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# MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES

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

*9th to 12th, 14th, 17th to 21st, 25th to 28th March and  
2nd, 4th, 7th to 9th April 1953.*

Volume IV (Nos. 1 to 19)

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## PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

SRI SRI PRAKASA.

### MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

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

# THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

## PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

### Chairman.

THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN.

### Deputy Chairman.

*Vacant.*

### Panel of Chairmen.

1. DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR.
2. SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR.
3. MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA.
4. DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU.

### Secretary to the State Legislature.

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

### Joint Secretary to the State Legislature.

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

### Deputy Secretary to the Council.

SRI M. SURYA RAO, B.A., B.L.

## LIST OF MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL WITH THEIR CONSTITUENCIES.

| Serial number and name of Member.                 | Name and class of constituency.                                                     |
|---------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Abdul Salam .. ..                               | South Arcot <i>cum</i> Tanjore<br><i>cum</i> Tiruchirappalli Local<br>Authorities.  |
| 2 Balasubramanya Ayyar, K. ..                     | Madras South Graduates.                                                             |
| 3 Bashyam Ayyangar, V. ..                         | Nominated.                                                                          |
| 4 Bhashyam, K. .. ..                              | Madras South Graduates.                                                             |
| 5 Chengalraya Chetty, S. ..                       | Nellore <i>cum</i> Chingleput<br><i>cum</i> North Arcot Local<br>Authorities.       |
| 6 Cherian, Dr. P. V. .. ..                        | Madras South Graduates.                                                             |
| 7 Clubwala, Mrs. M. N. ..                         | Nominated.                                                                          |
| 8 Daivasikamani Achariyar, T. M.                  | Do.                                                                                 |
| 9 Gnanamuttu, Alexander ..                        | Madras South Teachers.                                                              |
| 10 Harischandra Prasad, M. ..                     | West Godavari <i>cum</i><br>Krishna <i>cum</i> Guntur<br>Local Authorities.         |
| 11 Krishnamoorthy, G. .. ..                       | Madras South Teachers.                                                              |
| 12 Krishna Rao, The Hon. Dr. M. V.<br>(Minister). | Madras North Graduates.                                                             |
| 13 Kunhipocker, T. T. P. ..                       | West Coast Local Autho-<br>rities.                                                  |
| 14 Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, Dr. A.                | Madras South Graduates.                                                             |
| 15 Mahabaleswarappa, Y. ..                        | Ceded Districts Local<br>Authorities.                                               |
| 16 Marthandam Pillai, P. N. ..                    | Nominated.                                                                          |
| 17 Marudavanam Pillai, C. ..                      | South Arcot <i>cum</i> Tanjore<br><i>cum</i> Tiruchirappalli Local<br>Authorities.  |
| 18 Muthulakshmi Reddi, Dr. S. ...                 | Nominated.                                                                          |
| 19 Narasappayya, S. .. ..                         | West Coast Local Autho-<br>rities.                                                  |
| 20 Nathamuni Naidu, Dr. C. --                     | Madras <i>cum</i> Chingleput<br><i>cum</i> North Arcot Local<br>Authorities.        |
| 21 Nathamuni Reddy, R. ..                         | Nellore <i>cum</i> Chittoor Local<br>Authorities.                                   |
| 22 Odayappa, S. O. S. P. ..                       | Madurai <i>cum</i> Ramanatha-<br>puram <i>cum</i> Tirunelveli<br>Local Authorities. |
| 23 Palaniswami Gounder, K. N. ..                  | Salem <i>cum</i> Coimbatore <i>cum</i><br>Nilgiris Local Autho-<br>rities.          |

| Serial number and name of Member.                        | Name and class of constituency.                                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 24 Parameswaran, E. H. .. ..                             | Madras South Teachers.                                                      |
| 25 Perumalsamy Reddy, C. .. ..                           | Madras cum Chingleput<br>cum North Arcot Local<br>Authorities.              |
| 26 Purushothama Mudaliar, T. .. ..                       | Madras cum Chingleput<br>cum North Arcot Local<br>Authorities.              |
| 27 Rajagopalachari, The Hon. Sri C.<br>(Chief Minister). | Nominated.                                                                  |
| 28 Ramakrishniah, S. .. ..                               | Madras North Teachers.                                                      |
| 29 Ramaswami Reddiar, O. P. .. ..                        | Nominated.                                                                  |
| 30 Ranganathan, V. R. .. ..                              | Madras South Teachers.                                                      |
| 31 Rangaswami Naidu .. ..                                | Salem cum Coimbatore cum<br>Nilgiris Local Autho-<br>rities.                |
| 32 Sankaranarayana Pillai, T. S. .. ..                   | Madurai cum Ramanatha-<br>puram cum Tirunelveli<br>Local Authorities.       |
| 33 Satyanarayana, M. .. ..                               | Nominated.                                                                  |
| 34 Satyanarayana, N. .. ..                               | Do.                                                                         |
| 35 Seetharamayya, P. .. ..                               | Srikakulam cum Visakha-<br>patnam cum East Goda-<br>vari Local Authorities. |
| 36 Sitamahalaraxmi, J. .. ..                             | Madras North Graduates.                                                     |
| 37 Sitarama Dass, M. .. ..                               | West Godavari cum<br>Krishna cum Guntur<br>Local Authorities.               |
| 38 Sivasubramania Nadar, S. P. .. ..                     | Madurai cum Ramanatha-<br>puram cum Tirunelveli<br>Local Authorities.       |
| 39 Somasundaram, A. .. ..                                | South Arcot cum Tanjore<br>cum Tiruchirappalli Local<br>Authorities.        |
| 40 Subbulakshmi Ammal, Srimathi<br>R. S.                 | Nominated.                                                                  |
| 41 Sanyanarayana, K. .. ..                               | Srikakulam cum Visakha-<br>patnam cum East Goda-<br>vari Local Authorities. |
| 42 Thiagaraja Reddiar, P. B. K. .. ..                    | Salem cum Coimbatore cum<br>Nilgiris Local Authori-<br>ties.                |
| 43 Usman, Janab Mahomed .. ..                            | Nominated.                                                                  |
| 44 Venkatasubbarao Chowdary, R. .. ..                    | Srikakulam cum Visakha-<br>patnam cum East Goda-<br>vari Local Authorities. |

