Noes—137

Sri C. Ahmed Kutty.
" A. Aiyvanar.
" L. Anandan.
" T. Anantha Pai.
" Anthony Peter.
" Appa Rao Bahadur, Rajah Moka Rangayya.
" A. Appu.
" Ardhanareswara Gounder.
" R. S. Arumugam.
" S. B. Arumugam.
" V. Arumugam.
" K. H. Bomman.
" M. Chadayan.
" P. Chellathurai.
" S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.
" V. S. Chinnasani Naidu.
" Chinnathambi Thevar.
" V. Chinnayya.
" AR. A. R. M. Chokkalingam Chettiar.

Sri V. Darmalinga Nayakar.
" M. Doraikannu.
" T. P. Elumalai.
" T. Ganapathy.
" N. Gopala Menon.
" G. Govindan.
" P. Gunayya.
" K. Iswara.
" M. Jagannathan.
" S. Jayarama Reddiyar.
" T. M. Kaliannan.
" M. Kandasamy Padayachi.
" P. G. Karuthiruman.
" M. K. Kempai Gounder.
" K. T. Kosaram.
" K. Koti Reddi.
" Kotra Basavan Goud.
" Raja V. V. Krishnam Raju Bahadur.
" The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao.
" Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.

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Noes—137—cont.

Sri V. Krishnasamy Padayachi.	Sri Thota Ramasamy.
" R. Krishnaswamy Naidu.	" N. C. Ramasamy Kander.
" Kunhi Muhamed Shafee.	" V. K. Ramasamy Mudaliar.
" R. Kuppuswami.	" S. Ramasamy Naidu.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishnan	" A. Ramasamy Thevar.
Navar.	" P. S. Rangasamy Naidu.
Sri L. Lakshmana Das.	" A. S. Sahajananda.
" S. Lakshmana Gounder.	" A. M. Sambandam.
" N. Mahalingam.	" A. Sambasivam.
" T. Mallayya.	" G. Samia Koorayar.
The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu	The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya.
Naicker.	" N. Sankara Reddi.
Sri P. G. Manickam.	Sri E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
" Y. Manjaya Shetty.	" K. Santhappa.
" M. Marimuthu.	" P. Satyanarayan Reddi.
" Mahamed Salih Maraikayar.	" P. Selvaraj.
" N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.	" M. G. Sanker.
" M. S. Munisami Pillay.	The Hon. Raja Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara
" K. G. Munuswamy Gounder.	Sethupathi (Raja of Ramnad).
" P. M. Munuswamy Gowder.	Sri K. Shanmugham.
" Ch. S. R. V. P. Murthy Raju.	" K. Shanmugham.
" M. A. Raja Muthiah Chettiar.	The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty.
" C. Muthiah Pillai.	" Ijari Sirasappa.
" V. Muthu.	" V. S. Sivaprakasam.
" B. R. M. Muthu Thevar.	" Somasundara Gounder.
" The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.	" S. N. Somayajulu.
" P. S. Nalla Gounder.	Dr. T. S. Soundaram
" B. K. Nallasamy.	chandran. Rama-
" O. A. Nanjappa.	Sri A. S. Subbaraj.
" G. Narayanasamy Naidu.	" C. Subbarayudu.
" R. A. Nataraja Mudaliar.	The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami	Sri I. K. Subramania Pillay.
Gounder.	" R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
Sri V. K. Palanisamy Gounder.	" R. V. Swaminathan.
" S. Panchaksharam.	" R. Thangavelu.
" R. S. K. Pandian.	" Thiagaraja Pillay.
" B. Parameswaran.	" S. Thinakarasaami Thevar.
" S. Parameswarappa.	" P. K. Thirumurthi.
" K. Parthasarathy.	" K. Uppl.
The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Patlabhi Rama-	Sri P. Urkavalan.
Rao.	" G. Vagheesam Pillay.
" M. P. Periasami.	" B. Vaikunta Baliga.
" N. Rajagopal.	" A. Vaikuntam.
" C. Rajam Ramasami.	" K. Varadachari.
" K. Rajaram.	" T. R. Varadan.
" M. Rajeswara Rao.	Dr. P. Varadarajulu Naidu.
" T. K. Rama.	Sri O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" D. Ramabrahmam.	" P. Venkatasubbayya.
" M. R. Ramachandran.	" K. Venkatnarayana Dora.
" A. Ramachandra Reddiar.	" S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
" N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.	" K. Venkatramana Gowda.
" K. Ramasamy Doss.	The Hon. Sri K. Venkatswami Naidu.

Ayes—139; Noes—137.

The amendment was carried.

(MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put the original motion as amended to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That the Modified Scheme of Elementary Education be stayed and referred to an expert committee of officials and non-officials in the educational field.'"

The motion, as amended, was put and carried.)

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

The House then adjourned.

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

Amendments to the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931
[Laid on the table under section 133 (3) of the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act, 1931]:—

- (1) G.O. Ms. No 1562, Home, dated 11th May 1953.
- (2) G.O. Ms. No. 1632, Home, dated 18th May 1953.
- (3) G.O. Ms. No. 1711, Home, dated 25th May 1953.
- (4) G.O. Ms. No. 1878, Home, dated 9th June 1953.
- (5) G.O. Ms. No. 2015, Home, dated 23rd June 1953.
- (6) G.O. Ms. No. 2033, Home, dated 24th June 1953.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1226 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1638 supra.]

**Proceedings of the Registrar of Co-operative Societies
R.C. No. 120760 of 1952 F.I., dated 10th March 1953.**

**ORDER UNDER SECTION 43 (1) OF THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE
SOCIETIES ACT VI OF 1932.**

The affairs of the Mangalagiri Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society, Limited, were not satisfactory for some time. A notice under section 43 (1) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932 was therefore issued to its Committee to show cause why it should not be superseded. The defects indicated in the notice, the reply of the Committee thereto and my conclusions thereon are set out below :—

(1) The Committee admitted the following non-weavers as members of the Society in contravention of the orders contained in G.O. Ms. No. 1202, Development, dated 19th March 1947 :—

<i>General number.</i>	<i>Date of admission.</i>
968	22nd July 1952.
969	9th August 1952.
970	Do.
971	14th August 1952.
972	Do.

It also continued the following non-weaver members on the rolls of the Society instead of removing them from membership in pursuance of the said Government Order :—

Gl. Nos. 486, 487, 489, 491, 509, 619, 807, 814 and 904.—In its reply, the Committee stated that Gl. No. 968 held yarn ration card since 1945, that he was never a master weaver and that he was member of the Yarn Advisory Committee representing the weavers.

This explanation is not acceptable. The fact that one belongs to the weavers' community does not qualify him to be eligible for membership in a weavers' society. Gl. No. 968 has no loom. He does not weave. He is therefore a non-weaver. He should not have been admitted as a member of the Society. His admission is irregular.

As regards the other four members, the Committee stated that Gl. Nos. 969, 971 and 972 were admitted to supply warped and sized yarn to the Society. Warping and sizing do not come under weaving. The above three persons are therefore non-weavers and

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their admission into the Society is irregular. Nothing is stated about the admission of Gl. No. 970 in the explanation of the President. Evidently he has no explanation to offer.

As regards the continuance of the non-weaver members of the Society, the Committee stated that Gl. Nos. 486, 489, 491, 509, and 904 had been removed. The Deputy Registrar, Guntur, has reported that they were removed after he submitted proposals for the supersession of the Committee because they belonged to the opposite group. As regards Gl. No. 487, the Committee stated that he was no other than the present Gl. No. 968 whose admission was explained as above. As stated already, he is not an active weaver and cannot therefore continue as member. In respect of Gl. Nos. 619 and 807, the Committee states that they have looms, possess ration cards and that they are therefore weavers. The Deputy Registrar has reported that they have no active looms and cannot therefore be classified as weavers. As to Gl. No. 814, the Committee stated that he was a weaver by caste, sympathiser and well-wisher of the Handloom Weavers' community. But he is a doctor by profession. He does not know weaving and has no interest in the handloom industry. His continuance as a member of the Society is irregular.

The Committee further stated that by-law 19 did not restrict non-weavers to get themselves admitted as members of the Society. In their Order No. 1902, Development, dated 19th March 1947, Government ordered that weavers' co-operative societies should be composed exclusively of weavers. The societies were therefore asked to amend their by-laws 5 and 19 suitably. The admission or continuance of persons other than weavers as members in the face of the orders of Government is irregular.

(2) The Committee re-admitted the following non-weaver members, who were removed from the Society on 19th September 1951, in violation of rule XVIII (B) of the rules framed under the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932 and in disregard of the instructions of the Deputy Registrar, Guntur, issued in his notice R.C. No. 3952/52, dated 9th July 1952.

(i) Sri Panidapu Lakshmikanta Rao, non-weaver and Secretary, Master Weavers' Association, Mangalagiri.

(ii) Sri Kandur Ramiah, non-weaver and dealer in Handloom cloth.

(iii) Sri Venigandla Narasimhaswamy, non-weaver.

The Committee replied that Sri Panidapu Lakshmikantarao and Sri Venigundla Narasimhaswamy were not members and that the position of Kandur Ramiah Gl. No. 968 was as explained in paragraph 1.

As already stated in paragraph (1) above, Sri Kandur Ramiah is not an active weaver and cannot therefore be a member of the Society. He was expelled by the general body on 19th September

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1951 and according to rule XVIII (B) of the rules framed under the Co-operative Societies Act, he should not have been re-admitted within a period of two years without the permission of the Registrar. In the case of S. Nos. (1) and (3) above, the Board passed a resolution on 2nd July 1952 to re-admit them. The passing of such a resolution also is ultra vires of rule XVIII (B).

(3) The Committee paid wages at rates higher than those fixed in the quarterly conference of Weavers' Co-operative Societies on 26th April 1952. In that conference the wages for 40s yarn per knot were fixed at Re. 0-8-0. But the Committee paid wages at Re. 0-12-0 per knot up to 30th June 1952 and at Rupee 0-9-6 from 1st July 1952 with the result that it could not find a market for the accumulated stocks.

The Committee stated that the wages were paid according to the conditions prevailing in the village, that the wages paid went to the weaver members of the Society and that it was paying wages at Re. 0-8-0 per knot from 1st December 1952 onwards.

The explanation of the Committee that the wages were paid according to the prevailing local conditions cannot be accepted. The rates of wages have to be regulated according to the resolutions of the conference of weavers societies in the district. The statement that it was allowing a rate of Re. 0-8-0 per knot from 1st December 1952 as per resolution of the conference is a clear admission that it was not doing so previously. The Deputy Registrar reports that even the statement that it was paying wages at Re. 0-8-0 per knot is not correct. He states that in order to show that the Society is paying Re. 0-8-0 per knot warping and sizing charges which were formerly included under wages, are paid separately. According to the latest resolution of the conference, the rate of wages for 40s yarn is Re. 0-6-0 per knot. The payment of wages at Re. 0-8-0 per knot by the Society is therefore not in accordance with the resolution.

(4) In violation of by-law 8, the Committee refunded the share capital of the following members :—

General number.					Amount.
					RS.
586	..	..	..	..	20
547	..	..	..	..	23
873	..	..	..	..	5
792	..	..	..	..	15

The share capital of four other members amounting to Rs. 132 was refunded against the condition stipulated by the Co-operative Central Bank while sanctioning cash credit to the Society, viz., that no share capital should be refunded to members, till the cash credit was cleared. The society was indebted to the Central Bank to the extent of Rs. 1,26,774 under cash credit.

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The Committee replied that Gl. Nos. 586, 547 and 792 left the area of operations of the Society and that another member Gl. No. 573 died. It further stated that only Rs. 107 out of Rs. 132 were refunded to the four other members as they were residents of the Kaza village which was not in the area of operations of the Society.

The Deputy Registrar reports that Gl. Nos. 586, 547 and 792 have not left the area of operations of the Society but that they only went out temporarily to eke out their livelihood due to the present distress. The Committee did not say anything about the refund of share capital to Gl. No. 873, instead it stated that Gl. No. 573 was dead, about whom there was no mention in the notice. The Deputy Registrar further reports that the statement that the four members to whom share capital of Rs. 132 was refunded were residents of Kaza village, is not correct. A sum of Rs. 97,747-14-4 was outstanding to the Guntur Central Bank under cash credit on 7th January 1953 and the Society should not have refunded share capital to the members till the said amount was paid back as per the loan sanction order.

(5) The Committee appointed the following employees of the Society though they did not possess the prescribed qualifications :—

Name.	Age.	Qualifications.
(i) Sri K. Narasimhaswami	50	Nil.
(ii) Sri V. Venkateswarulu	25	Nil.
(iii) Sri B. Subba Rao	21	S.S.L.C.

The Committee stated that weavers' societies generally required staff with better practical knowledge in weaving than the educational qualifications and that the three employees were appointed taking into consideration their experience in weaving.

This explanation is not acceptable. The special by-laws governing the service conditions of the employees were approved by the general body of the Society and registered by the Deputy Registrar. The Committee should adhere to these by-laws. It has failed to act up to its own by-laws.

(6) The Committee opened a branch at Kaza village which was not in the area of operations of the Society.

The Committee stated that the branch was opened by the previous Committee and that on 9th July 1952 the general body passed a resolution to include Kakani and Kaza villages in the area of operations of the Society.

The Deputy Registrar reports that as the members of Kaza and Chinakakani villages wanted a separate society for themselves, the two villages were deleted from the area of operations of the Mangalagiri Weavers' Co-operative Society and that the depot at Kaza was closed after the registration of the amendment on 30th

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May 1952. But, the present Committee after it assumed office re-opened it with a view to strengthen its party though its request to re-include the two villages was not accepted and the amendment to the by-law was not registered. The re-opening of the branch at Kaza which is not in the area of operations of the Society is irregular.

(7) There is keen faction among the members of the Society. The Committee expelled 15 members contrary to the by-laws of the Society. Two directors of the Society Sri G. Suryanarayana and Sri P. Nagabhushanam filed a petition before the Deputy Registrar, Guntur, against the actions of the President. There are two parties among the members each trying to wreak vengeance on the other at the cost of innocent weaver members.

The Committee stated that there was perfect harmony among the members of the Society but that the ex-directors were creating troubles. It further stated that the 15 members referred to were expelled because they were causing obstructions in the smooth working of the Society at the instigation of the ex-President.

There is no harmony among the members of the Society. The present Committee complains of the mismanagement of the previous Committee, while several petitions have been received by the Deputy Registrar, Guntur, complaining about the mismanagement of the Society by the present Committee. The Committee states that the two directors Messrs. G. Suryanarayana and P. Nagabhushanam gave a statement that they never sent a petition to the Deputy Registrar against the management. The Deputy Registrar states that they have only gone back upon their previous petition to him and that the Committee expelled 15 members belonging to the opposite group when it had no powers to do so. This indicates that the affairs of the Society are torn by faction. The other statements of the Committee are irrelevant.

2. The foregoing facts show that the Committee has not been functioning properly. The Society is divided into two groups, one headed by the present President Sri K. Venkata Ratnam and the other by Sri D. Ramakantha Rao, ex-President. The smooth working of the Society is affected on account of their quarrels and the poor and innocent members suffer. The Guntur Co-operative Central Bank which was consulted in the matter has not sent its opinion. The Madras State Handloom Weavers' Co-operative Society which was also consulted has recommended the supersession of the Committee of the Society. With a view therefore to set right the defects and to safeguard the interests of the shareholders and creditors and to place the Society's affairs on a satisfactory basis and in exercise of the powers vested in me under section 43 (1) of the Madras Co-operative Societies Act VI of 1932, I supersede the Committee of the Mangalagiri Weavers' Co-operative Production and Sale Society, Limited, for a period of one year from 17th March 1953 and appoint Sri G. Manibhushanachari,

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Senior Inspector, as its Special Officer to manage its affairs during the period of supersession. The President shall hand over charge of all the records, cash, properties, etc., of the Society to the Special Officer on the appointed date.

Under section 43 (3) of the said Act, I direct that the Society shall pay the Special Officer his grade pay plus 25 per cent over it, Dearness Allowance at Government rates and Travelling Allowance as per Madras Travelling Allowance Rules for the journeys performed in connexion with the business of the Society.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 127 asked by Sri K. Govinda Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1652 supra.]

Statement showing the number and names, etc., of Major Irrigation Schemes under consideration in the Visakhapatnam district.

Serial number and names of the schemes.	Present stage.	Extent of ayacut to be irrigated.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Relligedda Anicut Schemes	Preliminary investigation has been completed. But the Government have directed that the detailed investigation be deferred till the enquiry under section 9 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948, is completed.	950 existing.
2 Providing 2' 0" falling shutters in Boddeti anicut across Sarada.	Preliminary investigation has been done but these two schemes were deferred as the ayacut was likely to come under the Ramapadasagar Scheme.	150 new.
3 Lowering the sill level of Yedumulla dam by 2' 0" and providing 4' 0" falling shutters on it.	Do.	150 new.
4 Anicut across Bodderugedda near Gadigummi village.	The detailed investigation has been completed and the plans and estimate are under scrutiny.	670 existing. 3,380 new.
5 Dam across Sarada river at Mudurti village.	The scheme is under investigation by the local officers.	1,415 existing. 500 new.
6 Reservoir across the Gosttani near Baimahsinghi Railway Bridge.	The detailed investigation of the scheme is in progress.	5,840 existing. 6,000 new.
7 Reservoir across Gambiramnagadda in Bheemunipatnam taluk.	Detailed investigation completed. The final proposals for sanctioning the scheme are under examination by local officers.	393 existing. 857 new.
8 Tuni or Thandava Reservoir Scheme at Gantivarikotha-gudem.	Detailed investigation has been sanctioned but the work has not been taken up yet.	4,500 new.
9 Reservoir near Ravanaphalli to store water of Varaha river.	The scheme has been sanctioned	1,656 existing. 100 new.
10 Tanavaram channel	Work under execution	598
11 Venkatarayudu tank	Scheme sanctioned. Work not yet commenced.	(Information not readily available.)

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 228 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1652 supra.]

(a) With reference to the exploitation of lignite in South Arcot district and the starting of an iron and steel industry in this State, the following foreign firms and experts were consulted between 1st April 1948 and 31st March 1952 :—

- (1) Messrs. Elektrokemisk A/S, Oslo, Norway,
- (2) (a) Professor J. A. S. Ritson, D.S.O., M. INST. M.M.,
(b) Dr. G. W. Himus, Royal School of Mines, London,
- (3) J. C. Mitcheson, Esq., B.Sc., M.I. MIN., E.F.G.S.M. INST. F., Consulting Mining Engineer, Staffordshire, England,
- (4) A. H. Ayers, Chief Engineer, Utah Construction Company, San Francisco,
- (5) D. J. Bleifuss, Vice-President and Chief Engineer, International Engineering Company, San Francisco (for H. W. Morrison of Morrison Knudsen Inc.),
- (6) Mr. Robert Foot of Messrs. Powell Duffryn, Technical Services, Limited, England,
- (7) Messrs. Lurgi Company of Germany,
- (8) Major H. M. Kudspeth, Millcraft, Horam, Sussex,
- (9) Mr. William Conroy, President, Carey Baxter and Kennedy Inc., New York,
- (10) Mr. Robert Stillson Sanford of the U.S. Bureau of Mines,
- (11) Messrs. The American Cynamid Company, New York and
- (12) The United States Bureau of Mines.

The experts and institutions mentioned in Nos. (8), (9) and (11) expressed their inability to give an advice. The reports from Nos. (7) and (12) have not yet been received. A summary of the reports received from the remaining firms and experts is furnished below :—

(1) Messrs. Elektrokemisk A/S, Oslo, Norway.—The raw materials investigated (lignite and iron ores) are all, after suitable pre-treatment, high grade raw materials for production of pig iron in the Tysland-Hole furnaces.

The lignite must be carbonized before charging into the electric pig iron furnace.

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The ores I and II, from Sandur, will give an excellent high quality electric pig iron suitable as well for high quality steel as for standard commercial steel production.

The ores, A, B and C from the Salem district, must be concentrated. There can be obtained a concentrate with a high content of iron, which will be a suitable raw material for electric pig iron production. Which methods should be preferred for conversion to steel must be based on further concentration, investigations and examination of the P-content of the concentrate.

(2) Professor J. A. S. Ritson, D.S.O. M. INST. M.M. Royal School of Mines, London.—The project if undertaken will necessitate heavy initial expenditure and, in addition, will be a gamble. The adverse factors are the waterlogged ground and the looseness of the ground overlying lignite and the ratio of overburden to coal. If Government think it worthwhile continuing the scheme, he is prepared to depute a member of his staff for inspection on certain terms.

Dr. G. W. Himus.—The test conducted on the South Arcot lignite revealed that the ash content is very low. If the mineral could be mined, it might make a reasonable fuel even though the proportion of volatiles to fixed carbon is on the high side. The yield of montan wax is very low.

(3) J. C. Mitcheson, Esq., B.S.C., M.I. Min., E.F.G.S.M. INST. F., Consulting Mining Engineer, Staffordshire, England.—The most favourable development of the area may prove to be by open cast rather than by underground mining but more information is required for arriving at a definite decision. He has not got sufficient experience of earthmoving operations and is willing to work as consultant on certain terms. He also wants to call in a Civil Engineer to assist him in coming to a decision.

(4) A. H. Ayers, Chief Engineer, Utah Construction Company, San Francisco.—The project does not appear feasible for being undertaken at any reasonable cost by Government in view of the heavy overburden and the occurrence of artesian water above and below lignite. The clayey material both above and below lignite would appear to predict unstable slopes. He, however, suggests the drilling of a number of large diameter test wells down to and through the lignite bed and the installation of a vertical shaft deep well pump in each well and pumping continued until a record is secured of the amount of water taken out from the surface area and its effect on the ground water plan.

(5) D. J. Bleifuss, Vice-President and Chief Engineer, International Engineering Company, San Francisco (for H. W. Morrison of Morrison Knudsen Inc.).—The company has extensive experience in open-pit mining and has executed several projects. It has investigated and submitted preliminary reports on various projects such as Rampadasagar Dam, Bhakra Dam, etc., in India.

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and several projects in Turkey, Iran, etc. The company is prepared to depute three men (one Geologist, one experienced in open-pit mining and one experienced in ground-water problem) to visit the lignite area and furnish a technical report for a fee of \$25,000.

(6) *Mr. Robert Foot of Messrs. Powell Duffryn, Technical Services, Limited, London.*—The lignite deposit may well provide the basis of a very considerable industrial enterprise and full benefit of the lignite can be obtained only by carrying out a sufficiently large scale co-ordinated plan covering not only the working of the lignite itself but its processing perhaps by briquetting, its conversion into power and possibly also by using it as the basis for such further commercial process as the extraction of waxes and the production of chemical and synthetic liquid fuels. He considers that it should be possible to exploit the lignite by open-cast working at a cost favourably comparable with the cost of production in the Bengal Coal Field. Deep mining is also possible at a cost comparable with that obtaining in Bengal but somewhat higher than for open-cast mining. Though he is confident that the question of water need not form an insoluble problem, he still feels that it is not possible to give any exact opinion without a thorough examination of the site and without undertaking any special investigation that may appear necessary. He proposes to send a small team consisting of a Senior and a Junior Mining Engineer and specialists. This team will stay in India for a period of two months. On its return, the team will work out a preliminary and co-ordinated scheme covering all aspects of the problem in two or three months. The expenditure in the above proposal is estimated at £9,000 exclusive of travel, subsistence and other out of pocket expenses.

(7) *Mr. R. S. Sanford of the U.S. Bureau of Mines.*—Stripping the overburden, pumping the water and mining the lignite and clays will constitute a difficult engineering problem. The services of a mining engineer experienced in large scale open-cut mining would be required. The ground-water problem should be further investigated by additional drilling shaft sinking and open-cut excavation on a pilot plant scale as a means of estimating the volume of water to be pumped from the projected open-cut mine and that the hydrographic study of the area should be completed early. In order to determine the engineering feasibility and economic desirability of open-cut mining of lignite, a committee of four engineers should be appointed and the Committee after gathering all the engineering and economic data should jointly submit their findings and conclusions to the Government.

(b) The fees paid to the firms and experts for the tests conducted by them are as follows:—

(1) Messrs. Elektrokemisk A/S, Oslo, Norway—£100 sterling.

(2) Messrs. Lurgi Company, Germany—£250 sterling.

(3) Dr. G. W. Himus of the Royal School of Mines—100 guineas.

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APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 279 asked by Sri A. Rathnam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1653 supra.]

Statement showing the names of districts, the number of temples and the number of Harijan trustees appointed to each temple.

Serial number and name of district.	Total number of temples, major and minor, distributed in the State.		Total number of temple trustees in the State.		Number of temples for which Harijan members are trustees.	Number of Harijan trustees.
	Major.	Minor.	Major.	Minor.		
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
1 Srikakulam	313	215	417	..	..	..
2 Visakhapatnam	215	156	327	..	..	..
3 East Godavari	811	489	1,049	..	..	..
4 West Godavari	648	249	515	..	..	..
5 Krishna	423	208	639	..	1	1
6 Guntur	1,330	185	3,043	185	..	..
7 Nellore	359	424	876	..	..	..
8 Chittoor	188	444	404	..	1	1
9 Cuddapah	929	..	506	..	..	..
10 Kurnool	1,385	..	1,205	..	3	3
11 Bellary	336	724	592	113	..	..
12 Anantapur	241	349	377	40	1	1
13 Madras	255	136	369	146	6	14
14 Chingleput	413	472	819	521	..	..
15 South Arcot	851	..	669	..	1	1
16 North Arcot	1,184	..	547	..	1	1
17 Tanjore	1,209	533	1,684	163	1	1
18 Tiruchirappalli	1,446	..	1,504	..	..	..
19 Madurai	321	444	432	449	4	7
20 Ramanathapuram	326	299	467	299	..	..
21 Tirunelveli	773	184	683	184	5	6
22 Coimbatore	635	519	1,520	..	..	..
23 Salem	408	428	739	..	..	..
24 The Nilgiris	20	15	42	..	1	3
25 Malabar	1,077	803	2,885	..	1	3
26 South Kanara	317	1,725	624	1,725	..	..

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APPENDIX V.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 236 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1657 supra.]

List of Post-war Reconstruction and Development Schemes relating to Agriculture in the Five-Year Plan for the period 1945-46 to 1949-50.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Whether the scheme was actually taken up and worked in the quinquennium 1945-46 to 1949-50.
(1)	(2)
1 Training of 520 Agricultural Fieldmen in Agricultural Stations.	Yes; the schemes were worked during the three years 1945-46 to 1947-48.
2 Training of 2,740 Agricultural Demonstration Maistries in Agricultural Stations for a period of four to six months.	
3 Establishment of Second Agricultural College and production of Agricultural graduates to provide qualified Agricultural Demonstrators in all taluks.	
4 Investigation of culturable waste lands in the State.	Not taken up.
5 Co-operative marketing of agricultural produce in the State.	Do.
*6 Multiplication and distribution of seeds of improved strains of crops.	Yes; the scheme has been worked during the five years 1945-46 to 1949-50.
*7 Supply of manures, iron and implements	Do.
*8 Supply of green manure seeds	Do.
*9 Control of pests and diseases	Yes; the scheme has been worked during the three years 1947-48 to 1949-50.
10 Appointment of eight Marketing Assistants	Yes; the scheme was started in June 1948 and worked during the two years 1948-49 and 1949-50.
11 Running of 14 Agricultural Research Stations	Not taken up.
12 Development of Research Institute	Yes; the scheme has been worked during the three years 1946-47 to 1949-50.
13 Improving the water-supply at Agricultural College and Central Farm, Coimbatore, and starting of experiments on field agriculture, etc.	Not taken up.
14 Development of demonstration and propaganda.	Yes; the scheme has been worked during the four years 1945-46 to 1948-49 and being continued.
15 Expansion of Agricultural staff at Headquarters.	Yes; the scheme has been worked during the four years 1946-47 to 1949-50.
16 Expansion of Agricultural staff in the districts	Yes; the scheme has been worked during the five years 1945-46 to 1949-50.
17 Expansion of staff in the taluks	Not taken up.
18 Expansion of trading schemes by increasing 440 depots.	Do.
*19 Soil and water conservation	Yes; the scheme was taken up in 1949-50 only.
20 Increasing water-supply in existing Botanical Gardens and testing new plants.	Yes; the scheme was worked during the years 1947-48 to 1949-50.

* This mark indicates the schemes which are being continued also as schemes under the first Five-Year Plan.

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APPENDIX VI.

[Vide answer to clause (d) of unstarred question No. 237 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, pages 1657-1658 supra.]

The scales of pay for the Senior and Junior Division Officers on being commissioned and posted to Units, are as follows :—

For Senior Division Officers during Annual Training Camp, Cadets' Cadre Camp and authorized Courses of Instruction.

	RS.
2nd Lieutenant	350 per mensem.
Lieutenant	400—450 „
Captain /	450—700 „
Major	700—1,050 „

Senior Division Officers on being first commissioned and posted to National Cadet Corps Units, get an out-fit allowance of Rs. 250.

For Junior Division Officers during Cadets' Cadre Camps and authorized Courses of Instruction.

	RS.
Third Officer	130 per mensem.
Second Officer	170 „
First Officer	220 „
Chief Officer	290 „

Junior Division Officer commissioned in the National Cadet Corps and posted to a Unit, gets an honorarium on condition that he has attended the Annual Training Camps of the Unit in such a training year, as shown below :—

	RS.
Third Officer	90
Second Officer	130
First Officer	180
Chief Officer	280

Junior and Senior Division Cadets are given —

- (1) refreshment allowance of Rs. 4 per parade (refreshments of this value are served);
- (2) allowance of Rs. 3 per day for every day of actual attendance at the camp;
- (3) free conveyance or conveyance by rail (Intermediate Class) or Re. 0-2-3 per mile by road to the site of the camp and back; and

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(4) journey allowance—

By rail—Rs. 2-8-0 per day.

By road—Re. 1 per day.

Persons selected for training as officers are paid—

- (1) Rs. 7-8-0 per day in case of Senior Division and Rs. 4 per day in case of Junior Division;
- (2) one second-class railway fare by shortest route; and
- (3) journey allowance of Rs. 5 per day by rail and Rs. 2-8-0 per day by road.

Senior Division Officers are paid—

- (1) Rs. 17-8-0 per mensem for 9 months in a year;
- (2) messing allowance of Rs. 5 per day during camps and authorized courses of instruction; and
- (3) one first-class railway fare to the place of the camp and back at concessional rate plus journey dearness allowance at Rs. 10 per day by rail and Rs. 5 per day by road.

Junior Division Officers are paid—

- (1) Rs. 15 per mensem for 9 months in a year;
- (2) messing allowance of Rs. 5 per day during camps and authorized courses of instruction; and
- (3) travelling allowance by second-class and journey dearness allowance at Rs. 5 per day by rail and Rs. 2-8-0 per day by road.

APPENDIX VII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 238 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1658 supra.]

Serial number and Government Colleges at	Number of applications received.	Amount of registration fee collected.	Number of applicants interviewed.	Number selected for admission.	Rules regarding refund of registration fee, etc.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
RS.					
<i>Art Colleges.</i>					
1 Srikakulam ..	106	318	..	106	Not refundable in any circumstances. Hence no cases of refund.
2 Rajahmundry ..	751	2,026	..	382	
3 Anantapur ..	1,364	3,867	..	503	
4 Cuddapah ..	376	1,005	..	206	
5 Madras (Presidency College).	2,604	13,020	1,155	651	
6 Madras (Arts) ..	1,855	5,442	..	681	
7 Kumbakonam ..	906	2,505	693	505	
8 Coimbatore ..	1,088	3,298	..	500	
9 Palghat ..	1,138	2,841	..	765	
10 Pudukkottai ..	368	1,005	..	286	
11 Mangalore ..	630	1,733	541	413	
12 Tellicherry ..	592	1,590	..	342	
13 Madras (Queen Mary's College).	840	2,388	..	398	
14 Guntur (Women) ..	104	231	..	62	
<i>Law.</i>					
15 Madras ..	1,606	8,030	..	1,261	

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Serial number and Government colleges at.	Number of applications received.	Amount of registration fee collected.	Number of applicants interviewed.	Number selected for admission.	Rules regarding refund of registration fee, etc.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Medical Colleges.					
16 Modern Medicine (M.B.B.S.).	1,380	6,900	956	318	Registration fee is not refundable.
17 College of Indigenous Medicine (G.C.I.M.).	175	875	..	100	Do.
18 Madras Veterinary College (B.V.Sc.).	245	1,225	245	163	..
				(including waiting list. Number admitted or joined, 75. Three of the remaining five seats out of 80 seats allotted, were filled up by students coming from other States and two by foreign students).	
Veterinary and Live-stock Inspectors course.	774	..	..	370	(including waiting list. Number joined, 50.)

APPENDIX VIII.

[Vide answer to clauses (b) and (c) of unstarred question No. 241 asked by Sri Y. V. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1661 supra.]

Statement showing the number of posts held by Deputy Collectors retrenched in 1952 and the reasons for the retrenchment.

Number of posts retrenched.	Reasons for retrenchment.
(1)	(2)
I. Civil Supplies—	
1 post of City Rationing Officer, Madras	Abolition of statutory rationing in Madras City.
9 posts of District Supply Officers in the districts of Nellore, North Arcot, South Arcot, Salem, Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Coimbatore and South Kanara.	Under the revised food policy intensive procurement in the nine districts was discontinued and hence, there was no need for District Supply Officers.
II. Food Production—	
8 posts of Efficiency Officers in the districts of East Godavari, Krishna, Nellore, Anantapur, North Arcot, Tanjore, Madurai and Coimbatore.	Due to the revised food policy of Government, there was no need for Efficiency Officers.
III. Elections—	
11 posts of Personal Assistants to the Collectors of Srikakulam, East Godavari, Nellore, Kurnool, Anantapur, Bellary, Chittoor, Madras, Ramanathapuram, Nilgiris and South Kanara for elections.	As soon as the Election work was over, the special posts were abolished.
IV. Famine Relief—	
1 post of Special Deputy Collector for Fodder Supply, Madras.	When the fodder supply position improved, the post was abolished.
1 post of Personal Assistant to the Deputy Commissioner of Famine, Kanigiri.	When the post of Deputy Commissioner, Famine, was abolished, the post of Personal Assistant was also abolished.
1 post of Personal Assistant to the Collector of Kurnool (Famine Relief).	Due to improvement in seasonal conditions in Kurnool district.

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<i>Number of posts retrenched.</i>	<i>Reasons for retrenchment.</i>
(1)	(2)
V. Malabar Tenancy—	
1 post of Rent Settlement Authority, South Kanara, and 11 posts of Rent Settlement Authorities, Malabar.	The Government ordered that pending final orders, all work relating to Malabar tenancy should be suspended.
VI. Other posts—	
1 Assistant Textile Commissioner (Yarn)	The Director of Controlled Commodities felt that there was no need to continue the post.
1 Special Deputy Collector for Land Acquisition, Arantangi-Karaikudi Railway Scheme, Pudukkottai.	The land acquisition work connected with the Arantangi-Karaikudi Railway Scheme was over.
1 Special Deputy Collector for Land Acquisition, Coimbatore.	The land acquisition work was over.
1 Special Deputy Collector for Kanhinapuzha Reservoir Scheme, Malabar.	The special duty was over.
1 Special Deputy Collector-Routine Island Inspecting Officer (Laccadives), Malabar.	The routine inspection of Laccadives was completed.

APPENDIX IX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 242 asked by Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1662 supra.]

STATEMENT.

(a) Estimated population in the age group 6-12—	Number reading in the first five classes—
Male 324,027	274,895
Female 342,140	203,797
Total .. . 666,167	478,692

(b) Number of elementary schools—	
Government 75	Strength—
District Board 855	Boys .. . 308,145
Panchayat 4	Girls .. . 218,374
Municipal 92	Total .. . 526,519
Private 2,061	
Total .. . 3,687	

Number of secondary schools—						Strength.		Total.
Government.	District Board.	Municipal.	Private.	Total.	Boys.	Girls.		
Boys' schools ..	4	18	4	58	84	36,159	7,482	43,641
Girls' schools ..	5	2	2	9	18	372	7,769	8,141

(c) Elementary schools—				
		Trained teachers.		Untrained teachers.
		Men.	Women.	Men. Women.
Graduates	11	2	8	
Secondary Grade	1,559	731	363	131.
Higher Elementary Grade	11,206	3,585	574	189
Lower Elementary Grade	993	232	..	..
Others	88	52	..	..
Total ..	13,857	4,602	945	320.

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				Trained teachers.		Untrained teachers.		
				Men.	Women.	Men.	Women.	
Secondary schools—								
Boys' schools ..	..	..	..	19,949	961	5,049	146	(Gradewar figures not available.)
Girls' schools ..	..	..	..	186	3,141	77	375	
Total ..				20,135	4,102	5,126	521	

(d) Amount spent by various agencies—

(d) Amount spent by various agencies								
	Government.	District Board.	Municipal Council.	Fees.	Endowments.	Subscriptions.	Others.	Total.
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Elementary Schools—								
1946-47.	53,09,424	8,14,349	2,34,231	85,506	1,596	2,476	8,88,635	78,36,217
1950-51.	1,28,39,485	23,98,421	3,34,496	1,77,421	6,147	..	9,19,175	1,66,75,145
Secondary Schools—								
1946-47.	5,94,626	1,24,742	29,551	11,89,761	4,690	13,853	2,74,999	22,32,222
1950-51.				(Not yet available.)				
State aid given to—						Aided.	Local bodies.	
						RS.	RS.	

1 Elementary schools—								
1946-47 33,12,430	15,39,179							
1950-51 90,38,854	16,43,017							
2 Secondary schools—								
1946-47 (Figures not yet available.)								
1950-51 8,13,358	2,06,661							

APPENDIX X.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 246 asked by Sri P. Urkavalan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1664 supra.]

STATEMENT I.

	Allotment.	Amount spent.
	RS.	RS.
1950-51.		
1 D. Public health acquisition of house-sites.	300	261
2 Provision of wells, pathways, burial ground, etc.	19,910	19,601
3 Sanitary amenities	44,001	4,389
4 Maintenance of schools	14,000	14,000
5 Grant of scholarships	No district allotment sanctioned.	74,369

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	Allotment.				Amount spent.	
	RS.				RS.	
	1951-52.					
Item 1 above ..	..	..	..	..	22,510	16,983
Item 2 above ..	..	..	..	..	17,920	20,192
Item 3 above ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Item 4 above ..	..	..	..	..	15,000	15,080
Item 5 above ..	..	..	..	..	..	40,630
	1952-53 (part).					
Item 1 above ..	..	..	..	..	30,230	34,262
					(Variation due to misclassification being reconciled.)	
Item 2 above ..	..	..	..	..	17,920	22,918
Item 3 above ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Item 4 above ..	..	..	..	..	15,600	15,500
Item 5 above ..	..	..	..	..	..	42,467

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STATEMENT II.
(1)

Particulars of house-sites acquired in Tirunelveli district sub-division.

Serial number. (1)	Taluk. (2)	Village. (3)	Extent acquired. (4)	Amount spent.		Number of house-sites acquired. (6)	Date of origination of proposals. (7)	Date of award. (8)	Sub-division particulars. (9)
				RS.	A. P.				
1	Koilpatti ..	Kayethar ..	11-19	579	3 0	73	28th October 1947	15th January 1951	Adi Dravida.
2	Do. ..	Do. ..	4-50	232	14 0	32	30th April 1948	30th March 1951	Do.
3	Sankarankoil ..	Athipatti ..	1-28	883	3 2	14	11th December 1949	7th August 1951	Do.
4	Sriyakkulam ..	Siruthondanallur ..	1-31	1,807	12 11	17	26th January 1950	8th September 1951	Do.
5	Tiruchendur ..	Alwartirunagari ..	0-99	699	2 5	25	6th February 1950	11th September 1951	Do.
6	Do. ..	Maduvakurichi ..	1-61	5,522	12 5	25	6th February 1950	29th October 1951	Do.
7	Ambesamudram ..	Brahmadeseam ..	3-14	1,449	0 0	47	7th January 1949	14th November 1951	Do.
8	Tiruchendur ..	Manaped ..	1-04	950	12 2	22	13th December 1948	5th January 1952	Do.
9	Ambesamudram ..	Pathamadai ..	6-38	458	8 10	42	8th September 1950	4th February 1952	Do.
10	Tiruchendur ..	Sattankulam ..	1-13	2,627	12 0	26	9th June 1950	29th March 1952	Do.
11	Nanguneri ..	Kaethurirengapuram ..	2-56	3,191	4 0	36	27th December 1951	1st May 1952	Do.
12	Sankarankoil ..	Vijayagoundanpatti ..	1-08	1,117	12 10	23	7th March 1949	16th May 1952	Do.
13	Ambesamudram ..	Alwarturichi ..	1-88	405	6 0	30	7th March 1951	21st May 1952	Do.
14	Sriyakkulam ..	Athichanallur ..	0-94	405	6 0	26	3rd January 1951	11th June 1952	Do.
15	Tiruchendur ..	Nalmsavadi ..	3-58	2,881	14 0	44	29th April 1949	13th June 1952	Do.
		Total ..	42-62	23,489	5 9	475			
16	Tirunelveli ..	Vellakoil ..	0-77	1,679	0 0	20	15th October 1949	29th March 1952	Pallas.
17	Tenkasi ..	Neduvayal ..	2-70	4,657	8 0	30	13th July 1950	23rd April 1952	Do.
18	Tirunelveli ..	Vellakoil ..	1-09	6,488	4 10	30	20th November 1950	16th May 1952	Do.
19	Do. ..	Molathiruvengadenathapuram.	2-39	287	8 0	28	19th December 1950	28th May 1952	Do.
		Total ..	6-95	13,112	4 10	108			

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Serial number.	Taluk.	Village.	Extent acquired.	Amount spent.	Number of house-sites acquired.	Date of origination of proposals.	Date of award.	Sub-caste particulars.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
20	Sankarankoil	Varahanur ..	1-54	1,062 9 7	14	31st October 1950	29th October 1951	Chucklers.
21	Koipatti ..	Thirumangalakurichi.	0-58	16 14 1	10	April 1951 ..	3rd November 1951.	Do.
22	Tenkasi ..	Nayamankurichi ..	1-77	1,958 4 0	17	28th July 1951	26th March 1952	Do.
23	Koipatti ..	M. Naraikinar ..	1-65	1,435 3 3	20	2nd November 1949.	8th May 1952	Do.
24	Srivaikuntam	Srivaikuntam ..	2-10	998 8 2	25	April 1951 ..	16th May 1952	Do.
		Total ..	7-64	5,471 7 1	86			
25	Koipatti ..	Vilathikulam ..	1-77	2,555 14 0	20	January 1951	13th July 1951	Sub-caste not known.
		Grand total ..	58-98	44,628 15 8	689			

Percentage of house-sites provided to the total number of house-sites acquired.

Adi-Dravidas ..	..	..	..	69 per cent.
Pallas ..	..	..	..	16 per cent.
Chucklers ..	..	..	..	13 per cent.

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(2)

Particulars of lands acquired for pathways to Harijan quarters in Tirunelveli district (sub-castewar).

Serial number and taluk.	Village.	Extent acquired.	Amount spent.	Sub-caste benefited.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
1 Ambasamudram ..	Piranjeri ..	280-89 links.	RS. A. P. 1 10 0	Adi-Dravidas.
2 Tiruchendur ..	Kayalpatnam, South.	0-35 ..	138 0 0	Do.
3 Nanguneri ..	Anaikulam ..	0-21 ..	572 10 11	Do.
4 Do. ..	Paliyorkurichi ..	0-23 ..	466 14 5	Do.
5 Do. ..	Moolaikaraipatti ..	0-35 ..	1,075 4 0	Do.
6 Do. ..	Sengalakurichi ..	0-38 ..	2,053 14 3	Do.
7 Tirunelveli ..	Manur ..	0-15 ..	34 8 0	Pallas.
8 Do. ..	Thenpathu and Karup-panthurai.	0-53 ..	3,262 12 3	Do.
9 Ambasamudram ..	Vedakkukurichi ..	0-22 ..	1,581 4 0	Do.
10 Sankarankoil ..	Tenmalai ..	0-23 ..	264 8 0	Do.
11 Ambasamudram ..	Manaparanallur ..	0-21 ..	1,344 13 6	Do.
12 Do. ..	Girumalpuram ..	0-17 ..	1,251 3 0	Do.
13 Srivaikuntam ..	Mukkani ..	0-08 ..	18 6 4	Do.
14 Tiruchendur ..	Karayanthiradu, hamlet.	0-08 ..	368 0 0	Do.
15 Srivaikuntam ..	Velur Casba ..	0-12 ..	69 0 0	Do.
16 Do. ..	Mukkani Kurivithurai.	0-04 ..	92 0 0	Do.
17 Tirunelveli ..	Sengulam ..	0-71 ..	506 15 9	Do.
18 Ambasamudram ..	Pappakudi ..	0-15 ..	586 8 0	Do.
19 Sankarankoil ..	Maiparai ..	0-02 ..	23 0 0	Chucklers.
20 Srivaikuntam ..	Vadavallanad ..	0-16 ..	9 3 0	Not known.

Lands acquired for burial ground.

1 Tiruchendur ..	Paramankurichi ..	0-30 links.	69 0 0	Adi-Dravidas.
2 Nanguneri ..	Ittamoli ..	0-35 ..	215 10 0	Do.
3 Ambasamudram ..	Kila and Mela Ambasamudram.	0-27 ..	46 9 0	Do.
4 Nanguneri ..	Ittamoli (Vijaya-champadu).	0-66 ..	532 7 3	Do.
5 Tirunelveli ..	Thiruvannathapuram.	0-69 ..	402 8 0	Pallas.
6 Do. ..	Madhavakurichi ..	1-00 ..	115 0 0	Do.
7 Koipatti ..	Chettikurichi and Chidambarampatti.	0-61 ..	70 2 5	Do.

Lands acquired for well-sites.

1 Tirunelveli ..	Palavoor ..	0-02 links.	14 6 0	Adi-Dravidas.
2 Tenkasi ..	Maruthankinar ..	0-02 ..	11 8 0	Pallas.
3 Tirunelveli ..	Manimoortheswaram.	0-03 ..	89 2 0	Do.

Communal site.

1 Tirunelveli ..	Vellakoil ..	0-65 links.	488 12 0	Pallas.
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(3)

List of labour school teachers working in the district.

Serial number and name of labour school.	Name of teacher.	Designation.	Sub-caste.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Kalakad ..	Sri S. Duraisamy ..	Headmaster.	Not known.
	Srimathi J. V. Santhosham ..	Assistant ..	Adi-Dravida (convert).
2 Kadambankulam ..	Srimathi C. Manonmani ..	Headmistress.	Adi-Dravida.
	Srimathi Seethajammal ..	Assistant ..	Do.

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List of labour school teachers working in the district—cont.

Serial number and name of labour school. (1)	Name of teacher. (2)	Designation. (3)	Sub-caste. (4)
3 Manadu Thandupathu.	Sri J. Duraisamy	Headmaster.	Valluvan.
4 Keelakattalai	Srimathi J. Annammal	Ass. stant ..	Do.
	Sri S. K. S. Mahanaraj	Headmaster.	Veduvan.
	Srimathi D. Ranjitham	Assistant ..	Do.
5 Munnirpallam	Sri D. John	Headmaster.	Not known.
	Srimathi Mary Chandra Bai	Ass. stant ..	Adi-Drav. da.
6 Puliangulam	Sri Ambrose	Headmaster.	Adi-Dravida (convert).
	Srimathi Violet	Ass. stant ..	Do.
7 Pudunagar	Sri A. P. Chelliah	Headmaster.	Arunthathi- yar.
	Sri J. A. Raj	Ass. stant ..	Adi-Dravida.
8 Thullukkarpati	Sri Devadasan	Headmaster.	Adi-Dravida (convert).
	Sri K. S. Shanmugam	Ass. stant ..	Adi-Dravida.
9 Thirumangalakurichi	Sri John Arulappan	Headmaster.	Palla.
	Srimathi Arulmani	Ass. stant ..	Do.
10 Karsalkulam	Sri P. D. Dasan	Headmaster.	Do.
	Srimathi Thangam Dasan	Ass. stant ..	Do.
11 Ulakudi	Sri M. S. Subbiah	Headmaster.	Do.
	Srimathi Selvabackiam John	Ass. stant ..	Do.
12 South Puliangulam	Sri S. Manickam	Headmaster.	Adi-Dravida.
	Sri D. Veliah	Ass. stant ..	Do.
13 Ranimaharajapuram	Sri Vellasaami	Headmaster.	Palla.
	Srimathi Manonmani Muthammal.	Assistant ..	Do.

Abstract.

Adi-Dravida	7
Adi-Dravida (converts)	4
Palla	8
Valluvar	2
Veduvur	2
Arunthathiyar	1
Sub-caste not known	2
Total ..	26

(4)

Statement showing the strength of pupils in labour schools, 1952-53.

Serial number and name of labour school. (1)	Strength of Harijans. (2)	Strength of others. (3)	Total strength. (4)
1 Kalakad	Adi-Dravida ..	94	94
2 Kadambankulam	Palla ..	63	15
3 Manadu Thandupathu	Adi-Dravida ..	86	86
4 Keelakattalai	Do. ..	46	19
5 Munnirpallam	Palla ..	73	73
6 Puliangulam	Do. ..	74	7
7 Pudunagar	Do. ..	57	25
8 Thullukkarpatti	Adi-Dravida-50. } Palla-50. }	72	72
9 Thirumangalakurichi	Palla ..	62	32
10 Ursisalkulam	Do. ..	60	41
11 Ulakudi	Do. ..	73	1
12 South Pulimangulam	Adi-Dravida ..	73	2
13 Ranimaharajapuram	Do. ..	57	7
Total ..	890	142	1,032

Adi-Dravidas—44 per cent.
Pallas—55 cent.

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(5)

Particulars of boarders in the hostels.

Serial number and name of the hostel. (1)	Total number of boarders. (2)	Palla. (3)	Adi-Dravida. (4)	Arunthathiyar. (5)	Puthirai Vannara. (6)
Tirunelveli taluk—					
1 Amirthagowri Girls' Hostel, C.N. village, Junction, Tirunelveli	28	26	2	..	..
2 Bishop Sargeant Training School Hostel, Palayamkottai.	14	5	9	..	..
3 Central Harijan Hostel, Palayamkottai.	87	65	20	2	..
Nanguneri taluk—					
4 Adi-Dravida Mahajana Sangham Boarding Home, Nanguneri.	28	8	20	..	..
5 A. V. Joseph High School Boarding Home, Ittamoli.	16	10	6	..	..
6 Thayammal Daswson Orphanage, Ittamoli.	12	2	10	..	..
Ambasamudram taluk—					
7 V. V. S. Iyer Memorial Hostel, Cheranmahadevi.	44	32	11	..	1
8 Harijan Hostel, Kallidukurichi.	53	46	6	1	..
Sankarankoil taluk—					
9 Rajaji Harijan Hostel, Puliyangudi.	40	32	8	..	..
Tenkasi taluk—					
10 Ghandi Harijan Hostel, Krishnapuram.	58	42	12	2	2
Srivaikuntam taluk—					
11 Caldwell High School Hostel, Tuticorin.	18	15	3	..	..
12 Harijan Hostel, Tuticorin ..	23	22	..	1	..
13 V.O.C. Harijan Hostel, Tuticorin.	20	17	3	..	..
Koilpatti taluk—					
14 Depressed Class Hostel, Koilpatti.	50	23	24	3	..
15 St. Michael's Boarding Home, K. Kailasapuram, Gangaikondam Post.	37	35	2	..	..
Grand total ..	528	380	136	9	3

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(6)

Statement showing the particulars of scholarships sanctioned to the Harijans during 1950-51 and 1951-52 in Tirunelveli district.

Number of pupils for whom scholarships sanctioned.	Harijans.	Amount sanctioned.		Converts.					
		Hajans.	Converts.	Hajans.			Converts.		
				Pallar.	Adi. Dravidar.	Kura. van.	Arun. thathi. yar.	Vallu. van.	Puthi-rai Vannar.
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1950-51.									
317	43	2,018 0 0	280 0 0	247 78 per cent.	56 17 per cent.	3	10	14 33 per cent.	8 19 per cent.
439	50	3,525 0 0	420 0 0	326	88	18	2	14 (Kuravan)	13 (Arunthathi-yar).
ELEMENTARY SCHOOL SCHOLARSHIPS, 1951-52.									
274	68	6,281 11 0	2,805 8 0	172	95	1	4	12	29
99	19	318 0 0	77 0 0	78	20	1	1	8	3
312	137	..	..	576 71 per cent.	203 25 per cent.	1	20	26 19 per cent.	50 37 per cent.
NON-RECURRING GRANTS—BOOK ALLOWANCES, 1951-52.									
274	68	6,281 11 0	2,805 8 0	172	95	1	4	12	29
99	19	318 0 0	77 0 0	78	20	1	1	8	3
312	137	..	..	576 71 per cent.	203 25 per cent.	1	20	26 19 per cent.	50 37 per cent.

APPENDIX XI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 247 asked by Sri E. K. Sankara Varma Raja at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1634 supra.]

Statement showing grants given to District Boards for Road Works in 1951-52 and 1952-53.

	1951-52.		1952-53.		Unemployment relief works, etc.		Central Road Fund Works.	
	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.
1 Arantapur	2,24,412	..	2,24,412	..	1,15,000	..	13,46,420	..
2 Arcot, North	2,51,402	..	2,51,402	..	1,29,900	..	49,934	..
3 Arcot, South	1,11,661	..	1,11,661	..	1,69,000	..	75,951	..
4 Bellary	2,86,712	..	2,86,712	..	1,71,000	..	213	..
5 Chingleput	2,83,413	..	2,83,413	..	1,07,500	..	2,36,942	..
6 Chittoor	1,72,605	..	1,72,605	..	1,22,500	..	3,19,105	..
7 Coimbatore	1,33,800	..	1,33,800	..	1,59,800	..	1,14,728	..
8 Cuddapah	2,00,000	..	2,00,000	..	1,73,800	..	1,26,957	..
9 East Godavari	1,10,000	..	1,10,000	..	77,000	..	1,83,000	..
10 West Godavari	1,19,857	..	1,19,857	..	83,900	..	6,000	..
11 Guntur	2,70,597	..	2,70,597	..	1,79,000	..	6,000	..
12 Karaikal, South	1,01,571	..	1,01,571	..	77,400	..	4,799	..
13 Krishna	4,54,167	..	4,54,167	..	1,40,800	..	5,929	..
14 Kurnool	1,52,584	..	1,52,584	..	1,74,200	..	1,200	..
15 Madurai	2,23,714	..	2,23,714	..	1,56,600	..	6,000	..
16 Malabar	2,52,857	..	2,52,857	..	1,77,000	..	11,029	..
17 The Nilgiris	97,306	..	97,306	..	69,400	..	6,000	..
18 Nellore	2,92,714	..	2,92,714	..	2,04,900	..	2,20,000	..
19 Ramnathapuram	2,13,852	..	2,13,852	..	1,49,700	..	39,849	..
20 Salem	2,86,286	..	2,86,286	..	1,85,700	..	24,150	..
21 Tanjore	2,30,857	..	2,30,857	..	1,61,600	..	85,989	..
22 Tirunelveli	2,29,714	..	2,29,714	..	1,60,800	..	11,802	..
23 Tiruchirappalli	2,12,857	..	2,12,857	..	1,49,000	..	66,314	..
24 Vellore	75,000	..	75,000	..	93,900	..	2,000	..
25 Srikakulam	29,023	..	29,023	..	33,067	..	25,000	..

[29th July 1953]

APPENDIX XII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 243 asked by Sri V. Bala krishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1665 supra]

Clauses (a) and (b).

Department.	Total number of Office Superintendents.	Maximum number of clerks under a Superintendent.	Minimum number of clerks under a Superintendent.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1 Public	32	4 (including 1 Lower Division Clerk). *	1
2 Health	9	7 (including 4 Lower Division Clerks for routine work).	3
3 Legal	7	4	1
4 Home	30	4	1
5 Food and Agriculture.	13	4 (including 1 Lower Division Clerk).	3
6 Rural Welfare.. ..	9	6 (including 3 Lower Division Clerks).	1
7 Finance	17	6 (including 4 Lower Division Clerks).	2
8 Revenue	19	3	1
9 Education	10	3	1
10 Public Works	20	14 (including 12 Lower Division Clerks).	2
11 Development	27	4	2
12 Local Administration.	9	4	2

* Does not include the Lower Division Clerks working in Central Branches.

Clause (c).

EXTRACTS FROM THE SECRETARIAT OFFICE MANUAL.

11. *Superintendents.*—The Superintendent is in charge of a 'section' of a Secretariat department. He is assisted by a certain number of clerks. He is responsible for all files relating to the subjects allotted to the clerks under him. He is directly responsible to the officers under whom he works for the efficient and expeditious despatch of business in all stages in his section. The training of the clerks under him is one of his principal functions. He must see that his clerks exercise proper selection in their work (i.e., they do not waste time and paper on needless noting or correspondence) and that really emergent matters are given immediate attention. He will not merely superintend but will himself undertake to deal with the more difficult or important papers requiring such assistance from clerks as he may find necessary.

[29th July 1953]

He is responsible for the accuracy of the notes and drafts proceeding from his section; he cannot throw that responsibility on his clerks. He is not expected to express views or to suggest what orders should be passed on a case except when there is a clear precedent or the case is of a routine nature or the orders necessarily follow from some provision of law or rule. He should check the correctness of facts stated in any note or draft which may have been added to the file after it was submitted for orders as soon as it returns to the section and before the draft is issued or the case is passed on to another department. He maintains discipline in his section and sees to it that his orders or instructions are not disputed or disregarded by his clerks.

80 (d) *Superintendent.*—The Superintendent is responsible generally for the prompt, steady and efficient despatch of work of his section. He must constantly examine the cases pending with his clerks to see that they do not delay them; he should advise his clerks as to the manner in which they should deal with individual cases and should encourage them to come to him for advice whenever they have doubts. He should insist on his clerks studying the currents and beginning to collect papers for reference immediately on their receipt. He should check any tendency to unnecessary and too elaborate research. He should see that currents are put up quickly and according to the nature of their urgency and that they are properly referenced. He should check prolixity in noting. The chief merits of a good note being lucidity, completeness and brevity, he will see that they are constantly kept in view both by himself and his clerks. He is responsible for the accuracy of the notes and drafts proceeding from his section and cannot throw that responsibility on his clerks. He should check the correctness of facts stated in any note or draft which may have been added to the file after it was submitted for orders as soon as it returns to the section and before the draft is issued or the case is passed on to another department. The Superintendent is not expected to express views or suggest what orders should be passed except where they necessarily follow from some provision of law or rule or are in accordance with precedent.

Note.—The above directions will apply *mutatis mutandis* to clerks who submit papers direct to officers.

The Secretary or the Under or the Assistant Secretary will decide what papers or classes of papers dealt with by clerks shall pass through the Superintendent on their way to the Secretary or the Under or the Assistant Secretary and what papers shall be submitted direct. From time to time the Superintendent will scrutinize a file, pick out at random or for some special reason from the files that the clerks have dealt with and are authorized to submit direct, on their way to the Secretary or the Under Secretary. Such files he will initial, after taking such action in regard to them as he may find necessary.

[29th July 1953]

Papers returning from the Secretary or the Under or the Assistant Secretary will pass to the section through the Superintendent. From the notes written by those officers, and their modifications of the drafts put up by the clerks, the Superintendent will know what each clerk is capable of, what help and guidance he requires and where he is liable to fail and must therefore be watched.

314. *Duty of Section Superintendent.*—The Superintendent of a section is responsible for the efficient and expeditious despatch of work in his section. To enforce this he should thoroughly examine the personal registers once a week on a specified day of the week. He should check the Call Book, Reminder Diary and Register of Periodicals at reasonable intervals, say, once a week. He should initial the registers in token of his check. The check should not be merely nominal. The Superintendent should not only see that the entries in the registers are correctly and punctually made but also take immediate action on delayed and urgent cases. He should ask his clerks to produce such papers and give them practical help to put them up quickly or should himself take over and deal with them. It is his duty to ensure that no delay occurs which could with diligence be avoided and that no paper is shelved by clerks. For this purpose he should, besides the weekly check of registers, inspect frequently the papers pending with each clerk.

APPENDIX XIII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 250 asked by Sri V. Balakrishnan at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1666 supra.]

Pudukkottai division.									
		Alangudi taluk.		Tirumayam taluk.		Kulathur taluk.			
		RS.		RS.		RS.			
(a) Expenditure incurred by the Government for digging of drinking water well since 3rd March 1948.		78,662		97,652		46,374			
(b) Amount granted as takkavi loans since 3rd March 1948.		4,33,200		6,47,990		2,60,760			
(c) Amount granted as loans for purchase of plough bulls since 3rd March 1948.		2,61,500		3,76,210		2,56,790			
(d) Amount spent on famine relief works since 3rd March 1948 and the details of such expenditure.		No amount was spent on famine relief works in any of the taluks since 3rd March 1948 and no famine relief works were executed in the Pudukkottai division.							
(e) Amount spent on minor irrigation works since 3rd March 1948 and when, where and how spent—									
		RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
1949-50	..	1,958	4 0	5,217	0 0	..			
1950-51	..	66,470	0 0	52,166	14 0	27,100	0 0		
1951-52	..	1,01,098	0 0	1,01,179	0 0	80,287	0 0		
1952-53	..	1,54,615	0 0	1,65,287	0 0	67,517	0 0		
1953-54	..	..		9,099	0 0	2,400	0 0*		
Total ..		3,24,141	4 0	3,32,948	14 0	1,77,284	0 0		

* Flood repairs.

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(f) Amount spent on gruel centres since 3rd March 1948 and when and where such gruel centres were opened.

One gruel centre was opened at Tiruvappur, Pudukkottai town to run for one month from 11th April 1953. An allotment of Rs. 1,125 has been sanctioned. The centre was ordered to be run for a further period of one month.

(g) The number of famine relief works executed through contractors and by departments directly.

The number of minor irrigation works considered to have been taken under relief works and entrusted to contractors is as given below :—

Alangudi taluk—36.

Tirumayam taluk—Nil.

Kulathur taluk—24.

No relief works were executed departmentally.

APPENDIX XIV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 252 asked by Sri G. Sivasankara Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1667 supra.]

Statement.

Ministers.	(1)	Travelling allowance including cost of railway requisitions.	Daily allowance, mileage, etc.
		(2)	(3)
		RS.	RS.
1 Chief Minister		1,508	651
2 Minister (Finance)		2,510	2,197
3 Minister (Revenue)		1,289	2,567
4 Minister (Health)		1,338	2,195
5 Minister (Religious Endowment)		1,277	2,073
6 Minister (Public Works)		1,773	4,750
7 Minister (Rural Welfare)		1,726	2,766
8 Minister (Education)		3,869	3,728
9 Minister (Prohibition)		1,308	1,924
10 Minister (Industries and Labour)		1,660	1,526
11 Minister (Agriculture)		1,946	3,113
12 Minister (Local Administration)		1,592	2,690
13 Minister (Law)		885	1,131
14 Minister (Accommodation)		..	1,293
15 Minister (Co-operation)		1,555	3,903
Speaker		589	..
Temporary Speaker		132	25
Total ..	..	24,954	36,538

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APPENDIX XV.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 254 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, page 1668 supra.]

1 Akkacheruvupadu.	27 Kurucherlapadu.
2 Akkamapeta.	28 Mamidipudi
3 Ambapuram.	29 Mangal. doruvu.
4 Amudapapadu.	30 Mannavarappadu.
5 Amuluru.	31 Manubolu.
6 Anantapuram.	32 Mattempadu.
7 Anupallepadu.	33 Muddumudi.
8 Baddevolu.	34 Nagulavaram.
9 Chintareddipalem.	35 Narukuru.
10 Dontali.	36 Nidimusi.
11 Gudipallepadu.	37 Ogurupadu.
12 Gundlapalem	38 Pandarupalle.
13 Guruvindapudi.	39 Parlapadu.
14 Hissa Vaviletipadu, First.	40 Pidurupalem.
15 Hissa Vaviletipadu, Second.	41 Pogadadoruvu-Khandrika.
16 Kakitalupuru.	42 Punnuru.
17 Kakuturu.	43 Punzurupadu.
18 Kallurupalle.	44 Sajjapuram.
19 Kandalipadu.	45 Sivaramapuram.
20 Kandamuru.	46 Valluru Khandrika.
21 Kattuvapalle.	47 Vedayapalem.
22 Kodura Khandrika.	48 Vellanti.
23 Kondlapudi.	49 Venkannapalem.
24 Kottapalem.	50 Venkanapalem (Z).
25 Kuditipalle.	51 Vilukanipalle.
26 Kunkumapudi.	52 Zengamvenidoruvu.

APPENDIX XVI.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 263 asked by Sri T. Viswanatham at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, pages 1672-1673 supra.]

Statement showing the Capital Expenditure met from revenues from 1920-21 to 1951-52 in the Madras State.

(Figures in lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Irrigation works.	Industrial Development works.	Net outlay on State Trading Schemes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1920-21	1.39	..	..
1921-22	0.40	..	..
1922-23	0.23	..	..
1923-24	0.07	..	..
1924-25	0.60	..	..
1925-26	0.80	..	..
1926-27	0.05	..	..
1927-28	0.02	..	..
1928-29	1.53	..	..
1929-30	11.05	..	..
1930-31	7.61	..	..
1931-32	4.50	..	..
1932-33	2.82	..	..
1933-34	3.97	..	..
1934-35	3.39	..	..
1935-36	3.03	..	..
1936-37	2.31	..	..
1937-38	3.60	..	..
1938-39	1.25	..	..
1939-40	1.30	..	..
1940-41	0.62	..	..
1941-42	0.54	..	..

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(Figures in lakhs of rupees.)

Year.	Irrigation works.	Industrial Development works.	Net outlay on State Trading Schemes.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
1942-43	2.87	..	..
1943-44	2.15	..	362.58
1944-45	3.44	..	304.44
1945-46	6.11	22.10	160.35
1946-47	0.63	..	1,220.77
1947-48	2.60	0.02	16.04
1948-49	4.07	0.06	203.63
1949-50	5.80	0.32	..
1950-51	3.29	0.25	..
1951-52	0.61	0.39	..
Total ..	82.65	23.14	1,915.03

APPENDIX XVII.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 264 asked by Sri T. Viswanatham at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 29th July 1953, pages 1673-1674 supra.]

Statement showing the maximum normal balance prescribed for the State Treasuries for 1953-54.

(In thousands of rupees.)

Maximum normal balance.

	May to November 1953.	April 1953, December 1953 and January to March 1954.
(1)	(2)	(3)
1 Srikakulam	37	43
2 Visakhapatnam	23	27
3 East Godavari	28	41
4 West Godavari	13	13
5 Krishna	10	10
6 Guntur	34	28
7 Nellore	16	21
8 Kurnool	20	30
9 Bellary	30	30
10 Anantapur	22	23
11 Cuddapah	17	22
12 Chingleput	50	80
13 North Arcot	35 (a)	60 (b)
14 Chittoor	15	20
15 South Arcot	44 (a)	75 (b)
16 Salem	40	50
17 Tiruchirappalli	25	35
18 T. njore	30	35
19 Madurai	10	15
20 Ramanathapuram	45	60
21 Tirunelveli	25	30
22 Coimbatore	40	50
23 Nilgiris	35	40
24 Malabar	70	70
25 South Kanara	30	40
Total ..	744	967

(a) For the period June to November only.

(b) For the period April, May and December 1953 and January to March 1954.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY.

Thursday, 30th July 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.

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

I.—POINTS OF ORDER.

(1) THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT.

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—“ Mr. Speaker, I rise to a point of order. Yesterday, you remember that on a motion moved by the Government, an amendment was passed in spite of the fact that the Government strenuously opposed it. Therefore, the Government sustained a defeat. Under the spirit and terms of the Constitution, the Government cannot continue in office and must tender its resignation. I want the Chief Minister not to misunderstand me as I am not putting it on any personal ground. This thing may happen to one Government to-day and another Government to-morrow. We are an infant Republic and we have got to set up certain constitutional standards. You know, that in England there is no written Constitution, but still, the practice there has been that when the Government sustains defeat, within less than an hour or two, the Prime Minister tenders his resignation and then will either reshuffle the cabinet or make other arrangements or hand it over to another person who can form the Ministry. Things are done in that way in England. That is how the Prime Minister of England will act not under the terms of any written Constitution but under some constitutional practice, on which English democracy has developed. Sir, the framers of our Constitution reduced the practice into writing and if you refer to Article 164, sub-clause (2), you will find there that ‘ the Council of Ministers shall be collectively responsible to the Legislative Assembly of the State.’ According to the constitutional practice developed in England from which the wording of our Constitution has been borrowed, we have to understand and interpret the language. Our Constitution was written somewhere in 1947 or 1948 and the English language and the English constitutional practice have not been changed since then and the one and only meaning that can be attached to that phrase is this, viz., when the Government sustains a defeat, it must tender its resignation and there is no other meaning attached to it. It is reduced to writing and it is part of the Constitution and it cannot be said as some papers seem to have reported that this is all a recommendation. The Hon. Chief Minister is reported to have stated—and I don’t know whether it is correctly reported or not and I think even ‘ The Hindu ’ has reported the proceedings and the Chief Minister’s statement—that the motion which was carried yesterday was only a recommendation and that he did not attach much value to it. I submit it is not a correct report. The amendment does not say that it is a recommendation. Moreover, it is not a non-official resolution. An official

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resolution was introduced by the Government that the Education policy of the Government may be taken into consideration. On that motion, an amendment was passed. Therefore, it is as good as an official resolution. The Hon. Chief Minister as well as the Government are bound by it. It is no longer a recommendation. It is a mandate. Immediate effect should be given to it. That is my understanding of the language of the amended resolution and the way in which the proceedings took place in this House yesterday. Whether it amounts to a recommendation or not and even assuming it is a recommendation, the Government strenuously opposed it and sustained a defeat. So there is no other meaning attached to it. According to the language and terms of Article 164, sub-clause (2), no other interpretation can be given except that having sustained defeat, it is incumbent upon the Government to resign. I once more say that this has nothing to do personally with either the Hon. Chief Minister or any Member of his Ministry. As I said before, whether we go to Andhra or remain here, all of us belong to one Indian Union and we have to set up some constitutional practices and conventions. Even after sustaining defeat, if they want to stick to office in the manner in which the Hon. Chief Minister is reported to have said, I submit we will be doing the wrong thing and we will not be setting up a correct precedent for the future generations to come. In the interests of good constitutional practice, Sir, I submit that my point of order is right and in order and so the proceedings of this House cannot take place now. That is my submission, Sir."

*THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I am extremely grateful to hon. Member Sri Viswanatham for his very emphatic instructions with regard to how I should act as head of the Ministry in this Government. I am very grateful to him for his drawing my attention to parliamentary practice in England and to the terms of the Constitution. I respectfully submit to you, Sir, that it cannot be debated in the House. It must be left to the Government to consider its position in this regard. It is not a matter for debate in the House at all."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am not going to allow a debate on this matter. Apart from that, this point of order has not arisen suddenly in the course of the proceedings to-day. Instead of springing a surprise on me like this, the hon. Member Sri Viswanatham could have told me beforehand of his intention to raise this point of order. No doubt, a point of order can be raised at any time. But this matter was discussed and the amendment carried yesterday. So, it is not as if any situation has arisen just now to give rise to a point of order. Mr. Viswanatham could have told me about this previously instead of taking me by surprise in the manner in which he has done now. This is not the parliamentary way of doing things."

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SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I think I sent that note through a peon."

MR. SPEAKER:—"No, I never saw that note. That is why I say that I was taken by surprise when you raised the point of order."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"I very well remember I gave that note to the peon or somebody. I also told the Assistant Secretary. I am sorry the note has not reached you. I would never have raised it all on a sudden without telling you previously."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Assistant Secretary did not tell me. Probably the note may have been mislaid by somebody. Anyway, I was taken completely by surprise when Mr. Viswanatham raised the point of order. Now let us take up questions and answers."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"What about my point order, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Does the hon. Member expect me to give a ruling on this? The Speaker cannot give a ruling on a matter like this. If there is any authority stating that the Chair should give a ruling on a matter like this, let him bring it to my notice."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, please go through Article 164, sub-clause (2). It gives an answer to our problem."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot give a ruling on that issue. It is not for the Speaker to say whether, with reference to the proceedings that take place here, the Government is properly constituted or not. It is for the Government itself to judge. The Speaker has nothing to do with it. If the hon. Member wants, he can bring in a censure motion. But so far as the present point of order is concerned, the Speaker has nothing to do with it and cannot give a ruling."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, the Government did sustain a defeat yesterday."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I do not know how they take it."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"It is not a question of how the Government take it. We must see how the Constitution takes it."

MR. SPEAKER:—"If the hon. Member feels that the Government are not acting properly, let him bring in a censure motion. It is not for the Speaker to give a ruling as to how the Government should act or give advice to the Government as to what they should or should not do."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, we have a written Constitution and we are bound by it. I have made the position clear that the proceedings of this House cannot take place to-day. Further, I wish to submit that the privileges and rights of this House are in your hands and the Constitution is in your hands."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I have already answered with reference to Mr. Krishna Rao's question."

[30th July 1953]

Irrigation in Srikakulam district.

* 1246 Q.—SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Srikakulam District Food Production Committee by a unanimous resolution on 3rd March 1953 requested the Government for immediate sanction of sufficient funds and staff to maintain normal irrigation and production in Srikakulam district; and

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

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

“(b) When the recommendation of the District Food Production Committee referred to in clause (a) was received, the policy of the Government was, not to take up any new irrigation schemes under the Intensive Cultivation Campaign. It was, therefore, considered that no action was called for in the matter. A list^a of schemes of repairs and improvements to irrigation sources that were taken up in Srikakulam district prior to the advent of the policy referred to above is placed on the table of the House. Irrigation works are, however, being undertaken now under the Special Minor Irrigation Programme for the implementation of which the Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs to be spent before 30th June 1953.”

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU:—“After the transfer of the major irrigation schemes from the Grow More Food Department to the regular Public Works Department, it is often stated by the Executive Engineer, Srikakulam, that there is no staff to look after irrigation sources. This has been brought to the notice of the Government many a time here and also by the ryots. May I know what action has been taken by the Government?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The hon. Member may put a clear question. I do not understand him.”

Quality of rice sent from Udumalpet to Malabar.

* 1247 Q.—SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the two wagons (475 bags) of red raw rice received by the Mowancherry Producers' cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society in North Malabar on 21st May 1953, from Udumalpet (Coimbatore district), were found to be unfit for human consumption; and

(b) if so, whether any enquiries were made with the Assistant Entomologist of Coimbatore and the Collector of Malabar regarding the matter?

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) A consignment of 475 bags of raw rice received by the Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Mowancherry, from Udumalpet in Coimbatore district was of red variety. But the Assistant Entomologist who was consulted about the condition of the stock has not condemned it as being unfit for human consumption. He has advised that the stock should be cleaned before issuing it to the consumers.

“(b) Enquiries are being made in the matter.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—“Is it a fact that Rs. 49,395-6-1 was the loss the Mowancherry Producer-cum-Consumer Society had to incur due to the forcible allotment of the stock to them when they did not want it?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I do not have the figure here. With regard to the loss sustained by the concerned society, I do not think that any representation has been received regarding the extent of the loss.”

SRI C. KANDASWAMI:—“How is it, Sir, that rice was sent from Udumalpet, which is a famine area?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“In Malabar, it was a scarcity period then and sufficient rice was not available for distribution there. Rice was rushed from wherever possible, even where there was only a small surplus, as immediate help was needed in Malabar.”

SRI K. MADHAVAN NAMBIAR:—“Is it not a fact that the rice allotted to this society and other societies in Malabar is the same which was sent to Coimbatore district a few months earlier from Malabar and is it not hard to thrust this useless stuff on the people of Malabar who have to depend entirely on the ration shops since the price of rice in the open market is beyond their reach?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“People are misled by the colour of the rice. It is of red variety and so it is said it is rotten and useless for human consumption. On the other hand, we are advised that it has got good nutritive value and is good rice. Because it is red, people should not think it is useless and unfit for human consumption.”

SRI C. H. KANARAN:—“This red rice was taken away from Malabar to other places in Tamilnad and after so many months, it is taken back to Malabar and the societies are asked to take it. Is it because that the people in other parts refuse to take it that it is sent back to be thrust on the people of Malabar?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I am not quite sure whether this consignment from Tamilnad was the consignment moved originally from Malabar to Tamilnad.”

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—“The Hon. Minister was saying that due to the red colour of the rice people say it is

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bad but that it should not be treated as bad. But as one who has tasted and experienced the kanji prepared out of this rice, may I inform the Hon. the Minister that it becomes a gummy substance when it is put in water and boiled?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I do not have the advantage of having boiled the rice and used it. I shall try to have some experience of it. But this variety is popular in Andhra and I thought Malabar people, especially those following Mr. Nambiar's ideals, would like the red variety, especially from Andhra." (Laughter.)

SRI KUNHI MOHAMAD SHAFEE:—"Is it not a fact that apart from the colour of the rice it had deteriorated in quality due to the stock lying idle for long months in Malabar and then being taken to Coimbatore and other places and sent back to Malabar?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I agree that there was a certain amount of deterioration because of long storage. That is the inevitable result of controls and centralization, procurement and distribution. We would like to avoid it and that is why I stated that it had to be cleaned before issue for consumption by the public."

9 a.m. SRI S. N. SOMAYAJULU:—"பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கான டன் அரிசி மலபாரில் சேமித்து வைக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதினால் தான் அவைகள் ரொம்பவும் கெட்டுப் போய் பிறகு பல்வேறு ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு அனுப்பப்படுகிறது. இப்படி எதற்காக மலபாரில் பல்லாயிரக்கணக்கான டன் அரிசியை சேமித்து வைக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"மலபார் உணவு பற்றாக்குறை பிரதேசமாகையால் அனேகமாக மலபாரில் தான் லக்ஷக்கணக்கான டன்கள் அரிசி விநியோகம் செய்ய வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே அரிசி நிறைய அங்கே ஸ்டாக் செய்யவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அங்கு ஸ்டாக் செய்வதற்கு தக்க வசதியாக கோடவுன்கள் இல்லாததால் தான் அவைகள் கெட்டுப் போய்விடுகின்றன."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, in view of the statement made by the Hon. Minister about the red rice being dangerous (interruption by the Hon. Finance Minister), would the Government please stop exporting the red rice from Andhra area?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, we would consider the very useful suggestion when the Andhra State is formed and consult the Andhra Government."

SRI T. C. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR:—"Sir, the Hon. Minister was saying that people like me will like the red rice. Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to take it from me that the red rice, that is, the boiled rice without removing the bran was liked by Gandhiji as being the best for health?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I am glad to take note of the information furnished by the hon. Member."

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Panchayat Officers.

* 1248 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state how many of the present Panchayat Officers belong to Harijan community?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Two District Panchayat Officers and three Deputy Panchayat Officers belong to the Harijan community."

SRI A. RATHINAM:—"Sir, may I know how many Panchayat Officers are there in the State, what are their functions, whether any exemption is extended to the Harijan candidates in the matter of these appointments?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"I require notice, Sir."

SRI K. VINAYAKAM:—"Sir, in view of the fact that the recruitment is being done by the Indian Labour Board and in view of the fact that the communal Government Order is not observed for such recruitments, will the Government consider the desirability of leaving these recruitments to the Madras Public Service Commission which is expected to be above discrimination?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"There is no direct recruitment to the posts of District Panchayat Officers' category; there is only recruitment of Deputy Panchayat Officers and even that has been left to the Public Service Commission recently."

SRI S. VEMIAH:—"Sir, may I know the qualifications required for appointment as District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers respectively?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"The minimum qualification for non-Harijans is Graduate, Sir. Some exemptions are made in regard to Harijans."

SRI M. JAGANNATHAN:—"Sir, arising out of the reply given by the Hon. Minister for Co-operation, that there are two District Panchayat Officers and three Deputy Panchayat Officers belonging to the Harijan community, may I know whether he will take immediate steps to recruit more of Harijan candidates with suitable qualifications? There are a large number of graduates who are unemployed in the Harijan community. Would the Government take immediate steps to appoint these persons directly as District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, recruitment is made only when there are vacancies."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Sir, may I know since what period has recruitment to these posts of District Panchayat Officers and Deputy Panchayat Officers been left to the Public Service Commission?"

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, direct recruitment to the category of Deputy Panchayat Officers has been left to the Commission since one year. They have not so far called for applications, as there is no need for recruitment now."

SRI D. DASARATHAN:—"Sir, is it a fact that many of the candidates who had completed the Panchayat Officers' course at their own cost have not been provided with a job and will the Government be pleased to accommodate them with suitable other jobs?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"It is a different question, Sir. That was answered already."

SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA:—"Sir, as seen from the reply of the Hon. Minister, the number of officers are negligible from the Harijan community. May I know the reasons for such discrimination against that community, Sir?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, these appointments were made long ago and not now."

SRI P. PUNDARIKAKSHACHARYULU:—"Sir, may I know whether the Government are still following the communal Government Order in view of the Supreme Court decision?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"There is no communal G.O., Sir."

SRI R. SIDDANNA GOWD:—"Sir, what is the guiding factor for the Government for making appointments, the communal G.O. or efficiency of the Officers employed?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Qualifications and other capacities, Sir."

SRI BOJJA APPALASWAMY:—"రాష్ట్రం మొత్తం ఇద్దరే ఇద్దరు జిల్లా పంచాయితీ అధ్యక్షులు, ముగ్గురే ముగ్గురు డిప్యూటీ జిల్లా పంచాయితీ అధ్యక్షులు, హరిజనులై ఉన్నారని మంత్రిగారు చెప్పారు. B.A. M.A. లు పాస్ అయిన హరిజన యువకులు ఉద్యోగాలు లేక ఆలస్యమవుతున్నారు. అటువంటివారిని Communal G.O. ప్రకారం ఉద్యోగాలలో చేస్తారా?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, some seats are reserved for Harijans and they are recruited at present according to that policy."

Loans from Central Government for famine relief.

* 1249 Q.—SRI K. VENKAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been made to the Government of India by the Madras Government for the grant of loans and subsidy to meet the expenses in connection with famine relief expenses; and

(b) if so, the amounts requested for and the relief measures for which the grants are proposed to be spent?

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

" (b) Information regarding the assistance asked for and actually received to end of 1952-53 is given in the paper laid on the table of the House in answer to the Legislative Assembly Question No. 1724 by Sri P. Rangaswami Reddiar. For the first half of the current year, the Government of India have promised to give a grant equal to half the expenditure on gruel centres, subject to a ceiling of Rs. 25 lakhs, and a loan equal to half the cost of relief works, subject to the usual audit checks. Gruel centres and relief works are opened in the various parts of the State according to requirements, from time to time. The Government of India are also giving Ways and Means accommodation from month to month for meeting the requirements on account of the administration of the State as a whole, including famine expenditure. There is no question of earmarking this accommodation for particular relief measures."

SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"Sir, there is no paper laid on the table of the House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, it was already laid on the table of the House in answer to question No. 1724. Hon. Members are in possession of it, I am sure."

SRI P. NARASIMHA REDDI:—"Sir, may I know why this Government are withdrawing famine relief from Rayalaseema, that is, Anantapur, Cuddapah and Chittoor districts, even though the Central Government are giving half the grant? Will the Government see that this is not withdrawn and if it is withdrawn, may I know whether it is due to partition?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, the prevailing situation in the different areas is taken into account and famine relief is continued, discontinued or fresh famine work started according to the situation. It is not as if continuance of these relief works should be taken up or continued without reference to the situation."

*Board Elementary School at Kunhimangalam,
North Malabar.*

* 1250 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have received any resolution passed at a public meeting in Kunhimangalam, Payyannoor Firka, North Malabar, on 24th April 1953 requesting the Government to take immediate steps to stop the proposed action of the Malabar District Board, in permanently closing the Board Elementary School at Kunhimangalam, and if so, what action the Government have taken in this matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"A resolution, dated 24th April 1953, passed at a public meeting in Kunhimangalam was received requesting the Government to dissuade the Malabar District Board from taking steps either for closing

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down or for amalgamating the Board Elementary School, Kunhimangalam, with the Mopla Elementary School. The President, District Board, Malabar, subsequently reported that the proposal to amalgamate the school with the Mopla Elementary School had been dropped. No further action was therefore considered necessary in the matter."

G.Os. No. 1253, P.H., dated 6th April 1949, and No. 1755, Health, dated 16th May 1950.

* 1251 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to place the copies of the G.Os. No. 1253, P.H., dated 6th April 1949, and No. 1755, Health, dated 16th May 1950, on the table of the Assembly?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"G.O. No. 1253, P.H., dated 6th April 1949, contains rules governing medical attendance and the levy of fees in Government Medical Institutions in the State as revised up to 6th April 1949. Several amendments have been made to the rules. The question of revising these rules has been taken up with the Director of Medical Services. The Government do not therefore consider that any useful purpose will be served by placing a copy of the above rules which are not up to date on the table of the House. A copy^a of G.O. No. 1755, Health, dated 16th May 1950, is however placed on the table of the House."

9-10
a.m.

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"Sir, a copy of G.O. No. 1755, Health, dated 16th May 1950, is placed on the table of the House. No copy of G.O. No. 1253, P.H., dated 6th April 1949, is placed on the table of the House. When I addressed the Health Department for a copy of G.O. No. 1253, P.H., dated 6th April 1949, they wrote to me that it could not be supplied to the public as it related to the hospital administration. I wanted that Government Order in connexion with my legislature work and even now the Government have not placed it on the table of the House. Will the Government supply me at least with a copy of the Government Order?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Sir, that Government Order was only an executive order, not published for the information of the public. Therefore the hon. Member was not furnished with a copy of the same."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—"Are not the Members of this House entitled to get that Government Order?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I have already answered that question."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—"Sir, G.O. No. 1755, Health, dated 16th May 1950, says: 'This legislation will be of a comprehensive nature and will incorporate the provisions necessary to

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enable a distinction to be drawn between "Civil servants" proper and "Industrial" Government employees and will also incorporate provisions setting right the other undesirable features in the existing labour legislation, e.g., the right of "Civil servants" to go on strike, the raising of political funds by associations of civil servants, etc. Pending enactment of the above legislation, the Government have decided that the recognition of the unions of hospital workers should be deferred.' Is it just, Sir? May we also know whether the Bill proposed in the Government Order was passed into law in the Parliament?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"A separate question may be put to the Minister for Industries and Labour."

SRI K. RAJAGOPALA RAO:—"Sir, I am not going to ask the Minister for Industries of the Government of India. The Government of Madras have issued this G.O. No. 1755, Health, dated 16th May 1950, which says 'that the Government of India have recently introduced a Bill in the Parliament'. Here the Government of Madras want to deny certain rights to the hospital employees. Will the Government consider this?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I said the Minister for Industries and Labour in Madras may be asked about this matter."

SRI M. VEERABHADRAM:—"Sir, the Government Order refers to the administration of hospitals. I received some complaints against the hospital administration and we do not know whether the complaints are in conformity with the rules or not. Are we not eligible to know the orders passed by the Government?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"I do not exactly understand what the hon. Member wants. I have already said that with regard to G.O. No. 1253, P.H., dated 16th April 1949, a number of amendments have been issued to the rules and that the question of revising the rules has been taken up by the Director of Medical Services. Therefore, Sir, no purpose will be served by placing a copy of the Government Order, which is not up to date on the table of the House."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—"On a point of order, Sir. I gave notice of a short notice question No. 1308 relating to the Mach and Hydro-Electric Project. I now find it is added at the end of the list of questions. Sir, I am deprived of the right to put a supplementary question."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Member has given it as a short notice question and the Speaker has in the exercise of his powers admitted it as an ordinary question. This is no point of order at all."

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New Government of Madras Loan.

* 1252 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the reasons why the Government announced the raising of a Rs. 25 lakhs' loan in each district and for what purpose it is intended?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"In a Press Conference held on the 17th June 1953, the Chief Minister indicated that the Madras Government would soon be floating an open-market loan for meeting the expenditure on capital works and that he expected the people of each district to subscribe about Rs. 25 lakhs on the average towards this loan. The Government have since announced the issue of an open-market loan of Rs. 500 lakhs for meeting the capital expenditure on Irrigation and Electricity Works. Full details will be found in the Government's Notification No. 13 (L)WM-1/53, dated the 11th July 1953, published in an Extraordinary issue of the *Fort St. George Gazette* of the same date. I am sure hon. Members are also aware of the results of the loan."

SRI G. C. KONDAYYA:—"Sir, the money is allotted for the districts. What are the capital works that are taken up in the districts?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"It is not earmarked for each particular district. The State is taken as a whole. But, in the notification it has been stated that the loan is earmarked for the two States."

SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"Will the Government give us an assurance that all sanctioned capital works in the districts will be put through as the investors in the districts have generously responded to the Government loan?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Of course, that will be taken into consideration. As far as possible, the expectations of the people will be fulfilled."

SRI K. V. RAMESAM:—"The Hon. Finance Minister has just now said that the State will be taken as a whole. But according to the notification, each district is allotted a certain amount of loan and it is also stated that the amount will be spent in the district concerned. Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will utilize this amount subscribed by a district for the benefit of that district?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"In the notification there is absolutely no reference to the district as such and no such notification can be made as a matter of fact."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"What were the capital works which the Government had in mind when they floated this five-crore loan?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I would request the hon. Member to look into the budget memoranda."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"Is it a fact that the loan was intended only to reduce the minus balance of the Government and the talk of capital works is only just a propaganda?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"This insinuation is completely wrong. It is intended for meeting the capital expenditure of the Government."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"And this question is propaganda, Sir."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"The Hon. Minister advised that I might look into the budget memoranda. Budget memoranda never supply these details. When a loan is proposed to be floated, I think a file will be started stating the moneys required for each work. I want those details."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"If he is interested, he may put a separate question and I will pass on the list of works. Even without a question, if he is interested, I will give him the information."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is now 9-15 a.m. Now the Hon. Ministers will read the answers."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"As you are aware, Sir, a portion of the question time was taken away by the point of order raised by my hon. Friend Sri T. Viswanatham. So, I request you to kindly extend the question time to that extent at least."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I will take it into consideration."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The whole House must take the consequence of all the points raised by any Member."

Justice Misra's report regarding Bellary taluk.

* 1253 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to place on the table of the House—

(a) a copy of Justice Misra's report on the inclusion of Bellary taluk in the Andhra State;

(b) the figures supplied to Justice Misra by the Government of Madras; and

(c) the views and memorandum presented to Justice Misra by the Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda and the Hon. Sri N. Sankara Reddi on behalf of the Madras Government?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (a) Sri Justice Misra submitted his report to the Government of India, who released it to the Press for publication. The report is available for sale to the public.

" (b) No figures were supplied to Sri Justice Misra by the Government of Madras.

" (c) The Madras Government did not express any views or present any memorandum to Sri Justice Misra.

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“ Dr. Nagan Gouda and Sri Sankara Reddi met Sri Justice Misra in their free and personal capacities, not on behalf of this Government.”

Issue of passports to foreign countries.

* 1254 Q.—SRI M. D. THIAGARAJA PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state why the Home Department take three or four months for issuing passports to go to foreign countries when they are duly recommended by the District Officer?

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“ The issue of passports is not delayed as alleged, in the Home Department. If applications duly recommended by Collectors or the Commissioner of Police, as the case may be, are found on scrutiny to be in order and are accompanied by the relevant documents passports are issued forthwith. In the case of applications, however, that are found to be defective in any respect, the defects have to be set right by correspondence either with the applicant or the authorities concerned, which necessarily takes time and sometimes consultations with other State Governments or India Government are necessary.”

Tirupatur-Krishnagiri and Morappur-Hosur railway lines.

9-20 a.m. * 1255 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether any recommendation has been made by the State Government to the Union Ministry of Railways for the re-opening of the dismantled railway lines of Tirupatur-Krishnagiri and Morappur-Hosur in our State; and

(b) the nature of the reply received from the Railway Ministry?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ (a) Ever since the dismantlement of the lines in 1941, the Government of Madras have been urging the Central Government to take up the work connected with the restoration of the lines as metre gauge lines (instead of narrow gauge lines). An alternative proposal of linking Salem with Bangalore via Dharmapuri and Hosur by a metre gauge line is also under the consideration of this Government. After a decision is arrived at in the matter, the Government of India will again be addressed.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

Travelling allowance to some teachers for work connected with the general elections.

* 1256 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state with reference to the answer to Question No. 152 given on 26th November 1952 whether it has since come to notice that teachers of some schools in Malabar,

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e.g., Ganapathi High School, Kozhikode, have not yet been paid travelling allowance in connexion with their work in the general elections?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ Yes, Sir; so far as the teachers of the Ganapathi High School, Kozhikode, are concerned, they have all since been paid travelling allowance in connexion with the election duties they discharged during the last general elections and no claims are pending settlement. As regards the teachers of other aided schools in the district, their pending claims have all been settled except in the case of 37 teachers involving an aggregate amount of Rs. 178-4-0. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 80-8-0 is pending disbursement for want of the correct addresses of 19 claimants. The bills relating to the remaining 18 claimants involving an amount of Rs. 97-12-0 have been forwarded to the District Educational Officers of Central Malabar and North Malabar for scrutiny and passing them and on receipt of the bills from the District Educational Officers, arrangements will be made to disburse the amount as early as possible to the persons concerned.”

Alleged detention of one Krishnan Nair at Kozhikode.

* 1257 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint or representation from one Krishnan Nair of Kozhikode alleging that he has been detained illegally in the Government Mental Hospital for Lunatics, Kuthiravattam, Malabar; and

(b) if the answer is in the affirmative, what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“ I believe, Sir, a similar question was asked the other day. Anyway, I am reading the answer, as it had been prepared long ago.

“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) He was in the Mental Hospital from 14th February 1953 to 4th March 1953 under observation. The hospital authorities reported he was sane. The man's behaviour in the lock-up was so violent and disorderly that the Police thought it safe to remove him to the Mental Hospital. The Police are searching his antecedents and security proceedings are reported to be pending now before Court.”

Members of Legislatures as visitors of jails.

* 1258 Q.—SRI G. SIVASANKARA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state whether G.O. Ms. No. 102, Home, dated 9th January 1953 modified G.O. Ms. No. 2080, Home, dated 10th June 1952, and thereby disallows members of the Madras and Central Legislatures from being non-official or special visitors to sub-jails and, if so, why?

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THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—“The answer to the first portion of the question is in the affirmative. The Government feel that it may not be desirable to concentrate all honorary functions on members of the Legislature who by reason of that very position can do a great deal of good without being appointed visitors. It may be desirable to confer honorary positions on others also. Those who are interested in jails and prisoners apart from individual or party interest will certainly be preferred whether they are members of the Legislature or not.”

Dispute between employers and employees in Stoneware Pipe, Tiruvallur.

* 1259 Q.—SRI S. PAKKIRISWAMI PILLAI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) when the existence of a dispute between the employers and employees of the Stoneware Pipe, Tiruvallur, Chingleput district, was brought to the notice of the Labour Commissioner; and

(b) whether any conciliation was attempted and with what results?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) The dispute was brought to the notice of the Commissioner of Labour in February 1953.

“(b) Yes, the report of the conciliation officer is under consideration of Government.”

Reserved forest areas in Anantapur.

* 1260 Q.—SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state what steps are taken to increase plantation in reserved areas in Anantapur district?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“Work is in progress for concentrated regeneration of an area of 600 acres under the Soil Conservation Scheme. “Neem” and “Kamala” species are also being raised on a plantation scale. During the rainy season, an area of 13,200 acres is expected to be sown with seeds broadcast by the forest subordinates.”

Tannery industry in the State.

* 1261 Q.—SRI M. KAIYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether any Committee was appointed to enquire into the conditions of the Tannery Industry in the State;

(b) whether the Committee has submitted its report to the Government; and

(c) whether the report will be placed on the table of the House?

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) Yes, Sir,

“(c) The report is being printed and will be made available to public. Copies of the report will be placed in the Library of the Madras Legislature Secretariat for reference by Members.”

Assignment of banjar lands in Ongole taluk.

* 1262 Q.—SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH (on behalf of Sri Pragada Kotaiah): Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the extent of banjar lands in Thimmasamudram village, Ongole taluk, Guntur district, taken over from the Venkatagiri zamindar;

(b) whether it is a fact that survey numbers

	ACS.
546-2	159.92
547-1	130.31
547-2	5.34
549-1	15.35
549-2	0.49
Total ..	311.41

of banjar land taken over from the Venkatagiri zamindar are now in the possession of landlords Sri Ronda Subba Reddi and 32 others;

(c) whether the Government are in receipt of a representation, dated 18th June 1952, from the landless poor of Thimmasamudram and Pandillapalli, requesting them to assign the abovesaid land to them since they were actually cultivating the land for the last five years; and

(d) the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) No Banjar lands in Thimmasamudram village, Ongole taluk, Guntur district, have been taken over from the Venkatagiri Zamindar.

“(b) The lands are not banjar lands but revenue sale lands purchased by and in possession of Sri Ronda Subba Reddi, K. Venkatarayudu and others.

“(c) & (d) The Collector of Guntur has reported that a representation, dated 14th June 1952, signed by some villagers of Pandillapalli and Thimmasamudram addressed to the Manager, Venkatagiri estate, was received in the office of the Special Deputy Tahsildar, Pellur, and that action is being taken on it.”

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Powers of Government over doctors employed in Local Fund dispensaries.

* 1263 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state what powers and functions the Government exercise in respect of Local Fund dispensaries and hospitals in connexion with the appointments and transfers of doctors, grants of subsidies to hospitals and general control?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—

Appointments and Transfers.

“Under the rules, the District Medical Officer, has to be consulted by the district board before any private medical practitioner is appointed as Local Fund Medical Officer. In the case of a Government Medical Officer lent for service, the District Board can make the appointment in consultation with the Director of Medical Services. The Government have power to grant exemption in the case of private medical practitioners from the prescribed age-limit for appointment as medical officers under Local Boards.

“Transfer of Medical officers can be done only in consultation with the District Medical Officer or the Director of Medical Services, as the case may be.

Grants and subsidies.

“The Government are now paying the following grants to Local Fund and Municipal hospitals and dispensaries:—

(1) Percentage contribution towards the salaries of medical officers employed in the institutions opened before 9th March 1915 as under—

	Government Medical officers lent to local bodies.	Assistant Surgeons under Local Board and Municipal Service.	Sub-Assistant Surgeons under Local Board and Municipal Service.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)
(a) Local Fund medical institutions ..	15	22½	10
(b) Municipal medical institutions ..	10	17½	5

(2) Half the maintenance cost of medical institutions opened between 9th March 1915 and 17th April 1928.

(3) Building and equipment grants for medical institutions up to a maximum of half of the cost on works approved by Government.

(4) The Government meet the expenditure on the pay and allowances of Government Medical officers in all taluk headquarters institutions.”

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Vaivaka-Korukollu irrigation project in Krishna district.

* 1264 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Vaivaka-Korukollu irrigation scheme in Krishna district has been dropped; if so, for what reasons; and

(b) whether any representation was made by the ryots of Vaivaka, Korukollu, etc., villages to Government regarding the above scheme, if so, when and what action was taken by the Government?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) The proposal has been dropped, as the ayacut area which is low in level is surrounded on three sides by drains and is liable to submer-sion to varying depths throughout the irrigation season and to a depth of over one foot for long and continuous periods.

“(b) A representation was made by the ryots on 30th March 1953. A copy of the petition was forwarded to the Chief Engineer (Irrigation) I for disposal in view of the decision referred to in the answer to clause (a).”

Revenue assessment in the estates taken over by the Government.

* 1265 Q.—SRI V. K. RAMASWAMY MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it was the intention of the Government while the Zamindari Abolition Act was passed, to bring down the Land revenue assessment in respect of the lands in estates to the level of the rates prevailing in the ryotwari lands in the neighbourhood;

(b) why the ryotwari rates were not fixed for the lands in the zamindari areas consequent on the abolition of zamins; and

(c) why varam rates in the zamin areas consequent on the abolition of zamins have been fixed with reference to the highest rates prevailing in the district instead of the rate prevailing in the neighbourhood?

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

“(b) The ryotwari rates can be introduced in the estates taken over under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, only after they have been surveyed and settled according to ryotwari principles, and this work will take a number of years to be completed, approximately 8 to 10.

“(c) The Government have recently ordered that, in the estate areas in this State taken over under the Abolition Act, in which rent was payable wholly in kind or partly in kind and partly in cash, the land revenue payable for any land under section 23 of the Act shall, where it exceeds the assessment at

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the highest ryotwari rate of the taluk in which the estates are situated for the same class of land, be limited to the assessment at that rate."

Major Panchayats in the State.

* 1266 Q.—SRI K. ADIKESAVALU NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state the number of major panchayats in the State whose income is (i) more than Rs. 75,000 and (ii) more than Rs. 1,00,000?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"The number of panchayats, the income of each of which is more than rupees lakh per annum is seventeen while that of panchayats with an income exceeding Rs. 75,000, but not exceeding rupees one lakh, is twenty-one."

Kondotti Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Malabar.

* 1267 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state whether the Government have received a memorandum, dated 25th April 1953, from certain members of the Kondotti Producers-cum-Consumers' Co-operative Society, Malabar, touching the failure of the Registrar to take steps to hold elections to the Board of Directors of the Society; and, if so, what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—"Yes, Sir. The memorandum was transferred to the Collector of Malabar for necessary action. The Collector has reported that three members of the Society whose nominations were rejected filed a Civil Suit in District Munsif's Court, Manjeri, and that the Court issued a permanent injunction restraining the Returning Officer from holding the elections. The suit stands posted to 7th August 1953."

Nellore Headquarters Hospital.

9-30 a.m. * 1268 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that, in Nellore Headquarters Hospital, a large percentage of in-patients including surgical cases are made to lie on the floor, and if so, what arrangements are made to provide additional accommodation and additional beds, to meet the growing demand for hospital treatment in Nellore; and

(b) whether the sanctioned strength of nursing staff on duty, and nursing orderlies on duty, employed in Government hospitals are dependent on the sanctioned bed strength of the hospitals concerned or whether it is dependent on the actual number of in-patients to be served; and the number of beds or the number of in-patients each nurse or each nursing orderly should while on duty attend to, for the State and for the Nellore Headquarters Hospital?

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) The sanctioned bed strength of the District Headquarters Hospital, Nellore, is 120. The in-patients admitted are in excess of this number. One hundred and forty-eight in-patients are provided with cots and the remaining patients have to lie down on the floor. The patients who cannot be provided with cots, are provided with mats, carpets, pillows and other bed linen. All important and major surgical cases are provided with cots. But only some of the minor and less important surgical cases are kept on the floor. Additional accommodation is necessary but in the present financial stringency, the Government are not in a position to find funds for construction of buildings to meet the demand in this and other cases. The Government have, however, accepted the offers of two private gentlemen to construct a ward of 10 beds for children and a general ward of 12 beds respectively in the Headquarters Hospital, Nellore. After these two wards come into use, the bed strength will be increased.