| Serial number and name of Member. | Name and class of constituency.                                 |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------|
| 45 Venkatachalam, G. .. ..        | Nominated.                                                      |
| 46 Venkateswarlu, N. .. ..        | West Godavari cum Krishna<br>cum Guntur Local Autho-<br>rities. |
| 47 Venkata Reddi, G. .. ..        | Ceded Districts Local<br>Authorities.                           |
| 48 Venkata Rao, D. .. ..          | Madras North Teachers.                                          |
| 49-72 Vacant .. ..                | State Legislative Assembly.                                     |

[9th March 1953]

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Is there not already one pump-set working just on the bank of the river? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I am told there is one set working, Sir."

*Status of the graduates of the Government College of Indigenous Medicine.*

\* 2 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the graduates of the Government College of Indigenous Medicine are given equal status with the graduates of the other Medical Colleges; and

(b) whether they are registered under the Madras Medical Registration Act, 1914, and if not, why not?

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

" (b) The G.C.I.Ms. are at present registered by the Central Board of Indigenous Medicine under the executive rules issued by the Government. The question of registering them under a Statute is under consideration of the Government."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know whether the recommendations of the Chopra Committee regarding this matter have been considered by the Government and if so, what orders have been passed thereon? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I suggest that a separate question be asked."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know Sir, how a graduate in the Indigenous Systems of Medicine can be registered under the Madras Medical Registration Act of 1914? Are they not two different systems of Medicine? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I have not said that they can be registered under that Act."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know Sir, whether the graduates in the Indigenous Systems of Medicine are given facilities for post-graduate training in institutions of Western Medicine? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" No, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know whether the graduates in the Indigenous Systems of Medicine are given the same scales of pay as other medical graduates? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" They are given different scales of pay."

[9th March 1953]

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know, Sir, whether the graduates in the Indigenous Systems of Medicine can come up to the standard of the graduates in the Allopathic System of Medicine though the G.C.I.Ms. are University graduates? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" The University has refused the affiliation of the College? "

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether there is any proposal to impart training in Indigenous Medicine to students in the Allopathic institutions."

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There is no such proposal, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know whether the Government contemplate a unification of the different systems of medicine under one departmental head? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" No, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know whether advantage was taken of the recent visit of the W.H.O. experts to acquaint them with the different systems of indigenous medicine and has any arrangement been made for their contact with the experts of the indigenous systems? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" There is no indigenous system of medicine in any other country so far as I know, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know whether the W.H.O. experts at least visited our Hospital of Indian Medicine and have they left any remarks? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" They have not visited the College of Indigenous Medicine."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" The Hon. Minister told the House that the University refused the affiliation of the College. May I know whether the Government applied for its affiliation to the University? "

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" I may tell the House, Sir, that no application was ever made to the University for affiliation."

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" May I know if there is any pharmacopoeia in Indian medicine containing the dosage and therapeutic range of the various drugs which will serve as a guide to the students? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" I suggest that a separate question may be put."

[9th March 1953]

*District Board High Schools taken over by the Government.*

\* 3 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the names of the District Board High Schools in the State taken over by the Government from the beginning of the school year 1952-53; and

(b) whether the incumbents in service at the time of taking over control are treated as Government servants for purposes of pay and privileges?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) The following seven Secondary Schools under District Boards were taken over from the beginning of the school year 1952-53:—

1. Board High School, Bhadrachalam.
2. Board High School, Harpanahalli.
3. Board High School, Kunnathur.
4. Board High School, Paramakudi.
5. Board High School, Kotagiri.
6. Board High School, Tirur.
7. Board High School, Mulki.

(b) The services of the staff except the Headmasters of the Secondary Schools in question have been taken on loan temporarily. During this period, they will draw pay in the scales of pay applicable to them in the service of local bodies. Contributions will be made from State funds towards leave salary and provident funds of the staff for the period they are temporarily employed in Government Service.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know, Sir, if the Government are aware of the fact that in these institutions mentioned just now senior teachers have to draw salaries which are much less than those of their juniors who have been posted by the Government to these schools?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“So far as the teachers are concerned, they are taken on loan and I have already stated the scales of pay given to them.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know for what object these institutions have been taken over for two years?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The institutions have been taken over for good but the staff only have been taken on loan temporarily. The schools have been taken up so that lecturers recruited for training colleges may be given the opportunity to serve there for three years, which is the period stipulated by the University to qualify them for employment in training colleges.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“In view of the fact that the schools have been taken over for good, may I know what difficulty the Government feel in treating these teachers as Government

[9th March 1953]

servants from the date on which the schools were taken over, due weightage being given in respect of their past service under the local boards, so that the heartburning among the teachers may be removed?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“When the final decision is made about the staff, the matter will be considered.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that raw graduates posted to these schools are drawing a salary of Rs. 100 per month while B.Ts. and L.Ts., who are far senior to them are drawing the same Rs. 100 in the District Board scale of pay? Is it not proper that those who are in Government employ should be paid Government scales of pay, due weightage being given for their service under the District Boards? Pending the decision of the Government on the question of paying equally men with similar qualifications and doing similar kind of work under a National and secular Government, will the Government at least consider the grant of a compensatory allowance to these teachers equal to the difference between their present pay and the pay they would have got, if they had been treated as Government servants, so that there will be no heartburning and the injustice will be rectified?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“It is not possible to consider that now, Sir.”