“(b) The nursing staff and the nursing orderlies now employed in the Government Headquarters hospitals in the districts including the Headquarters Hospital, Nellore, are based on the sanctioned bed strength of the hospitals at the rate of one nurse for every 8 beds, and one nursing orderly for every 8 beds, as the actual number of in-patients admitted is always fluctuating.”

Edayakkal bund in Karimba, Walluvanad taluk.

* 1269 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 representation that the bund at Edayakkal in Karimba amsam in Walluvanad, Malabar, is damaged and the ryots are not benefited to any extent by that bund; and

(b) whether it is a fact that water-cess is being collected from the agriculturists of that area even though they are not benefited?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b) The Government have not constructed any bund at Edayakkal, Walluvanad taluk, but a weir has been built by the Public Works Department in 1951 across the Machathodu in the neighbourhood. It is presumed that the question refers to this weir.

“During 1952-53, the ryots concerned failed to fix the shutter on the anicut body wall at the proper time so as to conserve the flow in the stream, but no damage was caused thereby to the anicut body wall.

“No water cess has been so far collected from the ryots in the area.

“The Government have not received any representation on the subject.”

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District Handloom Boards.

* 1270 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri S. Narayanappa is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI S. NARAYANAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) under what rules the District Handloom Boards are formed;

(b) how many members there are in each board; and

(c) whether there are any representatives on behalf of the independent weavers and on behalf of the consumers?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) District Handloom Boards have been constituted with reference to the recommendation of the Madras Handloom Committee in resolution 4 of its resolutions passed at its first meeting held on 30th June 1950.

" (b) About 10 members.

" (c) There are two members on each Board representing weavers outside the Co-operative fold. There are no members on the Board specifically nominated to represent consumers."

Dokiparru Middle School, Krishna district.

* 1271 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the villagers of Dokiparru of Krishna district represented to the Government to raise the status of the present Middle School to that of a High School, this year; and

(b) what action the Government have taken in the matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The proposal was deferred."

The Murai system under the Willingdon Reservoir, South Arcot.

* 1272 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the *Murai* system under the Willingdon Reservoir ayacut in Vriddhachalam taluk, South Arcot district, was adopted this fasli year earlier than usual in spite of the persistent demand of the public for postponing it by at least a month?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—"In view of the low storage position in the reservoir and the need to conserve the water and utilize it to the best advantage of the ayacut, *murai* was introduced under the reservoir in November 1952 and again from 16th January 1953 during the fasli year 1362. There was no request from the public for the postponement of *murai* for a month or so."

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Vijayavada Government Hospital.

* 1273 Q.—SRI T. POTHA RAJU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposals for extending the Government Hospital at Vijayavada; and

(b) if so, the nature and details of the proposals?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) There are no proposals for extending the Government Hospital, Vijayavada, except the construction of a maternity ward of 8 beds donated by the Guild of Service, Vijayavada Divisional Committee whose offer was accepted by the Government in December 1951.

" (b) The question does not arise."

Opening of a maternity centre at Cuddalore.

* 1274 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation from the Municipal Office, Cuddalore, South Arcot district, demanding subsidy for opening a maternity centre at Brookspet; and

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

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) Yes.

" (b) The Government have sanctioned the opening of a Maternity and Child Welfare Centre at Brookspet, Cuddalore Municipality during 1953-54."

Irrigation schemes in Nellore district.

* 1275 Q.—SRI S. VEMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state the stages at which the following irrigation schemes stand in Nellore district, viz., (1) Madamanur supply channel, (2) Nakkala kalva, (3) Kolanakuduru, (4) Allur swamp drainage channel and (5) Kotha kalva leading to Pallipad, Nidimusali and Muthuparthipalam villages?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (1) The question of improvements to the Madamanur tank supply channel is being examined by the local officers.

(2) The scheme has been dropped.

(3) The work relating to the improvement of supplies to the Kolanakuduru tank has been completed.

(4) The scheme has been deferred.

(5) A proposal for removing the accumulation of sand in the Kudithipalem channel or Kothakalva and for providing wind belt along both sides of the channel is being examined by the local officers."

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Implementation of the industrial award given to bus workers.

* 1276 Q.—SRI D. SEETHARAMIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the industrial award given to drivers, conductors, etc., working in buses and lorries was implemented; and

(b) if not, for what reasons?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) The award of the Industrial Tribunal constituted for the motor transport industry was implemented in full by some employers and in part by others. A large number failed to implement the awards on grounds of financial inability.”

Alleged lawlessness in Idur and Madarajagudur in Nellore taluk.

* 1277 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the attention of the Government was invited to conditions obtaining in Idur and Madarajagudur in Nellore taluk, where a small group of ryots levy arbitrary fines, collect illegal exactions by forced sale of movable property and inflict corporal punishment on the landless poor; and

(b) whether the Government have taken any and what steps to put an end to such a state of affairs not only in the two villages in (a) but also in many other villages and taluks where agricultural serfdom prevails as mentioned in paragraph 251 on page 77 of the first report of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) & (b) Enquiries made after the question put by the hon. Member show the allegations are baseless and that conditions such as mentioned in clause (a) do not obtain in Idur and Madarajagudur villages.

“The recommendation of the Land Revenue Reforms Committee that all traces of agricultural serfdom or forced labour of any kind should be removed by legislation, as well as the other recommendations of the Committee are under examination.”

Implementation of the Five-year Plan in the Madras and Andhra States.

* 1278 Q.—SRI G. C. KONDAYYA: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) what is the amount that the Central Government is going to allot to this State for implementing the Five-Year Plan;

(b) how is the State Government going to divide it between Andhra State and the Residuary State;

(c) how the plan is going to benefit the Nellore district; and

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(d) whether there are any new schemes of irrigation, roads, hospitals, railway lines, schools, etc., in the Andhra area included in the plan?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) In the first two years of the Plan, viz., 1951-52 and 1952-53 the Government of India have rendered assistance to the extent of about Rs. 16 crores mostly by way of loans and to some extent as grants. The extent of the Government of India's further assistance to this Government cannot be forecast.

“(b) The schemes in the Plan will continue in the areas where they are located, subject to such revision as the Governments in position may make. There can be no previous division on the basis of anticipated assistance.

“(c) The attention of the hon. Member is invited to the answer to question No. 786 (answered on 21st July 1953) by Sri B. Ramakrishna Reddy, M.L.A.

“(d) A new and big irrigation scheme relating to the Krishna river has been included in the Plan. Its scope has not however been finalised.”

Murthuza Memorial College, Tiruchirappalli.

* 1279 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether representations have been made to the Government regarding the inadequacy of accommodation for the Murthuza Memorial College at Tiruchirappalli; and

(b) what action has been taken?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) There is no College but only a High School by that name and the Director of Public Instruction is examining the question of providing additional accommodation for the school.”

Representations to officers by members of the Assembly.

* 1280 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have issued instructions to all their officers that they may receive representations from members of the Legislative Assembly about the public needs in their constituencies, and that any action to be taken on such representations should be at the sole discretion of the officers concerned; and

(b) if so, whether the Government will place a copy of such instructions on the Table of this House?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) If the Member refers to the instructions issued by the Government in G.O. Ms. No. 2432, Public (Elections), dated 13th October 1952, a copy* is placed on the Table of the House.

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It will be seen that Government have *not* laid down that the action to be taken on these representations is to be at the sole discretion of the officers concerned. The instruction is that orders should be passed with absolute regard to the merits of each case."

Electric power extension to Uravakonda.

* 1281 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation was received regarding the electricity extension scheme to be taken from Konakondla Panchayat to Uravakonda (via) Vajrakarur;

(b) if so, what action the Government have taken and whether any orders have been passed; and

(c) how much amount worth of materials is stocked at Guntakal for the electricity extension scheme from Guntakal to Uravakonda?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(b) The matter is under consideration.

“(c) The materials stocked at Guntakal are intended for all electricity extension schemes either sanctioned or to be sanctioned in Bellary and Anantapur districts in the vicinity of Guntakal including Guntakal-Uravakonda extensions. It is not, therefore, possible to state the value of materials intended for the Guntakal-Uravakonda extension scheme alone.”

Roads and irrigation works in Narasaraopet division, Guntur.

* 1282 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASIVIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) how many investigation parties have been at work in the Narasaraopet Revenue Division of Guntur district since 1948;

(b) how many road and irrigation works have been investigated;

(c) how many have been taken up for execution and completed; and

(d) what was the total cost of those works?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) Special investigations staff consisting of one subdivision has been at work since 1948 for investigating irrigation works. The regular Highways Department staff was investigating road works.

“(b) 103 road works and 7 irrigation schemes.

“(c) 67 road works and one irrigation scheme.

“(d) The total cost of works referred to in clause (c) is Rs. 9,17,745.”

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Surcharge amount on mill cloth.

* 1283 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBAYYA (on behalf of Sri S. Narayanappa): Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) how much amount was allotted by the Central Government to this State out of the surcharge amount on mill cloth towards the relief of handloom weavers in this State;

(b) whether the Government have requested the Central Government to allot more funds and what the reply of the Central Government, if any, was;

(c) whether the Government have any proposals under which the present grievances of the weavers will be redressed; and if so, what those proposals are;

(d) how much amount has been allotted for each such proposal;

(e) whether the Government have consulted any non-official weavers' organizations before such new proposals were prepared;

(f) if so, what those non-official organizations were and what their suggestions were; and

(g) whether any arrangements have been made for immediate relief to the weavers?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) No allotment has yet been made by the Government of India to State Governments from the proceeds of the Cess on mill-made cloth. It is, however, estimated that it may be about Rs. 1.25 crores.

“(b) Does not arise.

“(c) & (d) Certain schemes for utilisation of the Cess Fund have been formulated and forwarded to the Government of India for their approval. These schemes when executed are likely to redress some of the grievances of the weavers. It is not in public interest to disclose the details of the schemes at this stage.

“(e) & (f) The Madras Handloom Committee and the High Power Handloom Committee and persons like Sri Pragada Kotaiah, M.L.A., and Sri M. S. A. Majid were consulted. Some suggestions were also received from District Handloom Boards, some Handloom Associations, etc., but these suggestions were more or less covered by the proposals the Government have already drawn up.

“(g) The Weavers Relief Scheme already introduced in July 1952 has been extended up to the end of December 1953.”

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Post of Loans Tahsildar in Siddhout taluk.

9-40 a.m. * 1284 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the post of the Tahsildar for Loans in Siddhout taluk was abolished and if so, the date on which it was abolished;

(b) whether it is a fact that within a very short time after abolition it was again restored;

(c) if so, the reasons for the same;

(d) whether it is a fact that it was abolished again within a short time; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ The answer ^a is placed on the Table of the House.”

Sea erosion at Badagara, North Malabar.

* 1285 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have any information regarding the sea erosion during the heavy rains in the first week of July 1953 into Badagara Fishermen's area, North Malabar and, if so, the extent of the damage suffered and the steps taken by the Government to relieve the distress in the area?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ Yes. The Collector of Malabar has reported that in Badagara the sea advanced for about a furlong eroding a considerable portion of the foreshore land, uprooting nearly 100 coconut trees and causing damage to the fish-curing yard and that 11 huts have also collapsed. The Collector has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 245 to those affected people.”

Floods in Malabar.

* 1286 Q.—SRI K. P. GOPALAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received any report from the Collector of Malabar regarding the widespread destruction of houses and properties owing to the heavy rain and flood that occurred recently in Malabar; and

(b) what measures Government propose to take to give relief to those who have lost their houses and livelihood?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ (a) The Government have received a preliminary report from the Collector. This report is not a full account of the damage caused by the floods as communications have been cut off by the floods and interior places are inaccessible.

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“ (b) The Collector of Malabar has already sanctioned monetary assistance to the people affected for the reconstruction or repair of their damaged houses.”

Floods in Malabar.

* 1287 Q.—SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state what action has been taken by the Government to relieve the people of Malabar against the havoc created by the floods in that district?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ The Collector of Malabar has sanctioned monetary relief for the reconstruction of houses damaged or destroyed by the floods in the Malabar district.”

Floods in Malabar.

* 1288 Q.—SRI M. CHADAYAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Collector of Malabar has submitted any report about the recent flood damages in the district of Malabar and, if so, whether a copy of the report will be placed on the Table of the House;

(b) whether the Collector has undertaken any relief measures and if so, what they are; and

(c) how many houses collapsed and what is the total extent of the damage done?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“ (a) Yes. A preliminary report has been received from the Collector of Malabar. As the report is not a complete one, it will not serve any useful purpose to place a copy of the report on the Table of the House.

“ (b) The Collector has sanctioned monetary relief for the reconstruction of damaged or destroyed houses, wherever necessary.

“ (c) From the report received so far, 476 houses have been either damaged or destroyed by the floods. Full details have not yet been received as communications were cut off and interior places are inaccessible.”

Arrests at Dalmiapuram on 15th July 1953.

* 1289 Q.—SRI A. GOVINDASWAMY NAYAGAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) how many were arrested in Dalmiapuram on 15th July 1953 in connexion with the stopping of trains;

(b) how many were shot dead on that day by the police;

(c) how many were injured by the police; and

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(d) under what class is Mr. M. Karunanidhi, one of the arrested leaders on 15th July 1953 at Dalmiapuram, placed in the Tiruchirappalli jail?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) The reports received by Government show that thirty-six persons were arrested on 15th July 1953.

“(b) Two persons are reported to have lost their lives as a result of the opening of fire by the police.

“(c) Sixteen persons (excluding police officers) are reported to have been injured. The Government have no information as to how many of these sixteen persons were injured as a result of the action taken by the police to disperse the crowd.

“(d) According to a telephonic enquiry made, the prisoner was placed in ‘C’ class. The Magistrate who convicted the prisoner had no powers to recommend classifying the prisoner ‘A’ or ‘B’ and no representation was made at that time. The question is treated as a representation and Government have ordered the prisoner to be put in ‘B’ class.”

Producers-cum-Consumer Societies in Malabar.

* 1290 Q.—SRI A. APPU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) whether there have been numerous cases of misappropriation of large sums of money in the several Producers-cum-Consumers’ Co-operative Societies in Malabar;

(b) how such cases of misappropriation were dealt with and what has been the total amount detected to have been lost so far; and

(c) what steps the Government propose to take to improve the working of these societies in future?

THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“(a) to (c) The attention of the Member is invited to the answer furnished to the question (unstarred) No. 49 (82) answered on 16th July 1953.”

Subsidy for cottage industries.

* 1291 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state—

(a) how many societies for the development of Cottage Industries have been subsidised by the State Government during the years 1951–52, and 1952–53 and the amount of grant or subsidy paid each year; and

(b) how many of them are managed by the Harijans and the subsidy granted to them last year?

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THE HON. SRI D. SANJIVAYYA:—“(a) In the year 1951–52, 68 Cottage Industrial Co-operative Societies received subsidies totalling Rs. 37,705. During 1952–53, 40 such societies were granted a total subsidy of rupees 22,483.

“(b) Six Societies are mostly managed by Harijans. During last year, i.e., 1952–53, an amount of Rs. 1,896 was granted as subsidy to them.”

Recruitment of School Assistants by the Public Service Commission.

* 1292 Q.—SRI S. S. KOLKEBAIL: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Public Service Commission invited applications for recruitment as School Assistants in Government Schools in March 1951, and if so, how many applicants offered themselves for the said posts; and

(b) how many were interviewed and how many of them were selected and appointed?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Yes. 333 (three hundred and thirty-three).

“(b) The recruitment was postponed.”

Lignite Mines at Neyveli, South Arcot.

* 1293 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) what is the total expenditure so far met by the State Government to the quarrying project at the Neyveli Lignite mines at South Arcot district; and

(b) what is the expenditure met by the Government in the pilot project for open cut operation in an open area 500 × 500?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) The total approximate expenditure met by the State Government up to April 1953 on the Quarrying Project is Rs. 33,47,245.

“(b) The expenditure met up to 10th May 1953 on the pilot project for open cut operation is Rs. 6,37,468.”

* 1294 Q.—SRI P. VENKATASUBBIAH:—“I do not want to put the question, Sir.”

September examinations for pupil teachers.

* 1295 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government propose to conduct September Examinations for the pupil teachers failing in March Examinations in the teachers’ training institutions?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Proposals have been called for from the Director of Public Instruction."

Alleged beating of Sri P. Lakshmi Reddi in Nellore Police lock-up.

* 1296 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether one Sri Ponnammalle Lakshmi Reddy, an agricultural labourer of Indukurpet, Nellore taluk, was arrested on 23rd October 1952 and taken to and severely beaten in the Nellore Police lock-up resulting in fracture of chest bones;

(b) whether the District Superintendent of Police, Nellore and the Medical Officer, Nellore investigated the case of beating administered by the Police when the person referred to in (a) was in custody; and

(c) what action the Government have taken (1) to punish the Policemen concerned, (2) to prevent a recurrence of man-handling of persons in Police lock-up; and (3) to provide compensation to the person who is rendered a cripple for life?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" (a) to (c) Sri P. Lakshmi Reddy was found in a drunken state on 23rd October 1952 near the Municipal park, Nellore, and was therefore arrested. He was kept in the Police lock-up that night.

"He was convicted on the charge of drunkenness, and was sent to the special sub-jail, Nellore on 25th October 1952. He then complained to the Superintendent of the sub-jail that he had been beaten by the Police. The complaint was referred to the District Superintendent of Police, Nellore. The Deputy Superintendent of Police, Nellore, conducted a preliminary enquiry into the complaint. The Resident Medical Officer, Nellore, who visited the sub-jail, examined P. Lakshmi Reddi and sent him to the hospital for X-ray examination. The X-ray examination showed that P. Lakshmi Reddy had been badly assaulted resulting in fracture of one of the smaller ribs. A *prima facie* case of torture having been made out the Sub-divisional Magistrate conducted an enquiry under Police Standing Orders.

"The inquiry showed that the injury to the rib was caused while Sri Lakshmi Reddy was in Police custody while the other minor injuries could have been caused to Lakshmi Reddy when he fell down while in a drunken state. The evidence available was insufficient to institute criminal proceedings but the Government took a serious view of it and have ordered that all the persons responsible should be proceeded against departmentally. The matter is pending.

"Quite a number of cases specially from the Andhra district having come to notice wherein there is room for thinking that

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persons in custody were being roughly treated, the Government have directed the Inspector-General of Police to warn and issue instructions to the District Police drawing their attention once again to their duties and what is expected of them.

"It is fortunately *not* true that Sri P. Lakshmi Reddy was rendered a cripple on account of the injury sustained by him."

Restoration of Kothacheruvu tank in Gopavaram village, Badvel taluk.

* 1297 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government investigated the restoration of the breached tank, Kothacheruvu of Bhumireddipalli of Gopavaram village in Badvel taluk of Cuddapah district;

(b) if so, when the Government propose to take up the work for execution; and

(c) what is the estimated cost of the work?

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

"(b) The work was not taken up for execution due to the revised policy of Government not to take up new works for execution under the Tank Improvement Scheme. The scheme has not been included in the Special Minor Irrigation Programme for 1952-53 for which the Government of India have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 25 lakhs utilisable up to 30th June 1953. The question of inclusion of the scheme in the Special Minor Irrigation Programme for 1953-54 will be considered by Government.

"(c) Rs. 12,000."

Rain-making experiments.

* 1298 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—"Sri V. R. Krishna Ayyar is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI V. R. KRISHNA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state whether any rain-making experiments have been conducted under the Government's auspices or encouragement?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"No experiments on artificial rain-making have been conducted under the auspices of this Government."

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Construction of weir across Sengal odai, Andimadam firka, Udayarpalayam taluk.

* 1299 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received recently, mahazars from the public for the construction of a weir across Sengal odai near Koovathur, Andimadam firka, Udayarpalayam taluk; and

(b) the action taken thereon?

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

“(b) A proposal for the construction of an anicut across the Sengal odai just below the culvert in the Andimadam-Jayan-kondan road and the excavation of a supply channel to feed the maximum number of tanks is under examination by local Public Works Department Officers.”

Inclusion of the Thiyya community among backward classes.

* 1300 Q.—SRI A. APPU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the various measures undertaken by the Government for the welfare of the backward classes in this State are applicable to Thiyya community in the four taluks of Palghat, Ponnani, Walluvanad and Ernad in the Malabar district?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Yes Sir.

“The hon. Member is also referred to the statement laid on the table of the House with reference to question No. 663 answered on the 18th instant.”

Price of procured paddy in Guntur district.

* 1301 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—“Sri Pragada Kotaiah is not in his place. The question and answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI PRAGADA KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state the prices paid for procured paddy of both the first sort and second sort, under the ‘levy order’ and the prices fixed for their sale in the fair price depots in the Guntur district and whether any steps are being taken to make rice available at fair prices in fair price depots?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“The Government have fixed the procurement prices for paddy under the levy scheme in Guntur district at Rs. 9-14-6 per maund for first sort and Rs. 9-6-3 per maund for second sort.

“Paddy is not usually issued through fair price shops, but only rice. With effect from 28th June 1953, the Government have reduced and refixed the wholesale pool prices for rice to be issued through fair price shops throughout the State including the Guntur district at Rs. 19-12-0 per maund for first sort and Rs. 15-4-0 per maund for second sort. Based

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on these rates, the Government have ordered that the retail price to the consumer should be round about As. 14-6 per Madras measure for first sort and As. 11-6 per Madras measure for second sort, as far as possible. These prices have been fixed on a ‘no profit no loss’ basis taking into account the cost of rice obtained and supplied to this State by the Government of India from different sources, and they are the minimum possible. Steps will be taken to open fair price shops in Guntur district during the ensuing lean months in the district and to issue rice as well as other grains through them.”

Arrest of two Members of the House of People at Madras on 14th July 1953.

* 1302 Q.—SRI P. RANGASWAMI REDDIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether Messrs. S. Guruswami and V. Veeraswami (Members of House of People) were arrested at Madras on 14th July 1953 outside the compound of the Madras Legislative Assembly;

(b) if so, whether Mr. V. Veeraswami was released four hours later; and

(c) the reasons for the arrest of the two and the release of one?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) to (c) Sri S. Guruswami was arrested at Madras on 14th July 1953 outside the compound of the Madras Legislative Assembly on the Wallajah Road. Sri Guruswami was arrested for leading a procession on the Wallajah Road near the Legislative Assembly premises in contravention of the prohibitory orders issued under section 41 of the City Police Act prohibiting processions and demonstrations in the area round the Legislative Assembly buildings, notified in the orders.

“As regards Sri Veeraswami, Government had received information that Sri Veeraswami, M.P., would be going to the Assembly premises and raise some protest against the Education policy. Instructions had therefore been issued that he should be allowed free access to the Assembly. It, however, turned out subsequently that Sri Veeraswami was mixed up with the group of persons who were taken to the Vepery Police Station for identification and interrogation. As soon as the identity of Sri Veeraswami became known to the local officer-in-charge, he informed him that he was not under arrest; this was hardly ten or fifteen minutes after these persons had got into the Police van at Wallajah Road. Sri Veeraswami, however, insisted upon being taken to the office of the Commissioner along with the other persons who had been arrested but arrangements were made in the office of the Commissioner of Police to take him to the house where he was staying while in Madras.”

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Retrenchment among the staff working under the Machkund Project.

* 1303 Q.—SRI K. GOVINDA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any retrenchment is proposed to be effected in the staff working in the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project; and

(b) the reasons for the same?

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

“(b) Does not arise.”

Visit of the Moral Rearmament delegation to Madras.

9-50 a.m. * 1304 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government gave any facilities to the Moral Rearmament delegation led by Dr. Buchman during their visit to Madras and, if so, what were the facilities so given; and

(b) whether such facilities were given free of cost?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) Members of the Moral Rearmament delegation were given transport on contract terms, i.e., eight annas per bus mile subject to a minimum of Rs. 25 per day, during their stay in the Madras City. They were allowed to stay in the Legislators' Hostel on payment of Rs. 3 per head per day and were also permitted to use the Rajaji Hall for two days on payment of the prescribed charge of Rs. 65 per day.

“(b) I may assure hon. Members that I have taken as much as possible from the delegation.”

Repairs to bridges at Yerravaram and Annavaram, East Godavari district.

* 1305 Q.—SRI N. V. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the bridges which were washed away on account of the cyclone in the year 1949 at Yerravaram and Annavaram (East Godavari district) on Great Northern Trunk Road and the cement slope at Veeralankapalli between Rajahmundry and Gokavaram have not yet been taken up for repairs even though three years have elapsed;

(b) whether the Government received any representations and photos of the breaches in these bridges showing the difficulties felt by the bus and lorry operators as well as the public in crossing these bridges; and

(c) whether the Government propose to take urgent steps for the early reconstruction of the above bridges?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) The work of reconstructing the bridge at Annavaram is in progress and is expected to be completed shortly, if not, already completed. The estimate for reconstructing the bridge at Yerravaram has been sanctioned and that for the remodelling the road dam across the Veeralankapalli Vagu is under preparation. Both works are being taken up this year.

“(b) Yes.

“(c) Steps have been taken for the reconstruction of the bridges referred to in clause (a).”

Corruption among Government servants.

* 1306 Q.—SRI M. VEERABHADRAM (on behalf of Sri C. V. K. Rao): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Government servants tried for corruption from April to December 1952;

(b) how many were Gazetted Officers; and

(c) how many were found guilty and what action has been taken?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) One hundred and ninety-three.

“(b) Forty-three.

“(c) Fifty-one were found guilty; and action against them was as follows:—

Dismissed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
Removed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Discharged	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Compulsorily retired	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Increment stopped	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Reduced	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Reverted	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Censured	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Warned	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

“Let these answers not be misunderstood. We have thousands of Government servants in our State and these figures need not give the impression that a large percentage of our people are corrupt.”

Krishna-Pennar Project subdivision.

* 1307 Q.—SRI G. RAMA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any subdivision like Krishna-Pennar Project subdivision still in existence; and

(b) if so, what is its strength and what are its duties and how much amount is being spent every month on this subdivision?

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) Two divisions consisting of ten officers and also subordinate staff have been sanctioned temporarily to attend to the investigation of the Nandikonda canal and Pulichintala dam, remodelling of the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal, and reinvestigation of Pennar dam, etc., agreed upon at the instance of the Planning Commission, and for the completion of work relating to the investigation of the Siddeswaram dam, Krishna-Pennar canals, pick-up barrage on the Pennar, the Gandikonda Project, etc.

“The monthly expenditure on the staff is about Rs. 25,000.”

I.—POINTS OF ORDER—cont.

(1) THE CONTINUANCE OF THE PRESENT GOVERNMENT—cont.

MR. SPEAKER:—“Questions are over. The House will remember that Sri T. Viswanatham raised a point of order, and I told the House that he did not give notice of it. Sri Swayamprakasam then wanted to know whether it was necessary to give previous notice to the Speaker of any point of order. I told the House that the point of order in question related to an event which had occurred in the House earlier, and that therefore previous notice should be given. There need not be notice for points of order which arise unexpectedly in the course of the debate. I wish to quote to the hon. Member, Mr. Swayamprakasam, what Mr. Michael Macdonagh says in his book entitled ‘Speaker of the House’, on this subject. In the chapter on ‘Speaker’s Responsibilities’, he says—

‘It is the custom for Members to give the Speaker private notice of questions on points of order, unless, of course, such as arise unexpectedly in debate.’

Mr. Michael Macdonagh is an authority on this subject.”

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, some questions have not been answered. I sent a short notice question. That question may be answered now.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“I am sorry, I have left out some questions. I hope the House will not misunderstand me. We will take up questions again.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, I wish to add that no Speaker could possibly have dealt with points of order better than what you have been doing. With great respect, I may say that you are much more lenient than the rules required the Speaker to be.”

II.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS—cont.

STARRED QUESTIONS—cont.

Gundlakamma Minor Irrigation Project, Ongole taluk.

* 1308 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANASWAMY: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the results of the investigation of Gundlakamma Minor Irrigation Project in Ongole taluk of Guntur district; and

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(b) the estimated cost of the project and the acreage that it can irrigate?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) No scheme known as ‘Gundlakamma Minor Irrigation Project’ in Ongole taluk, Guntur district, has been investigated. A scheme for utilizing the waters of the Gundlakamma was however investigated but was deferred as the same area and additional areas may possibly be irrigated under a canal from the Nandikonda dam in the event of a part of the Madras share of the Krishna waters being utilized through that proposed dam.

“(b) The original scheme was estimated to cost Rs. 180 lakhs for works only for the irrigation of 28,500 acres.”

Staff of the Madras Electricity System.

* 1309 Q.—SRI A. RATHINAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what is the present strength of the staff of the Madras Electricity System at the Mount Road Office;

(b) how many were working there before the Electricity System was taken over by the State Government; and

(c) how many Harijans are working at present in the Electricity System in the cadre of Officers, Engineers, clerks, fitters, and mechanics, peons and coolies?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) The present strength of the Madras Electricity system is 3,331.

“(b) 1,224.

“(c) Engineers	Nil.
Other Officers	Nil.
Clerks	27
Fitters and Mechanics	51
Peons and Coolies	283”

Reservoir in the Papaghni at Mundlavaripalley village, Kadiri taluk.

* 1310 Q.—SRI S. NARAYANAPPA (on behalf of Sri G. Sivasankara Reddi): Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any representation recently from the villagers of Thavalam in Kadiri taluk for the construction of a reservoir across Papaghni river near Chandrayanaswami Gudy in Mundlavaripalley village in Kadiri taluk; and

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

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THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) No representation has been received recently from the villagers of the Thavalam for the construction of a reservoir across the Papaghni river. The scheme has however been investigated and plans and estimate are under scrutiny by the Chief Engineer (Irrigation).”

Bridges over Vethuvaikal running in Chidambaram taluk.

* 1311 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government received representations from the public of Chidambaram taluk and Udayarpalayam taluk for the construction of a bridge near Kandamangalam and another near Nattaramangalam across Vethuvaikal running in Chidambaram taluk; and

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

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) Representations have been received for the construction of a bridge over the Vethuvaikal near Kandamangalam. No representation has been received for a bridge at Nattaramangalam. Both the works are included in the Five-Year Plan of Post War Road Development. They will be taken up for execution by the District Board in due course.”

Dredgers, bulldozers and cranes with the Public Works Department.

* 1312 Q.—SRI K. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Public Works Department lend or allow the use of any dredgers, bull-dozers, and cranes for excavating silted up tanks and rivers, for deepening canals and reservoirs and for removing earth to far off places; and if so, how many of them and in what divisions; and

(b) how many dredgers, bull-dozers and cranes are now in active service in the Public Works Department and if so on what works they are employed now?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) Heavy tools and plant in the Public Works Department may be lent on hire to other departments, or private parties or contractors for hire on other works (other than Government works), when not in use during the off season. But dredgers, bull-dozers and cranes are not lent for use, or used, on excavation of silted up tanks, rivers, etc.

“(b) The information required is not readily available. The time and labour involved in collecting the information will be incommensurate with the purpose sought to be achieved.”

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Anicut across the Pennar at Vakamada, Siddhout taluk.

* 1313 Q.—SRI V. CHIDANANDAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received a petition from the ayacutdars under the Vogur-Vakamada Project for the construction of an anicut across river Pennar at the project site near Vakamada in Siddhout taluk of Cuddapah district;

(b) whether it is a fact that they represented orally to the Hon. Minister and the Chief Engineer that they would contribute some amount per acre;

(c) whether it is a fact that the Chief Engineer was requested to provide them with a rough estimate for the same so that they might be able to know what they would have to pay; and

(d) if so, what action has been taken regarding the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a), (b) & (c) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(d) It was found on examination that under the physical conditions existing at the site of the offtake of the Vogur Vakamada channel the construction of a dam across the Pennar as suggested was out of the question. Hence the matter was not pursued further.”

Stay of some Hon. Ministers at Ootacamund.

* 1314 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state— 10 a.m.

(a) whether the Government or some of the Hon. Ministers went to Ootacamund for summer halt this year;

(b) the duration of their stay at the hill stations; and

(c) whether the office staff under the respective Ministers also had a shift to and fro along with them?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) The Government did not move to the hills during the summer this year. But seven Ministers visited Ootacamund during the period, two on private business and the remaining five in connexion with their official duties.

“(b) The duration of their stay is as follows:—

Minister (Health)—from 4th to 5th June 1953.

Minister (Public Works)—from 14th to 23rd May 1953.

Minister (Industries and Labour)—from 17th to 24th May 1953 and from 2nd to 10th June 1953.

Minister (Agriculture)—from 12th to 17th May 1953.

Minister (Land Revenue)—from 19th to 25th May 1953.

Minister (Accommodation Control)—from 8th to 10th May 1953.

Minister (Rural Welfare)—from 20th to 23rd May 1953.

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"(c) Some of the members of the personal staff accompanied the Ministers except the Minister for Accommodation Control who did not take any member of his personal staff for the trip."

Supply of yarn to handloom weavers.

* 1315 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri Pragada Kotaiah who gave notice of the question is not in his place. So, the question together with the answer will be printed in the proceedings."

SRI P. KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by the Government to make available adequate quantities of 40s spun out of Indian cotton to the handloom industry; and

(b) the number of bales of 40s yarn required for monthly consumption of the handloom industry in this State and the number of bales actually supplied in a month on an average during the last six months?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) This Government requested the Government of India that all Indian Cotton suitable for spinning 40s count yarn may be reserved for making yarn intended for handlooms and that composite mills should not be allowed to use such yarn in their weaving sections.

"(b) Particulars regarding the monthly requirements of 40s yarn alone for the handloom industry are not available. Based on the demands and allotments, the requirements of handlooms under the count group 36s to 44s come to 5,035 bales of 400 lb. each per month. The number of bales actually delivered in a month on an average during the last six months is 1,130 bales in this group."

Work-charged establishments.

* 1316 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA KURUP: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to make permanent the services of the work-charged establishments;

(b) whether the work-charged establishments are granted the concessions given to N.G.Os.; and

(c) whether the Roller drivers, cleaners and maistries are given any house-rent allowance?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) Such of the posts in the work-charged establishments as are required continuously for the normal working of the departments have been provincialized and retained on a regular basis with the same rights and privileges as regular establishment under the Government. Some of the provincialized posts are permanent and some temporary as is the case in any service.

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Proposals for the provincialization of work-charged establishments in the Highways Department have been deferred as the numbers and categories of posts may undergo changes when the Andhra State is separated.

" (b) The educational concessions granted to the children of the N.G.Os. are applicable to the children of the work-charged employees who are in receipt of regular monthly scales of pay or fixed monthly rates of pay. Children of other employees, viz., casual workers, daily-paid staff and workers paid on all-in-wage rates are not eligible for the concession as their wages are generally in accordance with current market rates. A proposal to extend to the work-charged establishment the medical concessions granted to the N.G.Os. and their families is under consideration.

" (c) Maistries in the Public Works Department whose services have been provincialized are eligible for House Rent Allowance, if they are employed in a place included among the places to which the scheme of House Rent Allowance to Government employees has been extended. Roller drivers and cleaners in the Highways Department are also given House Rent Allowance. Maistries in the Highways Department are not eligible for the allowance as their services have not been provincialized. The pay of the non-provincialized work-charged establishment is fixed at market rates which include an element of House Rent Allowance also."

Construction of the Thekkil bridge, Kasaragod taluk.

* 1317 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANAN NAMBIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when the Thekkil Bridge across the Payaswami river in Kasaragod taluk, South Kanara district, was sanctioned;

(b) the amount sanctioned;

(c) whether the sanctioned amount was increased later for any reason;

(d) if so, how much and for what reasons; and

(e) at what stage the work is at present?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—" (a) February 1948.

" (b) Rs. 5.50 lakhs.

" (c) Yes.

" (d) By Rs. 4.60 lakhs for the following reasons:—

(1) Modifications in foundations on the basis of actual borings;

(2) Increase in the schedule of rates for 1948-49 over the rates for 1947-48;

(3) Increase in the cost of cement and steel; and

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(4) adoption of local rates for special kinds of work for which labour had to be imported from outside.

“(e) The work is in progress and is expected to be completed before the end of 1953.”

Assignment of Romperu lands in Guntur district.

* 1318 Q.—MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member, Sri Pragada Kotaiah, who gave notice of the question is not in his place. So the question together with the answer will be printed in the proceedings.”

SRI P. KOTAIAH: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have appointed a Special Deputy Collector for assignment of Romperu lands in Guntur district;

(b) if so, when; and

(c) what is the policy adopted by him in assigning the lands?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) Yes, Sir.

“(b) The Special Deputy Collector joined duty on 23rd May 1953.

“(c) The Special Deputy Collector is not empowered to assign land. The assignment will be done by the Collector after the Government pass orders on the report of the Committee appointed to go into the question of assigning these lands.”

Fair price shops in Mangalore.

* 1319 Q.—SRI K. ISHWARA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations have been received from the public of Mangalore regarding fair price ration shops;

(b) if so, what action was taken by the Government;

(c) what price has been fixed per mura of rice and retail price per seer; and

(d) whether there is any proposal for seizure of rice from landlords; and if so, when?

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

“(b) (i) The rice content of the ration in the informally rationed area of Hosdrug sub-taluk was increased from 6 to 7 ounces with effect from 7th June 1953.

(ii) The rice content of the ration in the ex-statutorily rationed areas of the district, namely, Mangalore, Udipi and Kasargod, was raised from 4 to 7 ounces with effect from 7th June 1953.

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(iii) Fair price shops have been opened in the rural areas of the district wherever necessary and two ounces of rice plus eight ounces of wheat and/or millets are being issued with effect from 28th June 1953.

“(c) The Government have not fixed separate prices per mura or seer of rice. They have fixed pool prices at Rs. 19-12-0 and Rs. 15-4-0 per imperial maund for first and second sort rice respectively. Based on the pool prices, the retail prices will be about Re. 0-14-6 per Madras measure for first sort rice and Re. 0-11-6 per Madras measure for second sort rice.

“(d) The Collector of South Kanara has already been instructed to requisition paddy from the hoarders under the Food-grains (Licensing and Procurement) Order, 1952.”

Gruel centres for pitloom weavers in Pazhampalakode, Palghat taluk.

* 1320 Q.—SRI R. KRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state whether the Government have received any memorandum or resolution from Pazhampalakode, Palghat, Malabar, pitloom weavers requesting for the opening of gruel centres, and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“Two memoranda were received—one by the Government and another by the Collector of Malabar—from the pitloom weavers of Pazhampalakode in Palghat taluk, for the opening of a gruel centre there. But, nothing could be done in the matter as Pazhampalakode of Palghat taluk is neither a municipality nor a major panchayat coming within the scope of the scheme for opening special gruel centres for weavers.”

Gruel centres for pitloom weavers in Puthucode, Palghat taluk.

* 1321 Q.—SRI R. KRISHNAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Government for the unemployed pitloom weavers in Puthucode village, Palghat, Malabar, the amount distributed for each family; and

(b) whether the Government have received any request from the Puthucode weavers through the Collector of Malabar or any other source to open gruel centres, and if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) A sum of Rs. 900 was allotted for the relief of weavers in the Palghat taluk of the Malabar district. The entire sum of Rs. 900 was disbursed among the distressed weavers in Puthucode at the rate of Rs. 2-5-0 per family.

“(b) Yes. But no gruel centre for weavers could be opened in Puthucode as it is not within a municipality or a major panchayat. The policy of the Government is to open special gruel centres for weavers only in big urban weaving centres.”

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Tour of the Union Minister for Commerce and Industries in Southern districts.

* 1322 Q.—SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state in connexion with the recent visit of the Union Minister for Commerce and Industries, Hon. Sri T. T. Krishnamachariar, to the scarcity areas of the districts of Tiruchirappalli, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli, etc.—

(a) whether he undertook this tour at the request of the State Government; and

(b) whether he forwarded any report to the State Government after the conclusion of his tour?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) No.

“(b) The answer is in the negative.”

Pay of village munsifs.

* 1323 Q.—SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any difference in the rates of pay of the village munsifs of the Government villages and the zamin villages taken over by the Government; and

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

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“(a) Yes. The scales of pay of a village munsif are as shown below:—

Ryotwari areas.—Rs. 17 per mensem in most cases, with a dearness allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem.

Estate villages taken over by Government.—Rs. 11 per mensem (minimum) in most cases with a dearness allowance of Rs. 3 per mensem.

“(b) The village officers in estates taken over under the Abolition Act are still being paid at the lower scales of pay applicable to village officers in proprietary areas. A proposal to refix their salaries at the rates at which the bulk of the village officers in the ryotwari areas in the district are paid is under the consideration of Government.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Questions are over.”

III.—PRIVILEGE MOTIONS.

(1) EDITORIAL IN “THE INDIAN EXPRESS”, DATED THE 30TH JULY 1953.

MR. SPEAKER:—“The hon. Member, Sri P. Rangasami Reddier, has written a letter to me giving notice of a privilege motion, which reads as follows:—

“I beg to bring to your notice the above editorial (editorial of the *Indian Express*, morning edition, dated the 30th July 1953), particularly the lines.—

“But another amendment that the scheme be stayed and referred to an expert committee, was somehow allowed to be voted on and was actually passed by a narrow majority.”

PRIVILEGE MOTION re EDITORIAL IN “THE INDIAN EXPRESS,” 1833
DATED THE 30TH JULY 1953

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[Mr. Speaker]

The above sentence, particularly the *italicized* words constitute a grave reflection on the decision of the Chair and amounts to bringing the Hon'ble Speaker and the dignity of the Chair into contempt.

The succeeding sentence, particularly the words characterizing the discussion as having taken place in a *confused atmosphere* amounts to a grave reflection on the deliberations of the entire House and constitutes an attempt to bring the House into contempt.

I, therefore, propose to move that the above two questions concerning the arrogant presumptions and reckless editorial of the *Indian Express* be referred to the Committee of Privileges.

Motion.

“Having considered carefully the editorial of the *Indian Express*, morning edition, dated 30th July 1953, and being convinced that it contains statements tending to bring into contempt the office of the Hon. Speaker, the custodian of the rights and privileges of the House and also the dignity of the House and, therefore, of the rights and privileges of the entire people of the State, this Assembly resolves to invoke the prerogative of this Assembly by referring the matter to the Committee of Privileges.”

In such cases, I must inform the House of the principle followed in England which was laid down as late as 1701. The following extract from May's Parliamentary Practice gives the resolution passed by the House of Commons in 1701:—

“In 1701, the House of Commons resolved that to print or publish any books or libels reflecting on the proceedings of the House, is a high violation of the rights and privileges of the House, and indignities offered to their House by words spoken or writings published reflecting on its character or proceedings have been constantly punished by both the Lords and the Commons upon the principle that such acts tend to obstruct the Houses in the performance of their functions by diminishing the respect due to them.

Reflections upon Members, the particular individuals not being named or otherwise indicated, are equivalent to reflections on the House.”

“In this connexion, I wish to bring to the notice of the hon. Members of this House that in 1938 the ‘Daily Mail’ Reporter said something and the matter was referred to the Privileges Committee which reported as follows:—

“Your Committee are of opinion that it is not consistent with the dignity of the House that penal proceedings for breach or privilege should be taken in the case of every defamatory statement which, strictly, may constitute a contempt of Parliament. Whilst recognizing that it is the duty of Parliament to intervene in the case of attacks which may tend to undermine public confidence in and support of the institution of Parliament itself, your Committee think it important that, on the one hand, the law of Parliamentary privilege should not be administered in a way which would fetter or discourage the free expression of opinion or criticisms, however prejudiced or exaggerated such opinions or criticisms may be, and that, on the other hand, the process of Parliamentary investigation should not be used in a way which would give importance to irresponsible statements.”

I may state that hon. Member Sri Viswanatham has also brought to my notice the comments made in some Telugu paper. I advised him not to take serious notice of these things. As was stated by the Hon. the Chief Minister, I have been a little lenient. But I may tell the hon. Members that I know when to be lenient and when to be strict. (Laughter.) Sometimes, I am lenient, because most of the Members are new and it is not possible for them to know the Parliamentary Procedure and Rules. It will take them some time to do so. Once a new Member in the House of Commons asked the Clerk of the House how to learn the rules. The Clerk

[Mr. Speaker]

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replied, 'Break the rules and the Speaker is there to correct you'. (Laughter.) As far as I am concerned, I do not want to boast myself, but I want to say that I have closely studied May's Parliamentary Practice and other books on Parliamentary Procedure and Practice. Still, I am having some confusion in some matters. Similarly, the Editors may be new people and it is not possible for all of them to know the privileges of the Legislature and Parliamentary Procedure and Rules. I hope it is better if the hon. Members leave the matter to me. I will write a letter and admonish him, instead of referring the matter to the Privileges Committee. I think the House will agree with my suggestion."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, I think the purpose will be served by your writing a letter of admonition."

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR:—"Sir, . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Sri T. Viswanatham has agreed with my suggestion on behalf of the Praja-Socialist Party. I hope the hon. Member is also agreeing with me."

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR:—"Sir, I wish to say a few words. It is my painful duty to draw the attention of the hon. Members of this House to another sentence contained in the editorial of the *Indian Express* about which I have already complained and it is this: 'On the contrary a large number of Members were so pre-occupied with the impending division of the State that they could not apply their minds to the problem before them with the requisite sense of reality.' I wish to know whether this amounts to *bona fide* criticism of the deliberations of this House."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let the hon. Member leave all these things to me and let him kindly accept my suggestion."

SRI P. RANGASAMY REDDIAR:—"Yes, Sir, I agree."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Thank you."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—"The admonition must be published in the papers, Sir."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"Sir, I accept your suggestion to write a letter of admonition. I want to make certain observations with regard to that. Admonition would be quite sufficient for this reason . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let us not prolong the discussion. I have already indicated the action that I am going to take."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, the word 'admonition' is being repeated by Members. I don't think that word was used by you, Sir. I think you said that you will write a letter."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Yes, I will first write a letter. If he is recalcitrant and does not withdraw, I must admonish him, whoever he may be."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM:—"Sir, . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The matter is over. Let us not prolong the discussion on this subject."

Point of Information re strike in the Simpson Group of Industries.

(SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"Sir, on a point of information. I think to-day is the last day of this session. You will remember that I gave notice of a short notice question with regard to the strike in the Simpson Group of industries. The Hon. Minister for Industries promised to give a reply, but we have not yet known anything about it. Though the workers have decided to withdraw the strike, the management refuses to take them back to duty. May I know what action the Government propose to take?")

MR. SPEAKER:—"I must repeat what I said previously. The hon. Member could have told this in my chamber instead of taking us by surprise."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"I did not want to trouble you, Sir."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is not a question of troubling me. We should follow some Parliamentary Procedure and Practice."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am sorry the Minister for Industries is not here. So far as my information goes, everything is going on smoothly and I do not think there is any such difficulty as is referred to by the leader of the Communist party."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"A number of arrests have taken place."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Arrests have nothing to do with the work in the shop."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"But, the work is not proceeding."

MR. SPEAKER:—"It is most unparliamentary if conversation goes on like this."

I.—POINTS OF ORDER—*cont.*

(2) THE CONTINUANCE OF THE MODIFIED ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SCHEME.

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"On a point of information, I would like to say . . ."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member Sri Nagi Reddi was not here this morning when Mr. Viswanatham raised the point. I have already told him . . ."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"It is not about that point, Sir. My point is entirely different. We passed a resolution yesterday requesting the Government to stay the elementary education scheme and appoint an expert committee to go into the question. I want to know whether the Government have sent instructions to the Education Department to suspend the scheme immediately and whether the Government have taken up steps to form the committee of non-officials and officials. We will be leaving this place to-day as to-day is the last day of this session. That is why we are anxious to know whether the Government will immediately implement the decision that has been taken in the Assembly yesterday."

MR. SPEAKER:—"To-day is the last day and I do not want to be strict. Mr. Nagi Reddi could have told me previously about his intention to raise this point on the floor of the House, instead of taking people by surprise. Moreover it is not a point of order."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, I expected the Government to make a statement on this question to-day regarding the steps that they propose to take to implement the decision taken by the House yesterday. As they have not come forward with a statement, I had to raise this point and seek information through you, Sir. I want at least an assurance from the Government that they will immediately take steps to implement the resolution that was passed yesterday."

10-20 a.m. SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, after hearing Mr. Nagi Reddi, I feel really a point of order has arisen. The fact is yesterday we passed a resolution. The hon. Member tells me that the word 'recommendation' was not at all there. But 'The Hindu' has put it so. The report is that 'on such consideration, the House recommends . . .' and so on. I do not know what the official documents show. If it is a fact it was a recommendation, the fact remains that the Government strongly opposed it. So, the House having accepted a particular decision, the Government must follow it up. The very object of that decision is that immediate orders should be passed staying the scheme. But the Chief Minister is reported to have stated that it is only a recommendation. Therefore, a point of order has arisen."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let me hear Mr. Kalyanasundaram."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"The amendment that was carried and the motion that was passed were mandatory, and not recommendatory."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"If it is mandatory, you may bring in a motion of no confidence later."

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SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"I am sorry the Hon. Chief Minister takes it in that light. If we had intended to do so we would have done it, but the scope of the motion was to reject the modified scheme of education. For that purpose an expert committee was demanded and that was the scope of the amendment which was passed with the consent of the various parties. It is not the desire of any party to move the other motion. All the parties were agreed on one thing that the present scheme must be modified with regard to certain details. The motion had been passed and the Government are bound by it. My suggestion is that the Government should carry it out and I request the Speaker to treat the Hon. Chief Minister's statement also as amounting to contempt. You have just now disposed of a contempt case in respect of the 'Indian Express'. The Hon. Chief Minister has also brought the proceedings of this House into contempt by saying that it is recommendatory."

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NAMBIAR:—"Sir, I want to make a submission."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot allow the hon. Member. The Chief Minister . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, apparently—I hope I am not misjudging—there is a keen desire to create a certain amount of uncertainty and confusion. The Government will give due consideration to the views expressed in the House. Reorganization of elementary schools in the State has proceeded apace in accordance with the modified scheme and it will be most undesirable at this stage to interrupt and disturb the working of the schools in the middle of the school year. The Government have already assured the Opposition that an expert committee will be appointed in due course to appraise the results and make its considered recommendations."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"Sir, a question of privilege has arisen."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Chair should be given some time to consider these things."

SRI T. VISWANATHAM:—"From the statement made by the Chief Minister just now I see that they will 'consider'. There is nothing for them but to accept the verdict of this House. If the Hon. Chief Minister is of the opinion that the recommendatory verdict or vote of the House was to make a plaint to him to consider the case, he is mistaken. It was not as if we came with a plaint to him. The Assembly considered the pros and cons of the whole matter and gave a decision. And it is not open to the Government to say that they will consider. This raises a question of privilege and the Government are bound to accept the decision and implement it as early as possible. There is no question of further consideration."

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* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"With due deference, Sir, I think that points of 'privilege' have been raised more often than necessary. There can be no question of privilege motion here. The Government have stated their present mind in the matter. If any question arises it is a question of confidence and not privilege of the House."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Sir, I must say that the question is a very important one whether there is the question of confidence or no confidence in it. Yesterday we passed a resolution without considering the question of confidence or no confidence. It was a resolution passed against the new elementary education scheme and it was a categorical resolution that was passed yesterday that the scheme should be immediately stayed. The Government who have been talking of democracy so often must accept it immediately as the democratic voice of the Assembly. It should be put into effect immediately. Therefore, the question is one of the rights of the Members, the duties of the Government and how far the Government can go in implementing the resolution of the Assembly."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I must have time to look into the matter. The hon. Member may put it in writing and send it on to me."

IV—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS.

(1) MOTION *re* MODIFICATIONS TO THE NOTIFICATION *re* EXTENSION OF THE TANJORE TENANTS AND PANNAIYAL PROTECTION ACT.

MR. SPEAKER:—"Before Mr. Ramalingam moves his motion, I wish to know whether the Hon. the Minister for Revenue wishes to say anything by way of preface?"

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

10-30 SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, 8.11. தஞ்சாவூர் சாகுபடி பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்பு சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரம் தாலுகா விற்கும் . . ."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Let us have a discussion on all the amendments and then I will put them to the vote of the House one by one. The hon. Member Sri S. Ramalingam will first move his amendments and then speak."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"I move—

'That the following modifications be made in the Notification No. 278, published with G.O. Ms. No. 1769, Revenue, dated 24th June 1953, published in the Fort St. George

30th July 1953] [Sri S. Ramalingam]

Gazette (Extraordinary), dated 1st July 1953, and laid on the table of the Assembly on the 14th July 1953:—

Schedule II—Section 6.

(1) Add the following at the end of sub-section (1) of section 6:—

"No Civil Court will entertain any petition to evict any tenant after the commencement of the Act."

(2) For the words: "except in cases..... Act" in sub-section (2) substitute the following:—

"If the landowner refuses to hand over possession of the land restored as above the land shall be restored with the help of the Police."

Schedule II—Section 11.

(1) After the words "families" and before the word "for" insert the following: "according to Mayuram agreement or".

(2) Add the following after the words "in kind" occurring in line 3 "whichever the Pannaiyals may choose."

(3) The words "The Schedule shall be omitted" in paragraph 4 may be omitted.

AMENDMENTS TO THE TANJORE TENANTS AND PANNAIYAL PROTECTION ACT.

(1) Add the following in section 2:—

Definition "Cultivating tenants"—Tenants will include "sub-lessees also".

(2) Delete sub-section 3 (b)

or

Add the following at the end of section 3 (b):—

"Provided the land-owner himself cultivates the land without giving the land to lease to some tenant or without engaging pannaiyal."

10-26 "கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சாவூர் சாகுபடி பண்ணையாள் 8.11. பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரம் தாலுக்காவிற்கும், கடலூர் தாலுக்காவிற்கும் விஸ்தரிப்பதை நான் வரவேற்கிறேன். சென்ற வருஷம் விவசாயிகளுக்கும், மிராசுதாரர்களுக்கும் அந்தத் தாலுக்காக்களில் பெரிய போராட்டம் நடந்தது. தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் அமுலில் இருப்பதைப்போலவே தங்களுக்கும் கூலி விசிறம் நிர்ணயித்துக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று அந்தத் தாலுக்காவிலுள்ள விவசாயிகள் போராடினார்கள். அந்தப் போராட்டத்தைத் தடுப்பதற்காக சர்க்கார் மிகவும் கடுமையான நடவடிக்கை எடுத்து இன்றைய தினம் சுமார் 90 விவசாயிகளுக்குமேல் சிறையில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் எப்படியாவது இந்தச் சட்டத்தை அந்தத் தாலுக்காக்களுக்கு விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று போராடியதாலேயே இன்றைய தினம் சர்க்காரால் அந்தத் தாலுக்காக்களுக்கும் இப்பொழுது விஸ்தரிப்பதற்கு சர்க்கார் முன் வந்திருக்கிறது.

[Sri S. Ramalingam] [30th July 1953]

அதேமாதிரியாக தஞ்சாவூருக்கு மிகவும் அருகாமையிலிருக்கும் திருச்சி ஜில்லாவைச் சேர்ந்த சில தாலுக்காக்களுக்கும் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிக்க முன்வரவேண்டுமென்று மக்கள் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கும் கிளர்ச்சி சர்க்காருக்குத் தெரியுமென்று நம்புகிறேன். ஆகவே இந்தச் சட்டத்தை அந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள தாலுக்காவிற்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் சட்டம் உண்டையில் அங்கு அமைதி நிலவும்படி செய்வதற்கு பெருவாரியாக உதவியதே தவிர ஏழை விவசாயிகளின் குறைகள் எதுவும் தீர்க்கப்படவேயில்லை. அவர்களுடைய பல நியாயமான கோரிக்கைகள் எதுவும் தீர்க்கப்படவில்லை. இந்தச் சட்டம் அந்தத் தாலுக்காவில் ஒரு வருஷமாக அமுலிலிருந்துவருவதில் அதிலுள்ள சில குறைபாடுகளை சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன். குறிப்பாக இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் நோக்கம் விவசாயிகளை நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் நிலத்திலிருந்து அகற்றிவிடக் கூடாதென்றும், நேரடியாக நிலத்தில் பாடுபடுகின்ற விவசாயிகளுக்கு இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் மூலம் பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பதும் தான் என்று காணப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் அமுலில் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிற சட்டம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உண்மையில் எந்த வகையில் பயன்படுகிறதென்பதைப்பற்றி நான் சபையின் கவனத்திற்கு சில விஷயங்களைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தில் 6-வது ஷரத்து, 1-வது பிரிவில்,

‘Every cultivating tenant who was in possession of any land on the 1st day of December 1951 shall be entitled to be in possession thereof as such tenant, subject to the provisions of this Act, until the expiry of a period of five years from the commencement of the agricultural year 1952-53’

என்பதாக, 1951-ம் வருஷம் டிசம்பர் மாதம் 1-ம் தேதி எந்த விவசாயி நிலத்தில் பயிரிட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கிறானோ அவனுக்கு அதற்குப் பிறகு 5 வருஷம் வரை நிலத்தை பயிரிடுவதற்கு பூர்ண உரிமை கொடுக்கிறது. ஆனால் 1952-53-ல் சாகுபடி செய்துகொண்டிருப்பவனுக்கு 1956-ல் சாகுபடி செய்ய உரிமை உண்டா இல்லையா என்பதைப்பற்றி தெளிவாகச் சொல்ல வில்லை. விவசாயிகளுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற நல்ல நோக்கத்துடனேயேதான் இந்தச் சட்டம் ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு விவசாயிகளுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பதாகத் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டது. ஆனால் சட்டத்தில் அம்மாதிரி ஒரு செக்ஷன் இல்லாத காரணத்தால் பல அக்கிரமமான காரியங்கள் நடந்துகொண்டிருக்கின்றன. இதைப்பற்றி விவசாய மக்கள் ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டு அதிகாரிகளிடம் போய் சொன்னாலும்கூட அங்குள்ள அதிகாரிகள் சட்டத்தில் எதுவும் அம்மாதிரி செக்ஷன் காணப்படாததால் இவ்விஷயத்தில் தலையிட மறுக்கிறார்கள். இதேமாதிரியாக சட்டத்திலுள்ள பல குறைபாடுகளினால் ஏழை விவசாயிகள் பலர் படும கஷ்டங்களுக்கு ஆயிரக்கணக்கான உதாரணத்தை சர்க்காருக்குக் கொடுக்கமுடியும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக விவசாயிகள் நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் ஏதாவது நிலத்திலிருந்து அப்படியும் வெளியேற்றினால் ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டுக்கு அப்பீல் செய்து கொள்ள உரிமை இருக்கிறது. ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டின் முடிவுதான் இறுதியானது, என்பதாக இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் காணப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் நடைமுறையில் கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் எந்த உத்திரவைப் போட்டாலும் அதைப்பற்றி யாரும் கவலைப்படுவதில்லை. அடுத்தபடியாக ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டுக்கு அப்பீல் செய்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பமேயில்லை. 1951-ம் வருஷம் டிசம்பர் மாதம் ஒண்ணுந்தேதி நிலம் இல்லாதவர்கள் 1950-51-ல் நிலம் வைத்திருந்தாலும் அந்த நிலத்தைத் திரும்பிப்பெற கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசருக்கு விண்ணப்பம் செய்துகொள்ளலாமென்று இருக்கிறது. கன்விலியேஷன் அதிகாரி கொடுக்கும் எந்தத் தீர்ப்பையும் மிராசுதார்கள் நிறைவேற்றிவைக்க முயற்சிப்பதேயில்லை. கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்களின் உத்திரவை அமுலில் நடத்திக்கொள்வதற்குச் சாதகமாக போலீஸார்கள் இதில் தலையிடமுடியாது. நாங்கள் போய் அவரின் உதவியைக் கேட்டாலும் அவர்கள் உதவி செய்வதற்கு மறுக்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசரின் உத்திரவை யார் அமுல் நடத்துவது என்ற பிரச்சனை எழுகிறது.

30th July 1953] [Sri S. Ramalingam]

அதனால் மிகவும் குழப்பம் ஏற்படுகிறது, தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில். ஆகவே அவர்களுக்குப் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்க போலீஸ் உதவியை சர்க்கார் அனுப்ப முயற்சிக்கவேண்டும்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக பண்ணையாளுக்குக் குறைந்தபட்சம் கூலி விதிப்பது என்பது சட்டத்தில் தெளிவாகக் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. ஆனால் சட்டம் அமுல் நடத்துப்போது இதைப்பற்றி யாரும் கவலைப்படுவதே கிடையாது. மேலும் இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைந்தவர்களுக்கு விதிவிலக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதால் சட்டம் சரியாக அமுல் நடத்தப்படுவதில்லை. மிராசுதார்கள் தங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமான நிலத்தை பலபேருக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்துவிட்டுத் தங்களுக்கு ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைவான நிலம் இருப்பதாகச் சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைந்த நிலத்திற்கும் விதிவிலக்கு அளிக்கக்கூடாது.

“கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்களிடமிருந்து மிராசுதார்களுக்கு சம்மன் வந்தால் அதை வாங்கிக் கொள்ளாமல் அதைத் திருப்பி விடுகிறார்கள். ரிஜிஸ்தர் மூலமாக சம்மன் அனுப்பித்தாலும் அதையும் அவர்கள் திருப்பி விடுகிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் அனுப்பி வைக்கும் சம்மன்களை யெல்லாம் திருப்பி அனுப்பிக்கொண்டிருந்தால் ஆபீசர்களால் எவ்விதம் விசாரணை செய்து தீர்ப்புக்கள் கூற முடியும் என்பதைப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இதைப் பற்றிய பல நூற்றுக்கணக்கான உதாரணங்கள் சர்க்கார் முன்பு எடுத்துக்கூற முடியும். இவ்விதம் சம்மன்களை வாங்கிக் கொள்ளாமல் திருப்பி விடுவதால் அநேகம் கேஸ்கள் கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்கள் முன்பு பைசலாகாமல் Pending ஆகவே இருக்கின்றன. இதைப் பற்றிய கணக்கை சர்க்கார் கேட்டு பரிசோதனை செய்து பார்த்தால் இதன் உண்மை தெரிய வரும். பண்ணையாட்களை வேலையை விட்டு நீக்கினால் என்ன செய்யவேண்டும் என்றும் பண்ணையாட்களுக்கு சம்பளம் என்ன கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்றெல்லாம் சட்டத்தில் இருக்கின்றன. ஆனால் அவ்விதம் சட்டத்திலிருந்தும் அது ஒரு பிரயோசனப் படவுமில்லை. அதனால்தான் இந்தச் சட்டத்தைப் பற்றி சந்தேகிக்க வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது.

“அடுத்தபடியாக இந்த Definition-ல் “Cultivating tenant” or “Tenant” means a person who contributes his own physical labour or that of the members of his family in the cultivation of any land belonging to another.” என்று கூறப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது தேக உழைப்பினாலும் அல்லது பிறருடைய நிலத்தில் உழைத்து வந்து விவசாயம் செய்தாலும் அவனுக்கு இந்தச் சட்டத்தினால் உரிமை உண்டு என்றிருக்கிறது. அதன் மூலம் இந்த விவசாயி இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் மூலம் நன்மை அடையலாம் என்றிருக்கிறது. இவ்வளவு பெரிய நல்லெண்ணத்துடன் இந்தச் சட்டத்தைப் போட்டும் இன்றைக்கு நடைமுறையில் பார்க்கும்போது அது சட்டத்திற்கு நேர் விரோதமாக நடந்துவருகிறது என்பதைக் குறிப்பிட விரும்புகிறேன். இன்னொரு வார்த்தை அதில் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதாவது “and includes the heirs of such person but shall not include a mere intermediary or his heirs” என்றிருக்கிறது. அதாவது a.m. இடைத் தட்டுக்காரர்களுக்கு உரிமை கிடையாது என்று சொல்லி இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த ஷரத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசர்களும் ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டும் சட்டத்தைத் திருப்பி படிக்க ஆரம்பித்தனும் விட்டார்கள். உள் குத்தகைக்கு விடக்கூடாது என்று சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. இதை பயன் படுத்திக்கொண்டு மொத்தக் குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொண்டவர்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலத்தை உள் குத்தகைக்கு விட்டு விட்டு இந்தச் சட்டத்திலிருந்து விலக்கு அளித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இந்த இடைத் தட்டுக் சட்டத்திலிருந்து விலக்கு அளித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். இந்தச் சட்டம் வந்த பிறகு 15 வேலி நிலம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தவர்கள் இந்தச் சட்டம் வந்த பிறகு அவைகளை ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைவாகப் பிரித்து பல இடைத் தட்டுக்காரர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் கொடுப்பதால் இடைத் தட்டுக் காரர்கள் விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கிறது.

[Sri S. Ramalingam]

[30th July 1953]

விவசாயிகளால் கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசரிடமோ அல்லது ரெவினியூ கோர்ட்டுக்கோ போகமுடியவில்லை. மொத்தக் குத்தகையை பல பேர்களுக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுப்பதால் இந்தச் சட்டம் அவர்களை பாதிக்காமல் போய்விடுகிறது. விவசாயிகளுக்கு இந்தச் சட்டத்தின் மூலம் நாம் நன்மை செய்யவேண்டும் என்று கொண்டுவந்ததும் கூட இந்த இடைத் தட்டுக்காரர்களால் அவர்களுக்கு நன்மை கிடைக்கவே முடியாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. ஆகவே 'But shall not include a mere intermediary or his heirs' என்று இருப்பதை இந்தச் சட்டத்திலிருந்து நீக்கி விடுவது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது. அப்பொழுதுதான் விவசாயிகளுக்கு உரிமை கிடைக்கும். 'Shall not include a mere intermediary or his heirs' என்று இருப்பதால் அவர்களுக்கு உரிமை கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடுகிறது, என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய அளவில் பல தீர்ப்புக்கள் இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. உள் குத்தகைக்காரர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சட்டம் பாதிக்காது என்றிருப்பதால் அதிகாரிகள் அந்த முறையில் அர்த்தம் செய்து கொண்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மையைச் செய்து கொடுப்பது இல்லை. போன வருஷம் குத்தகைக்கு வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்துவிட்டு இந்த வருஷம் அந்த விவசாயியை மாற்றிவிட்டால் அவனால் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போகமுடியவில்லை. அதனால் போன வருஷம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்த விவசாயியை மாற்றிவிட்டு இந்த வருஷம் வேறொருவரை வைத்துக்கொள்வதற்கு வசதியாக இருக்கிறது.

"அடுத்தபடியாக குத்தகைப் பத்திரம் எழுதிக்கொடுக்கும்போது இரண்டு பேர்களும் சேர்ந்து கையெழுத்திட்டு மூன்று காப்பிகள் எழுதி அதில் மூன்றாவது காப்பியை தாலுகா ஆபீசுக்கு அனுப்பி வைக்கும்படியாக விதியில் இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நடைமுறையில் பார்க்கும்பொழுது விவசாயம் முடிந்து இரண்டு மாதங்களாகின்றன. இது வரையில் நிலச் சுவாந்தாரர்களுக்குக் குத்தகைப் பத்திரம் எழுதிக்கொடுத்ததாகவே தெரியவில்லை. இந்த நிலையில் இந்த இடைவேளையில் இடைத்தட்டுக்காரர்களை உண்டுபண்ணிச் சட்டத்தின் பிரகாரம் உரிமை கிடையாது என்று சொல்லி வரக்கூடிய அளவில் இன்றைய தினம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் தீர்ப்புகள் அளிக்கப்படுகின்றன. அதனால் அங்கு ஒரு பயங்கரமான நிலைமை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது.

"அடுத்தபடியாக சட்டத்தில் ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைவாக இருந்தால் அந்த நிலச் சுவாந்தாரருக்கு இந்தச் சட்டம் கட்டுப்படுத்தாது என்று ஒரு ஷரத்து சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. இதை உபயோகப்படுத்திக் கொண்டு நிலச் சுவாந்தாரர்கள் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வர முடியாதபடி செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக போன வருஷத்திற்கு முந்தின வருஷம் நிலத்தை மாற்றப்பட்டு இந்த வருஷம் கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசரிடம் போனால் அவர் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நன்மையாக தீர்ப்பு அளிப்பதில்லை. நிலச் சுவாந்தாரர்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலத்தை விற்று விட்டதாக பிளூமியாக கையெழுத்திட்டு பிளூமி பட்டா செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் விவசாயிகள் கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசரிடம் செல்ல முடியவில்லை. நிலக்காரரிடம் போனால் எனக்கும் உனக்கும் சம்பந்தம் இல்லை. நான் நிலத்தை விற்றுவிட்டேன் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார். வாங்கினவனிடம் போனால் நான் நிலம் புதிதாக வாங்கி இருக்கிறேன், உன் சாகுபடிக்கு வைத்துக்கொள்ளமுடியாது என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார். அதனால் இந்தச் சட்டம் அந்த பிளூமி சொந்தக்காரரைக் கட்டுப்படுத்தமுடியவில்லை. அந்த நிலையில் இந்தச் சட்டம் இப்பொழுது இருக்கிறது. பிறகு புது சொந்தக்காரர் நிலத்தில் பிரவேசிக்கக்கூடாது என்று விவசாயிக்கு நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்து விட்டு சாகுபடிக்கு ஆரம்பித்து விடுகிறார். இந்தச் சட்டத்தை நிறைவேற்றியும் சட்டத்தில் குறைபாடுகள் இருப்பதால் அதை முறியடிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிலச் சுவாந்தாரர்கள் வேலை செய்துவருகிறார்கள். இந்த சூழ்நிலையில் இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லா இருக்கிறது. இது முக்கியமான விஷயம். இதை திருத்தி அமைக்கவேண்டியது அவசியமாக இருக்கிறது.

30th July 1953]

[Sri S. Ramalingam]

"அடுத்தபடியாக க்ளாஸ் 6-க்கு ஒரு திருத்தம் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். 6 (1)-வது கிளாஸ் சொல்லுவதாவது,

'Every cultivating tenant who was in possession of any land on the first day of December 1951 shall be entitled to be in possession thereof as such tenant'

அதாவது 1951-ம் வருஷம் டிசம்பர் மாதம் 1-ம் தேதி நிலம் வைத்திருந்தவன் இன்னும் ஐந்து வருஷங்களுக்கு நிலத்தை வைத்துக் கொள்வதற்கு உரிமை இருக்கிறது என்றிருக்கிறது. சிலில் கோர்ட்டுக்குச் செல்வதற்கு உரிமை கிடையாது என்று சட்டத்தில் இல்லாததால் 1952-53-ல் சாகுபடி செய்துகொண்டிருந்தவனை வெளியேற்றுவதற்காக சிலில் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போய் Civil Procedure Code, Transfer of Property Act பிரகாரம் (ஆனால் அந்த ஆக்ட்டைப்பற்றி எனக்கு ஒன்றும் தெரியாது) இவைகளின் மூலம் சிலில் கோர்ட்டுக்குச் சென்று சாகுபடி பண்ணவேண்டியிருக்கிறது. இந்த விவசாயி வெளியே போகமாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லுகிறான் என்று சொல்லி சிலில் கோர்ட்டில் வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு உத்தரவு வாங்கிவந்து விடுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது சட்டத்தில் இருப்பதுபோல் கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் உத்தரவின் மேல் ரெவினியூ கோர்ட்டுக்குத்தான் போகலாம். ஆனால் சிலில் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போகமுடியாது. சிலில் கோர்ட்டு இதை விசாரிக்கமுடியாது என்று இருக்கிறது. ஆனால் கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசருக்குப் போகும் முன் சிலில் புரோசிரார் கோட் பிரகாரம் சிலில் கோர்ட்டுக்குச் சென்று வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு உத்தரவு வாங்கி வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் செய்யக்கூடாது என்பதற்காகத்தான் நான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். இந்த திருத்தம்,

'Add the following at the end of sub-section (1) of section 6:—

"No civil Court will entertain any petition to evict any tenant after the commencement of this Act".

ஆகவே இந்தத் திருத்தத்தையும் ஒப்புக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலைமையில் ஒரு கன்சிலியேஷன் ஆபீசரோ அல்லது ரிவினியூ கோர்ட்டோ தீர்ப்புக்கொடுத்தால் அதை மிராசதார்கள் டீசியம் செய்வதில்லை. அதை நிறைவேற்றுவதற்கு விவசாயிகளால் முடியவில்லை. அதை நிறைவேற்றுவதாக இருந்தால் போலீசுக்குப் போகவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அப்படி போலீசுக்குப் போனால் எங்களால் முடியாது சிலில் கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போங்கள் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். சிலில் கோர்ட்டுக்குச் சென்றால் எங்களுக்கு இதை விசாரிக்க அதிகாரம் கிடையாது போலீசை வைத்துக்கொண்டு அந்த உத்தரவை நிறைவேற்றிக் கொள்ளுங்கள் என்று திருப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே உத்தரவை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வெளியே போக வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. சென்ற ஒரு வருஷ அனுபவத்தைப் பார்த்துதான் நான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அதாவது,

(2) 'For the words 'except in cases . . . Act' in sub-section (2), substitute the following:—

"If the landowner refuses to hand over possession of the land restored as above; the land shall be restored with the help of the Police."

என்ற திருத்தத்தைக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். அதை இப்பொழுது சபை முன்பு பிரேரேபிக்கிறேன். இதைப்போலவே மற்ற திருத்தங்களும் கொடுத்திருக்கிறேன். தனித்தனியாக க்ளாஸ்களைப்பற்றி பரிசீலனை செய்யும்போது இவைகளுக்கும் மற்ற திருத்தங்களுக்கும் உதாரணங்கள் கொடுக்கமுடியும். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஆலோசிக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இந்தத் திருத்தங்களை ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்று நான் சர்க்காரைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

(At this stage, Sri R. V. Swaminathan occupied the Chair.)

[30th July 1953]

SRI T. C. NARAYANA NMBIAR:—“Sir, I second the amendments moved by hon. Sri Ramalingam. First of all I have to welcome the notification of the Government extending the Tanjore Tenants' and Pannaiyal Protection Act to the taluks of Chidambaram and Cuddalore. But, Sir, the demand of the people of Tiruchirapalli district in this connection that the said Act be extended to that district also is a very important matter and will have to be most favourably considered by the Government. Sir, the amendments moved by Sri Ramalingam are based on the experience that he as well as the people of that part of the State have gained; he has stated about certain judgments and the proceedings of the Conciliation Courts concerned. The hon. Member has also enlightened us and I hope that the Government will give due consideration to the suggestions and accept the amendments, so that the spirit of the Act may be implemented both in the interest of the landlords and the interested parties concerned. Now misinterpretations are given and large scale evictions are being carried on quite contrary to the spirit of the Act and orders thereon. So, I request that the amendments may be accepted by the Government.”

10-45
a.m.

* SRI P. VENKATESA SHOLAGAR:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சாவூர் பண்ணையாள் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வந்ததே தவிர அந்தச் சட்டத்திலுள்ள ஷரத்துக்களைக் கொண்டே மிராசதார்கள் தங்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக வியாக்யானம் செய்துகொண்டு விவசாயிகளைக் கஷ்டப்படுத்தக் கூடிய வகையில் சட்டங்கள் மிகவும் ஓட்டை நிரம்பியதாக இருக்கிறதென்று சென்ற சட்டசபைக் கூட்டத்திலேயே நான் எடுத்துக் காட்டியிருக்கிறேன்.

“இதற்கு உதாரணமாக நான் எவ்வளவோ விஷயங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியும். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் பெரிய மிராசதார்களான வடபாதி மங்கலமும், குன்னியூர் அய்யரும் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கும் அட்டேறியங்கனையெல்லாம் எடுத்துச் சொல்ல என்னால் முடியவில்லை. விவசாயப் பண்ணையாள் சட்டத்தை ஆதரிப்பதாக அவர்கள் போட்டோக்கள் எல்லாம் போட்டு புத்தகங்களாக வெளியிட்டிருந்தார்கள். பத்திரிகையில் வெளியாகியிருந்தது. ஆனால் அதே சமயத்தில் அவர்கள் அதற்கு விரோதமாகத்தான் நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். பொறுப்புள்ள காங்கிரஸ்காரர், ஜில்லா காங்கிரஸ் கமிட்டித் தலைவர் என்கின்ற முறையில் அவர்கள் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கும் அக்கிரமங்களையெல்லாம் நான்கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியாருக்கு எடுத்துக் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். சென்ற வருஷம் ஒரு விவசாயி நிலம் வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டதற்கு அவர் கூட பங்கு கேட்டதாகச் சொல்லி அவரை நிலத்தை விட்டு வெளியேற்றிவிட்டார்கள். அவர் மீறி பயிரிட முயற்சித்ததற்கு அத்துமீறி நிலத்தில் பிரவேசித்து விட்டதாகச் சொல்லி அவரை வெளியேற்றினார்கள். நிலம் எனக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லி அவன் சமரச் கோர்ட்டுக்கு விண்ணப்பம் செய்து கொண்டான். அவருக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென சமரச அதிகாரியும் தீர்ப்பு அளித்தார். ஆனால் ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டின் உத்திரவும் அமலாக்கப்படவேயில்லை. அதற்குப் பிறகு அப்பீலும் இல்லையென்று சட்டத்தில் கண்டிருக்கிறபடியால் விவசாயினால் மிராசதாரை கண்விவியேஷன் ஆபீசரின் உத்திரவை அமல் நடத்தச் சொல்லி கட்டுப்படுத்தவே முடிய வில்லை. இரண்டு மூன்று முறை மிராசதார் ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டில் பல குற்றங்களைச் சாட்டி கேலை கொண்டு சென்றும் கூட எல்லாத் தடவைகளிலும் விவசாயிக்குச் சாதகமாகவே தீர்ப்பு வழங்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பெரிய மிராசதார்கள் இந்தச் சட்டத்திலிருந்து தப்பவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகவே தனது நிலத்தையெல்லாம் சின்னச் சின்ன பகுதிகளாகப் பிரித்து பல பேரின் பேரில் எழுதி சாசனம் செய்து கொண்டு இவைகள் எல்லாம் ஒரு வேலிக்கு உட்பட்ட நிலங்கள் என்று சொல்லி சட்டப்படி தன்னை

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கட்டுப்படுத்தாது என்கிறார்கள். போலீசார் மிராசதார்களின் சார்பில் இருக்கிறார்களே தவிர எப்பொழுது மிராசதார் ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டின் உத்திரவை மீறுகிறார்களோ அப்பொழுது இவ்விஷயத்தில் போலீஸ் தலையிட்டு சமரசம் செய்துவைக்க விவசாயிகளுக்கு அனுசூலமாக முன் வருவதே யில்லை. ஆகையினால் சட்டத்தின் மூலம் எந்தவிதமான பலனே கிடையாது. ஏழை விவசாயிகள்தான் தண்டிக்கப்படுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஒரு வேலிக்கு உட்பட்ட நிலத்திற்கும் கூட விதிவிலக்கு அளிக்கக்கூடாதென்று நான் குறிப்பிட்டுச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். வருகின்ற தகராறுகள் எல்லாம் அதனால்தான் வருகின்றது. அதுமாத்திரமல்ல. சில மிராசதார்கள் பண்ணையிலேயே நிலத்தை வைத்துக்கொண்டு விவசாயிகளிடம் வாரம் போல வேலை வாங்கி வருகிறார்கள். அதை மறுக்கிறவர்களுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பது கிடையாது. ஆட்களை அடியாளர்களாக வைத்துக்கொண்டு, குண்டர்களை நியமித்து நியாயமாக தனது உரிமையைக் கேட்கும் விவசாயிகளை நசுக்க முயற்சிக்கிறார்கள். வெளியிலேயும் அவர்களை நிலை செய்ய அனுமதிப்பது கிடையாது. பெரிய மிராசதார்கள் இன்றையதினம் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குச் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கும் துன்பங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்ல முடியாது. அதுமாத்திரமல்ல. ஏழை விவசாயிகளை நிலத்தில் பயிரிடக் கூடாதென்று சொல்லிவிட்டு மிராசதார்கள் நிலங்களை பல இடங்களில் தரிசாகப் போட்டு வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். வடபாதிமங்கலம், குன்னியூர் போன்றவர்கள் செய்துவரும் அக்கிரமங்களை எடுத்துச் சொன்னால் சபையிலுள்ளோர்கள் ஆச்சரியப்படுவார்கள். சமரச அதிகாரிகளும் எல்லோரும் நியாயமாக நடப்பது கிடையாது. எங்கள் தாலுக்காவில் முன்பு யிருந்த சமரச அதிகாரி ரொம்பவும் நியாயமாகவும், நீதியாகவும் நடந்து கொண்டார். ஆனால் இன்றையதினம் வந்திருப்பவர் மிராசதார்களின் சார்பாகவே தீர்ப்பை வழங்கிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார். எந்தந்த முறையில் ஏழை விவசாயிகளுக்குத் தொந்தரவு கொடுக்க முடியுமோ அந்தந்த வழிகளிலெல்லாம் அவர்கள் தொந்தரவு கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் ஒழுங்காக நடந்துகொள்ளவில்லை என்றால் நிலத்திலிருந்து அவர்களை வெளியேற்ற ஒரு விதி சட்டத்தில் இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஓட்டையை தங்களுக்குச் சாதகமாகக் கொண்டு மிராசதார்கள் இன்றையதினம் பல விவசாயிகளை நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். பல விசித்திரமான விவாதங்கள் எல்லாம் செய்யப்படுகின்றன. எதற்காக? எல்லாம் விவசாயிகளை நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றுவதற்காகத்தான். ஆகவே இப்பொழுது இந்தச் சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் போன்ற தாலுக்காக்களுக்கு விஸ்தரிக்கும் முன் சட்டத்திலுள்ள பல ஊழல்கள் சரியாக நிவர்த்திக்கப்படவேண்டும். நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ராமலிங்கம் சொல்லியிருப்பது போல் ஒரு வேலிக்கு உட்பட்டவர்களுக்கும் விதி விலக்கு அளிப்பது ரொம்பவும் தப்பாகும். இன்றையதினம் எழும்புகின்ற கிளர்ச்சிகள் எல்லாம் அந்த விதி விலக்கு அளித்திருப்பதன் காரணமாகத்தான். தங்களுக்குள்ள நிலத்தை தங்கள் குடும்பத்தில் உள்ள அத்தனை பேரிலும் எழுதிவைத்து அவைகள் எல்லாம் ஒரு வேலிக்கு உள்ளேயிருக்கிறதென்று சொல்லி சட்டத்தில் காணப்படும் கொஞ்ச சலுகைகளைக் கூட விவசாயிகள் அனுபவிக்க முடியாமல் செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். விவசாயிகள் பாவம் அப்பாவிகள். அவர்கள் என்ன, எம்.ஏ., பி.ஏ. படித்திருக்கிறார்களா, மிராசதார்களுடன் வாதாட. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் நிலச் சீர்திருத்தம் கொண்டுவரும்போது உண்மையில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதனால் நன்மை ஏற்படக்கூடிய வகையில் சட்டத்தை அமைக்கவேண்டும். தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிற்குப் போய் பார்த்தால் தெரியும். மிராசதார்கள் பண்ணையில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளப்போகிறோம் என்று சொல்லி நூற்றுக் கணக்கான விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து நிலங்களைப் பிடிச்சியிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு எந்த வகையிலும் நியாயம் இன்னமும் வழங்கப்படவில்லை. ஆகவேதான் சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் தாலுக்காவிற்கு இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவரும்போது கைக்கு எட்டியது வாய்க்கு எட்டாது போகாதபடி விவசாயிகளுக்கு உண்மையில் நன்மை ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்ற கருத்தை மனதில் வைத்து, நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ராமலிங்கம் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தங்களை எல்லாம் ஏற்றுக் கொள்ளவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

[Sri P. Venkatesa Sholagar] [30th July 1953]

தஞ்சாவூர் பண்ணையாள் சட்டம் வந்தவுடன் எப்படி சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் போன்ற தாலுக்காக்களில் கிளர்ச்சி நடந்ததோ அதேபோல இன்றைய தினம் திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் சில தாலுக்காக்களில் கிளர்ச்சி நடந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது. அவர்கள் கிளர்ச்சி செய்வதிலும் நியாயமிருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்தச் சட்டத்தை உடனடியாக மார்காணம் பூராவாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வரவிட்டாலும் கூட தஞ்சாவூருக்கு அருகாமையிலுள்ள எல்லாப் பிரதேசங்களுக்கும் உடனடியாக அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டு வந்தாகவேண்டும். இந்தச் சட்டம் அமுலுக்கு வருவதற்கு முன்னால் வாரத்திலிருந்த நிலங்கள் எல்லாம் இந்தச் சட்டம் வந்தபின் பண்ணையில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. மிராச்தார்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு சொந்தமாக வாரத்தில் பயிரிட நிலம் கொடுக்கமாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள். ஆகவே இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் இதுபோல் இருக்கின்ற பல ஒட்டைகளையெல்லாம் நீக்கி விவசாயிகளுக்கு சரியான முறையில் நன்மை ஏற்படவேண்டுமென்றால் நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ ராமலிங்கம் கொடுத்திருக்கும் திருத்தங்களையெல்லாம் சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என் பேர்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

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a.m.

* SRI A. S. SAHAJANANDAM:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, தஞ்சாவூர் பண்ணையாளுக்கு பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தின்படி பண்ணையாள் இரண்டு மரக்கால்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டும் என்று இருக்கிறது. சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் மிராச்தார்கள் இரண்டு மரக்கால் கொடுக்கமுடியாமல் பண்ணையாள் வேண்டாமென்று மறுத்து விடுகிறார்கள். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் பண்ணையாள்கள் பெரும்பாலும் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவில்லை. ஒரு நாளைக்கு இரண்டு மரக்கால் அல்லது ஒரு மாதத்திற்கு 60 மரக்கால் வருகிறது. அது மாதம் ஐந்து கலங்கள் ஆகின்றன. அது 12 மாதத்திற்கு 60 கலம் ஆகின்றன. அதனால் எந்த மிராச்தாரும் பண்ணையாளுக்கு இரண்டு மரக்கால்கள் கொடுக்க முடியாமல் மறுக்கிறார்கள். அது நியாயமாக இருக்கிறது. மாய வரம் திட்டப்படி தினம் ஒன்றுக்கு ஒரு மரக்காலும் பகல் சாப்பாடும் வருஷம் 20 கலமும் போனசம் கொடுத்தால் போதும் என்று நினைக்கிறேன். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் தினம் ஒரு மரக்காலும், வருஷ வருமானம் 20 கலமாக இருந்தால் ஏறக்குறைய 42 அல்லது 43 ஆகிறது. அது பொருத்தமாக இருக்கிறது என்று நினைக்கிறேன். மேலும் கூலியாட்களை வெளியூரிலிருந்து கொண்டுவந்து வைத்துக்கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு இரண்டு மரக்கால் கொடுத்தால் போதும் என்று வெளியூரிலிருந்து கொண்டு வந்து வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். உள்ளூர் கூலியாட்களை கூலிக்கு வைத்துக் கொள்வது இல்லை. பண்ணையாட்களாகவும் வைத்துக்கொள்வதுமில்லை. ஏன் என்று கேட்டுவிட்டால் வெள்ளாமையைத் தடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று சொல்லி வெளியேற்றி விடுகிறார்கள். வெளியூர் ஆட்களை கூலிக்கு வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்வதைத் தடுத்தால் உடனே ரிசர்வ் போலீசை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வேலைக்கு வரும் ஆட்களைத் தடுக்கிறார்கள் என்று புகார் செய்கிறார்கள். இந்த விதமான அக்கிரமம் சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது போலீஸ்காரர்களும் மிராச்தார்கள் சார்பில்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். உள்ளூர் கூலியாட்கள் அதிகமாக சம்பளம் கேட்கிறார்கள் என்று வெளியூரிலிருந்து கூலியாட்களைக் கொண்டு வந்து வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இதை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகத் தடுக்கவேண்டும். அதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டும்.”

“மேலும் உளுந்து பயிர் விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் ஐந்தில் ஒரு பங்கு மிராச்தாருக்கும் பாக்கியை விவசாயிக்கும் என்று வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் மிராச்தார்கள் உளுந்து பயிர் வெள்ளாமையிட வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். தடுத்தும் வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் உளுந்து பயிர் விஷயத்தில் சர்க்கார் ஒரு திட்டம் வகுக்கவேண்டும். அதாவது விவசாயம் செய்கிறவர் மூன்று மரக்கால்களும் மிராச்தார்கள் இரண்டு மரக்காலும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டுமென்று ஒரு திட்டம் வகுக்க வேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் மிராச்தார்கள் இந்த விஷயத்தில்

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பயிர் செய்வதற்கு உத்சாகம் கொடுப்பார்கள். ஆகவே கூலி கொடுப்பதை ஒரு மரக்கால் என்றும் வருஷ போனஸ் 20 கலம் என்றும் நிர்ணயம் செய்ய வேண்டும். உளுந்து பயிர் முதலியவைகளில் மிராச்தாருக்கு இரண்டு மரக்கால்களும் பயிரிடுவனுக்கு மூன்று மரக்கால் என்றும் நிர்ணயித்துச் சட்டத்தை திருத்தவேண்டும்.

“இப்பொழுது ஆறு ஏக்கர் நிலத்திற்குள் இருப்பவரிடம் தலையிடக் கூடாது என்றிருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் இருப்பதால் யாரும் பண்ணை வைத்துக் கொள்ளவே மாட்டேன் என்கிறார்கள். கூலிக்கு பயிரிடுகிறேன் என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள். அதைத் தவிர பெரும்பாலான மக்களுக்கு ஆறு ஏக்கருக்கு மேல்கிடையாது. சட்டம் இப்படி இருப்பதால் யாரும் நிலத்தில் இறங்க பயப்படுகிறார்கள். பக்கத்தில் இருக்கும் மிராச்தாருக்கு அதிகமாக நிலம் இருந்தால் அதை பயிரிடுவதற்கு அதிகம் கூலி கிடைக்கிறது. பக்கத்தில் இருக்கும் ஆறு ஏக்கருக்கு குறைவாக இருக்கும் மிராச்தாரரிடம் பயிரிடுவனுக்கு கூலி குறைவாகக் கிடைக்கிறது. அது சரியாக இல்லை. ஆகவே ஆறு ஏக்கர் உள்ளவர்களுக்கு விலக்கு என்று இருக்கக் கூடாது. இதை உடனே நீக்க வேண்டும். நில சொந்தக்காரர்கள் வெளியே போயிருந்து அவர்களுடைய சொந்தக்காரர்கள் பயிரிட்டால் அவர்கள் பண்ணையாட்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பயிரிடாமல் கூலிகளை வைத்துக் கொண்டு பயிரிடுகிறார்கள். அதனால் இந்தச் சட்டம் அவர்களுக்கு பொறுத்தமாக இல்லை. அவ்விதம் சொந்தக்காரர்களும் பண்ணையாட்களை நீக்கக் கூடாது என்று சட்டத்தை திருத்தி யமைக்கவேண்டும். என்னென்றால் பயிரிடுபவனுக்கு தான் நிலம் சொந்தம். அந்த உரிமை அவனுக்கு இருக்க வேண்டும். இவைகளைச் சட்டத்தில் திருத்தியமைக்க வேண்டும் என்று கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களை கேட்டுக் கொண்டு நான் சொன்னவைகளை அவர் சட்டத்தில் சேர்த்துக்கொள்வார் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.”

SRI S. VADIVELU :—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே; இந்த தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தை எந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு சாதகமாக இருக்கவேண்டும் என்று கொண்டுவந்தோமோ அந்த விவசாயிகளுக்கு அது சாதகமாகவே இல்லை என்று நான் வருத்தத்துடன் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள ஆசைப்படுகிறேன். கடந்த ஒரு வருஷ காலமாக இந்தச் சட்டத்தைத் தஞ்சை ஜில்லா மிராச்தார்கள் முறியடிக்க வேண்டுமென்ற நோக்கத்துடன் அதிலுள்ள ஒட்டையை பயன் படுத்திக்கொண்டு பல ரூபத்தில் ஆட்களை வெளியேற்றிக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். டண்ணை யாட்களையும், சாகுபடியாட்களையும் அவர்கள் வெளியேற்றிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். சமரச அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் மனுக் கொடுத்தால் அதை விசாரிக்க ஒரு மாதகாலமாகிறது. அந்த ஒரு மாத காலமும் சாதாரணமாக அந்த சாகுபடிக்காரர்கள் என்னசெய்வார்கள் என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். ஒரு மாதகாலமாக அவனுக்கு கூலி கிடைக்கா விட்டால் அவன் எந்த நிலையில் இருப்பான் என்பதை நாம் சிந்தித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது திருவாரூர் வடபரதிமங்கலம் பண்ணை யில் எட்டு மாதகாலமாக சாகுபடியாட்களை நீக்கிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். அங்கு 40 ஆட்களை வேலையை விட்டு நீக்கிவிட்டு அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்காமல் அவர்கள்மேல் கிரிமினல் வழக்குத் தொடுத்து இன்னும் பல கேஸ்களில் அவர்களை சம்பந்தப்படுத்திசுமார் முப்பது பேர்களை சிறையில் அடைத்து தண்டனைக்குள்ளாக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். இன்று வரையில் அவர்களுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்கவில்லை. சமரச அதிகாரிகள் கொடுக்கும் உத்தரவுகளையும் மிராச்தார்கள் கேட்பதில்லை. இதை மீறி வயலில் இறங்கினால் போலீசை வைத்துக் கொண்டு தொந்தரவு செய்யும் நிலைமைக்கு வந்திருக்கிறது. மொத்தக் குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொண்டவர்களிடமிருந்து உள் குத்தகை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஏற்கனவே இருக்கும் பண்ணையாட்களை நீக்கி வருகிறார்கள். பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச்சட்டம் வந்தும் அவர்களுடைய குறைபாடுகள் தீர்ந்தபாடில்லை. என் வேலையை விட்டு வெளியேற்றி குறைபாடுகள் என்று கேட்டால் அது என்னுடைய சொந்த நிலம் இல்லை. கிரீர்கள் என்று கேட்டால் அது என்னுடைய சொந்த நிலம் இல்லை. மொத்தக் குத்தகைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லி விடுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் சொல்லி பல சாகுபடியாட்களை வேலையில்

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a.m.

[Sri S. Vadivelu]

[30th July 1953]

லிருந்து வெளியேற்றி வருகிறார்கள். இப்படி அப்புறப்படுத்துவது அநேகம் இடங்களில் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. நல்ல முறையில் பயன்பட வேண்டும் என்று நாம் இந்த சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்தோம். ஆனால் இப்பொழுது நடைபெறுவதைப்பார்த்தால் அது சாகு படியாளர்களுக்கு பயன்படக்கூடியதாக இல்லை. நாம் கொண்டு வந்த சட்டம் அதாவது தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு பயன்படக்கூடியதாக அந்த அளவிற்கு இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் உங்களை வற்புறுத்திக் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதோடு கூட பல இடங்களில் போலீசை வைத்துக்கொண்டு பண்ணையாட்களை பயமுறுத்தி அக்கிரமம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள் மிராசதாரர்கள். அநேகம் இடங்களில் போலீசின் உதவியால் பண்ணையாட்களையும் சாகுபடியாட்களையும் அப்புறப்படுத்திக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இது போன்ற காரியங்கள் வடக்குசேரி பண்ணையிலும் மற்றும் பல பண்ணைகளிலும் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகின்றன வெளியூரிலிருந்து கூலியாட்களை கொண்டுவந்து வைத்துக்கொண்டு பயிரிட்டு உள்நாள் சாகுபடியாட்களை வெளியேற்றிக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஒரு மிராசதாருக்கு இரண்டு இடங்களில் நிலம் இருக்கலாம். ஒரு இடத்தில் 50 வேலி இருக்கலாம் இன்னொரு இடத்தில் 50 வேலி இருக்கலாம். அதை பிரித்து வைத்துக் கொண்டு பண்ணையாட்களையும் கூலியாட்களையும் வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்துகொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஒரு பண்ணையிலிருந்து மற்றொரு பண்ணைக்கு ஆட்களை மாற்றி அவர்களை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு ஏற்பாடு செய்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். இதுபோன்ற பல அக்கிரமங்கள் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் நடந்துகொண்டுவருகின்றன. எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் இதுபோன்ற வெளியேற்றம் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகிறது. அதைத் தடுக்க வேண்டும். அதற்கு கனம் ராமலிங்கம் கொண்டுவந்த திருத்தம் அவசியமானது. அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். அது நல்ல முறையில் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு தஞ்சை ஜில்லா விவசாயிகள் வாழ்வதற்கு வழி செய்து கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு இத்துடன் நான் முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

11-05 *SRI A. K. SUBBIAH :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, a.m. பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டத்தைப் பற்றிய என்னுடைய அபிப்பிராயத்தை நான் சொல்லிக்கொள்ள விரும்புகிறேன். பொதுவாகப் பார்க்கப்போனால் பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் மிராசதாரர்களின் உரிமைகளைப் பாதுகாப்பதாக இருக்கிறதே. தவிர உண்மையில் எந்தப் பண்ணையாளுக்கும் பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பதாக இல்லை. விவசாயிகளுக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்ற உண்மையான நோக்கத்தோடு, அரசாங்கத்தால் இந்த சட்டம் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டதாகவும் தோன்றவில்லை என்பதே என்னுடைய தாழ்மையான அபிப்பிராயம். காரணம் என்னவென்றால், இந்தச் சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்த காலத்தில், இந்தச் சட்டத்தை தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் மாத்திரம் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்த காலத்தில் விவசாயிகளின் நலனை கருதியே நாங்கள் பல திருத்தங்கள் கொடுத்தோம். அதை சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள மறுத்துவிட்டார்கள். மேலும் அந்தச் சட்டத்தை மாகாணம் பூராவும் அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவரவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னோம். அதையும் சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவில்லை. விவசாயிகளிடம் சர்க்கார் விஷப்பரிகைப் பார்க்கக்கூடாது. இன்றையதினம் சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் போன்ற தாலுகாக்களில் இந்தச் சட்டத்தைத் தங்கள் தாலுகாக்களுக்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று பெரிய பெரிய போராட்டங்களையும், கிளர்ச்சிகளையும் நடத்தினார்கள். சர்க்கார் அவர்களுடைய நியாயமான கோரிக்கையை ஒத்துக்கொள்ள மறுத்ததோடுமல்லாமல் கிளர்ச்சி செய்த நூற்றுக்கணக்கான விவசாயிகளை சிறைப்படுத்தி, சித்திரவதை செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்தச் சட்டத்தை அமுலுக்கு கொண்டுவந்த தினமே எங்கள் பக்கத்திலிருந்து பேசிய பல அங்கத்தினர்கள் இந்த மாதிரியான ஒரு நிலைமை வருமென்று எச்சரிக்கை விடுத்தம்கூட, அதை சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள மறுத்தது. ஆகவே உண்மையில் விவசாயிகளின் நலனில் அக்கரை கொண்டு இந்தச் சர்க்கார் நடந்து கொள்ளவில்லையென்பதே அன்றைய தினமிருந்து இன்றையவரையிலும் சர்க்கார் மேற்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கையி

30th July 1953]

[Sri A. K. Subbiah]

லிருந்து தெரியவருகிறது. ஆகவே, உடனடியாக தமிழ்நாடு முழுவதும் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டும்.

“ ஒரு வேலிக்குள் நிலமுள்ளவர்களுக்கு இந்தச் சட்டத்திலிருந்து விதிவிலக்கு அளிக்கக் கூடாதென்று நாங்கள் எவ்வளவோ சொல்லியும்கூட சர்க்கார் அதை ஏற்றுக்கொள்ள மறுத்தார்கள். அதனால் இன்றைய தினம் என்ன ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்றால் 2 ஆயிரம், 3 ஆயிரம் ஏக்கர் நிலமுள்ளவர்கள்கூட தங்கள் நிலங்களை சிறு சிறு பாகமாகப் பிரித்துத் தங்களுக்குச் சொந்தமாக உள்ளவர்கள் பெயரில் எழுதி வைத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் தங்களுக்கு ஒரு வேலி நிலமிருப்பதால் இந்தச் சட்டம் தங்களைப் கட்டுப்படுத்தாது என்று சொல்லி, விவசாயிகளை நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றி வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே ஒரு வேலிக்குள் நிலமுள்ளவர்களுக்கும் இந்தச் சட்டம் கட்டுப்படுத்தும் என்கிற முறையில், சட்டத்தைத் திருத்த வேண்டும். ஒரு வருஷ காலத்திற்குமேல் அமுலில் இருந்திருப்பதினால் அந்தச் சட்டத்திலுள்ள உண்மையான பல கோளாறுகளை நீக்குவதற்காகத் தான் கனம் ஸ்ரீ ராமலிங்கம் அவர்கள் பல திருத்தங்களை எங்கள் கட்சி சார்பில் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகள் எல்லாவற்றையும் சர்க்கார் ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளவேண்டும்.

“ மேலும் விவசாயிகளுக்குச் சர்க்காரின் போலீஸ் படையினரின் பாதுகாப்பு கிடைப்பதில்லை. மிராசதாரர்களுக்கே பாதுகாப்பு கிடைக்கிறது. உதாரணமாக சமரச அதிகாரியின் உத்தரவுக்கு மிராசதார் கீழ்ப்படிய மறுத்தால் விவசாயிகள் நிலத்தில் இறங்கி பயிரிடமுடியாது. ஏனென்றால் அவர்கள் பலாத்காரமாக நிலத்தில் இறங்கிவிட்டதாக போலீசுக்குப் புகார் செய்து அந்த விவசாயியை கைது செய்யும்படி செய்துவிடுகிறார்கள். ஆனால் சமரச அதிகாரியின் உத்தரவை அமுல் நடத்துவதற்கு விவசாயிகளுக்குச் சாதகமாக உதவி செய்வதே கிடையாது. மிராஸ்தாருக்கு பாதுகாப்பு அளிப்பவர்களாகத்தான் போலீஸ்காரர்கள் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்.”