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN:—“Will the Government consider the desirability of removing the anomalies in the pay of teachers? Teachers of 15 or 20 years' standing are getting Rs. 100 while raw recruits of two or three years' standing are also getting Rs. 100. These anomalies cause great hardship and therefore, is it not possible for the Government to see that these anomalies are removed?” 4.40 p.m.

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The anomalies will not continue the moment a decision is made finally about the staff of the schools.”

#### *Research on artificial rain.*

\* 4 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether an experiment or research on the possibility of artificial rain has been conducted by the State Government; and

(b) if so, with what result?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) & (b) No research or experiment on artificial rain has been conducted by the State Government.”

[9th March 1958]

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ May I know whether the State Government have received any report on the question from the Indian Meteorological Department and what are the prospects of implementation of such a proposal in our parts? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ We have received some communication from the Indian Meteorological Department and they have stated that they have got certain proposals under consideration. The Indian Council of Scientific and Industrial Research also have stated that they have got under consideration a larger scheme of investigation on the subject of inducing clouds to rain, and that if the scheme of Dr. Banerjee is approved finally, the investigation may be undertaken during the next south-west monsoon, probably in Madras also.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that rain-making experiments have been successful in Western countries like the United States of America, Australia and other places? ”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“ So far as that is concerned, experiments are being conducted but it cannot be said that they are very successful. They are still in a very elementary stage.”

*Starting of a wool-factory at Walajapet.*

\* 5 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Government are contemplating to start a wool-factory at Walajapet instead of at Vinnamangalam; and if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) when the factory will come into existence; and

(c) the proposed capital for the same?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—

“(a) & (b) :—The Joint Drugget Industry Advisory Board for Madras and Mysore has recommended the setting up of a wool processing centre. A Sub-Committee appointed by the Board to go into the question of the location of the centre, after inspecting several sites, recommended Vinnamangalam as suitable for the location of the centre. The Government have not taken a final decision in the matter. The proposal is a joint venture with the Governments of Mysore and India. The factory is to come into existence only after a decision is taken and that can be taken only after the Government of India agree to participate in the scheme by making a grant towards its expenditure.

“(c) It is estimated that the tentative total cost of the proposed centre will be about Rs. 11,30,000.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ Was any effort made to take it away to any part other than Vinnamangalam? ”

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THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ No special effort was made but, of course, some people of Walajapet have asked for the factory to be started at Walajapet and their claim had been considered before the Sub-Committee made the final decision.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Questions are over.”

**UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.**

*Opening of a Herbarium in Madras.*

1 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the opening of a Herbarium attached to the College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras, has been sanctioned by the Government;

(b) whether the required lands for the purpose have been acquired and if so, at what cost and when; and

(c) whether the Herbarium Scheme has been completed and if not, at what stage the matter stands and when it will be taken up?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative.

(b) A vacant site measuring 14.16 acres in Arambakkam village at the disposal of the Government was allotted to the Department of Indigenous Medicine on 15th December 1950 for the above purpose.

(c) The land has been levelled and fencing has been taken up. Preparations are being made for ploughing and sowing the land.

*The Siddha Vydia Conference.*

2 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a copy of the resolutions adopted at the Siddha Vydia Conference held at Srivilliputtur on 5th September 1952 has been received by Government, and if so, the orders passed thereon; and

(b) whether the Honorary Director of Indigenous Medicine has made any recommendations with regard to the above resolutions?

A.—(a) The answer is in the affirmative. The resolutions were transferred to the Honorary Director of Indigenous Medicine for necessary action.

(b) The answer is in the negative.

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*The Harijan Colony at Karikkalavakkam.*

3 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether a separate site for the Harijan Colony at Karikkalavakkam in Tiruvallur taluk, Chingleput district, was acquired in 1890 and allotted to Harijans; and

(b) whether any approach road to the Colony from the main road has been formed; and if not, the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) There are no records to show that a separate site was acquired for the Harijan Colony at Karikkalavakkam village in 1890 and allotted to the Harijans.

(b) No; the existing battai runs through the Government porambores and is being used by the cheri people without any objection. No road has been formed as the Harijans have not felt the need for one.

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

## II.—PANEL OF CHAIRMAN.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have to announce to the House, that under Rule 15 of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated the following four Members of the Council to be the Panel of Chairmen for the Fourth Session of the Legislative Council under the New Constitution :—

1. Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar.
2. Sri K. Balasubramania Ayyar.
3. Mrs. M. N. Clubwala.
4. Dr. C. Nathamuni Naidu.”

III.—ANNOUNCEMENT *RE* DEBATE ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have great pleasure in reporting to the House that on the evening of 7th March 1953 the Governor was pleased to make a speech to both the Houses of the Legislature, copies of which have already been distributed to hon. Members.