MR. CHAIRMAN (SRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN) :—“ தயவு செய்து நீங்கள் சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் தாலுகாக்களுக்கு இந்தச் சட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிப்பதைப் பற்றி பேசுங்கள். சட்டத்தைப்பற்றி பொதுவாகவே பேசிக் கொண்டு போகிறீர்களே ? ”

SRI A. K. SUBBIAH :—“ விவசாயிகளைக் காப்பதற்கு உதவியாக போலீஸ் இலாகா உதவி செய்ய வேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத்தான் இதை நான் சொல்லுகிறேன். ஆகவே சமரச அதிகாரிகள் கொடுக்கும் தீர்ப்பையும் ஏற்றுக்கொள்வதில்லை. ரெவினியூ கோர்ட்டின் தீர்ப்பையும் அலட்சியம் செய்கிறார்கள். மிராசதாரர்களிடம் நிறையப் பணம் இருப்பதினால் ஏழை விவசாயிகள் எந்த வகையிலும் நன்மை அடைய முடியாத வகையில் செய்துக்கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆகவே இன்றையதினம் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் தாலுகாவிற்கு விஸ்தரிக்கும்போது நாம் ஒன்றை கவனத்தில் வைத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். விவசாயிகள் உண்மையிலேயே நன்மை அடையவேண்டுமென்று கருதினால் ஒரு வேலி நிலமுள்ளவர்களுக்கும் விதி விலக்கு அளிக்கக்கூடாது. மேலும், கனம் ஸ்ரீ ராமலிங்கம் கொடுத்திருக்கும் எல்லா திருத்தங்களையும் ஒப்புக்கொண்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு உண்மையான பாதுகாப்பை அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் சட்டத்திலுள்ள பல ஓட்டைகளையும் அடைப்பதற்கு முன்னுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்கிறேன்.”

SRI G. VAGHEESAM PILLAI :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே (Mr. 11-10 Chairman), விவசாயிகள், பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் வந்தபோது a.m. அதைச் சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிற்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நானும், ஸ்ரீ சகஜானந்தா அவர்களும் சர்க்காரிடம் கேட்டுக்கொண்டோம். தற்போது அதை சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் தாலுகாவிற்கு விஸ்தரித்ததுபற்றி சந்தோஷப்படுகிறோம். அப்பொழுதே அநேகமாகப் பேசிய பல அங்கத்தினர்களும்

30th July 1953] [Sri C. Kandaswami]

இன்றையதினம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் சட்டம் வந்து ஒன்றரை வருஷங்களாகின்றன. அங்கு வேலை செய்து வந்து அந்த அனுபவத்தைப் பார்த்து அதன்படி சிதம்பரத்தில் நடப்பதற்கும் அதற்கு வேண்டிய ஏற்பாடுகளைச் செய்வதற்கும் அந்த அடிப்படையில் பேசவேண்டும் என்று முதலில் தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதை வைத்துப் பார்க்கும் போது தான் இந்த திருத்தங்கள் மிகவும் அவசியமானவை. முதல் திருத்தம் இரண்டாவது கஷ்டியூல் 6-வது செக்ஷன் 1-வது 9ப் செக்ஷன். அதாவது 1-வது க்ளாசுக்கு கடைசியில் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை சேர்க்கவேண்டும் என்பது. அதாவது இது சம்பந்தமான எந்த விதமான மனுக்களும் அதாவது விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றுவது சம்பந்தமான மனுக்களை சிலில் கோர்ட்டு ஏற்றுக்கொள்ளக் கூடாது என்ற திருத்தம். அதாவது தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் அனுபவத்தில் பார்க்கும்போது இந்த மாதிரி சிலில் கோர்ட்டுகளில் மனுக்கள் கொடுத்து அதன் காரணமாக விவசாயிகள் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். நடைமுறையில் பார்க்கும்போது இது சந்தேகத்திற்கு இடம் கொடுப்பதாக இருப்பதால் அப்படிப்பட்ட சந்தேகம் இருக்கக்கூடாது என்றும் ஸ்பஷ்டமாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகவும்தான் இந்தத் திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. இதற்கு சட்டத்தில் இடம் இருக்கிறது என்று அரசாங்கம் சொன்னால் இப்பொழுது அது அமுலில் ஈரியாக நடைபெறவில்லை என்பதற்காகத் தான் இந்தத் திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அரசாங்கத்திற்கு இதை சேர்த்துக் கொள்வதற்கு ஆட்சேபணை இருக்க முடியாது என்றுதான் நான் கருதுகிறேன்.

“ தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கு வந்தது போலவே சிதம்பரம் தாலுக்காவிற்கும் இந்தச் சட்டத்தையே விஸ்தரிப்பதுபற்றி யாருக்கும் ஆட்சேபனை இல்லை. ஆனால் ஸ்ரீ ஸ்வாமி லகஜானந்தா அவர்கள் சொன்னதுபோல தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிற்கும், இந்த தாலுகாவிற்கும் விவசாய பழக்க வழக்கங்களில் வித்தியாசம் இருக்கிறது. அதன்படி இந்தச் சட்டத்தை கொஞ்சம் மாறுதல் செய்து அமுலுக்குக் கொண்டுவந்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும்.

“ அடுத்தபடியாக சிதம்பரத்திற்கு விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட்ட சட்டத்தில் விசேஷமான அம்சம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு பாதிக்க கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதற்குத் தான் திருத்தம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. 1953-ம் வருஷம் ஜனவரி மாதம் 1-ம் தேதியில் நிலம் வைத்திருந்தவன் 1953-ம் வருஷம் ஜூலை மாதம் 1-ம் தேதி முதல் நிலம் இல்லாமல் இருந்தால் இதற்குள் வேறு ஒருவனுக்கு அந்த நிலத்தைக் கொடுக்காமல் இருந்தால் அந்த விவசாயி சமரச அதிகாரிக்கு மனுப்போடால் அந்த நிலம் அது வரையில் மாற்றப் படாமல் இருந்தால் திருபி அலனுக்கே கொடுக்கலாம் என்று கண்டிருக்கிறது. ஆனால் அதற்குள் அந்த நிலம் மாற்றப்பட்டிருந்தால் அதற்கு ஒரு வழியும் காண்பிக்கவில்லை. இதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு மிராசதாரர்கள் விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். சாதாரணமாக பிப்ரவரி மாதம் அறுவடையான பிறகு ஜூலை மாதத்திற்குள் இந்த இடைக்காலத்தில் ஆயிரக் கணக்கான விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றி யிருப்பார்கள். அங்கே மிராசதாரர்களுக்கும் விவசாயிகளுக்கும் இருக்கும் உரவு காரணமாக இந்த விதமாக அநேகம் விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றி இருக்கலாம். மீண்டும் அவர்களுக்கு நிலம் வேண்டும் என்று மனுப் போட்டால் அவர்களுக்குக் கிடைக்க முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. அதற்குள் மிராசதாரர்கள் பிணியாக தங்களுடைய சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கு நிலத்தை எழுதி கொடுத்து வருவதற்கு சௌகரியமாக இருக்கிறது. நான் ஏற்கனவே நிலத்தை மற்றொருவனுக்குக் கொடுத்து விட்டேன் என்று சொல்லக் கூடியதாக இருக்கிறது. உண்மையாக உழைத்து வந்தவனுக்கு நிலம் கிடைக்க வழி இல்லாமல் இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே இந்த இடைக்காலத்தில் கூட விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றியிருந்தால் அவர்களை மீண்டும் வேலைக்கு வைத்துக் கொள்ள இதை வசதி செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் செய்து கொடுக்கப்பட்டதைப் போல் இங்கேயும் செய்து கொடுக்கவேண்டும். தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிற்குக் கொடுக்கப்பட்ட சலுகை கூட இங்கு கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. தஞ்சை ஜில்லா சலுகை தென்னாற்காட்டிற்கு மறுக்கப் பட்டிருக்கிறது. இது ரொம்பவும் முக்கியமான அம்சம். இது இல்லாவிட்டால் இந்தச் சட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமே இல்லை. இந்த மாதிரியான சட்டம் வரும் என்று எதிர்பார்த்து ஏற்கனவே பல மிராசதாரர்கள் தங்களுடைய நிலங்களைக் கொடுத்து விட்டு பிணியாக எழுதி வாங்கி வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். தன்னால் மாற்றப்பட்ட குடியானவனையும் தனக்கு சாட்சியாக வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த விதமாக இன்றையதினம் அநேகம் பேர்களை

11-20 **SRI C. KANDASWAMI :—**“கனம் தலைவர் (Mr. Chairman) அவர்களே,
க.ம. இப்பொழுது தஞ்சை ஜில்லா பண்ணையாள் பாதுகாப்புச் சட்டம் சிதம்பரம்
தாலுகாவிற்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதற்கு சில திருத்தங்கள் கொடுக்கப்
பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஏனென்றால் எனக்கு முன்னால் பேசிய கனம் அங்கத்
தினாக்கள் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவைப்பற்றி பிரதானமாகப் பேசினார்கள்.

“கடைசியாக சிதம்பரம் தாசில்தானரே சமரச அதிகாரியாக நியமித் திருக்கிறார்கள். சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிற்கே துனியான ஒரு சமரச அதிகாரியை நியமிக்கவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொண்டு சர்க்கார் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கும் இந்தத் திட்டத்தை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

“ அடுத்தபடியாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைவாக நிலம் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருப்பவர்களுக்கு இந்த சட்டம் பாதிக்காது என்றிருக்கிறது. அதனால் அங்கு பல சிக்கல்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. சமரச அதிகாரிகளிடம் போனால் ஒரு வேலிக்குப்பட்ட மிராசுதார்கள் இந்த சட்டத்திற்குப் பட்டவர்கள் அல்ல என்று திருப்பிவிடுகிறார்கள். இதனால் அநேகம் இடங்களில் விவசாயிகளுக்கு இடஞ்சல் ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது. அதனால் உற்பத்தியை பெருக்க முடியவில்லை. இந்த அடிப்படையில் பார்க்கும்போது ஆயிரக்கணக்கான மிராசுதார்கள் ஒரு வேலி நிலத்திற்குப் பட்டவர்களாகத்தான் இருக்கிறார்கள். அதனால் இந்தச் சட்டம் இயற்றியும் அதை துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்வதாக இருக்கிறது. இவ்விதம் சட்டத்தை வைத்துக் கொண்டிருந்தால் அதை துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்ய வசதி செய்து கொடுப்பதாகும். இதற்கு பல உதாரணங்கள் கொடுக்கலாம். உதாரணமாக பல மிராசுதார்கள் தங்களனுடைய நிலங்களை தங்களனுடைய சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்குப் பிரித்துக் கொடுத்து விட்டு ஒரு வேலிக்குக் குறைவாக நிலம் இருக்கிறது என்று விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றி வருகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் தன்னுடைய நிலத்தைப் பிரித்துக் கொடுப்பதால் அவர்கள் சமரச அதிகாரிகளிடம் போய் சொல்லிக் கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. சட்டத்தில் இவ்விதம் இருப்பதால் அதை வைத்துக் கொண்டு சட்டத்தை துஷ்பிரயோகம் செய்கிறார்கள். இவ்விதம் மிராசுதார்கள் செய்தவதற்கு இடம் கொடுக்கக் கூடாது. தன்னுடைய சொந்தக்காரர்களுக்கு எழுதி வைத்து விட்டு விவசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு இதில் இடம் இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் ஒரு வேலி என்று இருப்பதை எடுத்துக்

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விட்டு அந்த விதியை ரத்து செய்ய வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் இருப்பதால் பல சிக்கல்களை ஏற்படுத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது என்பதை மீண்டும் வலியுறுத்த வேண்டி இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் திருத்தம் வெகு நியாயமானது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவின் அனுபவத்தைப் பார்த்து அதை சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிற்குக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறது. இதைச் சர்க்காருடைய கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டு வரவேண்டும் என்று இதைக் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த முறையில் இந்த சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தாமல் சிதம்பரத்திற்கு விஸ்தரித்தால் பிரயோசனமாக இருக்காது, இந்த சட்டம் ஒழுங்கான முறையில் நடக்கவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது எவ்விதம் வேலை செய்து வந்திருக்கிறது என்பதை அரசாங்கம் கவனித்து ரிபோர்ட்டு களை சேகரித்து அதற்குத் தக்கபடி சட்டத்தைத் திருத்தவேண்டும். விவசாயிகளுக்கு சட்டம் ஒழுங்கான முறையில் நடப்பதற்கு இந்த திருத்தங்கள் அவசியம். அதை ஏற்றுக்கொண்டு விவசாயிகளுக்கு உதவி செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று தெரிவித்துக் கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

* SRI G. NARAYANASWAMI NAIDU :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் 11-25 a.m.
அவர்களே, எனக்கு முன்பு பேசிய எதிர்தரப்பிலுள்ள நண்பர்கள் சொன்ன
அவ்வளவு விஷயத்தையும் நான் நூற்றுக்கு நூறு ஆதரிக்கிறேன். ஆனால்
அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் தங்களுக்கு ஏற்பட்ட சில அனுபவங்களை மட்டுமே
சொல்லியிருக்கிறார்கள். நானும் எனக்குத் தெரிந்த விஷயங்களை
சர்க்காரின் கவனத்திற்குக் கொண்டுவர விரும்புகிறேன்.

[illegible]

[Sri G. Narayanaswami Naidu] [30th July 1953]

யாள்களை வைத்துக்கொண்டு வெளியேற்றியிருக்கிறார்கள். சட்டத்தினால் அவர்களுக்கு எந்த வகையிலும் பாதுகாப்பு அளிக்கப்படவில்லை. நான் மடாதிபதிகள் செய்து கொண்டிருக்கும் அக்கிரமங்களையெல்லாம் எடுத்து நமது அறநிலைய பாதுகாப்பு மந்திரியிடம் சொன்னேன். அவர்களும் இதில் நிலையிட முன்வரவில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையை இப்படியே சர்க்கார் விட்டுக்கொண்டு சென்றால் இதனால் என்ன ஏற்படுமென்றே சொல்ல முடியாமல் இருக்கிறது. பலயிடங்களில் இன்னும் சாகுபடியே நடக்கவில்லை.

“இன்னும் பலயிடங்களில் ஒரு அடிக்கமுடியாமல் தடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். உதாரணமாக சாத்தனூரில் ஒரு அடிக்கும்போது வண்டிகள் ஒரு வயல் வழியாகத்தான் இன்னொரு வயலுக்குப் போகவேண்டியிருக்கும். மிராசு தார்கள் இன்றையதினம் தங்கள் நிலத்தின் வழியாக ஒரு வண்டிகள் போகக்கூடாதென்று சொல்லித் தடுத்து ஒரு அடிக்க முடியாமல் செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். ஏழை விவசாயிகள் படும் தொந்தரவுகளை எல்லாம் நேரில் பார்த்து கனம் மந்திரிமாமாசுரிடம் சொல்வதற்கு சபையின் தலைவர், சபாநாயகரை எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிற்கு ஒரு முறை சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் வரும் படியாக நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER :—“அப்படியே நான் வந்து சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் செய்தாலும் அதையெல்லாம் எடுத்து நான் சொல்லப்படாது. அது என்னுடைய வேலையில்லை.”

* SRI G. NARAYANASWAMI NAIDU :—“அப்படியானால் கனம் மந்திரிமாமாசுரிடம் எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிற்கு சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம் வரும்படியாக நான் அழைக்கிறேன். அவர்களை வரும்படியாக கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்கள் கொஞ்சம் சொல்லும்படியாகவும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“அடுத்தபடியாக இன்றையதினம் கோவில் டிரஸ்டிகளாக இருக்கிறார்களே அவர்களைப் பற்றி ஒரு வார்த்தை. அவர்கள் எல்லோரும் மனித உள்ளம் படைத்தவர்களேயில்லை. அவர்களது பூர்வோத்தரத்தை எடுத்துப் புரட்டினால் அவர்கள் பெரிய உரிமையை கொலை செய்பவர்களாகவே இருப்பார்கள் என்பது தெரியும். அந்த நீருசுவரவாதிகள் எந்தக் குற்றத்தையும் செய்யத் தயங்கவேயில்லை. கொலைக்காரன், கொள்ளைக்காரன், வெறியன், மோசக்காரன் என்று மக்களால் வெறுத்து ஒதுக்கப்பட்டவர்கள் எல்லாம்தான் இன்றையதினம் கோவில் நிர்வாகத்தில் டிரஸ்டி சூப்பிரண்டு களுக்கு ஆதரவாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இவர்கள் இருந்தால் கோவில் நிர்வாகம் எப்படி பரிசுத்தமாக இருக்க முடியுமென்பதை கனம் ராஜாஜியின் சர்க்கார் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அவர்கள் செய்துகொண்டிருக்கும் அக்கிரமங்களை எல்லாம் எடுத்துச்சொல்லவே முடியாது. தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவில் ஒன்றிரண்டு தனிப்பட்ட நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் இருக்கலாமே தவிர கோவில்களுக்குத் தான் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான நிலங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்தக்கோவில் நிர்வாகிகள் தான் கடவுளின் பிரதிநிதிகள் தாங்கள் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு செய்துவரும் அக்கிரமங்கள் சகிக்கமுடியவேயில்லை. அதுவும் மிகவும் நல்லர் என பிறர் கருதவேண்டுமென தானதர்மங்கள் செய்து புத்தகம், புத்தகமாக அச்சடித்து இனாமாக வழங்கும் நிரூபனந்தான் சந்திரதானமே நூற்றுக்கணக்கான குடும்பங்களை நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்ற நடவடிக்கை எடுத்தால் அக்கிரமம் செய்வதையே நன்கு தனிப்பண்பாக உடைய திருவாரூரரை மட்டத்து ஆதீனகர்த்தா செய்துவரும் அக்கிரமங்களை எடுத்துச் சொல்லமுடியுமா? மட்டியூர், சனப்பாடு போன்ற கிராமங்களிலிருந்து வந்திருக்கும் அக்கிரமச் செய்திகளை எடுத்துச்சொல்லப் போனால் எனக்குச் கொடுத்திருக்கும் நேரமே போதாது. ஆகவே சிதம்பரம், கடலூர் தாலுகாவிற்கு இந்தச்சட்டத்தை விஸ்தரிக்கும்போதே அந்தச்சட்டத்திலுள்ள பலகுறைபாடுகளை நிவர்த்திப்பதற்கும் சர்க்கார் எல்லாவிதமான முயற்சியையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். தக்க பரிசாரம் தேடவேண்டுமென்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய வார்த்தையை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

30th July 1953]

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :— 11-30 a.m.
“Sir, I submit at the very outset that these amendments are limited in their scope, in their nature and in their application. They are not like the amendments that we move in this House when an amending Bill is brought forward. Hon. Members in reviewing the whole working of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannayal Protection Act pointed out the difficulties in its working and other practical drawbacks they have come across. These will arise when we bring an amending Bill. It is no doubt true that when an Act is passed and after its working, some difficulties are found, an amending Bill is brought. It is a practice all over the world and no statute can be completely satisfactory at the very outset. An Act is passed and subsequently an amending Bill is brought. But here we are extending the provisions of the Tanjore Act to the neighbouring area and even in that extension there is limitation in the Act itself. In section 1, sub-section (2) of the Act it is provided that it could be extended only to the neighbouring districts, that is, South Arcot and Tiruchirappalli districts. For instance, it cannot be extended either to the Chingleput or the Ramanathapuram district. There is that limitation; and further we have to take into account whether the conditions are more or less similar to those in the areas to which the Act was applied. We find only in Chidambaram taluk the conditions of tenure are more or less similar to those in the Tanjore district and that is why it was extended to that particular taluk. Even in that taluk certain villages are excepted.

“Now, coming to the amendments, the first amendment seeks to prevent the interference of courts in these matters. I submit that it has been already provided in the Act ‘that no court will have jurisdiction.’ Section 14 of the Act categorically says,

‘No civil court shall entertain any suit or other proceedings to set aside or modify any order or decision of the Revenue Court, Conciliation Officer or other authority acting under this Act or in respect of any other matter.’ So there will be no interference at all by the civil courts.

That is amply provided for.

“Then, with regard to the other amendments, we cannot make sweeping changes in the provisions as they exist in the Act. Section 15 clearly states:

‘Where this Act is to be brought into force in any neighbouring area outside the Tanjore district, its provisions shall apply subject to such adaptations, exceptions and modifications, if any, as the Government may, by notification, specify in this behalf.’

Having the spirit of the Act in mind, we can only make such changes as are consistent with these definitions, namely, adaptation, exception and modification. We cannot make sweeping changes. For instance, one of the amendments seeks to bring the one veli holdings also under the Act. It is not in the nature of adaptation or modification. It goes to the root of the Act, it will be illegal and it cannot be done. By another amendment, the hon. Member wants to change the definition of ‘cultivating tenant.’ - I submit

[Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker] [30th July 1953]

that the section as it stands satisfies what hon. Members want. I understand 'sub-lessee' is also included in the term 'cultivating tenant.' It is superfluous and unnecessary to extend the definition.

"With regard to eviction, we have fixed the date as 1st July 1953, that is, any tenant who was in possession of the land on 1st July 1953 shall not be disturbed; not only that, if anybody was in possession of the holding or a land on 1st January 1953, he shall not be disturbed. If the landlord has taken it for his own personal cultivation, the tenant would be put back. But now, as it is, any tenant who was in possession on the 1st January, can be replaced by some other tenant. That is not provided against here. We are considering—we have received a report—how best we can provide for that also. Now in this we have provided that when the land is taken by the landlord for his personal cultivation, he could not oust the one who had possession on 1st January 1953.

"Then, another amendment seeks to include the Mayuram Schedule here. We deliberately omitted the Mayuram award, as it is applicable only to the Tanjore district. The conditions, the genesis and development of the very award was peculiar and was applicable to that district only. It is not at all applicable here. On the other hand, we have included the other scale of wages which is in the original Act, because that is prevalent in that area. There is no scope for including the Mayuram award in this notification. Sir, as I have already submitted, the amendment seeks to include one veli holdings also. We cannot make such a sweeping change. We can make only adaptations or modifications.

11-40 a.m. "There is another amendment regarding the jurisdiction of civil courts. If we accept the amendment, we will be creating many complications and it will be a departure also from what is obtaining in Tanjore. In fact, all the points which the amendments seek to include, are already in the Act. The hon. Member Mr. Vagheesam Pillai said that he gave notice of amendments to the notification. No doubt he gave some amendments. But they are not before the House at present. They will be considered later on."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I am now going to put the first amendment of Sri S. Ramalingam to the vote of the House. The amendment is—

'Add the following at the end of sub-section (1) of section 6:—

"No civil court will entertain any petition to evict any tenant after the commencement of the Act".

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம் ரெவின்யூ, மந்திரி அவர்கள் பதில் சொல்லும்போது, ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டு அளித்த தீர்ப்பையோ, கன்ஸிலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் உத்திரவையோ மாற்றுவதற்கு சிவில் கோர்ட்டுக்கு எந்தவிதமான அதிகாரமும் தஞ்சாவூர் பண்ணை

30th July 1953] [Sri S. Ramalingam]

யான் சட்டத்தில் கையாடுவதென்று குறிப்பிட்டார். அப்படியிருந்தாலும்கூட, கிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் ஆந்தச் சட்டம் வருவதற்கு முன்னமேயே நன்றை 'எவிக்ஷன்' (eviction) கேஸ்கள் சிவில் கோர்ட்டில் இருக்கின்றன. அவைகளை ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டுக்கு மாற்றுவதற்கு இதில் நான் ஒரு ஷரத்து சேர்க்கவேண்டுமென விரும்புகிறேன். அதுயாதாரியில்லாததால் சிவில் கோர்ட்டுமூலமாக விவாசாயிகளை வெளியேற்றுவதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் இருக்கிறது. அம்மாதிரி பின்னால் விவாசாயிகளுக்கு வரக்கூடிய கஷ்டத்தை இப்பொழுதே நிவர்த்தி செய்வதற்கு வேண்டிய நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுப்பதாக வாக்குறுதி கொடுத்தால் நான் என் திருத்தத்தை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக் கொள்ள தயாராக இருக்கிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"I may mention Sir, that the Act as it stands bars the jurisdiction of civil courts with regard to the eviction of tenants. Section 10 (1) clearly lays down, 'No cultivating tenant shall be evicted except as provided in section 6'. Therefore, if some courts have entertained certain suits, that is a different matter and they will have to be taken on appeal and we cannot interfere with them. The Government will certainly take note of the difficulty and if it can be removed by executive instructions, that will be done. But the hon. Member cannot expect the Government to issue executive instructions to the courts as such."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"Sir, according to the definition, 'cultivating tenant' or 'tenant' means a person who contributes his own physical labour or that of the members of his family in the cultivation of any land belonging to another, under a tenancy agreement, express or implied, and includes the heirs of such person but shall not include a mere intermediary or his heirs. Section 10 (1) says: 'No cultivating tenant shall be evicted except as provided in section 6'. I wanted to include 'sub-lessees' also in the definition of 'cultivating tenant.' If the definition is clarified, the difficulty can be surmounted. The Hon. Minister for Land Revenue says that this can be done by an executive order and they have power to make rules. If they accept this, I do not think there will be any difficulty."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, in all Statutes definitions are there and a particular judge interprets it in a particular way and the aggrieved party appeals. Still, I submit, if it is possible to clarify it further and make it beyond any doubt, we shall do so."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"Sir, I beg leave of the House to withdraw my amendment."

The first amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The second amendment is—

'For the words "except in cases Act" in sub-section (2), substitute the following:—

"If the land-owner refuses to hand over possession of the land restored as above, the land shall be restored with the help of the Police".

[30th July 1953]

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"Sir, if my amendment is accepted, the sub-section will read as follows: 'Every cultivating tenant who was in possession of any land on the 1st day of January 1953 and who was not in possession thereof on the 1st day of July 1953, shall, on application made to the Conciliation Officer, be entitled to be restored to such possession; if the land-owner refuses to hand over possession of the land restored as above, the land shall be restored with the help of the police.'

"மேற்கண்ட என் திருத்தத்தில் முக்கியமாக இரண்டு பகுதிகள் இருக்கின்றன. முதல் பகுதியில் நான் சொல்லியிருப்பதையே சுவாமி கண்ணனந்தா அவர்கள் பேசும் போது கூட, ஒப்புக் கொண்டு இந்தப் பகுதியை நீக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொன்னார்கள். 1953-ம் வருஷம் ஜனவரி மாதம் சென்ற சாகுபடி காலத்தில் நிலம் வைத்திருந்தவர்களுக்கே நிலம் திரும்பவும் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொடுக்கப்படவேண்டுமென்று தான் இந்த 'நோடிபிகேஷன்' அர்த்தம். சென்ற வருஷம் சாகுபடி முடிந்தவுடன் இம்மாதிரி சட்டம் வரப்போகிறது என்று அங்குள்ள மிராச்தாரர்களுக்குத் தான் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். சென்ற சாகுபடி முடிந்த பிறகு ஆற்றில் தண்ணீர் வந்து வேலையை ஆரம்பிக்கும்போது, வேறு ஒரு ஆசாமிக்கு விட்டு விட்டேன் என்று சொல்லிவிட்டார்களானால் நிலம் திரும்பக் கிடைப்பதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் இல்லை.

"சென்ற வருஷம் யார் நிலம் வைத்திருந்தார்களோ அவனை நிலத்திலிருந்து மாற்றக்கூடாது. அவர்களுக்கு ஐந்து வருஷ உரிமை வேண்டுமென்று கிளர்ச்சி செய்தார்கள். அந்தக் கிளர்ச்சியை நசுக்குவதற்கு, உண்மையில் சாகுபடி செய்தவன், இவனு இல்லையா என்று பார்க்காமல், தங்களுக்குச் சாதகமாக இருக்கக்கூடிய ஆளுக்கு, 'இவன் குத்தகைதாரன் இந்த வருஷம் சாகுபடி பண்ணுகிறான்' என்று சொல்லி விட்டார்களானால், நிலம் அவர்களுக்கு திரும்பக் கிடைக்காது. அதற்காக இந்த 'நோடிபிகேஷன்' வந்திருக்கிறது, எக்ஸ்டன்ஷன் வந்திருக்கிறது, அடாப்டேஷன் வந்திருக்கிறது' என்று பொன்னால் பிரயோஜனமில்லாமல் போகும். கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் certain adaptations or modifications இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதனால் 'except in cases where some other tenant had been put in possession of the land before the commencement of this Act' என்ற இந்தப் பகுதியை எடுத்துவிடவேண்டுமென்று நான் முதலில் கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்."

11-50 a.m. * THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"I have already said that during the intervening period between the two dates mentioned, if the land has been taken over by the landlord for personal cultivation, we cancel it and give it back to the tenant. But now they want that during that period some tenant might have been appointed by the landlord and they want now that that tenant should be asked to go out and the previous tenant be reinstated. I have already said that certain provisions relating to this aspect of the matter are being considered now. I do not want to hurry. I oppose the amendment. The hon. Member may withdraw it, in the light of what I had said. Otherwise, I will have to oppose it."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் அந்த ஷரத்தைக் கவனித்து பின்னால் உடனடியாக நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லியிருப்பதால் 'except in cases where some other tenant had been put in possession of the land before the commencement of

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this Act' என்ற அந்தப் பகுதியை நீக்கவேண்டுமென்று சொல்வதை நான் வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆனால், பிற்பகுதியை தனித் திருத்தமாக பிரேரிக்க அனுமதிக்கவேண்டும்; அதாவது:

'Add the following at the end of sub-section (2) of section 6 of Schedule II:—

"If the land-owner refuses to hand over possession of the land restored as above the land shall be restored with the help of the Police."

"எற்கனவே இந்தச் சபையில் சொல்லியிருக்கிறேன். கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் உத்தரவு போட்டு விடுகிறார். நிலச்சுவாந்தார் அதைப்பற்றி கவலைப்படவில்லை. கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் இரு சாராருக்கும் சம்மன் அனுப்புகிறார். ஆனால், நிலச்சுவாந்தார் கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசரிடம் வருவதில்லை. ஆனால், விவசாயி மாதிரி சாட்சிகளைக் கொண்டு போய், 'இந்த வருஷம் நான் சாகுபடி செய்தேன். நிலத்தைத் திரும்பவும் எனக்குச் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று' கேட்கிறான். நிலத்தைத் திருப்பித்தரவேண்டுமென்று கன்விலியேஷன் ஆபீசர் உத்தரவு போடுகிறார்கள். அந்த உத்தரவைக் கௌரவிப்பது யார்? நிலத்தைத் திருப்பித்தரச் செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று போலீஸ் ஸ்டேஷனுக்குச் சென்று விவசாயி கேட்டால் 'இந்தச் சட்டத்தில் எங்களுக்கு சம்பந்தமில்லை, நீ ரெவின்யூ கோர்ட்டுக்குப் போ' என்று சொல்லிவிடுகிறார்கள்.

"எற்கனவே விவசாயிக்குச் சாதகமாக நிலம் திரும்பவேண்டுமென்று உத்தரவு இருக்கிறது. அதைப் பற்றி அப்பீஸ் அவசியம் இல்லை. போட்ட உத்தரவை நிறைவேற்ற முடியவில்லை. அதற்காகத்தான் நான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டு வந்திருக்கிறேன். நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் விவசாயிகளுக்கு நிலத்தைத் திருப்பிக் கொடுக்கும்படி உத்தரவு போட்டதை அவர்கள் நிறைவேற்றும்படிச் செய்வதற்கு போலீஸ் உதவி பண்ணவேண்டுமென்று கோரும் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒத்துக் கொள்ளுவார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari:—"I am most gratified to find the Communist Party having so much faith in the Police, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am most gratified to find the Communist Party having so much faith in the Police, Sir."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"போலீஸ் பேரிலே ஒரு நம்பிக்கை இருக்கிறது என்று நான் சொல்லவில்லை. ஆனால் இன்னொரு இடத்தில் கூடிய சர்க்கார்தான் போலீஸை நம்பிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். இன்னொரு சர்க்கார் போட்டிருக்கிற சட்டத்தையும் போலீஸ் நடத்த முன்வரவேண்டுமென்ற அந்த எண்ணத்தோடுதான் நான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தைக் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிறேன்.

"மந்திரி அவர்கள் கொடுத்த வாக்குறுதியின்பேரில் நான் இந்தத் திருத்தத்தையும் withdraiw பண்ணிக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்."

The hon. Member has, by leave, withdrawn.

[30th July 1953]

Schedule II—Section 11.

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member, Sri Ramalingam, has moved three amendments."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"Sir, my amendments run as follows:—

'(1) After the words "families" and before the word "for" insert the following: "according to Mayuram agreement or".

'(2) Add the following after the words "in kind" occurring in line 3: "whichever the Pannaiyals may choose".

'(3) The words "The Schedule shall be omitted" in paragraph 4 may be omitted.'

"இந்தத் திருத்தத்தில் முக்கியமாகச் சொல்வது என்னவென்றால், இன்றைக்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய நோடிபிகேஷன் பிரகாரம் ஒரு பண்ணையானுக்கு வேலை செய்த நாளுக்கு 2 மாக்கால் நெல் கூலியாக நிலச்சுவாந்தார் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது தஞ்சாவூர் ஜில்லாவிலும் அதற்குப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவிலும் சர்க்கார் உணவுக் கட்டுப்பாடு எடுத்த பிறகு நெல்லின் விலை உயர்ந்திருக்கிறது என்பது உங்களுக்குத் தெரியும். ஆகையால் கூலியைப் பணமாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கு மிராசுதார்கள் விரும்புகிறார்களேயொழிய, தானியமாகக் கொடுப்பதற்கு விரும்பவில்லை. 100-க்கு 90 நிலச்சுவாந்தார்கள் தானியமாகக் கூலி கொடுக்க விரும்பவில்லை. காரணமென்னவென்றால் நெல் மூட்டை ஒன்று ரூ. 28, ரூ. 30 என்று விலை ஏறிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறபோது, பண்ணையாட்களுக்கு இரண்டு மாக்கால் கூலி வீதம் கொடுக்க எந்த மிராசுதாருக்கும் மனம் வருவதில்லை. சட்டபூர்வமாக இரண்டு மாக்கால் கூலி கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று நிர்ப்பந்தித்தால் யாரும் கொடுக்க முன்வரமாட்டார்கள். அந்தப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள காங்கிரஸ் அங்கத்தினர்களும், இந்தப் பக்கத்திலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களும் இதைப் பற்றி விரிவாகப் பேசிவிட்டார்கள். இரண்டுவிதமான கூலி இருந்தால் நல்லது என்று எல்லோரும் தெரிவித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நிலச்சுவாந்தார்களுக்கு எது சாதகமாக இருக்கிறதோ, அல்லது பண்ணையாட்களுக்கு எது சாதகமாக இருக்கிறதோ அந்தமாதிரி கூலியை வாங்கிக்கொள்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் அளிக்கவேண்டுமென்பதற்காக அவர்களும் ஆமோதிக்கிறார்கள். மாயவரம் ஒப்பந்தம் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவுக்கு முக்கியமாகப் பொருந்தினாலுங்கூட, அதில் இருக்கிற நன்மையையும் மாத்திரம் சிதம்பரம் கடலூர் தாலுகாக்களுக்கும் விஸ்தரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

"மாயவரம் ஒப்பந்தத்தில் பண்ணையானுக்கு ஒரு மாக்கால் என்றும், பெண் கூலிக்கு முக்கால் மாக்கால் என்றும், வருஷக் கடைசியில் களவடி என்று இருக்கிறது. இரண்டு மாக்கால் கூலி நிலச்சுவாந்தார் கொடுத்தாலும்கூட வருஷக் கடைசியில் அவர்களுக்கு எதுவும் மிஞ்சாது. சிதம்பரம் தாலுகாவில் வருஷக் கடைசியில், தானியமாகக் கூலி கொடுப்பதுமட்டுமல்லாமல் பல கிராமங்களில் பல நிலச் சொந்தக்காரர்கள் வருஷக் கடைசியில் 10, 12 கலம் தானியம் போனதாக கொடுக்கும் பழக்கம் இருக்கிறது. தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் அந்த முறையை அனுசரித்தால் தினசரி வாழ்க்கைச் செலவுக்கு ஒரு மாக்கால் கூலி வாங்கிச் சாப்பிடுவான், வருஷம் முடிந்த பிறகு 10, 15 கலம் மொத்தமாகக் கிடைத்தால் வீட்டு வசதி செய்து கொள்ள, வீட்டு ரிபேர் செய்துகொள்ள, கல்யாணம், நல்லது பொல்லது செய்துகொள்வதற்கு சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கிற நிலைமையில் இரண்டு மாக்கால் கூலி கொடுத்தால் நிலச்சுவாந்தார் என்றைக்கு தனக்கு அவசியமாக தேவையாக இருக்கிறதோ அன்றைக்கு விவசாயிகளை வேலை செய் என்று சொல்லுவான், மற்ற நாட்களில் பட்டினி கிடக்க வேண்டிய நிலைமை ஏற்படும். வேறு பல கிராமங்களில், நிலச்சுவாந்தார்

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சுப்பிட்ட நேரத்தில் அவன் வரவில்லையென்று இன்னொருவன் இரண்டு மாக்கால் தருகிறேன், இங்கே வா என்று சுப்பிட்டிருக்கொள்ளும்போது சண்டை வரும்.

"ஆகவே, இங்கு இருக்கிறவர்களும், எதிரில் இருக்கிற அங்கத்தினர்களும் கூட இம்மாதிரி இரண்டுவிதமான கூலி முறை இருப்பதை விரும்புகிறார்கள். இந்தமாதிரி இரண்டுவிதமான கூலி இருக்கவேண்டுமென்று இருக்கும் இதையாவது கனம் மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்ளுவார் என்று நம்புகிறேன்."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"So far as Tanjore was concerned, the Mayuram agreement was a well-known thing for them. It had been in existence there for a number of years. It was a known thing and so it was put as a special schedule to the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act. But here in Chidambaram the conditions are different. Here the conditions vary from those of Tanjore. For instance the 'pannaiyal' system that is so peculiar to Tanjore, is not in vogue in Chidambaram. Therefore accepting the amendment of Mr. Ramalingam would only create confusion. That is why I oppose the amendments."

SRI S. RAMALINGAM—"இந்தத் திருத்தத்தை வற்புறுத்துகின்றேன்."

MR. SPEAKER:—"The question is—

'In Schedule II—Section 11.

(1) After the words "Families" and before the word "for" insert the following: "according to Mayuram agreement or".

(2) Add the following after the words "in kind" occurring in line 3: "whichever the Pannaiyals may choose".

(3) The words "The Schedule shall be omitted" in paragraph 4 may be omitted."

The amendments were put and lost.

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—"I have moved the following amendments to the original Act:—

(1) 'Add the following in section 2:—

Definition "cultivating tenants"—Tenants will include "sub-lessees also".

(2) 'Delete "sub-section 3 (b)" or

add the following at the end of section 3 (b):—

(3) "Provided the land-owner himself cultivates the land without giving the land to lease to some tenant or without engaging Pannaiyal."

[Sri S. Ramalingam] [30th July 1953]

12 noon “ஆனால் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களும், கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்களும் இதைப் பற்றி ஆலோசிப்பதாக சொல்வதனால் முதற் பகுதியை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக் கொண்டு, அதன் பின்னால் இருக்கக்கூடிய அந்தக் கிளாசை மாதிரம் பிரேரிக் கிளேன் அதாவது,

‘Delete sub-section 3 (b) or

add the following at the end of section 3 (b):—

“Provided the land-owner himself cultivates the land without giving the land to lease to some tenant or without engaging Pannaiyal”.

“உதைப்பற்றியெல்லாம் அங்கு இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்களும் பேசியிருக்கிறார்கள், நாங்களும் பேசியிருக்கிறோம். ஒரு வேலிக்கு குறைவாக நிலம் வைத்திருப்பவர்களை இந்தச் சட்டம் கட்டுப்படுத்தாது என்று சொல்வதனால்; அப்படிப்பட்டவர்கள் இந்தச் சட்டத்திலிருந்து தப்பித்துக் கொள்ள முடியாத முறையில் என்னுடைய திருத்தம் இருக்கிறது. அதையாவது கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள் ஒத்துக்கொள்வார்களென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன்.”

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“I must request the hon. Member to come to my rescue here. The whole thing was well thrashed out at the Select Committee meeting and we came to the conclusion that for the present we need not interfere with the holdings below one veli as it will result in a lot of injustice and create further complications. I think it is better to leave it at that. There is also the legal difficulty because it goes against the very scope of the parent Act. It is a sweeping change. The amendment can be only in the nature of an adaptation or modification.”

SRI C. KANDASAMI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Select Committee has raised the objection that this is going to create trouble. Experience has also shown that these clauses have played havoc in the Tanjore district. Because of these provisions, the relationship between the mirasdars and the peasants is not alright. I have already raised the objection in the Select Committee stage. Legally also we have got a right to modify when extending it to other areas.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“One of the proposals which the hon. Member readily accepted was about the exemption of one veli.”

SRI C. KANDASWAMI:—“If we refer to the proceedings, it will be seen that I informed the Select Committee that it is going to create trouble. But in spite of that in the circumstances then existing we accepted it. Regarding the legal objection raised by the Hon. Minister, when the Government have got a right to modify the Act when applying the Act to Chidambaram and other places, we have also got a right to modify.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“Sri Ramalingam's first amendment is by leave, withdrawn. Is the hon. Member pressing his two other amendments?”

SRI S. RAMALINGAM:—“Yes, Sir”.

30th July 1953]

MR. SPEAKER:—“The question is—

‘Delete “sub-section 3 (b)” or add the following at the end of section 3 (b):—

“Provided the land-owner himself cultivates the land without giving the land on lease to some tenant or without engaging Pannaiyal”.’”

The amendments were put and lost.

(2) ASSIGNMENT OF PORAMBOKES AND BANJAR LANDS—*cont.* *

MR. SPEAKER:—“The next item on the agenda is the resolution of Sri K. Venkaiah. The hon. Member Sri Kalyanasundaram was speaking the other day (27th July) and it was 1-30 p.m. when he had not finished his speech. Mr. Kalyanasundaram will now begin again. As soon as this is over, there is a privilege motion and after that we have the valedictory speeches.”

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—“Sir, I am not speaking.”

SRI T. LAKSHMINARAYANA REDDI:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, the assignment of porambokes and banjar lands to the poor landless people is really a subject to which the Government should pay serious attention. Some of the banjar lands have been reclaimed and brought under cultivation by poor kisans and labourers. They have invested some amounts and they have also put forth their toil. These people are agitating for pattas for a very long time but the Government are granting pattas only according to their will and pleasure. Naturally the poor kisan feels that he is not able to reap the benefits and the yield is poor. We are spending crores of rupees on importing food from other countries. That can be stopped. If these banjar lands are assigned to the local landless poor people and pattas are granted to them, the yield will be definitely greater. But what is it that is actually happening? Poor kisans are being evicted and the lands are distributed indiscriminately to the so-called political sufferers. People who indulge in acts of vandalism are classified as political sufferers and are given lands which are in the occupation of the poor peasants. For example, in Sattenapalli, one Krishna Devaroya was given a land which was in the possession of a poor peasant. The District Congress Committees classified the *Thyagis* as they thought fit and lands were granted to them by evicting the poor kisans. This has affected many poor kisans in Rayalaseema especially in Anantapur district. Even representations made to the Collector were of no avail. The Government must clarify their policy. I don't wish to take up the time of the House. I request that these poor kisans should be given pattas and made to improve the yield. Then only our country will prosper and we will prosper.”

[30th July 1953]

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SRI B. SANKARAYYA :—“అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బంజరు భూముల విషయంలో ఇంతవరకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఆవలించిన పోలీస్ చూస్తే, వెంటనే దాన్ని మార్పుకోకపోతే గ్రామ సీమల్లో వ్యవసాయం నానాటికీ ధీమా పరిస్థితికి వస్తుందని తెలియ చేస్తున్నాను. మా జిల్లాలో చూస్తే 11 లక్షల ఎకరాల భూమి సాగుకు లాంటి అయిందని వుంది. ఈ 11 లక్షల ఎకరాల భూమి సాగుకు తీసుకురావాలని ఎక్కో విధాల ప్రయత్నం చేసినా, ప్రభుత్వం, భూస్వాములకు తోలియందార్లకు అనుకూలంగాను, పేదలకు శివాయి జమిదార్లకు వ్యతిరేకంగాను అనేక చర్యలుచేసింది. కొదవలూరు గ్రామంలో అనేక సంవత్సరాలనుంచి పేదలు సాగుచేసుకుంటున్న భూమిని రాజకీయ వాధితులకు ఇచ్చారు. మూడు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి రాజకీయ వాధితులు అన్యాయంగా భూములను ఆక్రమించుకోవడంవల్ల పేదలు మూడు సంవత్సరాలనుంచి పోరాటం జరిపారు. స్త్రీలనుంచి పిల్లలవరకు జైళ్లకు పోవలసివచ్చింది. కొదవలూరు గ్రామంలోనే తీసుకుంటే లక్ష గూవాయల విలువగల పంట సాగుచేయడానికి వీలులేకుండా ప్రభుత్వం కల్పించిన అటంకాలవల్ల నష్టమయింది. ప్రభుత్వం అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం తోలియందార్లకు అనుకూలంగాను, శివాయి జమిదార్లకు పేదలకు వ్యతిరేకంగాను ఉండి, పేదలకు చెప్పలేనంత నష్టం కలుగుతోంది. ఇదే విధంగా, గ్రామం విషయం చూపినట్లయితే అక్కడ చెరువు అనివసరమని అంగీకరించినా, ప్రభుత్వం అనేక అటంకాలు కల్పిస్తూ సాగుచేసుకునే శివాయి జమిదార్లకు అనేక ఇబ్బందులు కలిగిస్తోంది. ఈ విధంగా చూస్తే రోజు రోజుకు పేద రైతులు వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు పంటలు నష్టపడడంవల్ల అనేక కష్టాలుపడి సాగుచేసిన భూముల ఫలితం దక్కకుండా వుండడం, రోజురోజుకు దేశంలో సంతోషం ఎక్కువ కావడానికి, పేదల కొనుగోలు కిక్కిన శివాయిదానికి కారణమవుతోంది. అన్నింటికన్న ముఖ్యమైన ఆహార అభివృద్ధి, అనేక ప్రధానమైన సమస్యలువుంటే, ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విధంగా భూస్వాములు, రాజకీయవాధితుల పేరుతో తీసుకునే చర్యలవల్ల పంటకూడా విపరీతంగా నష్టమవుతోంది. మా జిల్లా తీసుకుంటే సుందరరామి రెడ్డి ఒక రాజకీయవాధితుడు. ఇంకా ముందు ఎక్కో రోజులనుంచి సమిష్టిగా వెదిక్కుతుంటే భూమిని ఆయనకు grant చేశారు. ఆ కారణంగా గ్రామ మంతలాకూడా భూమిని రక్షించుకోవడానికి పోరాటం సాగించవలసివచ్చింది. ఎక్కడైనా అదేవిధంగా పెద్దపెద్ద భూస్వాములకు రక్షణ కల్పించడానికి ప్రభుత్వం శివాయి జమిదార్లకు వ్యతిరేకంగా పని చేస్తోంది. ఇటీవల వచ్చిన G.O. పర్యవసానం అనేక మంది ఇంతవరకు అటంకాలు కల్పించనివారికీకూడా ప్రోత్సాహం ఇచ్చి అంత మంది భూములనుంచి తొలగించడానికి ఉపయోగపడుతోంది. 1కి, 2కి పుట్ల పంట భూముల విషయంలో ఎటువంటి ఆక్షేపణలేదు. G.O. వచ్చిన తరువాత, దాన్ని ఆధారంగా తీసుకుని పేరారెడ్డి అనే ఆయన, 4, 5 వందల ఎకరాలువుండే భూస్వామి వీళ్లందరినీ భూములనుంచి తొలగించడానికి ప్రయత్నం చేస్తున్నాడు. ఈ విధంగా చూసినట్లయితే, అక్కడ అక్కడ ప్రభుత్వం వెంటపడుతామని మార్కెటు ధరకు కొనబడి వెళ్లిన G.O. పేదలకు చాలా నష్టం కలిగించి, భూస్వాములకు అనుకూలంగా వుండి, ఇంకా భూములనుంచి పేదలను తొలగించడానికి వారు ప్రయత్నించడానితో అవకాశం ఇస్తోంది. ఈ G.O. ఫలితంగా అనేక వేల కుటుంబాలు ఎక్కో సంవత్సరాలనుంచి సాగుచేసుకుంటున్న భూములను వదిలిపోవలసి వస్తుంది. అందుచేతనే ప్రభుత్వం ఈ విధానాన్ని అనుసరించడంవల్ల గ్రామంలో వుండే వ్యవసాయ పరిస్థితులే మారిపోయి, చాలా సంతోషం కలుగుతుందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ కారణాలన్ని

30th July 1953]

[Sri B. Sankarayya]

టిని పురస్కరించుకుని నేను శ్రీ కోలా వెంకయ్యగారి తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరుస్తూ, అందరు సభ్యులను పార్టీ దృష్టితో కాక ఈ తీర్మానాన్ని బలపరచమని కోరుతూ, నేను విరమిస్తున్నాను.”

* **SRI P. GUNNAYYA :—**“అధ్యక్షా, ఈ బంజరు భూముల విషయంలో 12-11

P.M.

శ్రీకాకుళం, విశాఖపట్నం జిల్లాలలో వేలకొలది ఎకరాల బంజరు భూమి వున్నది. ఇప్పటికి 10 సంవత్సరాలనుంచి దరఖాస్తులమీద సాగుచేయబడుచున్నాయి. ఇంత వరకు బంజరు భూములు వీదలకు చుంజూరుచేయబడలేదు. బొబ్బిలి ఎస్టేటుకు సంబంధించిన పెద్దపెంటు గ్రామంలో 430 ఎకరాలు బొబ్బిలి ఎస్టేటు మానేజరుగారి చేతిలో వున్నది. చుట్టుప్రక్కల ప్రాంతాలవారైన హరిజనులు, వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు ఈ భూమి చుంజూరుకొరకు దరఖాస్తులుకూడా పెట్టుకున్నారు. వారికి ఇవ్వడానికి కాను 430 ఎకరాలు సర్వే చేయబడివున్నాయని తెచ్చారు. ఇంతవరకుకూడా వారికి ఇవ్వలేదు. సుమారు 400 ఎకరాల వరకు 5, 6 వేల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టి కొంతవరకు సాగుకూడా చేసారు. అక్కడవుండే భూస్వాములు, 40, 80 ఎకరాలు వుండే రైతులు దాన్ని ఆక్రమించుకొని వీదలను వెళ్లగొట్టారు. సామాన్య ప్రజలు వ్యవసాయ కూలీలు, చాకల్లు, మంగల్లు మొదలైనవారు కల్లకీత పనివాళ్లు కూడా 100 ఎకరాలవరకు నేడ్యం చేస్తున్నారు. వారికీకూడా భూమి దక్కకుండా భూస్వాములు ఆక్రమించుకున్నారు. దాన్ని గురించి మన మద్రాసు ముఖ్య మంత్రి శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారి గారికి ఒక మొర్రాండం సబ్మిటు చేసాను. దానికి ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారు కలెక్టరుగారికి పంపిస్తున్నాను అనిచెప్పారు. తరువాత పార్వతీపురం తాలూకాలో మార్కోండపుట్టి గ్రామంలో 50 ఎకరాల భూమి బంజరుగా వున్నది. ఆ భూమినికూడా పెద్ద భూస్వాములు, 50 ఎకరాలు 40 ఎకరాలు వున్నటువంటి భూస్వాములు ఆక్రమించుకుంటున్నారు. దాన్ని గురించి కలెక్టరుగారికి అనేక అర్జీలు ఇచ్చినా వారు అంగీకరించకుండా వున్నారు. దాన్ని గవర్నరుమెంటువారు పరిశీలిస్తున్నారు అన్నారు. గవర్నరుమెంటు సెక్రటరీని అడిగినా, మినిష్టర్లనడిగినా గవర్నరుమెంటులో వుంది అంటున్నారు. గవర్నరుమెంటు ఎక్కడో విమిటా నాకు తెలియదు, అనంతపురం జిల్లా, తాడిపత్రి తాలూకాలో వీడికి మదురాగుడిపాడు ఫారెస్టులో 2,000 ఎకరాలవరకు బంజరు భూమిని హరిజనులు ఇప్పటికి 5 సంవత్సరాల నుంచి దరఖాస్తు సాగుచేసినట్లు తరువాత భూమిని Reserve forest లోకి తీసుకోవడం జరిగింది. ఆ హరిజనులు మంత్రి నాగన్న గొడుగారి దగ్గరకు రాయచాం వెడితే D.F.O. ను కనుక్కుంటాను అన్నారు. ప్రజాప్రతినిధిగా వచ్చి గవర్నరుమెంటు స్థాపన చేసి పరిపాలనచేస్తున్న మంత్రిగారు ఇలాంటి జవాబులు చెబుతున్నారు. వారు పూటకు భోజనంలేక అనేక ఇబ్బందులు పడి వస్తున్నారు. ఈ పూట 5 రూపాయలు నేను వారి భోజనానికి ఇచ్చి మన ఎసంబ్లీ ప్రక్కనే మార్చేట్టాను. ప్రభుత్వవారు ఈ బంజరు భూమి విషయంలో హరిజనులకు అనేక కష్టాలు కల్పిస్తున్నారు. ఈ బంజరు భూమి విషయంలో అస్పృశ్యత విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం హరిజనులకు విమనహాయం చేయలేకపోతోంది. కనీసం ఈ ఎసంబ్లీలో వుండే 60, 63 హరిజను M.L.A. లు అయినా వెంకయ్యగారి సవరణను ఆమోదించాలని కోరుతున్నాను.

“తదుపరి ఈ బంజరు భూముల విషయంలో హరిజనులకు ప్రభుత్వం విభాటి సహాయం చేయడం లేదు. వారు ఈనాటికీకూడా అస్పృశ్యులుగా పరిగణించబడుతున్నారు. అటువంటి అసహాయాలైన హరిజనులకు కొంత ఉపకారము కలుగుతున్న ఇప్పుడు వెంకయ్యగారు ఒక సవరణ తీసుకువచ్చారు. ఈ సవరణను కనీసము మద

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12-18 * **SRI N. SIVARAMA REDDI**:—"Sir, in supporting the
p.m. resolution, let me make it clear that we have no grudge against any political sufferer as such. We are opposed to the policy followed by the previous Ministry which has resulted in a great injustice to agricultural labourers and poor peasants whose lands were taken away and assigned to political sufferers. Even after the advent of the Rajagopalachari Ministry, the injustice has not been removed. Whenever this question was raised in this Assembly, the Ministry was pleading that it was helpless as there were so many difficulties. But those difficulties are not immense and they are surmountable if only the Government are determined to do justice to the agricultural labourers and poor peasants. We know that there is large-scale unemployment in the countryside. Even the sponsors of the five-year plan have admitted that the plan has failed in solving the unemployment problem. Assignment of banjar lands to the landless will go a long way in solving the unemployment problem and in relieving the distress in the countryside. In Cuddapah district, there are thousands of acres of very valuable land which are lying fallow. I myself know that there are more than 400 acres of forest banjar lands in the villages of Peddalevaka and Lingala in Cuddapah and Pulivendla taluks, respectively. There are also some waste lands in Buggavanka near Cuddapah. The Government have been refusing to give these cultivable waste lands on patta for the last so many years. Those who were cultivating these lands were recently ordered to be evicted by the local authorities, and the seedlings grown on seed beds were destroyed. The penalties levied on the poor people who cultivate these lands are very high. Apart from penalty, the assessment on these lands is higher than the assessment for landlords' lands in the neighbouring villages. About 2,000 applications for assignment of waste lands are pending in the office of the Collector of Cuddapah. This position was pointed out in the District Food Production Committee at many

30th July 1953] [Sri N. Sivarami Reddi]

of its meetings, but with no avail. The procedure followed in disposing of these applications is very clumsy and the rules are very rigid. We know that red-tapism is prevailing on a large scale in several departments. The disposal of these applications is entrusted to the Revenue Department which is already having heavy work. That department is not able to dispose of the pending applications promptly. Formerly, Tahsildars were asked to dispose of these applications, but now only the Collectors are vested with that power. The local authorities are not accessible."

(The Speaker sounded the gong and the hon. Member resumed his seat.)

* SRI A. K. SUBBIAH :—“ கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, தற்போது 12-20 விவாதத்திலிருக்கும் தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பது சம்பந்தமாக : p.m என்னுடைய கருத்துக்களையும் சில வார்த்தைகளில் சொல்ல ஆசைப்படுகிறேன்.

“குறிப்பாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள எங்களுடைய தொகுதியை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால், அங்கே இருக்கக்கூடிய ஹரிஜனங்கள், சமூகத்திலே ஒதுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கக்கூடிய மக்கள், தரிசாகக் கிடந்த நிலங்களைப் பயிரிடுவதற்காக, தங்களுடைய மனையிலே மக்களுடைய நடை நடடுகளை விற்பனம், கடன் வாங்கியும் செலவு செய்து விவசாயம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்த நிலங்களை யெல்லாம் தியாகிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் பறித்துக் கொடுத்துவிட்டார்கள்.

“வடுவூர் ரோஞ்சு, துடமேலியூர் என்ற கிராமத்தில் 10, 15 ஹரிஜன விவசாயிகளிடமிருந்து நிலத்தைப் பறித்து சர்க்கார் தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்துவிட்டார்கள். ஏற்கனவே விவசாயிகள் விவசாயம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்த நிலங்களை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்தும் தியாகிகள் அந்த நிலத்தில் சாகுபடி செய்யவில்லை. விவசாயிகளும் சாகுபடி செய்யமுடியவில்லை. அப்படியிருக்கும் நிலங்களை சர்க்கார் ஹரிஜன விவசாயிகளுக்குத் திருப்பித் தரவேண்டிய நடவடிக்கையை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளுமாண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“நாச்சிக்குளாம் ரோஞ்சில் லட்சக்கணக்கான நிலங்கள் தரிசாகக் கிடக்கின்றன. அவைகளைத் தியாகிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் கொடுத்திருக்கலாம். உண்மையாகவே தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றால், இம்மாதிரி தரிசாகக் கிடக்கும் நிலங்களை அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கலாம்.”

“ கர்ப்பனாதுகளுத்தில் ஆயிரக்கணக்கான ஏக்கர் நிலங்களில் ஹரிஜனங் களும், ஜாதி இந்துக்களும் விவசாயம் செய்துகொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஹரிஜனங்கள் நிலங்களையும், ஜாதி இந்துக்களின் நிலங்களையும் பறிமுதல் செய்து தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள்.

“கனம் ரெவின்யூ மந்திரி அவர்கள்கூட சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னால் தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவிற்கு விஜயம் செய்தபோது, வேதாரண்யக் கடற்கரைக்கு வந்துவிட்டு திரும்பிப் போய்விட்டார். விவசாயிகளெல்லாம் அவரை எதிர்பார்த்துக்கொண்டு, அவரை வரவேற்பதற்காக, அங்குள்ள நீரிமையை நேரில் காட்டுவதற்காக, விவசாயிகளுடைய குறைகளைச் சொல்லுவதற்காக, பந்தல் முதலியன போட்டுக்கொண்டு காத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தார்கள். ஆனால், அவர் வேதாரண்யக் கடற்கரையில் கொஞ்சநேரம் நின்று பார்த்துவிட்டு திரும்பிவிட்டார். ஆகவே, விவசாயிகளுடைய குறைகளைச் சொல்லமுடியவில்லை. ஆகவே, சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன் வென்றால், ஹரிஜனங்களுடமிருந்து பறிக்கப்பட்ட நிலங்களைவெல்லாம் உடனடியாக அரசாங்கம் விவசாயிகளுக்குத் திருப்பிக்கொடுக்கவேண்டும். உண்மையான ஏழைத் தியாகிகளுக்குக் கொடுத்திருப்பதைப்பற்றி நான் ஆட்சேபிக்கவில்லை. அதே சமயத்தில் நல்ல வசதி உள்ளவர்களுக்கு

[Sri A. K. Subbiah] [30th July 1953]

கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிற அந்த நிலங்களை யெல்லாம் பறிமுதல் செய்து எனது ஹரிஜனங்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கச் செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொண்டு என்னுடைய பேச்சை முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

12-25 * SRI K. V. RAMASAMY :—“கனம் சபாநாயகர் அவர்களே, கனம்
p.m. வெங்கையா அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்திருக்கிற தீர்மானத்தை நான் ஆதரித்துப் பேசுகிறேன். நாட்டில் இருக்கக்கூடிய தரிசு நிலங்களை யெல்லாம் தலைக்கு மூன்று ஏக்கர் வீதம் நிலமில்லாத விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்பதை நான் முழுமனதோடு ஆதரிக்கின்றேன்.

“இன்றைக்கு நாட்டில் ஏராளமான தரிசு நிலங்கள் வீணாகக் கிடக்கின்றன. என்னுடைய ஜில்லாவில் மாத்திரம் 411,000 ஏக்கருக்கு அதிகமான தரிசு நிலங்கள் கிடக்கின்றன. இந்தத் தரிசு நிலங்களை யெல்லாம் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கலாம் இன்றைய நிலைமையில் பஞ்சம் எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பரவிக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. பஞ்சத்தின் காரணமாகப் பட்டினிச் சாவுகள் அதிகரித்துக்கொண்டு இருக்கின்றன. பட்டினிச் சாவுகள் மாத்திரமல்ல, மேல்சபையில் கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் புள்ளிவிவரம் கொடுக்கிறபோது, ‘நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் கோவை ஜில்லாவுக்கு அடுத்த படியாக சேலம் ஜில்லாவில் அதிகப்படியான தற்கொலைச் சாவுகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன’ என்று சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். சர்க்காருடைய புள்ளிவிவரம் அப்படியிருக்கிறது. நம்முடைய ராஜ்யத்தில் அதிகப்படியான பட்டினிச் சாவுகள் ஏற்படுகின்ற ஜில்லாவில் கோவைக்கு அடுத்தபடியாக சேலம் ஜில்லா இருக்கிறது. ஏன் இந்த விதமான தற்கொலைச் சாவுகள் ஏற்படுகின்றன? அவர்கள் வாழ்கையில் திக்கற்ற நிலைமையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நிலைமையில் அவர்களுக்கு முன்னால் இருப்பது தற்கொலை சாவைத் தவிர வேறு இல்லை.

“இந்த மாதிரி ஜனங்கள் தற்கொலை செய்துகொள்ளக்கூடிய அளவுக்கு நிலைமை இருக்கிறது. அதைத் தடுப்பதற்கு வழியென்னவென்றால், அவர்களுக்கு தரிசு நிலங்களைப் பயிரிடும்படி கொடுத்துவிட்டால், அதில் அவர்கள் வேலைசெய்து பிழைத்துக்கொள்வார்கள். அப்பொழுது தான் தற்கொலைச் சாவுகளைத் தடுக்கமுடியும்.

“ஐந்தாண்டுத் திட்டம், நீர்ப்பாசனத் திட்டம் என்றெல்லாம் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதற்காக கோடிக்கணக்கான பணத்தை செலவிட்டு நாட்டில் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கப் போகிறோம் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். ஆனால், நடைமுறையில் செய்வது என்ன? உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கப்போகின்றேன் என்று சொல்லக்கூடிய சர்க்கார், அதற்காக கோடிக்கணக்கான பணத்தைச் செலவிடக்கூடிய சர்க்கார், வீணாகக் கிடக்கக்கூடிய தரிசு நிலங்களை ஏன் சாகுபடிக்குக் கொண்டுவரக்கூடாது?

“சேலம் ஜில்லாவில், ஆத்தார் தாலுகாவில் 90 ஏக்கர் நிலம் தரிசாகக் கிடக்கிறது. அவைகள் நல்ல நிலமாக இருக்கிறது. சாகுபடிக்கு லாயக்கான நிலமாகவும் இருக்கிறது. அப்படிப்பட்ட நிலத்தை ஏன் விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கக்கூடாது? விவசாயிகளின்மீது நல்லெண்ணம் இருந்தால், நாட்டில் உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்று சர்க்கார் உண்மையாகவே நினைத்தால், உடனடியாக தரிசு நிலங்களை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

“ஆனால், அதற்கு பதிலாக, தரிசு நிலத்தைப் பயிரிட்டு, உணவு உற்பத்தியைப் பெருக்கவேண்டுமென்ற எண்ணத்தோடு சாகுபடி செய்து வரக்கூடிய விவசாயிகளுக்கு சர்க்கார் 6-ம் நெம்பர் நோட்டீஸ் கொடுத்து நிலத்தைவிட்டு வெளியேறுதல்படி சொல்லுகிறது. நிலத்தைவிட்டு வெளியேற மறுத்தால் போலீஸைவிட்டு வெளியேற்றுகிறார்கள். தரிசு நிலங்களில் சாகுபடி செய்துவரக்கூடிய விவசாயிகள் நிலத்திலிருந்து வெளியேற்றப்படுவதை சர்க்கார் உடனடியாகத் தடுக்கவேண்டும். அத்துடன் தரிசு நிலங்களை விவசாயிகளுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.

[Sri K. V. Ramasamy] 30th July 1953]

“தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுப்பது சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகின்றேன். இந்தச் சபையின் அங்கத்தினராக இருக்கும் டாக்டர் வரதராஜலு நாயுடு போன்ற எத்தனையோ தியாகிகள் இருக்கிறார்கள். டாக்டர் நாயுடு போன்றவர்களுக்கு நிலம் வேண்டுமா? அவர்களுக்கு வேறு வசதியே இல்லையா? உயர்ந்த தியாக புருஷர்கள், பழம்பெரும் தேச பக்தர்கள் தங்கள் தியாகத்தை 5 ஏக்கருக்காக விற்பனை செய்யவேண்டாமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன். அதே சமயத்தில், குமாரபாளையத்தில் ஒரு கைத்தறி நெசவுத் தொழிலாளர் உண்மையிலேயே தியாகம் செய்தவர், காங்கிரசில் சேர்ந்து சிறைக்குச் சென்றவர், அவர் இன்று கஷ்டப்படுகின்றார். அவர் குடும்பம் கஷ்டப்படுகிறது. தியாகிகளுக்கு 5 ஏக்கர் நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறதென்பதைக் கேட்டு, அவர் விண்ணப்பித்துக் கொண்டும் கூட, அந்த ஏழை நெசவாளிக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கப்படவில்லை. நிலத்திற்கு அரும்பாடுபட்டு, எந்த வகையிலும் அவருக்கு நிலம் கிடைக்கவில்லை.

“இந்த மாதிரியாக கஷ்டப்பட்டுக்கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் தரவேண்டும். அப்படியில்லாமல், போக போக்கிபத்தில் புரண்டு கொண்டிருக்கக்கூடிய செல்வந்தர்களாக இருக்கக்கூடிய தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் தரவேண்டாமென்றுதான் நாங்கள் சொல்லுகிறோம். ஏழைகளாக இருக்கக்கூடிய தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்றுதான் நாங்கள் சொல்லுகிறோம்! பணக்கார தியாகிகளுக்கு நிலம் கொடுக்கவேண்டாமென்று நாங்கள் சொன்னால், அதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு, தியாகிகளைக் கேவலப்படுத்துகிறோம் என்று சர்க்கார்ப் பக்கத்தில் இருக்கக்கூடிய அங்கத்தினர்கள் நினைக்கவேண்டாமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறோம்.

“நண்பர் வெங்கையா அவர்கள் கொண்டுவந்த தீர்மானத்தை அவர்களும் ஆதரிக்கவேண்டுமென்று பணிவுடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகின்றேன்.”

MR. SPEAKER:—“As a number of Members want to take part, I fix a time-limit of three minutes for each speaker.”

SRI S. VEMIAH:—“Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to state that in 12-30 respect of the matter under discussion, the present Government p.m. are worse than the previous Government. I can quote instance after instance to prove this. In G.O. No. 1523, the Government were pleased to assign lands without collecting the market value. A preferential treatment was given to political sufferers. But that order has been cancelled recently. The Government have now come forward with another order. It is the unkindest cut of all coming from the Government. I desire to say that these lands are in the occupation of the poorer sections of the people. They are being deprived of these lands on account of the present G.O. Under the present G.O., no poor man will get lands. I do not understand why this Government, in spite of the agrarian committee's recommendations and also the Land Revenue Reforms Committee's recommendations, do not come forward to implement those recommendations. The committee reports were distributed, but the recommendations have been shelved. When the Government will come forward to implement this land revenue reform, I do not know. Apart from patta lands, there are several waste lands and also tank bed lands. There are tanks which are silted up. There are also forests without any tree growth in them. All these lands can easily be assigned to the poorer sections of the people. Thereby we can increase our food production. In this connection, I wish to invite the attention of the Hon. Minister to Article 46 of the Constitution, wherein it

[Sri S. Vemiah] [30th July 1953]

is stated 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 and the Scheduled Tribes. If the interest of the Government is to protect and safeguard the interests of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, they should come forward and assign all these lands free without auctioning or demanding market value. All these lands are at the disposal of the Government. The landlords are taking advantage of the ignorance of the poorer sections of the people. They have been doing mischievous things. The Government are saying that not more than 5 acres of land will be assigned, and anything in excess of 5 acres will be taken away from the landlords and assigned to the poorer sections of the people. I want to know the number of cases wherein the landless were evicted from Government land"

(The hon. Member had not concluded his speech when the Hon. Speaker called on Sri G. Nageswara Rao to speak.)

12-33 P.M. SRI. G. NAGESWARA RAO :—“అధ్యక్షా, ప్రస్తుతము, ప్రభుత్వము వారు పక్కనాయ కూలీయొక్క, పేద రైతులయొక్క విషయములలో చాలా అక్రమము, అన్యాయము చేస్తున్నారని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఇప్పుడు ముఖ్యంగా ఒక ఉదాహరణను చెప్పవలసివస్తుంది. రాజ్ గుంటూరు జిల్లాలో రామరాజులంక అనే గ్రామం ఉన్నది. అక్కడ ఒక అది-అంధ్ర కోఆపరేటివ్ సొసైటీ ఉన్నది. అది 30 సంవత్సరములుగా ఒక లంక భూమిని లీజు పడతని సాగుచేస్తున్నది. 30 సంవత్సరములుగా ఆ సొసైటీ వారు ఎంతో శ్రమపడి ఎన్నో వేల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుపెట్టి ఆ భూములను చాలా అభివృద్ధి చేశారు. 1951 వరకు సాగుచేశారు. యిది యిట్లా వుంటే అక్కడ అన్ని కూలీలకు తెలియకుండానే రైతులు భూస్వాములు వున్నట్లుంటున్నది ఒక రేబర్ సొసైటీని ఒక భూస్వామి స్థాపించగా ఆ భూస్వామి పలుకుబడివల్ల ప్రభుత్వమువారు అది-అంధ్ర సొసైటీకి చేస్తున్నట్లుంటుంటే లంక భూములను ఈ భూస్వామి లేబర్ సొసైటీకి గ్రాంటుచేశారు. ఈ విధంగా 30 సంవత్సరములుగా హరిజనులు చేస్తున్నట్లుంటే భూములు వారికి దక్కకుండా చేసినారు అంటే ప్రభుత్వము హరిజనుల పట్ల ఎటువంటి వైఖరి చూపుతున్నదో అగ్రహించుకోవచ్చును. హరిజనులు ఈ విషయంలో ఎన్నో పిటిషన్లు పెట్టుకొన్నప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వం వినడంలేదు. కాని ఆ భూస్వాములు కోరినట్లుంటే పనిని ఒక నిమిషములోనే పరిచేస్తుంది. అందుచేత హరిజనులు 30 సంవత్సరాలుగా చేస్తున్నట్లుంటే ఆ లంక భూములను తిరిగి వారికే లెబుల పద్ధతిలో ఇవ్వడానికి ప్రానుకోవరపని అటువంటి లంక భూములను ప్రభుత్వము సాగుకు పెట్టడం గాని, భూస్వాములకు యివ్వడముగాని చేయకూడదని ప్రభుత్వానికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. రెండవది, బంజరు భూముల విషయములో పది సంవత్సరములనుండి ఎన్నో వందల రూపాయలు పెట్టుబడి పెట్టి సాగుచేస్తున్నట్లుంటే బంజరు భూములను ఈ రోజున సాగుచేసేవారికి దక్కకుండా మార్కెట్ రేటుకు అమ్మడం జరుగుతున్నది. యిది చాలా అన్యాయము. యిటువంటి బంజరు భూములను ఎవరైతే మొదటనుండి సాగు చేస్తున్నారో వారికే ప్రతిభగా యిచ్చి పట్టాలు యివ్వాలని ప్రభుత్వమువారిని కోరుతున్నాను.”

(DR. K. B. MENON :—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever the question of political sufferers comes before this House, even in the form of a question, the House seems to be very sensitive, and a volley

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of supplementaries always follow. This is mainly due to the fact that the problem of the political sufferers is very closely intertwined with the problem of the landless. Often-times, scrutiny of the question will reveal that the so-called political sufferers were not really political sufferers but were mostly political supporters. It also often happens that the political sufferer who claims lands possesses lands himself. When landless people bring under cultivation new land, and when they are dispossessed of that land, it often violates public sentiment. The Chief Minister when he assumed office took a very healthy attitude and gave an assurance that no new assignments will be made. One or two Government Orders, I believe, were issued in this connection. Since then, there has been a little recession from the stand he took. It is unfortunate that the landless people are being deprived of the land in order to give that land to a political sufferer. In my own experience in Wynaad a number of landless people who came there, cleared the forests, and brought under cultivation new land, and also were in occupation of those lands, are now told that those lands are reserved for political sufferers. We made representations. We carried on agitation. I do not know what became of our representations. These landless people are helpless people who are unable to pay even a small amount to purchase the land. They brought new land under cultivation. When they are asked to pay for the land that they have brought under cultivation, they are unable to pay the price. When they cannot pay for the land, the next course is to put those lands to auction. In that case, the land will go to the richer people and not to the poorer people. The poor man is thus deprived of his land. I, therefore, commend the resolution for the acceptance of the Government.”)

SRI BOJJA APPALASWAMI :—“అధ్యక్షా, దేశములో ఈ బంజరు భూముల సమస్య రోజు రోజుకు అతి లోపంగా పరిణమిస్తున్నది. ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము చాలా అలీనంగా విచారించుచున్నది. ఈ సభలో కొంతమంది శాసన సభ్యులు ఈ బంజరు భూములు పేదవాళ్లకు యిచ్చే విషయము నిర్ణయించడములో వెప్పదలచుకొన్నది ప్రభుత్వమువారు గుర్తించాలి. మిత్రుడు గున్నయ్యగారు చెప్పినట్లు ఈ శాసన సభలో 14 మంది నిమ్మజాతులకు చెందిన సభ్యులున్నారు. ఈ జాతిగల సభ్యులందరు ఈ సభలో వికలంగా ఈ బంజరు భూములు నిమ్మజాతులకు యివ్వవలసిన రీతిని నిర్ణయించినప్పుడు, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ భూములు యిచ్చే విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము వారి అర్హులు ఎంత త్వరగా జారీచేస్తే, అంత మంచిది అని నా అభిప్రాయము. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ అర్హుల త్వరగా జారీచేయకపోతే, ఈ శాసన సభలోని నిమ్మజాతికి చెందిన సభ్యులందరు ఒకటి అయితే, ఈ ప్రభుత్వము తారుమారు అవుతుందని గుర్తించాలి. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ నిమ్మజాతుల పరిస్థితులు ముందు గుర్తించాలని నా అభిప్రాయము. ఈ నిమ్మజాతులు దేశములో వున్న జమీందార్ల దగ్గరనుంచీయు, మరీ యితర భాగ్యవంతుల దగ్గరనుంచీయు భూములను లాగుకొని, తమకు యివ్వమని కోరడములేదు. ఇట్టి ఒక సుమారు పది, పదిహేను సంవత్సరాలుగా ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ నిమ్మజాతులకు, పేదవాళ్లకు అందరికీని భూమి యిస్తామని అశకల్పించి బంజరు భూములను వాగుచేసుకొని, పరితమ అనుభవించమని చెప్పియున్నందున, ఈ నాటివరకు భూములను ఎంతో శ్రమపడి వాగుచేసుకొని అనుభవించుచున్నారు. అట్లాంటిది ఈ నాడు ప్రభుత్వము ఈ పేదవాళ్ల దగ్గరనుంచి ఈ భూముల నన్నిటిని లాగుకొని వేలము

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[Sri Bojja Appalaswami] [30th July 1953]

వేస్తామని చెప్పడము అన్యాయమని అంటున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా జరిగినందులకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ పేదవాళ్లను యింతవరకు మభ్యపరచి బంజరు భూములను పొగు చేయించుకొన్నారని తేలుతున్నది. గాంధీగారుగూడా ఈ నిమ్మజాతుల పురోభివృద్ధి కొరకై ఎంతో కాలంపాటు బడియున్నారు. కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ నిమ్మ జాతులకు నిర్లక్ష్యము, అన్యాయము చేయకుండా, వీరికి ఈ బంజరు భూములను వెంటనే శాంక్షను చేయమని కోరుతూ, యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

12-42 P.m. SRI K. MALAKONDIAH :—"Speaker, Sir, మిత్రుడు వెంకయ్య గారు లీసుకొని వచ్చినటువంటి లీజునాన్ని బలపరుస్తూ, కొద్దిగా ఒక విషయాన్ని నేను ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసికొనిరావలసిన అవసరం వుంటుందని భావిస్తున్నాను. అదేమిటంటే, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ నాడు అవలంబించేటటువంటి విధానమును పరిశీలిస్తే దేశములో ఈ వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకుగాని, పేద రైతాంగానికిగాని వి విధంగాను ఉపయోగించడములేదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఈ విధానము ఆచరణలోకి వచ్చేటప్పటికి నిరుపయోగమని రుజువు అయిపోయింది. కారణమేమిటంటే, మా తాలూకాలో సుమారు రెండు వందల గ్రామాలున్నవి. ఆ గ్రామాలలోని పేద రైతుల వద్దనుంచి సుమారు నాలుగు వందల పిటిషనులకు పైగా బంజరు భూములకు పట్టాలు యిప్పించమని, నావద్దకు వచ్చియున్నవి. మా తాలూకాలో వున్న రెండువందల గ్రామాలకును నాలుగు వందల పిటిషనులు వచ్చాయి అంటే, దీన్నిబట్టి దేశములో పేద రైతాంగము ఎంతమందిఉన్నారో గమనించవలసియున్నది. బంజరు భూములకొరకు దేశములో ఎంత విప్లవము విర్వృద్ధిదోగూడా ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించాలి. రోజు రోజుకు ఈ సమస్య చాలాతీవ్రంగా పరిణమిస్తున్నది. ప్రజలలో కలలోలము జాన్మి అయింది. ప్రభుత్వము వారు ఈ బంజరు భూముల విషయములో ఎంత తీవ్ర శరణిధి విర్వృద్ధిదో గుర్తించి నట్లులేదు. ఈ బంజరు భూములకుగాను పట్టాలు యిచ్చే విషయములో, నే నొక ముఖ్యమైన విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తెస్తున్నాను. గ్రామాలలోని కరణము, మనసబులు ఈ పేదవాళ్లను మభ్య పెట్టి ఆక్రమంగా డబ్బు వసూలుచేయడము అంత ఇంత అని చెప్పనలవికాకుండాయున్నది. ప్రభుత్వమువారినుంచి పట్టాయిప్పించుతామని యీ పేదవాళ్లను మభ్య పెట్టి పట్టా ఒకటింటికి పది, పదిహేను రూపాయల పొప్పున యీనాలువందలమంది పేదవాళ్ల వద్దనుంచి సుమారు 18 వందల రూపాయలు వసూలు చేశారు. పేదవాళ్లు చేసుకొనే భూములకుగాను ఆక్రమంగా యీకరణము మనసబులు బి. పారములు వ్రాసి, ప్రభుత్వంవారు పినాల్మివేశారు. ప్రభుత్వానికి చెల్లించాలని యీవిధంగా వేలకు వేలు, డబ్బువసూలు చేస్తున్నారు. తహశీల్దార్లుగాని, కలెక్టరుగాని యీ పేదవాళ్ల భూములు సాగుచేసుకొమ్మని ఆర్డరు యిస్తే, యీకరణము, మనసబులు, ఆభూములను సాగు చేసుకొన నివ్వకుండా ఆక్రమంగా బి. పారములు వ్రాయడం, పినాల్మిలు వేశారని, డబ్బువసూలుచేసి అన్యాయం చేస్తున్నారు. ఇదంతయు ప్రభుత్వమువారు గుర్తించి, విచారించవలసియున్నది. ఒక గ్రామములో ముప్పది ఎకరముల బంజరు భూమివుంటే, ఒక ఆసామీకి రెండు ఎకరాలు 1932 వ సంవత్సరములో యిచ్చారు. ఆ రైతుకడు వీడవాడు. యీ నాటివరకు సాగుచేసుకొని తీవించుచున్నాడేగాని, కుటుంబ పోషణ జరగడము లేదు, అంతేకాకుండా ఆయనకు యీనాటివరకు ఆభూమికిగాన పట్టాయివ్వలేదు. ఉదరపోషణకై పాటుబడి సాగుచేసుకొనే యీపేదరైతాంగానికి, వలసినంత భూమిని యిచ్చేబింధన ప్రభుత్వము వారు శాసన రూపములో లీసుకొని వచ్చి, యీ పేద రైతాంగాన్ని, వ్యవసాయకూలీలను రక్షించాలని విజ్ఞప్తిచేస్తూ యింతటితో విరమిస్తున్నాను."

30th July 1953]

* SRI B. KRISHNAMURTHI RAO :—"అథతః, జాతీయ స్వాతంత్ర్య 12-44 సమరంలోపాల్గొని త్యాగముచేసినటువంటి రాజకీయచాధితులకు పారితోషిక P.m. కంగా ప్రభుత్వము ఒక్కొక్కరికి అయిదు ఎకరాల మాగాణి భూమిన్నీ లేక పది ఎకరాల మెట్టభూమిన్నీ యివ్వటానికి ప్రభుత్వము ఒక ప్రణాళిక తయారు చేసింది. అయితే యీ ప్రణాళికపైన లేనిపోని వాదోపవాదాలు జయలుదేరినందునైతేనేమి, అక్కడక్కడ వ్యక్తిగతంగా కాంగ్రెసులో ఉండినటువంటి పెద్ద పెద్ద భూస్వాములు, వారికి వున్నటువంటి పలుకుబడిని అన్యాయముగా వుపయోగించి పేద రైతులను భూములనుండి వెళ్లగొట్టి, ఆభూములను ఆక్రమించుకొన్న కారణముచేతనైతేనేమి, ఎక్కువగా విమర్శలు ప్రజలలో ఒకవిధమైన ఆపోహలు బయలుదేరినవి. యదార్థంగా జరిగినటువంటి విషయాలను బట్టి, యీరాజకీయ చాధితులకు భూములు యివ్వడము అనే ప్రణాళికనుండి ఎందరు లాభపడ్డారు, ఎందరు లాభపడవలసిన వారు యింకను ఉన్నారని ఆలోచిస్తే, దేశంలో ఎవరైతే ఉన్నభూములు యీస్వాతంత్ర్య సమరముకొరకు పోగొట్టుకొనిగాని, వున్న వున్నోగాలు పదులుకొనిగాని, యీస్వాతంత్ర్య సమరంలో పాల్గొన్నందున నేటివరకుగూడా ఎక్కువ దారిద్ర్యవస్థలో మునిగి తేలుతున్నారో వారు మిశ్రం, తలిమ్మవారందరు కూడా ఈ భూములు రావడంలో లాభపడే ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క నియమాలను దిక్కరించి వారు భూములను స్వాధీనము చేసుకోవడమనేది నేడు అతి ప్రధానమైన సమస్యగా విర్వడింది. అయితే ప్రతిపక్షమువారు యీనాడు సూచించేటటువంటి పద్ధతి చూస్తే, వి వర్గానికిగూడా న్యాయముగా భూములు రావలసివున్నతో, ఆ వర్గానికి మన ఆంధ్రదేశములో లాభమువున్నదా, లేదా, అని ఆలోచించినట్లయితే, ఒకదెబ్బతో రెండుపిట్టలు ఎగరకొట్టాలనే ఉద్దేశ్యముతో వాదిస్తున్నారని తేలుతున్నది. ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు యిచ్చిన భూములను రద్దుచేయాలని వీరు వాదిస్తున్నారు. దేశములో అక్కడక్కడ విదోవిధంగా రాజకీయచాధితులు ప్రభుత్వంనుండి అర్హులపొందిండ్ధిరంగా అనుభవించుచున్న భూములను యీనాడు ప్రతిపక్షమువారు ప్రభుత్వంవారిని రద్దు చేయమని కోరే దృక్పథముతో మాట్లాడేటప్పుడు వారి సూచన మేరకు యీ రాజకీయచాధితులను భూములనుండి వెళ్లగొట్టాలని అనడిం దేశభవిష్యత్తుకు మంచికోసము అత్రన్ కాడో గుర్తించాలి. దేశంలో వున్న అన్ని వర్గాలవారు యీ స్వాతంత్ర్య సమరంలో పాల్గొన్నాం. ఈ విధంగా రాజకీయచాధితులను అన్యాయము చేయాలని వాదించడము దేశశ్రేయస్సు కోరడముకాదని రుజువుగుచున్నది. ఈ రాజకీయచాధితులందరు ఫిజికల్ పార్టీ దృక్పథంతో దేశస్వాతంత్ర్యముకొరకు, జాతీయ సమస్యకు దృష్టిలో పెట్టుకొని వికస్రీవంగా పోరాడారు. ఈ విషయము దేశములోని ప్రతి మానవుడుకూడా మరచిపోరాదు. స్వాతంత్ర్యసమరంలో పాల్గొన్నవారందరికి పారితోషికంగా ఒక్కొక్క కుటుంబానికి కావలసినంత భూమికి మిగులుగా భూమిని ఇవ్వమని ఎవ్వరుకోరడములేదు. ఇంతవరకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు యిచ్చిన భూములను మాత్రము అనుభవించుచున్నారు. కాని వీరిలో కొందరు మిత్రులు వారికి భూములు అక్కరలేదని చెబుతున్నారేగాని, వారియొక్క దూరదృష్టికి వారే ఆలోచించుకోవలసిన అవసరం వారేగుర్తించాలి. దేశంలో యీనాటి పరిస్థితులనుబట్టి ప్రతి వక్తిని అయిదు ఎకరాలు మాగాణి భూమికో సామాన్యకుటుంబాలకు పోషణ జరగడమనేది దుర్లభము. జాతీయ స్వాతంత్ర్యముకొరకు పోరాడిన యీ రాజకీయచాధితులకు యిదివరకు వారికి ఉండుకున్న భూములు పోగొట్టుకోవడము, ప్రభుత్వంనుంచి ఈనాడు వస్తుందని ఆశించిన భూములు రాకపోవడము, జరుగుతున్నది. ఆనాటినుంచి యీ నాటివరకు యీ రాజకీయచాధితులు పడే చిక్కులు చెప్పవలవికాదు. ఈనాడు యీ

[Sri B. Krishnamurthi Rao] [30th July 1953]

తీర్మానాన్ని ఆమోదించినట్లుంటే, ప్రభుత్వంనుండి విభోవిధంగా యంతవరకు సంపాదించుకొన్న భూములు యీ రాజకీయవాధితులు పొగొట్టుకొనుట తగ్గవని చెప్పక తప్పదు."

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P.m.

SRI G. SURYANARAYANA :—"అధ్యక్ష, నిరుపేదలుగా ఉన్న కృషి సాయ కూలీలకు భూముల నిస్తామని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఒక ఉత్తర్వును జారీచేశారు. ఈ ప్రకటనను చూచి నిరుపేదలయిన హరిజనులు తమకు దున్నుకొనుటకు భూమి దొరుకుతుందని ఇంతకాలంగా ప్రహేళికమైన ఆశతో ఉన్నారు. అంతేకాదు, ఎంతోకాలంగా కష్టించి తాము సాగులోనికి తీసుకొనివచ్చిన భూమికి ఇటివీ మీద తామే స్వంతదారులం కాగలమని ఈ నిరుపేదలు భావించారు. గత 1^o, 15 సంవత్సరములుగా బంజరు భూములను కాగుచేసి కాగుచేసుకుంటున్న హరిజనులను నేనెరుగదును. అటువంటివారికి ఆ భూములకు ఉచితంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఇవ్వడం సక్రమమైన పద్ధతి. మన రాష్ట్రం ముఖ్యంగా మా విశాఖ, టెన్కె, విజయగిరి, విశాఖపట్నం శృంగవరపుకోట తాలూకాలలోను, శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా, చీపురుజిల్లా తాలూకాలలోను చేపొది ఎకరముల బంజరు భూములున్నాయి. ఈ భూములను నిరుపేదలయిన హరిజనులకు ఇతర వ్యవసాయ కూలీలకు ఇచ్చే విషయంలో చాలా అన్యాయం జరుగుతోంది. హరిజనులను సాంఘికంగాను, ఆర్థికంగాను అభివృద్ధి పరచవలెనని మహాత్మాగాంధీగారు మనకందరకు ఉపదేశించారు. అయితే గ్రామీణశ్రేణులు, ఇతర రెవెన్యూ అధికారులూ, స్థానికంగా ఉండే భూస్వాములకు, భాగ్యవంతులకు మాత్రమే తోడ్పడుతున్నారని, హరిజనులకు తోడ్పడుటలేదు. తరతరాలుగా హరిజనులు సాగుచేసుకుంటున్న భూములనుంచివాడ వారిని తప్పించి వాటిని భూస్వాములకు కట్టబెట్టేట్లుగా వారు ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారు. అనేక సందర్భాలలో పేదవారిపేరన పట్టాలున్నప్పటికీ గ్రామాలలోని భాగ్యవంతులే ఆ భూములను కొనసాగుచేసుకుంటున్నారు. ఈ విధంగా హరిజనులకు ఎంతో అన్యాయం జరుగుతుంది. గ్రామ కరణాలు, మునసబులు హరిజనులకు ఎంతమాత్రం సహాయపడుటలేదు. బంజరు భూములను హరిజనులకు ఇవ్వవలెనని ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఉత్తర్వులను పాస్ చేసినప్పటికీ స్థానికోద్యోగులు వాటిని పాటించడంలేదు."

SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—"On a point of information, Sir

MR. SPEAKER :—"I shall allow the hon. Member afterwards."

SRI G. SURYANARAYANA :—"1948 వ సంవత్సరముంచి హరిజనులు పెట్టుకొన్న దరఖాస్తులు అనేకం ఇంకను మంజూరు చేయబడలేదు. కాని ఎందరో పెద్ద భూస్వాములు యీ బంజరు భూములను కలిపి వేసుకొని దొంగతనంగా సాగుచేసుకుంటున్నారు. రికార్డులను కూడా మార్చించి తమకు అనుకూలంగా ఉండేట్లు చేయించుకుంటున్నారు. ఇందువల్ల హరిజనులు, ఇతర నిరుపేదలు ఎంతో అందోళన చెందుతున్నారు. ఈ విషయమే ప్రభుత్వంవారు తగు శ్రద్ధ తీసుకొని ఈ బంజరు భూములు వెంటనే పేదలకు సాగుకు ఇప్పించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను."

MR. SPEAKER :—"The hon. Member Sri V. Sri Krishna wanted to say something. What is it?"

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SRI V. SRI KRISHNA :—"అధ్యక్ష, శ్రీ కృష్ణమూర్తిరావుగారు యీ తీర్మానం లెక్కలు రెండు ఉన్నవని, ఒకే చెబ్బకు రెండు పట్టెను కొట్టుకుంటున్నాడని ఉద్దేశించబడినదని తెలియజేశారు. వారి అభిప్రాయం సరికాదనే విషయం వారు ఈ

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తీర్మానాన్ని మరొక్కసారి వదిలివైతే జోరవడుతుంది. *Bona fide* రాజకీయ వాధితులకు భూములను మంజూరు చేయటకు ఈ తీర్మానం ఎంత మాత్రం నిరోధించదనే విషయం ఈ తీర్మానం రెండవ భాగంలో ఉంది. దానిని గమనించి వారు యీ తీర్మానాన్ని ఆమోదిస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను."

SRI. PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU :—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, the time given to me is very little, but I shall try to make out three points. With regard to assignment of lands to political sufferers, there is a Government Order, dated the 28th February 1953. Had the Government stuck to that Order, there would not have been any trouble. But, unfortunately, for various extraneous reasons, the Hon. the Chief Minister had yielded to some sort of pressure from within his Party and passed another Government Order, dated the 29th May 1953. According to the latter Government Order, such of the lands as had been assigned but for which pattas had not been given might also be given away to political sufferers. (Interruption.) That is the interpretation put upon that Government Order. Because of this, many poor agricultural labourers have to suffer. Moreover, 56,000 acres of land are being grabbed by the so-called political sufferers. The hon. Member Sri Krishnamurthy Rao made out a strong case that these political sufferers must be treated properly. Really, we sympathize with them. In the national movement many sacrificed their properties. We have sympathy and respect for them, but we feel that this is not a just way of doing things. Even if we take a lenient view, the cases of poor political sufferers who have to be provided some means of livelihood may be considered separately. But that is not the case generally. Those who have got enough of land have grabbed very fertile lands. In these circumstances, I appeal to the Government to withdraw the latest Government Order regarding assignment of lands to political sufferers and stick to the previous Government Order."

"Another point is this. According to the Government Order issued in 1949, lands occupied by the landless poor before May 1, 1948, shall not be assigned to any of the political sufferers. But even that Government Order was not respected. It was rather violated. Most of the lands occupied by poor agricultural labourers were taken away from them and assigned to the so-called political sufferers."

"I now come to tank-bed lands and communal lands. Generally, the Revenue department take strong objection to the assignment of tank-bed lands because they have got power in their hands. But the Congress Party sees to it that these tank-bed lands are also taken away and given to political sufferers. He who has the most influence has got the richest and most fertile lands. We thought that after the Hon. Sri Rajagopalachari had assumed power, he correctly assessed the whole situation and tried to change it. But he has changed and changed and changed everything for the worse."

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THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, the hon. Member is compelling me to take part in this debate, though it is late, and I want it to be closed."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"I request the Government to consider all the points I have raised, review the matter once again, and see that such injustice as has been done to the poor agricultural labourers is removed."

"As regards the assignment of banjar lands, in the Government Order, dated the 28th February 1953, it has been stated that valuable lands should be sold either in public auction or assigned at the market value. This is the greatest injustice done to poor agricultural labourers. None of the poor agricultural labourers will be able to purchase any of these lands. I request the Government to pass another Government Order or cancel the recent Government Orders and stick to the Government Order issued in the year 1949. Now-a-days, the poor agricultural labourers will not be in a position to pay even the market value of the lands. Perhaps the Government will have to subsidize them even to bring the land under cultivation. I hope the Government will take stock of the situation and change the Government Order suitably. With these words, I support the resolution."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"With the permission of the Speaker, I wish to intervene because a very specific charge or complaint was made about the policy followed, as mentioned, at my instance. The only thing that has to be observed and made clear by me now is this. Hon. Members know what policy I took up and what attitude I took about these assignments of lands to political sufferers. With regard to those who had been already assigned lands completely, the law prevented me from interfering with them. With regard to the future policy, I said, 'It is no good. Let these be only assignments to landless poor as in the old days.' Now, the hon. Member Sri Venkateswarlu and some others have also complained that I changed that policy owing to pressure from Members of my Party and wrongly and that it is not good. They charged me now not with autocracy or anything like that but with weakness. I beg to submit it is wrong. What has been done is this and I wish to make it quite clear. Where assignments have already been made and we cannot interfere, the position remains the same. But where political sufferers have been put in possession by the past Government and where they have obtained possession but have not got full assignment rights by way of grant of patta, if they have spent significant and considerable amounts of money, they are entitled to make that matter clear to the local authorities, and they will be given the advantage of the patta because of their having spent money. But if in those cases also a previous sivoijamadar had also spent money, these people are compelled to pay compensation to the previous man who has been ousted. This is with reference to past cases. I could not go further and I think it was just that I should recognize the claims of men, who were misled to think that the land would

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be given to them and were put in possession, and had spent substantial sums of money. It is not a change of policy if I recognized their just and equitable claims and passed this order.

"Again, it was wrongly thought that political sufferers by reason of the new policy would be under a ban. It is not so. If they are also landless poor people, like the other landless poor, they will be entitled to assignments. That is another part of the rule. In areas where the land could not be assigned on account of the irrigational laws, I said that in such cases even if they had spent money they cannot possibly get permanent patta. But on account of the fact that they have spent money under the impression that they would have the land, it would be wrong to deprive them of the value of the money that they have spent, and so I said that they will be in possession of the land temporarily for a certain number of years. This is all that I have done. I have done equity and not made any unjust concession on account of weakness."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Sir, I thank the Hon. Chief Minister for having clarified his position. Now, nobody can say that his party forced him to adopt a certain line. He has conscientiously adopted a certain line. I submit . . ."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Do not make a mistake. They brought this to my notice. I do not deny the fact that they brought this to my notice. Call it 'pressure' if you like."

* SRI M. HANUMANTHA RAO:—"Whatever might have happened, I beg to state that the Hon. Chief Minister has gone back on his own promise. He assured the House that the Government were seriously considering the question of introducing certain agrarian reforms. Those reforms have not yet been introduced. On the other hand, even the little benefits that were enjoyed by the poor ryots are being sought to be taken away by the Government. Hence the position is drifting from bad to worse and I may remind the Hon. Chief Minister about the recent resolution passed by his own party at Agra. I am referring to the All-India Congress Committee resolution on agrarian reforms. They have clearly stated that the landless poor labourers must be given porambokes, banjar lands, etc. Is the present policy of this Government in consonance with that resolution? One of the conditions imposed is that market value must be paid by those people who have been cultivating these banjar lands for nearly a decade. This policy of the Government will work havoc, and it will spell disaster. These poor people put their labour, shed their sweat and blood and made these lands fertile. Now, if the Government suddenly come forward and say, 'Well, the land does not belong to you. It is ours. You must subject yourself to auction or give us market value', then they will be creating a very dangerous position."

"There is another matter to which I would like to refer. There are the labour tenants societies. Most of the members of these

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societies belong to the Harijan community and are all poor labourers. They are now asked to pay 75 per cent of the lease amount paid by the tenants to the landlords in the neighbouring areas. If they don't pay, the Government seem to say, 'We will put all such lands to public auction. If you are prepared to bid the highest amount, the lands will be given to you. Otherwise, we will not give you the lands'. This is not the correct policy. The Government must help the poor people so that they may earn their livelihood. The Chief Minister said that temporary assignees will not be given permanent pattas. But, unfortunately, the poor agricultural labourers who were in occupation of these lands were being driven away from the lands by the Government's issuing an order under section 144 of the Criminal Procedure Code, in favour of political sufferers. The executive does not come to the rescue of the poor people, but it helps only the landlords and the so-called political sufferers. Even the little solace which was expected from the Hon. Chief Minister did not come. Let the Government at least implement the recommendations of the All India Congress Committee, which has passed a resolution on this subject. Let the Government fulfil the promise made by the Chief Minister on previous occasions. If such an assurance is given by the Government I am sure my hon. Friend Sri Venkaiah will withdraw his resolution. Pending the introduction of comprehensive legislation on agrarian reforms, it is imperative that the Government should immediately bring forward some of the reforms that I have just now said and they should lose no time in doing it. If they fail to do this, I am afraid they will certainly have to face a much worse situation than the previous Government were facing. Whatever the hon. Member Sri Krishnamurthy may say with regard to giving land to political sufferers, there is absolutely no justification. It is recognized by all sides of this House as well as the public that giving land as a reward to political sufferers for their so-called 'political suffering' is not good. There is no meaning in continuing this policy. I appeal to the Government to withdraw all such orders relating to such assignment of lands. If it is not legally possible to take away those lands from those assignees who have been given permanent pattas, at least let them come forward to cancel all the temporary pattas granted to temporary assignees and take away those lands from them so that they may be given to those who are really landless poor. Secondly, let them drop the rule which says that the market value should be paid. Thirdly, the labour tenants societies may be allowed to pay the lease amount as usual. I appeal to the Government to change their present policy. If they do not, this resolution will have to be supported by all sections of this House. As pointed out by hon. Member Sri Gunnayya, all of us who are concerned with the welfare of poor Harijans and landless labourers of this country must come forward to support this resolution. There is no question of one party supporting this and another party opposing it. I appeal to all the hon. Members to support this motion."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir. I carefully listened to the speeches of the various hon. Members.

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Some were eloquent, some were reasonable and some poured a lot of venom on the heads of political sufferers. Some good histrionic speeches were also made from the other side. The resolution is contemplating things which are good, bad and indifferent. It is bad in that it requires that river porambokes, drain porambokes and tank-beds and other lands should be assigned. There is a healthy convention that these porambokes which are necessary for the upkeep of the tanks and channels and drains should not be assigned. Though there is no specific ban, it is the convention that such lands should not be assigned. I will give one or two instances as to how in a moment of weakness or quite unwittingly the Government assigned some of these lands which caused them trouble later. In a particular village, land was assigned even up to an inch, and it so happened that the bund of the village tank gave way. We wanted to strengthen the bund and wanted mud for the purpose. Mud was nowhere available and the ryots on the porambokes which were assigned to them could not give mud and the ryots on the adjoining lands refused to give. We had finally to request some of the reasonable landholders nearby to allow us to have some mud off their lands and we had to pay for it.

"I can give yet another instance. In another village there was a poramboke site which was used both as a cattle stand and as threshing floor. But this was assigned, for what reasons I do not know. Now that village is bereft of a threshing floor and cattle stand. In order to avoid such indiscriminate assignments, a convention obtains that porambokes on river drains and tanks should not be assigned. (Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: 'There are a good number of abandoned tanks'). Such tanks which are abandoned are taken into account and those lands are assigned and have been assigned, except in cases where there is a possibility of improving such lands under the Grow More Food or other schemes.

"Then, Sir, with regard to political sufferers, this question has been looking large for the last so many months. I submit even in murder trials, a prisoner is either convicted or acquitted after a complete trial. But in the case of these political sufferers, there is no finality about it. Day in and day out, during question time, during discussions on Bills, etc., at every stage, the political sufferer comes in for severe criticism by hon. Members. I do not want to go into details because the Chief Minister has explained the position about assignment of lands to political sufferers. As far as lands for which pattas have been issued are concerned, we cannot legally interfere. (Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: 'What about temporary pattas?') Even in cases where pattas have been issued temporarily, we cannot interfere because once a patta is issued, the title is complete. The legal position is we cannot do anything. (Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: 'What about temporary assignments?') I shall come to that. There is no difficulty about it. Only when a patta is issued, the difficulty arises. As for temporary assignments, we have stopped them. We have ordered that no patta should be given. But in certain cases, which I would call technically pending cases, the political sufferers had put in a

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lot of labour and money and improved the land. It is very difficult to take away the land from them and therefore we have decided that he should be put in possession of the land and if the sivoi-jamadars had done any improvement, they must be compensated. That is reasonable and my friend Mr. Venkateswarlu must be satisfied with it. But he wants swift changes. He is imbued with certain tenets to which I am not accustomed. I have to attend to my work calmly and go by certain rules but my friend's tenets are different. I cannot accept them.