“ Mrs. M. N. Clubwala, M.L.C., has given notice of a Motion of Thanks, copies of which have also been distributed.

“ I have to announce that under Rule 5 (2) of the Council Rules, I have fixed 1 p.m. on the 10th March 1953, as the time before which notice of amendments to the said motion may be given to the Secretary.”

IV.—POINT OF INFORMATION *RE* LEADER OF THE HOUSE.

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—“ On a point of information, Sir. As the Hon. the Chief Minister is not here, may I know who is the Leader of the House to-day?”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam.”

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THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ I am not the Leader of this House, as I am not a Member of this House.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ With due deference to the Chair, I propose the Hon. Sri Ranga Reddi to be the Leader of the House.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ He is not a Member of the House now.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ By virtue of his office as Minister, he continues to be a Member for six months.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I think, the Hon. Dr. M. V. Krishna Rao may be the Leader of the House.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ We need not be changing Leaders so often. After all, the Leader of the House need not be present here. I think, the Chief Minister continues to be the Leader of the House.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ It is only about the Leader for to-day that Mr. Balasubramania Ayyar wants information.”

## V.—GOVERNMENT MOTION.

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

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ Mr. Chairman Sir, with your permission, I beg to move the following Resolution in the absence of the Chief Minister here to-day. The Resolution runs as follows :—

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

“ Sir, it is only this morning I had the honour of moving the same Resolution in the Lower House and that House was pleased to adopt this Resolution and now it is for this House to consider this Resolution. The amendment proposed is a very simple one arising out of certain developments, I should say, with regard to our population figures. For the purpose of conducting elections in 1950, the President was authorised to estimate the population of each State and also fix up the various constituencies. That was a temporary provision pending a final decision later on, on a Census operation which was to take place in 1951 and that operation is finished now. After the final figures have been made available, it has been found that Article 81, if it has got to be worked with the present available figures, will lead to administrative and practical difficulties, even though theoretically it is quite possible to stick to the figures given under Article 81. For the information of the hon. Members, I would like to read out Article 81 which lays down the basis of representation in the House of the People :

“ 81 (1) (a) Subject to the provisions of clause (2) and of Articles 82 and 331, the House of the People shall consist of not more than five hundred members directly elected by the voters in the States.”



[Sri C. Subramaniam] [9th March 1953]

Article 82 relates to the representation of Part C States and Article 331 relates to the nomination of Members belonging to the Anglo-Indian community if the President thought that there was not sufficient representation of that community in the House of the People. So, under clause (1) (a) the strength of the House of the People is fixed at the figure of 500. It could not be exceeded.

"Then, clause (1) (b) reads as follows:—

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

4-50 p.m. "Now, if we take the present population as per the 1951 census and if we divide it by the figure 500, we roughly get an average of 750,000. It is therefore theoretically quite possible to form the constituencies with just 750,000 people in each, but, if we take the practical difficulties into account, it is not possible to constitute territorial constituencies having exactly 750,000 people. The number has necessarily got to vary and even if it increases by about a 100 or a 1,000 it will be against the Constitution. The Central Government have therefore found it necessary to have this sub-clause 1 (b) of Article 81 of the Constitution amended so that this problem may be solved. In considering this problem, the Central Government first thought that they could change the maximum figure of 750,000 into 850,000 and the minimum figure of 500,000 into 600,000. This would have solved the problem to some extent and for some time only. Perhaps 15 or 20 years hence, even this change would not solve the problem, if we continue to increase at the same pace as we are doing now. So, when this Bill came up for consideration, there was a motion that it should be circulated for eliciting public opinion which was carried, and the Bill was circulated for eliciting public opinion. As a matter of fact, it was the Institute of Public Affairs of Madras that had the honour of suggesting that instead of fixing a maximum, if this maximum limit was removed and only a minimum was fixed, it would solve the problem once and for all. When the Bill again came up for consideration before the House of the People, it was referred to a Select Committee and the Select Committee accepted the suggestion of the Madras Institute of Public Affairs and proposed that it was unnecessary to go on changing these figures and it would be enough if the prescribed maximum limit was removed. The Select Committee recommended that the following words in sub-clause (b) of clause (1) of Article 81 of the Constitution be omitted, viz., 'not less than one member for every 750,000 of the population and'. The amended sub-clause would now read as follows:—

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

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Whatever administrative arrangements may be made, it will not be possible to have a member for a population of less than 500,000. Therefore the minimum required alone is fixed as 500,000 and the maximum is not prescribed. This removes once for all the difficulties created by an increasing population and it will not be necessary to be changing the provisions of the Constitution every now and then according to changes in the population. This is the change that has now been proposed. Some hon. Members may think that this gives a big loophole, so to say, to manipulate constituencies in such a manner that certain constituencies may be formed with the minimum of 500,000 while certain others may be formed with even 10 or 12 lakhs of the population as no maximum limit has been prescribed. But the Constitution itself has provided a safeguard, so that any such mis-use may not be made of the provision by the authorities concerned. Sub-clause (c) of the same clause (1) of Article 81 of the Constitution reads thus:—

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

Therefore, as far as practicable, the number of the population in each constituency should be the same. Administrative conveniences have, of course, to be taken into consideration. We cannot split up small villages and we find it difficult even to split up tirukas. Taking all these into consideration, constituencies will be so formed that there will be some sort of uniformity with reference to the population in each constituency. Apart from this, a machinery for delimitation has also been provided in the Constitution and now, an Act has also been passed under which two persons of the rank of a Judge of the Supreme Court are entitled to sit on the Delimitation Commission with the Election Commissioner as the third member. With the co-option of certain other members from the Legislature of each State and also from the House of the People, this highly judicial authority delimits the constituencies, so much so there is not likely to be any abuse of the power of delimiting the constituencies by fixing the minimum population in certain cases and an unlimited population in certain other cases. Under these circumstances, we need not fear that there will be any sort of discrimination between constituency and constituency. All the safeguards required are provided in the Constitution itself and we need not be afraid on this score.