"There is one good part in this resolution, as I said earlier. A part of it says that the political sufferers should be treated on a par with the other local landless people. Sir, the Government have gone a step further than what this resolution wants us to do. It is not on a par with the political sufferer that we have placed the landless poor; we have assigned them a better status. We treat them better. Preference will be given to the landless poor of the area in the matter of assignment of lands over the political sufferers. Then the resolution says:—

'Convert all the unassessed porambokes and banjar lands into assessed ones.'

Only when land is assigned it comes in for assessment. There is periodical examination of all these poramboke lands for purposes of assignment and so there is no difficulty about that.

"Coming to the question of assignment of lands on the basis of market value, there is so much land hunger in the country and so much competition, that it is very difficult to deal with it. In the case of valuable lands, market value is demanded or they are sold in public auction. (Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishniah: What are valuable lands?) Valuable lands are those where facilities for water-supply and irrigation exist and also those lands which are near towns and cities. In such cases, in order to help the poor, we do not straightaway demand the market value but we reduce it by the value of improvements or labour or money that has been put in on the land. There is no injustice involved here.

"The next point raised in the resolution is about the appointment of special staff wherever necessary and to complete the transfer, subdivision and assignment within the next financial year, i.e., within March 1954. Sir, there is a special staff working now to look into these applications.

"Mr. Venkateswarlu remarked that one particular Government Order was all right and while that was not put into effect, it was superseded by another. The whole question of the assignment of lands has been subject to many Government Orders, starting from the year 1947. In 1948, there was a Government Order. In 1949, 1950, 1951 and in 1952, there were Government Orders on this matter. Originally, there was a ban against assignment but it was later relaxed in favour of political sufferers for reasons known to hon. Members. I need not repeat them. We have now said that the landless poor should be given preference over others. But my

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Friends object and say that Government Order should be changed in some other fashion. Government Orders should not be changed by a mere fiat. Rules and regulations are there. One Government Order can be changed by another Government Order in certain cases and it is done by all civilized administrations. He need not take exception to that.

"Sir, as regards certain cases mentioned, where some well-to-do people, the right people as they are called, have snatched good assignments, I will leave such cases to the prospective Government of Andhra to tackle how best they can. I can give this assurance, that the Minister in charge being a landless poor man, not technically (Sri Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu: "A political sufferer also?") . . . is very much interested in helping the landless poor. I am doing my best to assign such available lands, as long as it does not prejudice the general cultivation in the village and the general interests of the ryot."

SRI K. GOVINDA RAO:—"On a point of information, Sir, the Hon. Minister says that he is a landless man. Is he also a poor man?" (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The Hon. Minister only said that he is a landless poor man."

SRI V. CHIDANANDAM:—"I want a clarification, Sir. Am I to understand that the Hon. Minister will not assign tank-beds, until after they had been permanently condemned?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"If a tank-bed is to be completely abandoned as no longer required for the tank reservoir purposes, it will be assigned; otherwise, it cannot be assigned."

* SRI K. VENKAIAH:—"Sir, I am glad that some of the Members on the Government Benches have also supported this resolution. They have not only supported this resolution, but have appealed on behalf of the Harijans to the other members of the House to support this resolution and not to consider this resolution on a political plane. It is a resolution which concerns the interest of the landless poor, the poor Harijans. It is very clear from the resolution that the Harijan people are to be given the first preference and lands should be assigned to them at the very outset and their cases should not be delayed. But the Hon. Revenue Minister has taken a serious objection to this resolution, because it suggested that the porambokes relating to the rivers, tanks, etc., should be included in the list of lands that should be assigned to the people. I am sorry he has missed the word "porambokes". I am not at all referring to tank-beds and river and drain bunds which are essential for the upkeep of the rivers and tanks. It is very clear from the resolution itself that only porambokes, that is, river, drain and tank porambokes are to be assigned and not at all the tank-beds or other lands which are essential for the upkeep of these rivers and drains. Porambokes are lands which are not at all objectionable and they can be assigned very easily,

1-20
P.M.

[Sri K. Venkaiah] [30th July 1953]

provided the Government take interest in the subject. But, it is not the case either with the local officials or even with the Government. For years together, for 15 or 20 years agricultural labourers and Harijan labourers have been working on the fields and cultivating the land but they could not get pattas and they are forced to pay illegal gratifications to village officials and sometimes even to the higher officials. These were brought to the notice of the Government, not once but many times. So it is very clear.

"Then, as regards the market value the Hon. Minister for Revenue said that he is a poor landless man. Whether he owns lands or not, I do not know but I am sure he is a rich man. I do not know whether he is a political sufferer also or not. Whatever it may be he is pretending that he is interested in the landless poor. He characterises himself as a landless poor man and at the same time he says that the market value has to be paid. I ask him whether the landless poor man is in a position to pay the market value for the waste lands. He promises deduction of the costs of labour from the cost of the land. It is not only objectionable; it is even against the promise made by the previous Governments and this Government on the floor of this House. Even the Hon. Chief Minister has repeatedly said that the lands would be assigned free of cost to the landless poor. (Interruption by the Hon. Revenue Minister: Only non-valuable lands.) Yes, non-valuable lands which are not under cultivation and which could not be brought under cultivation in all the irrigated areas, that is delta lands. It is very harmful and involves lots of rupees to buy these lands. If they are not in a position to pay, these lands will be sold by auction. Only the landlords could purchase these lands. That is why I say it is very harmful.

"Sir, previously this Government made statements that they were going to bring land reforms. I cannot understand what they mean. When they are not able to give the lands in their own hands to the people, I do not know how they are going to bring in land reforms. It is a peculiar promise. It is only a paper promise and it appears so from all their activities and their actions.

"Secondly, Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister has said that the Government Order which has been issued very recently, that is in May 1953, only concerns a few individuals. That is not the case. I will read from the Government Order here. It is a memorandum clarifying certain points in Government Order No. 1508, Revenue, dated 29th May 1953. It is stated therein:

'The concessions of this Government Order apply only to political sufferers who were assigned lands under the old policy of the Government and were put in possession of the lands assigned to them and to whom pattas were not issued.'

So, Sir, assignments made under the Government Order issued in 1949 will be taken as confirmed. In the Government Order issued in February 1953, the assignments were divided into two classes, temporary and permanent. G.O. No. 1508, dated 29th May 1953, clearly states that the assignments made under the Government Order of 1949 will be confirmed. I am

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glad that the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue has said that the temporary assignments will be cancelled. Even in the case of assignments made in 1949, so many conditions were put. Actually the landless poor were in possession of the land. But the Government Officials issued 'B' memos. for assigning them to the political sufferers. In spite of the fact that the land is in the possession of the landless poor, the Karnams, the Tahsildars and the Sub-Collectors issued 'B' memos. so that they could be assigned to the political sufferers. In this connection, I may point out that a particular case of the Sub-Collector of Ongole issuing instructions in connection with a 'B' memo. was brought to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue including a copy of an order issued to the lower officials. Till now the matter was not enquired into and the Hon. Minister now said that no such orders were issued. The whole thing is being done in a businesslike manner because the Government have decided to give lands to the political sufferers. The local officials accordingly are transferring the lands to political sufferers with the aid of the police. Sir, my resolution in no way bars the interest of political sufferers provided they are landless people. I request the Government to accept my resolution. I also request the hon. Members of all parties to support my resolution."

* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Sir, as I already said the resolution cannot be accepted as it contains a number of points which are impracticable."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall now put Mr. Venkaiah's resolution to vote. The question is—

'This Assembly recommends to the Government to take the following steps in relation to the assignment of the assessed and the unassessed porambokes and banjar lands in the State including the river, drain and tank porambokes as well as the forest banjars either under encroachments or lie unoccupied—

(i) To cancel all the temporary assignments granted to political sufferers and to treat the local landless political sufferers in different areas on a par with the other local landless poor;

(ii) to convert all the unassessed porambokes and banjar lands into assessed ones;

(iii) to transfer, sub-divide and assign the porambokes free of cost to the local landless poor up to an extent of 3 acres provided the total extent including the assigned land owned by the family is less than 5 acres; and

(iv) to appoint special staff wherever necessary and to complete the transfer, subdivision and assignment within the next financial year, i.e., within March 1954."

[30th July 1953]

The resolution was put and declared lost. A poll was demanded and the House divided as follows:—

Ayes—119.

Sri G. Anjaneyulu.	Sri T. C. Narayana Nambiar.
" S. C. C. Anthony Pillai.	" M. Narayanasamy.
" Bojja Appalaswami.	" S. Pakkirisami Pillay.
" K. Aranganathan.	" K. V. S. Padmanabha Raju.
" H. B. Ari Gowder.	" M. Palaniandi.
" A. Ayyaru.	" M. Palanimuthu.
" V. Balakrishnan.	" N. K. Palanisami.
" G. Bapanayya.	" C. Prabakara Choudary.
" P. Bapu Naidu.	" T. Prakasam.
" D. Basivi Reddi.	" S. Radhakrishnan.
" Chandra Ramalingiah.	" E. L. Raghava Mudaliar.
" O. Chengam Pillay.	" K. Rajagopala Rao.
" V. Chidanandam.	" K. T. Raju.
" P. Chokkalingam.	" P. S. Ramachandra Rao.
" D. Dasarathan.	" S. Ramalingam.
" M. Dharmalingam.	" G. Rama Rao.
" P. V. R. Gajapathi Raju (Raja of Vizianagaram).	" P. Rama Rao.
" V. Gopala Gounder.	" N. V. Rama Rao.
" Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah.	" K. V. Ramasamy.
" K. P. Gopalan.	" S. S. Ramasamy Padayachi.
" K. C. Gopalan Unni.	" K. V. Ramesam.
" K. Govinda Rao.	" K. Ramiah Choudary.
" A. Govindasamy Nayagar.	" R. Rangasamy Gounder.
" V. Govindaswamy Naidu.	" P. Rangasamy Reddiar.
" M. Hanumantha Rao.	" N. Rathina Gounder.
" P. Jeevanandam.	" A. Rathinam.
" G. Joseph.	" V. Sankaranarayana Menon.
" M. Kalyanasundaram.	" B. Sankaraya.
" C. Kandasami.	" G. Satyanarayana.
" P. Kandasamy Gounder.	" D. Seetharamiah.
" S. Kandaswami Gounder.	" A. Senapathy Gounder.
" M. Kandaswami Kandar.	" T. Shanmugam.
" C. H. Kanaran.	" N. Sivaraj.
" S. Kasireddy.	" N. Sivarami Reddi.
" M. Kattimuthu.	" K. T. Sridharan.
" S. S. Kolkebail.	" V. Sri Krishna.
" O. Koran.	" A. K. Subbiah.
" R. Krishnan.	" M. P. Subramaniam.
" K. Krishna Rao.	" G. Suryanarayana.
" M. Kune Rao.	" S. Swayamprakasam.
" E. T. Kunhan.	" P. Shyamsundar Rao.
" P. Kunhirama Kidav.	" S. P. Thangavelu.
" C. Kunhirama Kurup.	" P. Thimma Reddi.
" T. Lakshminarayana Reddi.	" S. Vadivelu.
" M. Lakshmanaswamy.	" M. Veerabhadram.
" D. Lakshmayya.	" A. Veloo.
" B. Lakshminarasa Raju.	" S. Verniah.
" K. S. Lakshmiipathy Naicker.	" K. Venkiah.
" K. Madhavan Nambiar.	" K. Venkata Kurmi Nayudu.
" K. Malakondayya.	" Alluri Venkataramaraju.
Dr. K. B. Menon.	" Saka Venkata Rao.
Sri Mottaya Kudumban.	" P. Venkatasiviah.
" T. D. Muthukumaraswamy Naidu.	" M. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" A. Muthuswami.	" P. Venkatesha Sholagar.
" G. Nageshwara Rao.	" Pillalamarri Venkateswarlu.
" T. Nagi Reddi.	" M. Venugopala Gounder.
" P. Narasimha Reddi.	" K. Vinayakam.
" M. Narayana Kurup.	" T. Viswanatham.
" M. Narayana Nambiar.	" K. R. Viswanathan.
	" G. Yellamanda Reddi.

Noes—136.

Sri K. Adikesavalu Naidu.
" C. Ahmed Kutti.
" Aiyyanar.

Sri L. Anandan.
" T. Anantha Pal.
" Anthony Peter.

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Noes : 136—cont.

Sri A. Appu.	Sri S. Panchaksharam.
" Ardhanareswara Gounder.	" B. Parameswaram.
" R. S. Arumugam.	" S. Parameswarappa.
" S. R. Arumugam.	" K. Parthasarathy.
" V. Arumugam.	The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhirama Rao.
" K. H. Bomman.	Sri M. P. Periasami.
" M. Chadayan.	" N. Rajagopal.
" P. Chellathurai.	" C. Rajam Ramasami.
" N. Chenchurama Naidu.	" K. Rajaram.
" S. Chinnakaruppa Thevar.	" M. Rajeswara Rao.
" V. S. Chinnasami Naidu.	" T. K. Rama.
" Chinnathambi Thevar.	" D. Ramabrahmam.
" AR. A. R. M. Chokkalingam Chettiar.	" M. R. Ramachandran.
" V. C. Chudamani Deo.	" A. Ramachandra Reddiar.
" V. Darmalinga Nayakar.	" N. Ramakrishna Ayyar.
" D. Dasaratharamaiah Naidu.	" H. Ramaliaga Reddi.
" T. P. Elumalai.	" Thota Ramasamy.
" W. J. Fernandez.	" V. K. Ramasamy Mudaliar.
" T. Ganapathy.	" A. Ramasamy Thevar.
" P. Gopalakrishna Reddi.	" P. S. Rangasamy Naidu.
" N. Gopala Menon.	" A. S. Sahajananda.
" G. Govindan.	" A. M. Sambandam.
" K. Ishwara.	" A. Sambasivam.
" H. M. Jagannathan.	" G. Samia Koorayar.
" S. Jayarama Reddiyar.	The Hon. Sri D. Sanjivayya.
" T. M. Kaliannan.	" N. Sankara Reddi.
" P. G. Karuthiruman.	Sri E. K. Sankara Varma Raja.
" M. K. Kempai Gounder.	" T. V. Sannasi.
" K. Koti Reddi.	" P. Satyanarayana Reddi.
" Kotra Basavana Goud.	" P. Selvaraj.
" V. V. Raja Krishnam Raju Bahadur.	" M. G. Shankar.
" B. Krishnamurty Rao.	The Hon. Raja Sri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi (Raja of Ramnad).
The Hon. Dr. U. Krishna Rao.	Sri K. Shanmugham.
Sri P. S. Krishnasamy Ayyangar.	" N. Shanmugham.
" V. Krishnasamy Padayachi.	The Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty.
" R. Krishnaswami Naidu.	Sri Ijari Sirasappa.
" Kunhi Muhamed Shafee.	" V. S. Sivaprakasam.
" R. Kuppuswami.	" G. Sivasankara Reddi.
The Hon. Sri K. P. Kuttikrishna Navar.	" Somasundara Gounder.
Sri L. Lakshmana Das.	" S. N. Somavajulu.
" S. Lakshmana Gounder.	Dr. T. S. Soundaram Ramachandran.
" N. Mahalingam.	Sri A. S. Subbaraj.
" T. Mallayya.	The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.
The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.	Sri I. K. Subramania Pillay.
Sri P. G. Manickam.	" R. B. V. Sudarsana Varma.
" Y. Manjaya Shetty.	" K. Suryanarayana.
" M. Marimuthu.	" Raja Sagi Suryanarayana Raju.
" A. K. Masilamani Chettiar.	" R. V. Swaminathan.
" Mahomed Salih Maraikayar.	" R. Thangavelu.
" N. Mounaguruswamy Naidu.	" Thiagaraja Pillay.
" M. S. Munisami Pillay.	" S. Thinakaran Thevar.
" K. G. Munuswamy Gounder.	" P. K. Thirumurthi.
" Ch. S. R. V. P. Murthy Raju.	" K. Uppi.
" M. A. Raja Muthiah Chettiar.	" P. Urkavalan.
" C. Muthiah Pillai.	" G. Vagheesam Pillay.
" V. Muthu.	" Vaikuntam.
" Muthukumaraswamy.	" K. Varadachari.
" B. R. M. Muthu Thevar.	" K. V. Verna Reddy.
The Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda.	" O. Venkatasubba Reddi.
Sri P. S. Nalla Gounder.	" T. N. Venkatasubba Reddi.
" B. K. Nallasamy.	" P. Venkatasubbayya.
" O. A. Nanjappa.	" S. Venkatrama Ayyar.
" G. Narayanasamy Naidu.	" K. Venkatramana Gowda.
The Hon. Sri V. C. Palanisami Gounder.	" P. Venkateswami Reddi.
Sri V. K. Palanisami Gounder.	The Hon. Sri K. Venkataswamy Naidu.

Ayes: 119. Noes: 136.

The Resolution was lost.

[30th July 1953]

III.—PRIVILEGE MOTION—cont.

(2) CHIEF MINISTER'S STAND IN REGARD TO THE RESOLUTION ON THE MODIFIED ELEMENTARY EDUCATION SCHEME

1-50
p.m.

MR. SPEAKER:—"I wish to inform the House that Mr. Viswanatham has given notice of a privilege motion to me only a couple of hours ago. Hon. Members might remember that he had raised that issue in the morning. Inasmuch as the issue was a grave one and involved many constitutional and legal points. I have told Mr. Viswanatham that I would study the issues involved in detail and write to him later on."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"The point is that the issue is a very important one. We are now at the fag end of the session. Today is the last day, I believe. For we, Andhras this is the last session. Barring to-day we may not have any opportunity to discuss this question any further. That is why"

MR. SPEAKER:—"Suppose I adjourn the House *sine die* to-day. If I admit Mr. Viswanatham's motion, I have the power to write to the Leader of the House and ask him to convene the Assembly to discuss that issue."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Without any disrespect to the Chair, Sir, let me submit that inasmuch as the privilege issue is a very important one, the arguments in favour of that issue would have to be heard to-day itself. I would also request you to give your ruling also immediately."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I shall explain the procedure that hon. Members should follow whenever they want to raise any privilege motion. They should meet me in my Chamber previously, inform me about the motion and tell me that they are going to raise the issue in the House. But in this case Mr. Viswanatham suddenly raised the issue in the morning, without giving me any notice whatsoever. I was engaged in other business. I had no time even to go through his privilege motion, which had been given to me in writing only just now. I cannot give any ruling off-hand."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"In that case if the matter is allowed to be continued as at present, then the resolution passed by the House would not have any effect at all. The Hon. Chief Minister has told that the scheme would be proceeded with when the clear verdict of the House was against its continuance."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I cannot go into the details. Mr. Viswanatham has given notice of the motion in writing only an hour ago. I had no time to go through the matter. I have no time to go through the various authorities relevant to the subject. Hon. Members may know I had all along been engaged in presiding over the deliberations of the House from early morning. Moreover, the Deputy Speaker is absent. I cannot leave the House and go to my Chamber to refer to the relevant books and then given my ruling after studying all the details. A question has been raised whether there is any time-limit in the matter. Members are

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[Mr. Speaker]

aware that though the rules fixed the duration of the question-hour as one hour, we had exceeded the same on many occasions. Certain privilege motions can be raised at any time soon after the occurrence. For instance if the issue had been raised say over a matter, such as that one member had assaulted another member or something like that, then I could have straightaway given my ruling. I need not refer the same to the Committee of Privileges. I could have punished the offender straightaway. But this privilege motion is altogether different. It is a grave matter. It involves many constitutional issues. I require time to study all the books concerning the subject. I cannot give my ruling off-hand."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"We realise all the troubles involved. But the point is"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The real point is whether I should take up this issue now or not. I say it cannot be taken up now. I require time to study all the implications involved in it. I would have first of all to decide whether the motion is in order or not. Even if I adjourn the House *sine die* to-day, if I admit the motion, I can ask the Leader of the House to re-call the House again."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"Before you give your ruling whether this can be admitted or not"

MR. SPEAKER:—"The rule is there. Any hon. Member anxious to raise any privilege issue in the House should come to me beforehand, take my permission and then only he can raise the issue in the House. Here Mr. Viswanatham did not come to me previously. That is why I say I shall study all the details and write to Mr. Viswanatham. Perhaps Mr. Nagi Reddi has not probably understood Mr. Viswanatham. Let not Mr. Nagi Reddi think Mr. Viswanatham would keep quiet. I have known Mr. Viswanatham for the past thirteen years." (Laughter.)

SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—"On a point of information, Sir. The Hon. Chief Minister's statement is against all constitutional procedure. Does it mean that all hon. Members can emulate his example, Sir?"

MR. SPEAKER:—"How can I answer that question? We are now in the next item, viz., valedictory addresses. It is not possible to have too many speeches. Let leaders of parties and one or two members speak. It is already 2 p.m."

V.—VALEDICTORY SPEECHES.

* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it would have been proper if this function is initiated by the veteran 'Andhra Kesari' Mr. Prakasam. As a matter of fact Rajaji suggested to him to speak first. But as usual the two disagreed. So it has fallen to my lot to initiate the discussion. We are now having this valedictory function so to say on the assumption that Andhra will be separated from Madras and

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [30th July 1953]

2 p.m.

that the new State would come into being on 1st October 1953, and secondly that there would be no further sitting of this Assembly. With regard to the first assumption let me say we are very anxious that the Andhra State should be formed and come into existence on the 1st of October 1953. From that day this House would be split into three, for, besides the Andhra and Madras members going to their respective legislatures, some members may go to the Mysore Assembly. I hope and wish that the Hon. Dr. R. Nagan Gouda will continue to have that status in the Mysore State also (cheers). For the last nearly one and a half years we have functioned here as a composite Assembly under the new Constitution. By accident or otherwise I am occupying the position of the Leader of the House and in discharging my duties as the Leader of the House I have to acknowledge with thanks the guidance and assistance given by you, Sir, in discharging my duties. This task was made further easy for me by the co-operation and affection shown to me by all sections of the House. I was almost a novice when I took up this high office and I have tried to discharge my duties to the best of my abilities and I am sure that hon. Members of this House would pardon me if I had committed any mistake or if I had in any way caused irritation to any of the hon. Members during the last one and a half years. If any incidents had happened or if there was any heated discussion, it has become my habit to forget it in the Assembly itself and not to carry it further. I am sure that is being done by the other hon. Members also because I have always had their affection and co-operation.

“ We are all now awaiting the appointed day, that is, 1st October 1953. As far as we, the members belonging to the residuary State are concerned, we will be watching with interest and sympathy this new adventure—the adventure of the formation and working of a linguistic State which shall be a guide to other linguistic States also if they are to be formed in the future. Therefore, a great responsibility rests upon the Andhra State because it would either be an example for the others to follow or a warning to others not to take to this step. That will be in the hands of the Andhra State and I am sure it will realize that responsibility and prove not only to our country but to the world that a linguistic State, whatever be the difficulties in forming such a State, whatever be the difficulties we may have in the actual partition of the State, in actual working, it can be worked well for the prosperity of the State and the happiness of the common man. That is my wish and I hope and pray that my wish will be fulfilled. I would only say that I would pray for the success and prosperity of the Andhra State and for the happiness of the Andhra people (cheers). Thank you, Sir.”

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—“ Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the midst of quite a number of elderly persons and experienced persons here we, young as a party and young also in age, have learnt quite a number of things so far as parliamentary procedure is concerned from this

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[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

House where we had to face the most experienced and cleverest elder statesman of the Congress and the nation. I am glad, Sir, to say that so far as the House and its functioning go, I have certainly learnt a great deal. This is no exaggeration and it should not be taken that because I want to say something at this valedictory function, I am saying this. Sri Rajaji had told us on the very first day 'Here is a lot of young people who will probably have to discharge quite a number of functions. I do hope they will learn what is to be learnt here.' I can tell him now that we have learnt a number of things in this House. I can also tell him that he as an experienced politician has taught us quite a number of political things.

"You, Sir, as Speaker of this House, have given us quite a long rope at times when we have tried to intervene in the debates quite often. I can recall that a number of times when I was pricked, for example, when the Hon. the Chief Minister or the Leader of the House used to come forward with very strong language against us, I intervened quite a number of times, and you, Sir, gave us considerable latitude. All these things, I am sure, have been only for our good and I do hope it has helped us to understand each other, if not to agree with each other and to that extent this House has given us an opportunity to learn how to function in an Assembly.

"Now, after a long time, we have tried to achieve a separate State for ourselves and I am glad, Sir, that at last we are getting it. At this time, Sir, I consider that we should not feel as though we are going to separate. Of course, we are going to separate, but the separation is only within a nation and as one nation we are going to live for ever. Secondly, this separation is only for the good functioning of each State. I believe and our party believes that a linguistic State is the only way for the proper, efficient and good functioning of democracy."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"There I differ."

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"No, I hope the Hon. the Chief Minister will also agree with me if not to-day at least after some time. We have found here quite a number of voices and the Speaker has at times found it difficult to maintain order. As a matter of fact, we have taken advantage while speaking in Telugu to speak that which the Speaker would not have allowed if we had spoken in English." (Laughter.)

MR. SPEAKER:—"The hon. Member is revealing the truth now." (Laughter.)

SRI T. NAGI REDDI:—"So we have found how difficult it is in a multi-lingual State and after finding out the difficulty we have tried to express that difficulty. Because of that difficulty we are parting for the formation of a new State only for the working and functioning of a good democracy in our country. I have no doubt, Sir, that the two States, neighbourly States, will

[Sri T. Nagi Reddi]

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certainly live as friends and will certainly co-operate with each other, because co-operation is essential for the good functioning and efficient working of both the States. The development of our country is a huge affair and it is a huge responsibility for both the legislators whatever the form of the Government that is going to function. This responsibility can be discharged only when the two States can function together in a friendly manner and co-operate with each other in all lines of action in the future. I do hope, Sir, that the same measure of friendliness will continue to prevail even after our separation and that the co-operation between the two States will be redoubled for the development and growth of our nation as a whole. Thank you, Sir."

2-10 p.m. RAJA MUTHIAH CHETTIAR OF CHETTINAD:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Madras particularly we take a natural pride in the great success that has been achieved in the legislative field, let alone democracy in general and the fight for freedom in our country. We are very happy that this august body has among its Members two distinguished persons who have fought for this country, Sri Rajaji and Sri Prakasam. It is a matter for gratification to every Member here, Sir, that at a time of such great importance when this Andhra State is going to be formed, this House has had the benefit of the experience of such distinguished people who won the battle of freedom under great stress. Sir, let me confine myself to the Legislature itself. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know more than anybody else the great tradition that has been built in the Legislature in Madras and how the Madras Legislature has been spoken of in high terms by people not only in India but also outside India. You are one of those persons who have succeeded a distinguished line of Speakers who have adorned this Chair right from Sir P. Rajagopalachari. (Cheers.) Mr. Speaker, it is no flattery or exaggeration if I express my feeling which I am sure is shared by every one in this House that you have raised the traditions to an even higher level. You have been alert, impartial and humorous. With regard to your impartiality, there can be no two opinions. We have been very fortunate in securing the services of an experienced Speaker like you, because you were the Speaker of the previous Legislative Assembly also. If very controversial measures have gone through this House easily and in a parliamentary way, it is mostly due to your influence. Even experienced parliamentarians will realize how well you have been conducting the business of this House, whether it be an adjournment motion, a privilege motion, questions and answers or a complicated Bill like the Andhra State Bill.

"The Members of the future Andhra and Residuary States are parting as friends and hereafter we will be meeting at two different places. When we are meeting in a common Assembly for the last time, it is very appropriate for me to say that this House has been fortunate in having had a Government led by no less a person than Sri Rajaji who stepped into the shoes of the Government at a very critical time. The success of the administration during

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[Raja Muthiah Chettiar of Chettinad]

the period of his Chief Ministership is largely due to his personality. The success can be measured by this one instance, if any proof were needed. The Government floated a loan for Rs. 5 crores but they have got subscriptions to the tune of about Rs. 11 crores. That is a barometer for reading the people's confidence in the Government. People who doubted the wisdom of a joint loan for the Madras and Andhra State will now realize what a great part Rajaji's name has played, especially after the tardy manner in which the name of the Andhra State was associated with the loan. When the Andhra State is formed, I do not know who will be its Chief Minister. I wish very much that Mr. Prakasam should be its Chief Minister.

"I will be failing in my duty if I do not say how deeply we appreciate the able, graceful and responsible manner in which the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam, the young parliamentarian as he wishes to be called, but with which I do not agree, for he has already had previous parliamentary experience in the Constituent Assembly in Delhi, conducted himself as the Leader of the House. The responsibility of the Leader of the House is very great. Without the co-operation of the Leader of the House and with the Leader of the House taking a realistic view of things and giving weight to the views of the Opposition, it would not have been possible to carry on. I say what Mr. Subramaniam might perhaps be saying later on that his success is largely due to co-operation of all parties and Members. It must be said to his credit that he has conducted himself wonderfully well and that he can be proud of the part he played as Leader of this House.

"The Andhra State is being formed. I am an old-fashioned fellow like Rajaji in saying that the State need not have been formed. I know my position in the Tamil country and I can convince my Tamil people against the division of this State. But the division has come about. People are talking of linguistic States. I only feel that if the State had not been divided, our position in the Centre would have been better and the development of South India would have been more. Probably the Dravida Kazhagam also thinks that old State of Madras need not be cut up and I believe it thinks that every part of the country below Hyderabad is one country. However, we need not feel sorry for the separation. Let us give our best wishes to the new State. I may reciprocate the feelings expressed by Sri Nagi Reddi and others that the two States shall be friendly neighbours and prosper together. In my humble opinion the Andhra State is very rich as against the Tamil country. We need not be envious about this. I shall not be surprised if two years later Mr. Prakasam were to say that the Andhras are well off and that they have got enough food. I hope he will say so and I am only too anxious to visit the Andhra Assembly whether it be in Kurnool, Vijayavada, Visakhapatnam or any other place. I shall be only too happy to visit the Assembly. I believe that the only way of ensuring a prosperous future for the Andhra State is to make Sri T. Prakasam its Chief

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Minister. I am giving my very best wishes to Andhra and the Andhra State coupling it with the name of Sri T. Prakasam.

"We also wish well of the Residuary State. We shall be happy if both the States march together and progress. We shall always remember more than anything else the fine time that we have had under your distinguished Speakership. You have treated every one with very great consideration and we are deeply grateful to you for that."

* SRI K. KRISHNA RAO:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it was the great Rabindranath Tagore who said that it was the pangs of separation that made the sky luminous and the stars look at each other with very bright eyes and they lit the sky. I hope that this separation of the composite Madras State into the Andhra State and the Residuary State would add to the splendour of the great nation, India, and that each State would look upon the other with a critical and helpful eye and give positive assistance to it and would make South India the leader of the entire nation.

"I suppose quite a number of Members of this House are new recruits to the legislative field. We have not been accustomed to working in the Legislatures in the past. We were then looking upon Legislatures as very opportunistic bodies. We were considering that the Legislature was a place where the people forgot their own nation and their own people. But after coming down here, we had to correct a number of our errors. We learnt a number of good things and we have become, so to say, almost new men. In the first place, we have become very exact and precise in our thinking; we no longer indulge in bluff or vague thinking. The time allowed to the Members for speaking was so strictly limited that we had to concentrate upon essentials and discard non-essentials, and that I consider is the best training that we have received in our life. It might be that we would have liked to have a hit at Rajaji for the fun of it. In trying to be very critical or ultracritical, we might be missing the very essential purpose of serving our constituencies and the people whose interests are our paramount concern. We have contributed, I think, very little to this Assembly. We had very high ideals; we thought that there were infinite potentialities for service and that we would be able to do very much here. There are two schools of thought, one saying that the progress of the nation can only be done outside the Assembly and the other saying that what is done inside the Assembly is all counter-revolutionary stuff, is all reformist stuff and all that. After coming into the Assembly and having worked here, I learnt that the potentialities of this Assembly—apart from the potentialities of the work outside, taken in isolation—in the democratic struggle of the people of our land are very immense. They have not been tested in Parliament. We have not gone so far. That is my contention. If we go into our past history, we will see that the old Legislative Assemblies and the Legislative Councils have had their own part to play in the achievement of

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independence on the 15th August 1947. So also here we have a great part to play. Here we have tremendous possibilities of work. That is what I realized but I think I have to confess that I have not been able to do that amount of service which we here ought to do. I think this Assembly is a very important place for political education. If political education is to be imparted, I think a study of the proceedings of this Assembly, a visit to this Assembly, and an examination of the way in which the affairs are conducted here, will be the most inevitable factors of such political education. In fact, I would say that University students ought to make a study of the proceedings here, and they ought to come here just as law students are asked to go to the High Court. Here very many great things, which may be common place and ordinary, are put in a way which actually provoke thought. That shows the depth of our social life and the various currents and cross-currents that we come across in the social life of our land. We have been able to show that here we could do so many things. I very strongly condemn the unthinking attitude of a number of people that the Legislative Assembly is only for reformists and not for those who are very serious about politics. I do not believe in it. In fact my own grievance is that we have not been serious here at all. We have not taken the Assembly as a very serious affair. We have not made a study of the many subjects that were brought before this House. If we had done so, I think up to now we would have been able to give a good account of this Assembly, and the Madras Assembly would have had visitors all the way from Delhi and, perhaps, even from London. People here may quote the rulings given in the House of Commons. But my ambition is that people from other countries should come here. We have had a very great past. We had a long struggle in our national movement, and in this movement, our Legislative Assemblies had their own part to play. Persons like Motilal Nehru, Bhulabai Desai, Satyamurthi and others have played a great part in these Assemblies. I would say that many of our friends took a very great interest in these things. My sole grievance is that having taken such a great interest we must also see to it that every intellectual in the land should consider his education insufficient and incomplete without a visit to this Assembly. That is what we should make of this Assembly. We are so closely connected with the people. Particularly after the introduction of adult franchise we are so intimately connected with the people, that we express their utmost and innermost sentiments and innate aspirations. Well, Sir, this Assembly seems to have a common interest for all, in so far as we make out. I think it is in this Assembly that we will hear specimens of great literature and poetry of sublime and profound heights. It is this particular ideal for which at any rate many of us have been working for, and we must also confess that we have not been able to live up to that ideal. But let us hope that at any rate in the Andhra Assembly we will give a good account of ourselves. I cannot conclude without recalling the great help that the Hon. Speaker has given us. He has given us a very great advice. In fact I expected

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it to come from a great revolutionary. He said 'you must make mistakes and then learn'. Making mistakes is the best method to learn. Was not Mahatma Gandhi great because he committed Himalayan blunders? People become great by committing errors. Let us not sit with folded hands hesitating that we will be committing blunders. Let us do something. As the Hon. Speaker said in the beginning let us commit mistakes and let us not shirk our responsibility. Let us all be men of action and great courage, because we are not ordinary people. We have been elected by the people. One man by himself represents here the life of perhaps a lakh of people. We should realize this. Let us not be hesitant. Let us not be cowardly. Let us not be timid. We may perhaps commit an error. The Hon. Speaker gave us to-day his great advice. In fact he gave that advice on the very day he was elected Speaker of this Assembly. I always remember that advice. I was always hesitant. I might send a question, and perhaps it was wrong. Then I used to remember the instruction of the Speaker. He said 'commit errors and then only you can learn something'. That is also how science has developed. It is only when we break ordinary laws that we arrive at a higher law in science. That is the very origin, and that is the method of progress. Perhaps the Hon. the Chief Minister may say 'if you break the law, you go to jail'. I would tell him that if I break a law, I attain the higher law of democracy. That is how the struggle for democracy has been kept going. Therefore, I am very glad that I have been given the opportunity of wishing that you of the Residuary State should take a very great interest in Andhra. We, for our part, should take a great interest in Tamil Nad. After all is said and done, we are neighbours. When the Kerala and Karnataka States come into being, I hope there will be cordial relations between all of us because, I know that those who are living here have a big heritage which has come to them from very great men of our land. From early times great men have been working here under the Minto-Morely Reforms and the Montagu-Chelmsford reforms. They were not, as I said reformists. They worked for the liberation of our mother land. Sri Ramachandra Rao and Sri Bayya Narasimheswara Sarma were not reformists. In fact they also contributed for the formation of Andhra State. Therefore, let us remember them, and let us not have such a low opinion of legislators. Let our opinion be very high. Let us make the Assembly a place where poetry can be heard, and a place where the greatest words of wisdom can be heard. It is a place where the fight for human liberation is progressing, and that is an inevitable factor of our nation's struggle for emancipation. I hope, Sir, that we will have occasions of meeting at better times. I wish you all a very good future."

MR. SPEAKER:—"I do not want to fix a time-limit. But I hope hon. Members will be brief."

2-30 p.m. SRI H. B. ARI GOWDER:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, yesterday an Andhra Member told us, 'if any Tamil Member says that he

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"Sir, this longing for separation from one body to another originates from the dissatisfaction which is natural in a larger unit of administration. That is why I have been advocating the desirability of decentralization. I hope the Andhra will have a decentralized administration and will give more powers to local bodies than are now enjoyed by them. It is, however, a matter for them to consider.

"Another thing I am worried about is that every Andhra goes dissatisfied from here. He will, I fear, cast his eyes across the border on the Madras City. He thinks he has left much here in this City, which he is not allowed to take back. That is not a good sign at all. Andhras, I know, are good eaters. (Laughter.) I understand that an Andhra takes twelve iddies at a time and he takes them with *gomkura*. I see fire in the eye of Sri Prakasam. I hope he will not lead an army to reconquer Madras. But he and his army are welcome to recapture the hearts of Madras people. We welcome them back to us at any time. They are our cousins. They have our love and blessings as our cousins. May their State live long and set an example to the present Tamil administration which I do not like myself."

* SRI A. GOVINDASWAMI NAYAGAR:—"கனம் சபாநாயகர் 2-35 p.m. அவர்களே, ஆந்திர சகோதரர்கள் நம்மை விட்டுப் பிரிந்து போகும்போது கொஞ்சம் நமக்கு வருத்தமாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. மொழியின் அடிப்படையில் அவர்கள் பிரிய வேண்டும் என்று நாற்பது வருஷ காலமாக கிளர்ச்சி செய்து ஸ்ரீ பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலுவைப் பறிகொடுத்து அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய நாட்டைப் பெறுகிறார்கள். அவ்விதம் அவர்கள் பிரிந்து போகும் போது அவர்கள் சிறிது கசப்புடன் போகிறார்கள். சாதாரணமாக நம் குடும்பத்தில் சகோதரர்களுக்குள் எப்பொழுது பாகப் பிரிவினை ஏற்பட்டாலும் யாருக்காவது சிலருக்கு கஷ்டமும் கசப்பும் ஏற்படுவது வழக்கம். அந்த முறையில் இல்லாமல் அவர்கள் பிரிந்து கொண்டு போகவேண்டும் என்று நான் அவர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த சமயத்தில் நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்களுடைய தலைமையை நாம் பாராட்டாமல் இருக்க முடியாது. சிதிரிக் கிடந்த பல கட்சிகளை ஒன்று திரட்டி ஐக்கிய முன்னணி என்ற ஒரு கட்சியை ஏற்படுத்தி அதற்கு தலைமை வகித்து சேவை புரிந்து வந்தார். அது மாத்திரம் அல்ல. கனம் தென்னேட்டி

[Sri A. Govindaswami Nayagar] [30th July 1953]

விசுவனாதம் அவர்களை திறமைசாலியாகவும் போற்றப்படுகிறது. அவர் சொல்லுகிற வார்த்தைகள் ரொம்பவும் திறமையாகவும் இருக்கிறது. கனம் ராஜகோபாலாச்சாரியார் சொல்வதில் உள்புகுந்து எதிர் கட்சிக்கு பலம் தேடி வந்து அதற்கு பணியாற்றி வந்த கனம் தென்னேட்டி விசுவனாதம் அவர்களையும் நாம் பாராட்ட வேண்டியிருக்கிறது. நாம் யாரை மறந்தாலும் கனம் வாவிலாலா அவர்களை ஒரு நாளும் மறக்க முடியாது. சட்டசபை சோர்வற்றிருக்கும் நேரத்தில் சபையை நல்ல உற்சாகத்துடன் நடத்துவதற்கு கனம் வாவிலாலா அவர்களுக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். நமது சபாநாயகரைப்பற்றி சொல்லும்போது அவர்கள் சபையில் கோபம் ஏற்படும் போது தன்னுடைய சாமர்த்தியத்தால் அங்கத்தினர்களை சமாதானப்படுத்தி திறமையாக இந்த சட்டசபையை அவர் நடத்துகிறார். அந்த முறையில் ஆந்திர சட்ட சபையிலும் தகுதி வாய்ந்த சபாநாயகரை தேர்ந்தெடுத்து ஜனநாயகத்தை நிலைநாட்ட வேண்டும். ஜனநாயகத்திற்கு புறம்பாக நமது கனம் முதல் மந்திரி சட்டசபைக்கு வந்த மாதிரி இல்லாமல் நல்ல முறையில் தேர்தல்களை நடத்தி திட்டங்களை நல்ல நடைமுறைக்குக் கொண்டு வருவார்கள் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். அது தான் என்னுடைய விருப்பமும் வேண்டுமே. அவர்கள் நம்முடைய தமிழ் நாட்டிற்கு வழி காட்டியாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று நான் விரும்புகிறேன். செட்டிநாடு ராஜா அவர்கள் திராவிட நாட்டைப் பற்றி கூறினார். அவ்விதம் பிரிந்து போவதற்குக் காரணமாகக் கூறினார்கள். நாம் சுதந்தரம் அடைவோம் என்று யாராவது நினைத்தார்களா? பாகிஸ்தான் பிரிந்துபோகுமென்று யாராகிலும் நினைத்தார்களா? ஸ்ரீ பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலு இறக்காவிட்டால் ஆந்திர ராஜ்யம் பிரியுமா? இப்பொழுது ஆந்திர சகோதரர்களிடையே கசப்பு இருக்கிறது. ஆந்திரப் பிரிவினைக்கு ஸ்ரீ வாஞ்சு வந்தார். அவருடைய அறிக்கையினால் ஆந்திரர்களுக்குக் கசப்பு ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அதற்கு முன் சண்டையிட்டுக் கொண்டு கஷ்டப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருந்தோம். பொட்டி ஸ்ரீராமலு வைப் பற்றிய தீர்மானம் சட்டசபைக்கு வந்தபோது எல்லோரும் வெளியேறினார்கள். அப்பொழுது நானும் அவர்களுடன் சேர்ந்து வெளியேறினேன். ஏன்? தன்னுடைய ராஜ்யத்திற்காக ஒரு வீரன் தன்னுடைய அவர்களுடன் வெளியேறினேன். தியாகத்தைக் காட்ட வேண்டும் என்பதற்காகத் தான் நானும் வெளியேறினேன். கடைசியாக கல்வி மந்திரிக்கு ஒரு வேண்டுகோள் விடுகிறேன். நீங்கள் கல்வி மந்திரியாக இருந்து சேவை செய்ததைப் பற்றி பாராட்டுகிறேன். அப்படி பாராட்டும்போது கடைசியாகக் கொண்டுவந்த இந்த கல்வி திட்டத்தை வாபீஸ் வாங்கும்படியாக நீங்கள் போகும்போது ரகசியமாகவாவது கனம் முதல் மந்திரியினிடம் சொல்ல வேண்டும். அவர் பிடிவாதமாக இருக்கிறார். அந்தப் பிடிவாதத்தை விரும்படியாக போகும்போது அவருக்கு கல்வி மந்திரி சொல்லி விட்டுப் போகவேண்டும்.

“இந்த நிலைமையில் நம்முடைய நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு அடிக்கடி கோபம் வரும். அதை மறந்து அவர்களும் சந்தோஷமாக நடப்பார்கள் என்று கனம் நாகி ரெட்டியும் கனம் விசுவனாதம் அவர்களும் சொன்னார்கள். அப்படி கோபம் வந்தாலும் அவர் அதை விட்டுக் கொடுத்து விட்டு நல்ல முறையில் சபை நடந்து வந்தது. நேற்று வெங்கிடசுப் ரெட்டி போன்ற ஆந்திரர்கள் கல்வி திட்டங்களை அவர்கள் தங்களுடைய ராஜ்யத்திற்கு ஏற்றவாறு கொண்டுவர முடியும் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார். தனியாக திட்டங்கள் வகுத்துக் கொள்ள முடியும் என்றும் சொல்லுகிறார். அவ்விதம் அவர்கள் வகுத்துக் கொண்டு இந்த திட்டம் மாதிரியாக இல்லாமல் வகுக்க யாக இருக்க வேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதைப் பார்த்து இந்த சட்டசபை நடக்கும்படியாகச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் நடப்பீர்கள் என்ற நம்பிக்கை எனக்கு இருக்கிறது. வரப்போகும் திராவிட நாட்டிற்கு டரோ அல்லது வேறு யாராவது வேண்டுமானாலும் தலைவராக இருக்கலாம். ஆனால் அந்தத் தலைவர் திராவிட நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தவனாகத் தான் இருக்க வேண்டும். அதனால் எவ்வித எதிர்ப்பும் இல்லை. ஆனால் வட நாட்டிலிருந்து தலைவர் வரவேண்டாம். வட நாட்டுச் சுரண்டலைத் தடுக்கவேண்டும்.

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வட நாட்டான் நமக்கு தலைவராக இருக்கக் கூடாது. நம்முடைய நாட்டைச் சேர்ந்தவர் தான் நமக்கு அதிகாரியாக இருக்க வேண்டும். புகையிலைக்கு மான்யத்தைக் கொடுத்து விட்டு நாடு பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டால் அதை கவனிக் காமலிருக்கிறார்கள். நம் நாட்டில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்படுகிறது. அதை மத்திய அரசாங்கம் கவனிப்பது இல்லை. ராயலசீமையில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்படுகிறது. தென்னாட்டில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்படுகிறது. அதைப்போக்க எந்த நடவடிக்கையும் எடுப்பதில்லை. இந்த நிலைமையெல்லாம் போக வேண்டும். திராவிட நாட்டில் ஸ்ரீ பிரகாசத்தின் பெருமை தெரியும். அதுவும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். கனம் ராஜாஜிக்கு எவ்வளவு பெருமை உண்டோ அவ்வளவு பெருமை பிரகாசத்திற்கும் உண்டு என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். ஆந்திர நாட்டில் பிரகாசத்திற்கு எவ்வளவு சக்தி இருக்கிறது என்பது எல்லோருக்கும் நன்றாகத் தெரியும். கடைசியாக ஒரு வேண்டுகோள். கனம் பிரகாசம் அவர்கள் பேசும்போது சொன்னார், கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் ஆந்திராவைச் சேர்ந்தவர்தான் என்று. அதனால் தன்னுடன் அழைப்பன் என்றும் சொன்னார். அவ்விதம் அழைத்து கனம் ராஜாஜி அந்த நாட்டிற்குப் போய் விட்டால் சந்தோஷமாக இருக்கும். நாட்டில் குழப்பம் இருக்காது என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டு இத்துடன் முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

Dr. K. B. MENON:—“Mr. Speaker, I am very happy to participate in this historic function on the eve of our separation. 2-40
As I stand here, comes before my mind's eye a parade of important p.m.
events that have happened in this Assembly in the course of the last year and a half. We have faced very great problems and I feel that we have faced them bravely and successfully. The credit for this primarily goes to the person who sits at the steering wheel, I mean the Hon. the Speaker. Sir, you have, with care, caution, tact and skill, guided us all these days. Many of us came into this Assembly as novices and this Assembly was a sort of kindergarten school for us in parliamentary practice. We have learnt very much in the course of the year and a half. In this period we had met eminent personalities and brilliant minds, had the advantage of close study and thus have gained very much from experience. More than all these, through the Assembly, we were able to do some little service to the people of the State. These are days of division and these are days of trial too. Even in families, when the hour for division comes, there is always misunderstanding. But, when the final settlement is arrived at, the dead past is immediately forgotten. Division cannot cut away the bonds of longstanding friendship and good neighbourliness. Our Andhra colleagues wish to set up a home for themselves and we wish them the best of luck. We shall watch them with deep interest and shall always be glad to share in their joys and sorrows. I wish both the new Andhra State as well as the residuary State of Madras all success.”

* Sri V. CHIDANANDAM:—“Sir, I am happy to speak on this occasion and yet I am sorry that we are parting from the joint State. It is natural that sometime or other we have to part as brothers and so we are parting now. Brothers fight for their claims during division of properties. On that score they cannot be considered as enemies. They will be friends and they must be friends. I am a member of a group of four persons called ‘Unattached Independents’ and our party is the next larger party to that of Mr. P. T. Rajan, who is the only member and leader

[Sri V. Chidanandam] [30th July 1953]

of his party. On behalf of the four members of my party I thank you, Mr. Speaker, for the able way in which you have been guiding us and have been conducting the business from the Chair. Rightly, you have been on critical occasions siding with the Government. Though some of us were finding it difficult to catch your eye, we have nothing to say against you and we are really very grateful to you for guiding us. Under you, we have been able to learn very much about parliamentary procedure in the House. Most of us, having been elected for the first time to the Legislature, are inexperienced legislators and we are grateful to you for the advice that you have given us on all occasions. We are all brothers. One of the brothers, i.e., Andhras are parting now. We are leaving the Kannadigas and Malayalees under the able leadership of Rajaji, who I hope, will take interest in them, and protect their rights. I thank him and also congratulate him on his having ably steered the Andhra State Bill and getting it passed. When we part, we must feel glad and have sympathetic attitude towards each other. Hon. Member Sri Ari Gowder called us cousins. No, we are not cousins. We are own brothers. We will give you our co-operation whenever it is necessary, and hope you will also do the same. After parting, we hope and trust we will be able to form a strong and stable Government in the Andhra State under the able leadership of that great personality Sri T. Prakasam. I hope the leaders of all parties will co-operate in that direction. With these few words, I resume my seat."

2-50 p.m. * SRI K. UPPI:—"Mr. Speaker, I heartily associate myself with the sentiments expressed by the Leader of the House and the Raja of Chettinad and others in this House and I too join in the chorus of prayer for a good, strong and economically and socially prosperous Andhra State. It is a good omen that this division is taking place in the presence of two veteran leaders who have fought for the independence of this country so valiantly throughout their life, achieved success and got independence from a foreign country. I am referring to Sri Prakasam and Sri Rajagopalachari. Sir, I need not repeat or remind any of you that these were the two great lieutenants of the Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi. It is in the presence of these leaders that to-day we wish all happiness to the new State that is going to be formed. We in the residuary State never wished for a partition. Our Andhra friends wanted it and in spite of our unwillingness in the beginning, we had to satisfy them. Now they will part and we hope we will part as two brothers and not as two separate nations. I think there is a feeling among the Andhras about the Madras City. Let me tell them it will be theirs as well as ours. It may remain in the residuary State but still it will be as much theirs as it is ours.

"Sir, on this occasion, I shall be failing in my duty if I do not pay my compliments and express my gratitude to Mr. Prakasam on behalf of the Muslims of this State. Mr. Prakasam throughout his life has been a friend of the Muslims and done much for

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the Muslims of this State. During his term of office, he was very sympathetic, generous and fair to the Muslims. I hope under the guidance, the Andhra State will also look after the interests of the minorities there, particularly the Muslims, well. There is no possibility for Muslims in the Andhra area to get representation in the Andhra Legislature or other elected bodies. Therefore, their position and their culture, I hope, will be safeguarded by Mr. Prakasam and other Andhra Members of the House and the future Andhra Government will take steps to give Muslims representation both in the Legislature and in the services.