"The only other way of getting over the difficulty will be by amending sub-clause (a) of Clause (1) of Article 81 itself, that is, by removing the maximum prescribed for membership of the House of the People itself. The whole matter has been very carefully considered by the House of the People, by the Council of States and also by the Government of India and they have come to the conclusion that in the interests of efficient discussion and efficient transaction of business in the House, membership should be restricted to 500 and not be increased to any unlimited extent. They have therefore decided that this figure of 500 should

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be kept up throughout and sub-clause (b) should be amended. In these circumstances, it is only a formal amendment in my view. It does not affect the structure or the number of representatives allotted to any State hereafter and, I am sure, the same number will be maintained in all the States. As far as our State is concerned, we are now having 75 representatives and I think that number will be maintained throughout. It is better it is so maintained as the constituencies will have to be unnecessarily disturbed even if we increase it by one or two representatives and I think the scale of representation for our State in the House of the People will be maintained at 75 so that there may not be any necessity to change the constituencies.

5 p.m. "I would also like to mention one other factor, namely, the difficulties which would arise if any maximum is prescribed as had been prescribed in the Constitution, 750,000 or 850,000. Some constituency or other is likely to have just this maximum of 750,000 or 850,000. If, by some chance, there is an increase of about a thousand or even a hundred people in such a constituency, it will be against the Constitution, to have such a constituency and that constituency will have to be re-adjusted for the mere increase of a thousand or hundred people. As the prescribing of a maximum has led to many practical difficulties, it is sought to be removed by this Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill. On the whole, the amendment suggested is a good one and I request the House to ratify this amendment passed by both the Houses of Parliament at the Centre."

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"On a point of information Sir. May I request the Hon. Minister to tell us how this amendment would affect the present territorial constituencies of the Madras State Assembly?"

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The amendment as such will not affect the territorial constituencies. There is a Delimitation Commission which will go into the present delimitation of constituencies. If they find that any injustice has been done, the Commission have got powers to rectify it to that extent. But the amendment as such will not in any way affect the Madras Assembly Constituencies as at present constituted."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The motion before the House is—

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

The motion is now before the House for discussion.

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the motion before the House. In doing so, I should like to point out that the law relating to elections under the new Constitution was evidently based on the electoral conditions in other countries. In the light of the experience gained in the last general elections, I feel that the Representation of the

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People Act should be amended. The law relating to election disputes needs radical changes. Several elections, as hon. Members are aware, were set aside after the members had functioned for a year or so. I have also had occasion to refer on the floor of the House to corruption during elections and the abuse of the postal system of voting. The rules relating to the 'return of election expenses' also need revision. I should also like to say that in the election of . . . ."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"On a point of order Sir. May I know, Sir, how this is relevant to the ratification of the amendment now under discussion?"

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"There is no relevancy at all."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"I only want to point out to the Government that the law relating to elections should be thoroughly gone into and improved in the light of experience gained in the last general elections. I want to suggest that a Committee may be constituted to examine these questions and submit concrete proposals to the Central Government and the Election Commission."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The hon. Member will speak on the motion before the House."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"The hon. Member can refer to all these matters in the discussion on the Governor's Address."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, this resolution has come before the House just to ratify the Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952, as passed by the Houses of Parliament. With regard to Article 81 (1) (b) of the Constitution, let us just go into the frame of mind of the framers of the Constitution who just fixed an upper limit as well as a lower limit in the case of the constituencies of the House of the People but felt satisfied with a lower limit in the case of the constituencies of the Legislative Assemblies of the States. They have fixed 500,000 as the lower limit and 750,000 as the upper limit with a difference of 250,000 for the constituencies of the House of the People. When it was felt that an amendment to these limits seemed necessary and when this matter was brought forward before the Parliament by the Central Government, there was at first a proposal to raise the upper limit to 850,000 and the lower limit to 600,000 keeping the difference between the two limits intact. Now in the amendment as it has come before this House and as it has been passed by the Parliament the upper limit has been removed. I feel that there must have been something that should have prompted the framers of the Constitution just to fix this upper limit in the case of the constituencies of the House of the People. In the case of the constituencies of the Legislative Assemblies of the States, perhaps, they might have cared more for local representation in a proper manner and so did not fix an upper limit. But in the case of the constituencies of the House of the People, they might

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have considered that after all India was the unit and that the breaking up of administrative units with regard to adjustment of constituencies would not matter in view of the fact that question in the House of the People would be considered in a wider sphere without any reference to any province or State. As the mass feeling was that after all anybody who came from any part of India had to work for the benefit of the whole of India, the breaking-up of administrative units or causing some administrative inconvenience might have been thought to be very trivial by them and, therefore, an upper limit had been fixed by them. The Parliament now want this Bill to be ratified urgently so that the Delimitation Bill may be passed for any future elections that may be held unexpectedly in any State. Quite true. But there is nothing to prevent the Parliament from Amending Article 81 (1) (a) and increasing the representation in the House of the People to over 500. It is but just and equitable that with the reported increase in the population according to the 1951 census or the increases that may be reported in the succeeding censuses, the representation also increases. We are just foregoing a broad principle of enfranchisement—not to speak of the difficulty that under the amendment proposed in the Bill a particular representative in the House of the People would have to represent 850,000 or 950,000 people—and, to a certain extent, we are disenfranchising certain people. We are disenfranchising them in the sense that instead of 750,000 people thinking that a certain gentleman is their representative and reporting to him their grievances, now they have to think that after all they are one among 850,000 or 950,000 people who have to look to one person for redressal of their grievances. It would have been proper had an attempt been made to amend Article 81 (1) (a). That is, of course, beside the point now and the question before the House is with reference to the amendment to Article 81 (1) (b). Our fear is that when the Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill now under discussion comes into force, a constituency may consist of five lakhs of people whereas another constituency may consist of ten or even twelve lakhs of people. Of course there is a desire on the part of the Central Government that as far as possible the limit of seven and a half lakhs should be adhered to. But inasmuch as it is not statutory, we do not know how far matters will be dealt with in the future by the authorities that would be dealing with them at the time of elections or before the elections or at the time of delimitation. So we would just put forward this point, namely, that there should be some sort of proviso introduced to see that this upper limit of 750,000 is not exceeded.

“There may be occasions when the population may be reported to have increased in 1961 or 1971. To avoid the amendment of the Constitution every ten years, the Parliament has now removed the upper limit by this amendment bill. But the framers of our Constitution have inserted an Article wherein they say that after every census there should be some sort of adjustment of constituencies according to the authority conferred upon the Parliament. It would have been just if the Parliament had decided on,

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some other device, something within its own powers, without amending the Constitution. Now that they have passed a Bill amending the Constitution, the matter has to come before the Legislatures of the States and at least half the number of States have to ratify it. If the device had been otherwise and had been limited to something within its own powers, it would not be necessary to amend the Constitution. Naturally the difficulty that would arise after each census at the end of every ten years is whether to increase the number of seats or enlarge the constituencies. Now, instead of increasing the number of representatives, the constituencies are attempted to be enlarged. So, I would just ask this House to consider whether in a democratic country an increase of representation is necessary or an enlargement of the constituency every ten years after each census, when there is an additional population. It may be all right to-day if the upper limit is dropped. But the future may be affected. With these few words I close my speech.”

5-10  
p.m.

\* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the motion brought forward by the Government to-day. It is brought forward to ratify the amendment of Article 81 of the Constitution proposed to be made by the Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952, as passed by the two Houses of Parliament. I was thinking, Sir, that this was a simple motion and there might not be any matter for controversy at all in it, till my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnamurthi spoke. I thought that this House might unanimously pass a resolution ratifying the amendment passed by both the Houses of Parliament.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—“ He does not oppose the motion.”

\* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ I do not say he opposes it. In view of the fact that there had already been a frank and free discussion in both Houses of the Parliament about this amendment I thought we need not take up much time here in explaining the need for this amendment. The amendment relates to Article 81 (1) (b). There is no amendment to Article 81 (1) (a). Article 81 (1) (a) says—

“81 (1) (a) Subject to the provisions of Clause (2) and of Articles 82 and 331, the House of the People shall consist of not more than five hundred members directly elected by the voters in the States.”

There is no amendment to this sub-clause. But it is in the sub-clause (b) there is a reference to the lower limit and upper limit. After the 1951 census it was found that there was an all round increase in the population of all the States. Now, Sir, the increase in population has been estimated to be about 13 per cent over that at the previous census. Sir, everybody will agree that there are two methods of adjusting this increase in population with the number of members in the House of the People. We can have either an increase in the number of Members of the House of People, which has been now fixed at 500 or an enlargement of the constituencies. Here, I want to inform the hon. Member, Mr. Krishnamurthi, that at the time when this matter was taken

[Sri E. H. Parmeswaran] [9th March 1958]

up by the Constituent Assembly, due weight was given to the number of members which the Houses of Parliament should have. It was pointed out by several members of the Constituent Assembly that the British House of Commons is having 640 members, that the House of Representatives of the United States is having 435 members and that the Chamber of Deputies in France has 651 members. In spite of all that, our leaders who framed our Constitution in the Constituent Assembly thought that the maximum number of members for the House of the People should be limited to five hundred. Now, the present amendment to the Constitution seeks to remove the upper limit of population for a constituency. Hon. Members will remember that the Government of India originally brought forward a motion to change the upper and lower limits to eight and a half lakhs and six lakhs, respectively. That Bill was sent round for eliciting public opinion of all public bodies and State Governments. The general opinion was that the limit of 500 members should not be changed. But when the Bill went into the Select Committee, there, they decided for the first time to take away the upper limit. Now, my hon. Friend, Mr. Krishnamurthi's argument is that this removal of the upper limit would disenfranchise voters. I beg to disagree with the opinion expressed by the hon. Member. There is no question of disenfranchisement at all. On the contrary the responsibility of the Member increases; because instead of having to represent 7½ lakhs of the population, the Member could very well say, hereafter, 'I stand before you, Sir, as the representative of ten lakhs of people.' So the representative capacity of the Member is increased and not decreased, and there is no question of disenfranchisement. Hon. Members are aware that the amendment has already been passed by the House of the People and the Council of States by a majority of not less than two-thirds of the Members of each House, present and voting. It has been sent here to be passed similarly by the legislatures of Part A and Part B States. So it is left to us to ratify the decision already made by Parliament. With these words, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion before the House."