"Finally, Sir, I pray that in the very near future we will see a strong, good, well-governed Andhra State as our neighbour."

SRI P. THIMMA REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is deemed to be a pleasant occasion because we are wishing well of each other. At this time of separation now, let us wish that we will meet again. Sir, after an era of emotion and agitation about linguistic provinces, we find that it is a reality to-day. We are going to have our State. I have been feeling in this composite Province where several languages are spoken that we are living in a Province of democracy. Our leaders felt and the advocates of linguistic States feel that in the Andhra State we are going to have democracy. Whether we are going to have real democracy in Andhra or not is a thing which we will see very soon and we cannot say anything now.

"Sir I respect the feelings expressed by the Raja of Chettinad and Rajaji some time back and I share their fear where this language madness will lead the people of this country. The people really apprehend some trouble out of this madness. We have already some foretaste of this madness in certain areas, one section trying to exploit another section of the community. Mr. Ari Gowder was saying something about Rayalaseema a little while ago and I assure him that we shall do our best to see that Rayalaseema exists and its people are happy, though some might think that we are flying from the frying pan to the fire.

"Then, Sir, we should compliment you on the way you have conducted the proceedings of the House. Every Andhra legislator feels that it will be quite a job to find a Speaker of your level. To-day there are any number of people to become Chief Minister, to become Ministers and so on. But to occupy the seat you are occupying, I feel we have only one man and that is Mr. T. Viswanatham (cheers) and whether he will choose to become Speaker or Minister is a thing to be seen later. Sir, we had all our lessons in public life here. I wish I were sitting a little bit closer to you to learn what it is to conduct a parliamentary debate. Every one here including Mr. Nagi Reddi has been watching Rajaji conduct the affairs of the Government and the proceedings of the House. Really we will miss him when we go to the Andhra State. I would like Rajaji in his leisure hours—I know he devotes his

[Sri P. Thimma Reddi] [30th July 1953]

leisure for writing books—to write a book on how to conduct parliamentary affairs, without giving offence even to the most offending parties. I wish Rajaji will devote some time for this.

“Sir, we have had a good team of Ministers and I must thank them. I must thank the Hon. Dr. Nagan Gouda first. I used to hear from him a lot of lectures. Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao, the Education Minister, is really an educator. Dr. U. Krishna Rao though a doctor and a surgeon by profession has been handling several portfolios as a Minister. Then comes the most devoted Minister, Mr. Venkatasami Naidu. A few days back he passed on to me a small book ‘Venkateswara Stuthi’ which is so pleasant. Even as Minister, he is spreading devotion among the people. There are several friends whom we may be missing very soon because from the Opposition. The Opposition has always taken trouble to study everything and only after deep study Members come and present their views. If they have made sharp remarks, it was only in the interests of the masses of people. Particularly, Sir, we will be missing Mr. Ramamurthi. We simply used to wonder at his oration. He is one man who does not know where commas and fullstops should occur. He used to go so fast and talk about so many things that he was really a famous orator in the Assembly. Then, there is Dr. K. B. Menon. He is a man with fine manners and well-disciplined in parliamentary affairs. We are now 375 here but we will have only 140 Members in our new Assembly. We have had a pleasant time and I hope we will meet again in Madras. Madras City is close to me and so I will be more a Madras man than an Andhra man. I have such thick and fast friends in Tamil Nad that I will always be remembering them and meeting them. We have learnt a lot of things and as the Leader of the House was saying he was a believer in God we also must be believers in God. Some friends in the past used to tell me that if Tamilians are successful and Andhras are failures, it is because the Tamilians are God-minded, and are godly in their life and behaviour. Let me tell my Andhra friends that we must practise godliness and imbibe it from Tamil Nad. May we separate as brothers!”

3 p.m. * SRI K. R. VISWANATHAN:—“Sir, I am happy to participate in this solemn ceremony on this memorable occasion. I am also sorry for having to part with eminent leaders, especially in the Opposition. As the House knows, our party as a whole is a new-comer in the political field. If what the Hon. Mr. Krishna Rao said is a fact that this Assembly is a political school, then we, infants in politics, learnt many lessons at the feet of the Andhra leaders in the Opposition. When we just came into the field, we were in the United Democratic Front and we learnt many lessons from the Andhra members. We are grateful to them. I feel rather deeply sorry at this time when we have to part with leaders like Mr. Prakasam, Mr. Viswanatham, Mr. Nagi Reddi, Mr. Thimma Reddy and others. Of course, we have to pay our debt of gratitude for what we learnt from their political sagacity,

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political experience and undaunted courage. I should not fail to mention how the Andhra members wholly used to devote themselves to the question hour. I do not know whether after the separation of this State, the question hour will be as lively as it had been till now. We have learnt from the Andhra members to some extent how, when and why all the questions have to be put, and also the courage and conviction with which these questions should be put and answers elicited from Government. Really we will feel their absence very much in the next session.

“Sir, to my Andhra friends I want to tell one thing. A very bad impression had been formed about the Toilers’ Party, as it has been talked of, that it is a communal party, that it represents only one community and so on. I should like to wipe off that impression from their minds. It is not at all a communal party. but it stands solely for the toilers, it does not stand for the landlords and mirasdars who oppress the labourers. Even though by some accident and chance one community is predominant in this party, it is open to all the communities which represent the interests of the toilers. If there is any other bad impression in their minds, they will please leave it off. I would also make a request to them that in the coming Andhra State while I wish them all success, prosperity and glory, they should not let down the interests of the toilers in Andhra Desa.

“With these few words I wish the Andhra State once again every success and prosperity.”

* SRI VAVILALA GOPALAKRISHNAIAH:—“Sir, I am full of mixed feelings of joy and sorrow. I am unable to express myself as I ought to and wish to. As an independent member I entered the Assembly; as a progressive, I joined the United Democratic Front and we stood in Opposition under the leadership of Prakasam Pantulugaru. But at the same time, we are all colleagues.

“Sir, it was our proud privilege to have had Rajaji as our opponent, the rare privilege of placing ourselves in opposition to that veteran and finished parliamentarian who is known the whole world over as one of the greatest intellectual giants of India. That Rajaji sits there and we are here in the Opposition. We can never forget that in our life. That was a boon for us.

“Then, Sir, we got you as the Speaker; you would seem at times very serious as though you were going to pounce upon our heads, but in a fraction of a second, you would be all lightheartedness and cheerfulness and immediately the House would comfort itself in the lofty grandeur of it all.

“Sir, many are those that have sacrificed and suffered for the establishment of this Andhra Province; everybody wanted to see it established through their own hands. But those old veteran leaders have left us, leaving everything into our tiny hands. Now as members of this Assembly we stand here and see the Andhra

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Province being carved out with our own hands and at our term of membership. At the same time, I am conscious of the fact that we cannot have a rosy picture. We have many difficult problems: there is Rayalaseema and Visakhapatnam with the chronic famine; we have to face it and survive it; the finances of the State and other things have to be put in good condition. We have to face all these. But at the same time I am not afraid of our responsibilities.

It fills me with sorrow to have to part with our Tamil friends our Karnataka friends, our Malayalee friends and others. I hope our Malayalee friends also will have their province; I hope to be in the visitors galleries of the Legislatures of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nad State Assemblies hearing the proceedings of them in their own languages.

We will have our province. We would have won political and administrative freedom; but we will have to work for our economic emancipation and complete economic recovery. I appeal to all friends and others to strive to go to the man who is suffering in the lowest hut of the world; we must go to him. We would have fulfilled our aim only when he says, 'I have got political status and I feel my food standard is enhanced.' Let us all strive towards that end. Let us all have good brotherliness and neighbourliness; let us all strive to serve humanity and the suffering masses.

I pray all members to bless the Andhra State. Let us all be cordial in our relations and not only brotherly, but friendly in our doings. My heart is full of emotions and I beg to be excused for my inability to express myself.

"Mr. Speaker, Sir, my personal respects to you."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is an important event, in the sense that it goes down in history. The establishment of a State and the agitation to establish that State are not day-to-day occurrences. The agitation of the Andhra people is over and they are going to have their own State. It is a great achievement. We will have to copy the example that has been set up by the people of Andhra Desa, here in this House. So many of them put so many interpellations and have shown enthusiasm and liveliness in their work. That enthusiasm may be lacking in the residuary State members, I am afraid. I wish to invite particular attention of the members to the enthusiasm shown by the Andhra Kesari Sri Prakasam. I think he is 85 or 86 and Rajaji is only 74 or so. I doubt very much whether at this age of 85 Rajaji would be showing so much enthusiasm as the Andhra Kesari. We cannot forget Mr. Viswanatham, a veteran parliamentarian who was always attentive to us and I think Mr. Thimmar-Reddi has already made him the Speaker of the Andhra Legislative Assembly. I wish him all good luck. Mr. T. Nagi Reddi and Mr. P. Venkateswarlu were always catching the eye of the Speaker."

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MR. SPEAKER:—"Speaker's eye" is a delusive organ."

SRI S. SWAYAMPRAKASAM:—"They were so in this House and it is worth copying by others. Sir, while so many Members go to Andhra, the Hon. Dr. Nagan Gouda is going to Mysore, perhaps as Minister as the Hon. Finance Minister put it. We wish him to be a Minister there also. In answering supplementary questions, he showed anxiety to answer all aspects of the question without escaping on technical grounds. He always tried to satisfy the Member who put the question. We wish the Kanarese Members all luck in their new State.

"Sir, Andhra Members are not going to England or America. They are going to be our neighbours and they stand to gain inasmuch as they are surplus in food. I am not saying this with jealousy. I wish they would supply us more so that our cordial relations may grow stronger. Sir, people from Tamil Nad have got to go to Tirupati and spend some money. In return Andhras can supply us with their surplus food. I wish them all good luck in their new State."

SRI PILLALAMARRI VENKATESWARLU:—"Mr. Speaker, I do not want to trouble the hungry stomachs. I wanted to get the privilege of speaking on this last occasion. I feel very happy as we are going to have a separate State. That does not mean that I am happy in leaving our veteran statesman and one of the most distinguished leaders of the Congress Party, the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari. However much we might have differed from him politically, we have to pay our compliments to him. On our side, I can assure him there is no personal animosity against him, however much he might have attacked us in season and out of season. Our respect for him particularly for his intellect, is very great. Certainly any country will take pride in having such a statesman. I hope the Hon. Chief Minister will understand us properly in spite of the fact that now and then some violent and offensive language has been used against him. We were only expressing our political and party line on the floor of the House. I am happy we are going to have a separate State."

"Sir, we used to speak so many things which you could rarely follow. I think you will not be faced with such a trouble hereafter. Sir, I have had experience with you from 1946 and I can say you are both strict and lenient, lenient whenever convenient and strict whenever necessary. I can also say, Sir, that you as Speaker tried your level best to satisfy both the Opposition and the Government and did justice as well. There might have been some errors of judgment on either side and some of us might not have agreed with all your rulings and that is a different matter. Any Speaker can take lessons from our proceedings. No Speaker would have taken so much pains to go through so many volumes and give decisions and I hope the would-be Speaker of the Andhra State—I do not know who it will be—will take such pains and emulate your example."

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"Then, we have an young gentleman as Leader of the House, the Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam. He may be as emotional as most of us, as the Hon. Chief Minister once said. All the same I read in him an open heart and he takes things rather too lightly. I hope we will be good neighbours.

"I can assure Mr. Swayamprakasam, whenever he comes to Tirupati we will mix with him as he is mixing with us here and we will give him all facilities."

SRI M. KALYANASUNDARAM:—"Mr. Speaker, it is a unique occasion. Nevertheless it is difficult for us to reconcile ourselves to the prospect of missing some of the endearing personalities of the House when we meet again. We will also be missing some of the words like 'Arya' and 'Adhyaksha' and the intonation of vigour and tenacity that used to follow these words even though we might not be able to understand the meaning in full. In spite of this prospect, I do feel very happy that this is a big step in the progress of our country towards full democracy. Sir, I am an optimist in politics. I have faith in the people. Despite what some people say, the future of Andhra is bound to be very great. They are going to lead us. In our struggle against the foreign imperialists, the great people of Andhra have stood in the forefront and they have always been a source of inspiration. I feel confident that in the future also the people of Andhra will be a source of inspiration in the cause of building democracy for the common man, the peasant and the worker—democracy in which there will be no want. I also look forward to the happy occasion when we will have a similar function of bidding farewell to our Kerala friends when they get their Aikya Kerala and also when we can invite some of our friends from Travancore-Cochin by getting back Nanjilnad. We must also take steps to liberate a portion of our territory from foreigners. I look forward for such a happy occasion when the proceedings of this House under your able guidance will be conducted in Tamil and even Members like Mr. Vadivelu and Mr. Subbaiah will be able to fully participate in the proceedings of this House and understand the function of every department."

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* SRI T. ANANTHA PAI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are very happy that our Andhra friends are going to have their own State but at the same time we are sorry we would be losing our Telugu friends, because whatever might have been our differences with them regarding politics, we have had great attachment and admiration for them. As a matter of fact, for the last so many months, we have been accustomed to hear them speaking in Telugu. Most of us felt that by the end of our term, I mean by the end of five years, we would have acquired sufficient knowledge of Telugu to understand what is spoken in it though not to speak it ourselves. As they had been consistently talking in Telugu, most of us really understood what they spoke only on seeing the papers next day giving summaries in English of what they had spoken in Telugu. Unfortunately for some of us, the

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language problem was there. Now they are parting and once for all we shall be denying ourselves the pleasure of hearing them speaking in their own mother tongue hereafter. But at the same time we are glad and we have every reason to feel happy that they are shortly going to have their own State, their own Government, their own rule and their own administrative machinery. Many people did not like some of us referring to this whole House or the State of Madras as a joint family because some differences arose partly at the time of division of assets and liabilities. But the relations (I want it to remain intact) between Andhras and others may perhaps be more or less characterized as that subsisting between a daughter-in-law and mother-in-law. When both of them live together, there is always a feeling, I might call it a sense of oppression which the daughter-in-law feels. The mother-in-law also has her own misgivings. Whether their feelings are real or imaginary, somehow the daughter-in-law feels that she must have a house of her own wherein she could be the sole mistress. She wants to have a house of her own wherein she would manage all things by herself. It is but natural that she has such a feeling. Likewise the Andhras had all along felt. They wanted their own State wherein they could manage their own affairs and be the sole masters. We are all happy that at long last they are getting their own State. We extend to them all goodwill. May Andhra become one of the strong States of South India. May it help other States also to prosper.

"A word about my Bellary friends, Sir. We always used to speak with one another in Kannada, because after all we are bound to one another by the same language. I am not sorry that they are leaving us. I am glad that they are going to the Mysore Legislature. That means they are going to Bangalore to enjoy its salubrious climate. I have no doubt that they would be happy there.

"Let me say in conclusion to all the rest of us who would remain here that our problems are no less onerous than that of others, especially in view of the fact that we have to carry on the great responsibilities we had carried so far. May God give us sufficient strength to grapple with all our problems. May I wish good-luck to one and all as we may require it in plenty."

MR. SPEAKER:—"Will the Father of the House just say a few words?"

* SRI K. KOTI REDDI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this happy occasion let me say that we are happy to find that at long last we will be achieving our own State, I mean, the Andhra State within two months from now on. For more than four decades we had been looking forward for this happy occasion when our own State would be inaugurated. I wish to take this opportunity to thank all our friends belonging to the residuary State for their help rendered in enabling us to have the Andhra State. I do not want to take much of your time, Sir. I never expected that to-day on this happy occasion I would be called on to speak, or rather to

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deliver a farewell address. You may perhaps remember, Sir, that at the time of the discussion of the apportionment of the assets and liabilities in this House there were sharp differences of views between Andhras and the other members, and I appealed to all members of the residuary State not to have any ill-feelings against us, Andhras. To-day also let me make that appeal. Let me now give the assurance that we will part as friends. Let our separation be a cordial one. We will continue to live as friends. We shall never part as enemies.

"As I said earlier, Mr. Speaker, our aim is 'Visala Andhra.' So we are not over-enthusiastic over the present Andhra State, which will shortly come into being within two months from now on. It may be possible, as soon as our dream of 'Visala Andhra' is realized, all disputes that are now raised in some parts of Karnataka and Tamil Nad for the purpose of demarcating their territories from Telugu areas will cease once and for all.

"Let me make one request to the Hon. Chief Minister on this happy occasion. We have been really getting on very well here all these days. I cannot say that this Ministry has fulfilled all our expectations. But I must admit that the Government had really a very hard time indeed all these days. They had a lot of trouble due to the famine in Rayalaseema. That had tied their hands to a great extent financially. Let me now make one request of the Hon. Chief Minister. He had recently floated a loan of Rs. 5 crores for carrying out some of our development schemes. But when the loan was only for Rs. 5 crores, Rs. 10 crores had been subscribed. All these years, Rayalaseema had been an eyesore to us. Always it had been afflicted with famine. Therefore let not the Hon. Chief Minister refund the remaining Rs. 5 crores that had been oversubscribed. Let him utilize that Rs. 5 crores to alleviate the famine distress of Rayalaseema and make its people happy too. All these days, do hon. Members know on what caloric content the people of Rayalaseema had been fed? It has been prescribed in the Famine Code that on the average, each non-adult requires to be fed at least with 45 tolas of grain each day. But what is done? Hardly 7 tolas were given for the poor boys. That is why I would beg of the Hon. Chief Minister to utilize the over-subscribed Rs. 5 crores for relieving the famine distress in Rayalaseema. Let that amount be utilized to remove the distress of those poor people. The health of the people has very much deteriorated and if even within these two months the Government comes to their help, personally I will be very thankful to the Ministry. One word more to say, Sir. On this occasion I want to express my thanks to you, Mr. Speaker. You, Sir, have been very impartial in your dealings with the hon. Members. You have satisfied the hon. Members to the extent that was possible for anyone and have devised a method by which you can satisfy them. So far as Parliamentary practice is concerned, I cannot claim to have much experience or studied many books, but this is 'point-of-information' business is nowhere in any book dealing with Parliamentary procedure and I thank you, Sir, for the

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manner in which you have conducted the proceedings. Lastly, I wish to say that the relationship between the Andhra members and the members of residuary State has been very good and cordial and I also thank them."

* THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this occasion one cannot but think of this magnificent and great State of Madras—a Presidency till a few years ago and Madras State now—falling into three pieces. It has in its long history achieved many great things. It has built a number of great projects. It has produced great men. It has given to the rest of India a great many measures. To think that such a big State will occupy hereafter a much smaller space is a thought which cannot but make one feel sad. Yet old things have got to change and we are now going to three different States. Coming as I do from an area, viz., Bellary and forming one of a group of only five, I feel rather very lonely. The residuary State will have a strength of 230 or so, the Andhra State will have 140 and we will be only five. But, Sir, we are happy in the thought that we will be going to a State which is geographically and linguistically similar to our own and also to a State which is running smoothly and well and has very few problems. So I feel, though representing a small group when compared to the 230 members that are staying in the residuary State and the 140 members that are going to the Andhra State, that I should wish them all good luck. The residuary State will have a number of problems, not the least being the food problem and the Andhra State will have many problems in setting up its household. Sir, having had close contact with both the Tamils and the Andhra people, I am sure we might be able to bring Mysore closer both to Andhra and Tamil Nad or the residuary State. Though we are breaking up to-day into smaller units, I hope the Karnataka area, the Telugu area and the Tamil area that will be in the residuary State will maintain better mutual relationship because of the fact that those of us who are seated with you now are going away there.

"Sir, before closing, I wish to say one word. Probably this is the last occasion when you are presiding over the Legislature of the composite State. You are always cheerful and yet you have been maintaining strict discipline and order in this House. I thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me to speak here."

* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is very difficult to get out of a habit. It is very difficult especially to get out of a groove we had got into just before we began to speak on this occasion. All the time we had been debating so badly and so violently, if I may say so, (laughter) that some hon. Members were not at all able to get out of the points that they had been discussing before and they continued it, but I cannot blame them. It is human nature. You had intended, Sir, that this should be a pleasant gathering where people would make speeches which will make all of us cheerful and more friendly than

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when we began. But, for that purpose, the custom of the world has been to have some food and stimulating refreshments. It is only with some stimulating refreshments added to it that speeches in large gatherings like this would come up to the level that is required on this occasion. But here to-day not only have we no dinner, no glasses to clink, but we are actually starving. Many of us are hungry, deprived of the normal meal also (laughter). Therefore, I do not feel surprised that we have been talking rather too seriously and gravely. Why should this be considered a very serious or grave occasion? As someone said before me, Sir, we are not going to any distant place. We are very near one another if, of course, the trains are not interfered with! (laughter). Secondly, we have not yet decided to go. The Bill has to be passed in Parliament. We have only expressed our opinion. We should not anticipate things and become serious and sad and give vent to premature lamentations. Let us wait till the thing happens. The time will come. We have fixed 1st October 1953 and I for one hope it will come and we can have an opportunity then to meet together and to sing what is termed in Tamil 'appari'. But it is quite unnecessary just now to be so serious or sad about it. I believe, Sir, that we are meeting not either to lament or rejoice over the partition of the State, but in order to exchange felicitations or expressions of regret at the parting of the members. I do hope we will have an opportunity of meeting either on the eve of parting or just after parting. Probably we shall not meet again all those who are sitting here. It is a great pity. We shall feel—by 'we' I mean the Members who will be sitting in the Assembly of the residuary State—that several of our old colleagues are absent and the House may look empty. We have always a knack of not knowing a good thing when it is with us, but knowing it only when it is absent. We shall feel a great void. Some of us—I am speaking about myself—are old friends and old colleagues. These have lost most of their teeth and have replaced them. Some of us are in that condition. But the majority of the people who are now going away from us are young people. It is a pleasure to see young and bright faces. It is a pleasure to see faces reflecting the vigorous activity in the mind and I used to feel like a father of very good children, somewhat troublesome (laughter) but quite manageable. We shall feel the pain of it when there is nobody to give us trouble.

"You, Mr. Speaker, have been complimented on being very impartial. There is nothing very great in being impartial. We are bound to be impartial. Many among us are generally impartial and it comes to us naturally. But the trouble is in keeping order. When there is youth and energy and added to it differences of opinion and further added to it the shortness of time for expressing our views, we get rather disorderly. You have preserved order in a very difficult House and here I wish to pay you my compliment. Those who are going away gave the largest amount of trouble to the Speaker. Afterwards you will feel that your occupation is gone, you will feel lonely because pleasure

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comes only when we face a little difficulty and overcome it. When there is no difficulty, there is no pleasure about it at all. It is only when we overcome trouble, there is pleasure. That was my pleasure and that was the Speaker's pleasure also. I may say at once that in spite of suspicions about motives and all that, there was an innate, unchangeable affection which I could read in the face of everybody. Nobody had any ill-will. That was what gave me pleasure. After the seceding members go away, what shall I do with the well-disciplined members here in the residuary State? I shall feel as if there were no work for me. Only when there is a difficulty and indiscipline, we strain and enjoy the grasping of it.

"I do not wish to be long, as I am generally inclined to be when I am in a happy mood. Our ancient classical writers on the secret of love devoted always a chapter on quarrels in any book of love of whatever sort it may be. Unless there is quarrel, there is no fulfilment of love. We are parting now, and after parting we shall enjoy reunion with greater pleasure. The reunion may not be of the State, but everyone of those who go away now will feel that there was something good in those people from whom they parted. We had some quarrels. So on the whole it is a good thing that we are parting, because we shall come together again with greater pleasure. The secret of creation is that, God divides himself into many and He wants them to come together. That is gravitation, affection, love, friendship, electric attraction and everything. Unless we part, we cannot come together again. This is a cyclic process that must be ever going on. Our dear friends will after some time feel that we were not bad people after all. They would like to be invited to this Legislative Assembly now and then. We will give them special places and if necessary, we will vacate the seats reserved for the officials; we will not push them on to the galleries higher up. I hope they will have a suitable building for their legislature in course of time. It is only when we go through difficulties and build, there is pleasure. I have no doubt that the gentlemen and ladies who are going away will feel the pleasure of building up, of constructing something. There is joy in building a new State. Only I do not like the petty quarrels that surround these partition operations. Even according to biology, one cannot get a baby without pain and all kinds of trouble. Every birth has its pangs, but there is no doubt it is unpleasant. I do not like the unpleasantness about it.

"One thing we shall miss after this parting takes place. It was a pleasure to have a Telugu class every day here. We were all learning Telugu without knowing it. I for one knew a little bit and I was able to refresh my memory and get the thing properly down in my mind. Hereafter we will have only a Malayalam class. But Malayalam is an easy language for the Tamilian. The difference between Tamil and Malayalam is very little. There will not be that pleasant struggle of getting at a very different language.

"The seceding members will miss you, Sir, more than anybody else. You were not like a harsh father, you were like a

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strict mother to them. They may have one of their politicians as their Speaker, whoever he may be. There was a touch of motherhood in you which they will not be able to find in another. I do hope that among them a Sivashanmugam Pillai will develop, if you will let me use that name. We found one Sivashanmugam Pillai by accident, and they may also find one by accident. Nothing in the world can be got at by planning. There are causes that produce results, but we do not know the causes and then it is treated as an accident. I hope they will also get a Speaker such as you by accident. I do not wish to detain hon. Members any further. I wish them all godspeed.

"Before I conclude, let me express my hope that Sri Prakasam will come here now and then. We cannot afford to lose him altogether. Whether he is 64 or 84, whether he is made the Chief Minister or not, whether he is given any office or not, it does not matter. He will continue to be the Grand Old Man that he now is and there is no doubt about it. I do hope that he will come here now and then. This is his place, we are his brothers. We have fought, grieved, suffered and enjoyed together, and this parting is a great pain to some of us, older people. Younger people like Sri Vavilala Gopalakrishnaiah do not mind things. Sri Vavilala was everything here. It was a pleasure to see him rise on points of order, whether relevant or not relevant. I hope he will not rise on a point of order now on this observation of mine. We will miss him much but soon we will forget him. Young people forget one another. But how can I forget Prakasam? I cannot do it and I hope he too will not forget me. Thank you, Sir."

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p.m.

SRI T. PRAKASAM:—"Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me this opportunity of saying a few words. The history of our struggle is a long one. It is not necessary to refer to that long history. But we must not go away under the impression that we have made the present India what it is ourselves. My conception of God is this. God is the All Pervading Power of the universe. This was the definition given even by Sankaracharya. The Lord is not in a particular temple or in a church, or in any other place of worship. He is the power that has spread to all human beings in this universe. If we understand that conception, we will easily understand why the great leader of this country, Gandhi—you may not call him a Mahatma—when he came to his country took stock of the situation. He realized that in every one of the millions and crores of people living in this country of his, there was the power of God and that soul force that he was carrying with him was in every human being. That is why he chose Sri Rajagopalachari and a few other friends as his disciples. He taught them the secret of his life. He wanted to make the soul force of every human being, man or woman, rise and tackle the problem of slavery that was prevailing in this country. He called the foreign power satanic. He called the foreign power an enemy who could not be conquered by his own people, situated as they were then. Therefore, it was he who conceived the idea of teaching everything from the beginning to the end to his people in this

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country. He was a sweeper in the streets of Bihar. He was doing every kind of work only to tell us that however learned we were, we were not conducting ourselves properly. So he started teaching the elements of education. He told us from the beginning to the end how we should govern our country, and how we could send away the satanic power that was ruling this land. When he took the reins into his hands he conceived the idea of linguistic division of the country. It was not in one day that the whole of India came into his hands. There were people who would not accept him as leader. In the beginning it took some years for him to become an all India leader. He said that if this country was to get freedom, and if it should get out of the hands of those who had taken possession of it for 150 or 180 years, the people of this country should develop their strength and their soul force. He said that just as he developed his soul force, everyone in his country could develop his soul force. He gave the country quite an unknown method, namely, truth and non-violence. On the basis of truth and non-violence, he organized the country. He divided the whole country into 21 linguistic areas for Congress purposes. Many of our friends here who do not know the early history of our country might not be able to understand this. Mahatma Gandhi organized the country on a linguistic basis. He called upon the Congressmen who were in charge of linguistic areas to maintain accounts and do their business on a linguistic basis. It is not for one or two years he carried on this work. He did it for nearly thirty years. By linguistic division he not merely made people strong but he also made people work and adopt the linguistic basis for all purposes. He developed such a strength that it was im- 4 p.m.
possible for any one of us in the beginning to realize it. By dividing the country into 21 linguistic areas, he brought about unity, developed the strength of the whole nation and made the people of 21 languages realize that they could be a great power if they could organize themselves. It was in that manner that all-India was divided into linguistic areas and all people were made to work on that basis and come together and carry on a fight also. He did not say for one year what programme he would chalk out. After one year, he disclosed a programme of fight and made all the people of 21 linguistic areas come together, march together, fill the jails, and receive lathi charges and gunshots. Which country can boast of a leader like that who awakened the people of his land who were at the bottom of the sea notwithstanding the high state of education, the High Courts and the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council? He organized the people who were not really fit for anything, people who could not stand erect and look at the face of an Englishman and say, 'Here I am; I do not recognize you.' In the best possible manner, he did it. Sri Rajagopalachari has been able to absorb that one idea, that one characteristic of Mahatma Gandhi. He would smile away things; he would not get ruffled; he would not get into any quarrel with any one. That is why he has been able to manage this House, not only this House but wherever he goes, he can manage things. Gandhiji did it. Gandhiji did not quarrel with Sri Rajagopalachari and all other friends who told him, 'Don't have this War

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of Independence or do or die' in 1942. He gave a warning and still he was not ruffled. He called Sri Rajagopalachari to him to convince him and started the campaign. There is no good of my referring to his actions or deeds. They are not deeds that could be done by ordinary human beings. He has done everything and brought us freedom.

"Now, Sir, we are at the stage of parting. The Andhra State itself has almost been formed. What is the good that has come now? The first thing is that the millions of Andhras, who have been suffering on account of their ignorance about and on account of their not being able to understand what is going on in this House or in the other House or in the Parliament because discussion is carried on in a language which they could not understand, will no longer feel that difficulty. So, the greatest benefit which the Andhras have derived to-day is freedom from this bondage of ignorance. We can say that the Andhra people have become really free to understand whatever discussion may be carried on hereafter in their Legislature in their own language.

"Now, I come to the question of linguistic division. You may imagine, Sir, how much time Sri Jawaharlal Nehru and his Government have taken to understand the importance of, and the necessity for, linguistic separation and division. He has taken a good long time because he has been put at the head of a Government of the whole of India. He was studying in his own way the various problems. He was resisting up to a point this idea of linguistic division of the country. Even Sri Jawaharlal Nehru has had to change his own opinions from experience. It was only recently before he went to attend the Coronation ceremony of the Queen of England that he declared here that he would constitute a Linguistic States Commission. When the idea was first mooted, all the friends began to think about division of the country into States on linguistic basis. But the division was put off for a long time on account of various circumstances. Now, in the end, people have come round to the idea of linguistic division. I am glad that this stage has been reached and that we have survived thirty long years. Gandhiji had been the uncrowned leader of the whole country. Barring Napoleon, there was nobody else who held sway over such a vast area for such a long period. Gandhiji carried on his campaign on his own principles and he gave us freedom. Freedom of language is the first thing he has given us. The second thing he has given us is discipline. We were not a disciplined people so long as the British were reigning here. But Gandhiji inculcated discipline in us. Anything that was done by him was done in a perfectly disciplined manner. Well, Sir, you are given the credit for maintaining discipline in this House. You imbibed that spirit of discipline from Mahatma Gandhi. Everyone of us—let alone his followers—everyone of the human population of India accepted his doctrine of discipline. It is that discipline that has enabled us to survive so long. Therefore, I should congratulate all the Members of this House on becoming disciplined people. But for that discipline, you would not have been able to maintain

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order in this House and no one would have been able to do anything. We have suffered and worked under most difficult circumstances as in a battle-field where soldiers are ranged against one another and firing against one another. That sort of discipline was maintained. In a country like this where there was no military organization and where there was no sword or rifle or revolver, could people have been organized like that? But that was demonstrated in this country. Did millions of people, when they were asked to go to jails, disobey the order? No, it was obeyed by the people. In that way, we have secured two things. One is the language facility and the second is discipline. We have succeeded in carving out a State. I should not say that we have succeeded in carving out a State. The Chief Minister has given us a warning. The Bill has to be passed at Delhi. Until then, we cannot say that we have formed the State. There is no doubt about it and I agree with the Chief Minister. Every inch of the ground has to be fought out. There are so many things that have to be done. That is why I say that I am in agreement with the Chief Minister when he says that the State has not yet been formed. The State has not been formed in the sense in which I wanted it to be formed. Even Pandit Nehru said that all the Telugu-speaking areas are to be brought together. We have passed a resolution here recommending the appointment of a Boundary Commission. A Boundary Commission has to be appointed. A Finance Commission has also to be appointed to go into the various aspects. Before all these are attended to, it is not right to say that the State has been formed. However, one thing must be said of Pandit Nehru. He is a man of impulse. Sometimes, he says something or acts in haste without understanding all the facts about conditions in the country. All these things cannot be completed before 1st October. Of course, Pandit Nehru has fixed the date as 1st October. Why did he fix that date? Because, something serious had happened in this country under his rulership. One man in the City of Madras, Sri Potti Sriramulu died after fasting for 58 days. After that event happened, Pandit Nehru decided to divide this State. He was waiting for all these things to happen. All these things have happened. The State is also being formed. All people have reconciled themselves on account of the tragic events and all of them co-operated without any difference of opinion. All of them pulled together and brought about this formation of the Andhra State. I must thank you, Sir, I must thank the Chief Minister and I must thank myself, for I happen to be here at this juncture. (Cheers.) All are accidents. There is no question about it. There is no doubt about it. Who could have managed all these things as Chief Minister except Sri Rajagopalachari, however much he was objected to in the beginning? Who could have made a non-Congress man, Mr. Manickavelu Naicker, as Revenue Minister of this Congress Government? Nobody else could have done it. Extraordinary events have happened. I am glad all these things have happened, because we are destined to learn by experience of all these things in the World. I am thankful to the Chief Minister. He spoke of my age. He

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spoke of his age. He is six or seven years younger to me. People make a mistake in saying that I am 89. I am going to be 89 and I have no trouble about it at all. (Cheers.) Looking at the way in which God has given me strength to work with all friends here and get through business, I hope to live sufficiently longer. (Cheers.)

“ Sir, about you, what shall I say? I don't want to call you a great man and all that. I have known you for such a long time, even before you became Speaker here. I have known you, your heart and your mind. I do not wish to refer to the occasions on which you showed to the world that you are one of the best Speakers of the country. (Cheers.) It is rather easy for people to become Speakers and maintain their position but it is difficult to hold it with such distinction as you have done. Everyone has complimented you on that. I have put you to test on most difficult occasions in the past. On all those occasions, as Speaker, you have proved yourself to be above everything. I have to thank you for giving me this opportunity to tell the hon. Members of this House that there was absolutely no ill-will or ill-feeling between one section of the House and another. There may have been occasions when difference of opinion may have existed personally. But on no occasion there was ill-feeling or ill-will between Andhras and non-Andhras. On the other hand, it is they who have made this country, under the leadership of Gandhiji, what it is to-day. It is they who have maintained discipline and order and good feeling in the country. That is how we have come together, worked together and have agreed to separate under most critical and trying circumstances. I am glad that it has been left to my friend Sri Rajagopalachari to be here and guide us in all these matters till the end. I must congratulate him and all the Members of the residuary State without any distinction on the way in which they have managed to get through this Bill. It is not an easy joke to get through this Bill in the manner in which it has been done in this last session of this House under your guidance. Sir. I will not detain you any longer in this connection and this event is a matter of congratulation both to the Andhra and to the residuary State. I may tell you one thing. Andhras are not people who will carry ill-will or hatred towards anybody and they cannot and should not. So far as this so-called separation is concerned, it is not real separation. Mr. Nagan Gouda talked about separation. The Chief Minister, Mr. Rajagopalachari, talked about separation. If he says we are separating it is not that. He is committing a mistake. We are separating in order to live together hereafter. For the purpose of administration we are separating. But in the real sense, we are not; we are together and are bound up together and everything would go in an orderly manner, so far as the Andhras, Tamils, Malayalees and Kannadigas are concerned. All are together and there is nothing else happening and I am not a person who would feel sorry for the so-called separation. If we do it, it is for the sake of convenience. I am really proud of having worked here for such a long time. My friend opposite said it was a pleasure to work with the younger men. How will it be to me? How many generations have I seen! Three generations of young

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men I have seen. When I go into the country and look at the eyes and faces of these young men I would feel very happy. There may be differences of opinion and views and all these things. But the real thing to be mentioned is that the whole country is beaming with life and these young men are very anxious that things should go on quickly. How are we to go swiftly? We are called upon to form the Andhra State. We had first the trouble about capital. Then the Bill came and we have survived all these. And now unless there is a feeling of goodwill and support of every one of you all, how can this State be formed? How can we have a stable government? You have witnessed, Sir, how in the thirty long years we were trained by that great leader to undergo trials. But now and then a little temptation arose and we fell easy victims. Now that is all over and to-day we are standing in the same place where we were standing a month ago but the circumstances have compelled certain friends to adopt different policies. We have to put up with all these and try to succeed as we have succeeded in the past. Sir, the few more weeks we have to work together are not free from troubles. Unless all of us forget our differences and come together, we cannot be expected to form a State with a stable administration. For that purpose, we want the support and good wishes of the Members of the residuary State, Mysore and other States also. We have to get through the troubles and we are hoping to do so.” (Cheers.)

MR. SPEAKER:—“ Before we disperse, I wish to remind you about the Party to which invitation has already been issued to hon. Members. I now personally invite all hon. Members. At 5-15 p.m. there is a group photo before Rajaji Hall. There will be a party at 5-30 p.m. which will be followed by a variety entertainment in Rajaji Hall at 6 p.m.

“ I desire to thank Rajaji and the Andhra Kesari for the kind words they have said about me to-day.

“ The House was constituted and met for the first time on 3rd May 1952 and since that time it has sat for 97 days including to-day. During these 97 days 32 Bills were passed. During all these days the House gave me full support and let me take this opportunity to thank all the Members, specially the Andhra Members and the Kannada Members who will be soon leaving us, for the support that they have given me. I am specially expressing my thanks to the Andhra and Kannada Members now because I will not have another opportunity to do so. The Andhra Members wished to have a State of their own and they have got it. Soon they will be confronted with the task of electing a Speaker for their Assembly. In this connexion, I wish to remind the Andhra Members of the advice used to be given by Kings of England to Members of the House of Commons when they go before him to take his permission to elect a Speaker. The Kings used to advise the Members: ‘ Go and assemble yourselves together and elect one, a discreet, wise and learned man to be your Speaker.’ This House

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has built up great traditions and has a reputation for orderly conduct of business. I am confident that the Andhra Legislature will continue and even improve upon these traditions.

"During the debates in our House, there were hours of sunshine, and also of clouds and storm. Sometimes for a few seconds the House would lose its self-control but soon it would be brought to its senses by a rebuke from the Chair. The storms at times fierce, seldom lasted long and the incidents that caused them were immediately forgotten. No Member bore any grudge or ill-feeling or ill-will and there were no vituperations and virulent attacks. As soon as the Assembly work was finished the Members moved as if nothing had happened in the Assembly. So in this respect our Assembly must be considered as the best social club.

"Sometimes I spoke in a loud voice to bring a Member to a sense of his duties to this House and some of you would have been under the impression that I lost my temper at that time. Let me confess my anger was only a feigned anger.

"I shall be failing in my duty if I forget to make mention about the services rendered to the House by Mr. Nagi Reddi and Mr. T. Viswanatham. Mr. Nagi Reddi was the Leader of the Opposition for some days and then Mr. T. Viswanatham took his place. I am thankful to them for the help that they have rendered to me in discharging my duties.

"Among the Members that would leave us I must specially mention Sri Koti Reddi whom we consider as the 'Father of the House' and Sri Prakasam who is rightly called the Andhra Kesari. Once again I thank all the Members and especially the Andhra and Kannada Members who would leave us soon, for their courtesy and love shown towards the Chair.

"Before concluding, may I express the hope that the Legislatures of the two Sister States which are soon to separate from each other will do everything in their power to maintain the good relations which have always, during several decades, existed between the two States?

"I will not say good-bye now because I wish to see you all again and again here. So I wish to use a French word, *au revoir*.

"The House will now adjourn *sine die*."

The House then adjourned *sine die*.

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1246 asked by Sri P. Pundarikakshacharyulu at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th July 1953 at page 1790 supra.]

ANNEXURE (i).

EXTRACT FROM THE LIST OF IRRIGATION SCHEMES UNDERTAKEN IN THE DISTRICTS OF VISAKHAPATNAM AND SRIKAKULAM UNDER THE GROW MORE FOOD CAMPAIGN.

Serial number and name of the scheme.	Ayaat proposed.		Remarks.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)
12 Ummigedda Aintut Scheme	-	-	-	-
	Srikakulam district.		Scheme under execution.	
	-	535	-	-

ANNEXURE (ii).

SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT WORKS UNDER EXECUTION UNDER THE TANK IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

Serial number and name of work.	Registered ayaat.		Present cultivation.		Proposed ayaat.		Food production value.	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)
1 Improvements to Pedda tank of Petha Tekkali ..	260	400	..	400	50	..	50	..
2 Special repairs to Nalla tank of Polliada ..	200	176	24	200	12	..	12	..
3 Special repairs to Pedda tank of Sylada ..	250	113	137	250	49	..	49	..
4 Improvements to special repairs to Krishnasagar of Tele-gana.	250	250	..	250	56½	..	56½	..

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SRIKAKULAM DISTRICT WORKS UNDER EXECUTION UNDER THE TANK IMPROVEMENT SCHEME---cont.

Serial number and name of work.	Registered acquit.	Present culti- vation.	Gap.	Proposed acquit.	Food produce ton value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
5 Special repairs to Ananthasagaram of Rallapet ..	249	265	..	291	33
6 Special repairs to Dali tank of Vemulade ..	800	728	72	800	127
7 Special repairs to Ura tank of Telegana ..	220	150	70	220	54
8 Special repairs to Seethasagaram tank and its supply channel.	500	400	100	500	81
9 Special repairs to Raka tank of Nandigam ..	46.6	..	46.6	53	26
10 Special repairs to Pedda tank of Ramakrishnapuram ..	150	108	42	150	21
11 Special repairs to Ravikarra tank of Pedalogidi ..	39	39	..	41	5
12 Special repairs to Pedda tank of Thogiri ..	200	200	..	200	25
13 Special repairs to Kandibanda of Pedambadam ..	69	69	..	69	9
14 Special repairs to Bade cheruvu of Jandiapet village ..	60	26	34	60	12
15 Special repairs to Venkatasagaram of Mylapeta ..	300	176	124	300	84
16 Special repairs to Nalla tank of Borubhada ..	40	22	18	40	9
17 Special repairs to Kamesam tank of Devenaltada ..	150	104	46	118	14
18 Special repairs to Bagaru cheruvu of Bagiradhipeta ..	50	35	15	50	7
19 Special repairs to improvements to Madanagopalasagaram ..	518	..	..	..	135
20 Special repairs to Dourmadi Karva tank of Kummunarigunta.	31	31	..	15	2
21 Special repairs to Krishniah tank of Korasadapet ..	47	47	..	47	6
22 Special repairs to Marri tank of Venkatapuram ..	70	30	40	70	20
23 Special repairs to Yerra tank of Rorubhadra ..	20	2	18	20	9
24 Special repairs to Pedda tank of Rorubhadra ..	76	36	40	76	20
25 Special repairs to Patuni tank of Laveru ..	45	29	16	45	8
26 Special repairs to improvements to Pedda tank of Shermohamedapuram.	1,200	800	400	1,200	238
27 Constructing a R.S. dam across Billalavalasa supply channel.	..	..	..	..	..
28 Special repairs to Velamkadi tank of Pathalapattu ..	53	33	20	53	10
29 Improvements to Nalla tank of Arthamuru ..	124	124	..	189	51
30 Special repairs to Pandigunta Narasappa tank of Pulleruvallasa.	30	10	20	30	10
31 Special repairs to Chintla tank of Tarlam ..	240	240	..	240	30
32 Special repairs to Badhivani tank of Pinapenki ..	335	335	..	335	42
33 Special repairs to Venkatarayudu tank ..	250	350	..	450	94
34 Special repairs to Pachi cheruvu of Pedapenki ..	50	50	..	95	7

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Serial number and name of work.	Registered acquit.	Present culti- vation.	Gap.	Proposed acquit.	Food produce ton value.
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
35 Special repairs to Akkapadu tank of Pedapenki ..	60	60	..	60	8
36 Special repairs to Ramiah tank of Latchalapet ..	15	5	10	15	5
37 Special repairs to Venkataramana tank of Vedagavalasa	229.5	229.5	..	229.5	28
38 Special repairs to Agripolu tank of Pedapenki ..	110	110	..	110	14
39 Special repairs to Rayanangari tank of Pakki ..	400	200	200	400	50
40 Special repairs to Pedda tank of Kasideravalasa ..	90	10	80	90	40
41 Special repairs to Penta channel of Aljanga ..	2,500	2,500	..	2,500	313
42 Improvements to Vengalavayanagari tank of Gollapalli	350	350	..	450	94
43 Improvements to Venkatarayanangari tank of Pedalogidi	450	450	..	550	106
44 Special repairs to Tamara tank ..	233	233	..	233	29
45 Special repairs to Mallamagari tank ..	200	145	55	200	30
46 Special repairs to Gurramnagari tank of Tarlam ..	842	842	..	842	75
47 Special repairs to Ananthasagaram of Marthadu ..	905	905	..	905	113
48 Special repairs to Sadaswami tank of Utharavilli ..	350	350	..	350	44
49 Special repairs to Geida cheruvu of Venkateswarpet ..	20	..	..	20	10
50 Special repairs to Venkatarayanangari tank ..	130	130	..	132	16
51 Special repairs to Surothchalepathi Rangaswamiasagaram	48	33	15	48	8
52 Special repairs to Thammam tank of Sirupuram ..	950	850	100	950	131
53 Special repairs to Padivani tank of Rengabhadrapuram ..	100	30	70	100	35
54 Special repairs to Keshavani and Kirilvani tanks of Poradi.	117	5	112	117	56
55 Special repairs to Vedilavalasa-gedda system ..	600	437	163	600	140
56 Special repairs to Thammajipuram system ..	367	210	157	367	105
57 Improvements to Lakshminadim tank of Ippalavalasa ..	183	183	..	245	54
58 Special repairs to Pedda tank of Dharmavaram ..	525	165	360	525	180
59 Special repairs to Gopisathapetnalkuni tank of Kompangi	402	100	302	240	83
60 Special repairs to Kirilvani tank of Rikadu ..	456	456	..	456	57
61 Special repairs to Kottha tank and Kallavanda ..	47	12	35	47	24
62 Special repairs to Kirithalai channel ..	5,000	..	5,000	5,000	625
63 Special repairs to Bodlavani tank of Pinapenki ..	335	335	..	335	42
64 Special repairs to Nalla tank of Laveru ..	78	45	33	78	17
65 Special repairs to Talla cheruvu river channel ..	1,800	1,800	..	1,800	225
66 Special repairs to Jagannathasagaram ..	400	230	170	400	85
67 Special repairs to Markundapetnalkuni tank of Karlam	203	203	..	203	25

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ANNEXURE (iii).

EXTRACT FROM VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT—LIST OF WORKS COMPLETED UNDER THE TANK IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.				
Serial number and name of work.	Registered ayacut. (2)	Present cultivation. (3)	Gap. (4)	Proposed ayacut. (5)
(1)				
<i>Srikakulam district.</i>				
1 Special repairs to Ramasagar of Kunmarigunta	135	135		116
2 Special repairs to Kari cheruvu of Arthamur	97	66	31	97
3 Improvements to Nalla tank of Arthamur	124	65	59	189
4 Improvements to Kammanadota tank	10	5	5	10
5 Special repairs to Barulavani tank	50	35	15	60
6 Improvements to Dharmakara tank	6	6		30
7 Special repairs to Guthavalli channel	1,700	1,700		1,700
8 Special repairs to supply channel to Lakshminaidu tank	600	600		600
9 Special repairs to Gajapathisagar of Syladu	100	70	30	100
10 Special repairs to Purushothamasagar of Ramakrishnapuram	160	125	35	160
11 Special repairs to Nalla tank of Duniadu	500	500		544
12 Special repairs to Marrikarra tank of Chinatagidi	4,132	4,132		4,132
13 Special repairs to Udayasagar of Chinnaabadam	102	166		166
14 Special repairs to Yolukula tank of Ippalavalasa	230	230		230
15 Special repairs to Chinta cheruvu of Pillaluvaleasa	19	16	3	19

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APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1251 asked by Sri M. Veerabhadram at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th July 1953 at page 1796 supra.]

G.O. No. 1755, Health, dated 16th May 1950.

The Surgeon-General is informed that the Government of India have recently introduced in Parliament, a Bill entitled "Labour Relations Bill" to replace the Industrial Disputes Act and the Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act of 1948, and to amend the Indian Trade Unions Act. This legislation will be of a comprehensive nature and will incorporate the provisions necessary to enable a distinction to be drawn between "Civil Servants" proper and "Industrial" Government employees and will also incorporate provisions setting right the other undesirable features in the existing labour legislation, e.g., the right of "Civil Servants" to go on strike, the raising of political funds by associations of civil servants, etc. Pending enactment of the above legislation, the Government have decided that the recognition of the unions of hospital workers should be deferred.

2. The Surgeon-General is requested to send a suitable reply to the Government Hospital Employees and General Workers' Union, and other unions, federations, etc.

APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1280 asked by Sri K. Krishna Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th July 1953 at page 1811 supra.]

G.O. Ms. No. 2432, Public (Elections), dated 13th October 1952.

The question has been raised whether action should be taken on petitions presented to Government officers by or through the Members of the Legislature on general or individual matters affecting their constituencies. The attention of all the Collectors and other Heads of Departments is in this connexion invited to G.O. Ms. No. 1748, Public (Elections), dated 21st October 1938, which runs as follows:—

A case has come to notice where a member of the Madras Legislative Council presented a petition on behalf of certain inhabitants in his constituency to the Collector of the district who declined to accept it for the reason that it was not presented by the party direct. No doubt the general rule is that petitions will be received only from principals. But the Government consider that it would help good administration if an easy relationship is established between district officers and the representatives of the people in the Legislature. They accordingly consider that representations made by members of the Legislature on behalf of and at the request of the people within their respective constituencies should be received by the district officers concerned.

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All officers are requested to follow this line with tact but pass orders with absolute regard to the merits of each case.

APPENDIX IV.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 1284 asked by Sri V. Chidamandam at the meeting of the Legislative Assembly held on 30th July 1954 at page 1814 supra.]

For the speedy disposal of loan applications, the Board of Revenue has been empowered to sanction and the Collectors have been authorized to employ, in anticipation of sanction, a Special Tahsildar for two months when the number of applications reaches 300 in one taluk. The post of Special Tahsildar for Loans in Sidhout taluk was abolished with effect from 14th September 1952 forenoon as the number of pending applications had come down to 150. Subsequently, the number of pending applications again rose to 333 owing to adverse seasonal conditions and a Special Tahsildar for Loans was employed in Sidhout taluk from 21st October 1952 to 20th December 1952. The post was not continued after 20th December 1952 as the number of pending applications then was only 156.

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FOURTH SESSION OF THE LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY UNDER THE CONSTITUTION OF INDIA

14th to 18th, 20th to 25th and 27th to 30th July 1953.

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