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the motion. Sir, under Article 368 of the Constitution we have got the right here to ratify or not to ratify, and until not less than one half of the legislatures in Part A and Part B States ratify this amendment of the Constitution, this amendment could not become effective. So we have a place in the Constitution to discuss and decide this question in this House. Therefore let not hon. Members go away with the idea, that since the amendment of the Constitution has been carried in both Houses of Parliament it would be given effect to whether we here, ratify the amendment or not."

" Now, Sir, this amendment is a reasonable one. Already all the difficulties have been pointed out and discussed and so we can accept the amendment. The difficulty mentioned by the hon. Member Mr. Krishnamurthi was already raised by the majority of

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the members who sat in the Select Committee and that Select Committee had come to this conclusion :

' At the same time the Committee wish to record that the upper limit of one member for every 750,000 of population should not, as far as possible, be exceeded.'

That is what they have said. I may also here state that in the Select Committee stage Mr. R. Chakravorthy raised a similar difficulty and has stated that in the dissenting minute. There he has said :

' Parliamentary democracy can only be a " democracy " when the members of Parliament can keep living links with the people they represent—going amongst them constantly, ascertaining their demands and desires, and reporting back to them what has been done in Parliament. The present 7-1/2 lakhs limit itself is difficult enough to cover. Any further extension will further make this intimate connection between the people and its representative impossible.'

I think there is a great deal of force in that argument. For, already our candidates in this State who stand for election do feel that they are unable to approach the 750,000 people. Now, if that number is to be increased further it will be well nigh impossible to reach all the voters and hence I fear whether proper representatives will come in at all. There is some point in that and therefore it is that the majority of the Committee placed it on record that the upper limit of 750,000 should as far as possible be adhered to and I hope and trust that that will be recorded in our proceedings here so that future members may take into consideration this aspect of the matter and not raise unnecessarily the limit of 750,000 to any higher figure."

5-20  
p.m.

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is only one point to which I wish to refer and that concerns what my hon. Friend Sri Krishnamurthi said. Article 327 of the Constitution says—

' 327. Subject to the provision of this Constitution, Parliament may from time to time by law make provision with respect to all matters relating to, or in connection with, elections to either House of Parliament or to the House or either House of the Legislature of a State including the preparation of electoral rolls, the delimitation of constituencies and all other matters necessary for securing the due constitution of such House or Houses.'

Some Members have entertained a doubt why this amendment has been brought so soon seeing that the elections have taken place only last year. It has been clearly stated that the elections will take place within five years and this holds good only for a period of three years; in other words it would remain in force only till the 26th January 1958 as reported in the Parliamentary proceedings. I, therefore, think the amendment is very just and reasonable and we should all be one in ratifying this amendment."

\* SRI D. VENKATA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is a very simple matter which does not require elaborate discussion on the floor of the House. The Houses of Parliament have thoroughly discussed the matter and passed the measure and our business is simply to ratify it. Shall we be among those who oppose it or shall we be among those who ratify it? I do not see much reason why we should oppose it. Our representatives in the Centre have taken part in the discussions and they have come to the conclusion

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 10th March 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

*New Assembly Buildings.*

\* 6 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) whether the new Assembly buildings were designed to be and are treated as temporary buildings; and

(b) if so, what proposals are afoot to construct permanent buildings for the Madras State Legislature (Assembly and Council) and connected offices?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“(a) & (b) The new Assembly building was conceived as a temporary arrangement but there are no proposals afoot for the construction of any permanent buildings for the State Legislature and connected offices.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I know what was the cost of the buildings?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I do not have the exact figure here. The estimated cost was Rs. 7 lakhs. It will be round about that figure.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I know if there is any proposal under consideration for the abolition of the State Legislative Council?”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“I am afraid, that does not arise out of this question.”

*Representations from the Tiruchirappalli District Teachers' Guild.*

\* 7 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what representations were made by the Tiruchirappalli District Teachers' Guild at the deputation granted to it at Tiruchirappalli in October 1952; and

(b) the reply given by the Government to the deputation?

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that the particular limits that have been prescribed in the measure shall be followed. The Bill is self-explanatory and I do not think that we need question it now. Therefore, I request the House to ratify the Bill without much discussion."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU :—" On a point of information, Sir, may I know whether this amendment has been unanimously rejected by the Travancore-Cochin State Legislature? "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" We need not, or rather we should not, take into account what is happening in other legislatures."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, my task has been made very easy because I have been very ably supported by very able people and therefore, I request the House to pass this motion unanimously."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is that—

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

The motion was carried unanimously.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4-30 p.m. tomorrow."

The House then adjourned.

#### VI.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. Pamphlet regarding Community Projects.

2. Statement\* regarding Legislative Council unstarred question No. 19 answered on 5th December 1952.

3. Amendments to Madras Motor Vehicles Rules (Laid under section 133 (3) of Motor Vehicles Act) [Central Act IV of 1939].

(a) Home department notification, dated 29th September 1952.

(b) G.O. Ms. No. 3966, Home, dated 1st November 1952.

(c) G.O. Ms. No. 4241, Home, dated 21st November 1952.

4. G.O. No. 2850 Public (Services), dated 8th December 1952, regarding recruitment of personal clerk to Parliamentary Secretary to Minister for Finance [Laid under Article 820 (5) of the Constitution of India.]

5. Statement regarding resolutions passed by the Council House Committee during first and second sessions of the Madras Legislative Council under the Constitution of India and the action taken thereon.

6. The Constitution (Second Amendment) Bill, 1952—Parliamentary Proceedings.

7. Booklet entitled " Bharat Sevak Samaj " issued by the Planning Commission.

\* Printed as Appendix on page 19 infra.

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#### APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 19 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 5th December 1952, page 18 supra ]

The selection of candidates for admission to the Medical Colleges is made on zonal basis and not on district basis. However, the number of applicants from each district for admission to Government Medical Colleges and the number of candidates admitted during 1952-53 are given below :—

|                           | Applications<br>received. | Number<br>selected. |
|---------------------------|---------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>I Rayalaseema—</b>     |                           |                     |
| 1 Chittoor .. .. .        | 39                        | 11                  |
| 2 Anantapur] .. .. .      | 26                        | 5                   |
| 3 Bellary .. .. .         | 33                        | 10                  |
| 4 Kurnool .. .. .         | 29                        | 8                   |
| 5 Cuddapah .. .. .        | 21                        | 5                   |
| <b>II Coastal Andhra—</b> |                           |                     |
| 1 Nellore .. .. .         | 32                        | 13                  |
| 2 Guntur .. .. .          | 73                        | 14                  |
| 3 Krishna .. .. .         | 69                        | 15                  |
| 4 East Godavari .. .. .   | 68                        | 16                  |
| 5 West Godavari .. .. .   | 47                        | 12                  |
| 6 Srikakulam .. .. .      | 20                        | 4                   |
| 7 Visakhapatnam .. .. .   | 38                        | 4                   |
| <b>III West Coast—</b>    |                           |                     |
| 1 Malabar .. .. .         | 115                       | 18                  |
| 2 South Kanara .. .. .    | 66                        | 19                  |
| <b>IV Tamil area—</b>     |                           |                     |
| 1 Madras .. .. .          | 168                       | 49                  |
| 2 Chingleput .. .. .      | 30                        | 7                   |
| 3 North Arcot .. .. .     | 45                        | 15                  |
| 4 South Arcot .. .. .     | 32                        | 9                   |
| 5 Tanjore .. .. .         | 39                        | 12                  |
| 6 Madurai .. .. .         | 45                        | 14                  |
| 7 Tiruchirappalli .. .. . | 32                        | 9                   |
| 8 Tirunelveli .. .. .     | 56                        | 9                   |
| 9 Ramanathapuram .. .. .  | 39                        | 13                  |
| 10 Salem .. .. .          | 35                        | 7                   |
| 11 Coimbatore .. .. .     | 61                        | 17                  |
| 12 The Nilgiris .. .. .   | 10                        | 3                   |



[10th March 1953]

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) A Memorandum has been received from the Tiruchirappalli District Teachers' Guild containing, *inter alia*, the following requests:—

- (1) Admitting the expenditure on payment of house rent allowance to the teaching staff in secondary schools under private managements as an item of approved expenditure for purposes of teaching grants;
- (2) Raising of the age of retirement to 60;
- (3) Revision of scales of pay of secondary grade teachers; and so on;
- (4) Prescription of uniform leave rules for teachers in aided schools;
- (5) Representations for teachers in the Board of Secondary Education in this State;
- (6) Payment of allowance to Headmasters of Elementary Schools; and etc.

“(b) The whole matter has been referred to the Director of Public Instruction and his opinion is awaited.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know whether the Hon. Minister has given a sympathetic consideration and also an assurance to the deputationists that the house rent allowance would be granted to them soon and that the question of waiving the recovery of grants in respect of Elementary Schools ordered during the post-audit time would be considered?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“I gave a very sympathetic hearing, no doubt, but I could not give a promise where finance was involved at the present time. So far as the Audit question is concerned, the grant paid to elementary schools in the districts for 1950-51 was sought to be recovered from the teaching grant for 1952-53. As I said, sympathetic consideration has been given to this matter and it has been favourably decided upon.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know if, after that assurance, another order has reached the managers of elementary schools ordering recovery for the subsequent year?”

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know if figures have been given by the Department as to how many thousands of rupees would be required for payment of house rent allowance as it is due only to a particular category of teachers, viz., teachers in aided schools residing in a few cities where house rent allowance would be admissible?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“If a separate question is put, I could get the figures.”

[10th March 1953]

*Tanning Industry.*

\* 8 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have taken or propose to take any steps for the amelioration of the unemployed in the Tanning Industry;

(b) whether the Government have widened the market for Indian hides and skins apart from the existing trade channels; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check the export of raw skins and hides abroad for tanning?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) The Government have constituted a Committee for the Leather Industry and Trade to consider the problems affecting this industry and trade and recommend necessary measures. The report of the Committee is awaited.

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

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—“Will not a proper check on the export of raw skins and hides be helpful to the Indian tanners to sell their tanned goods at a higher price abroad and in our country?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, the question of how we can and whether it is necessary to check the export of raw skins and hides was discussed by this Committee and divergent opinions were given by experts. So, the Committee had been asked to look into this matter and submit their report. This is one of the points of reference to this Committee. As soon as the Committee's recommendations are available, the Government will act in consultation with the Government of India, for the recommendations will also impinge on the province of the Government of India.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—“Is it a fact that free trade is allowed so far as raw skins and hides are concerned, with Japan and Germany?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“I want notice.”

*Maintenance of a creche in every large-scale factory.*

\* 9 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased—

(a) to state whether the Government have issued instructions to large-scale factories in the State to maintain a creche attached to the factory for the benefit of the children of labourers; and

(b) to lay on the table of the House a list of factories maintaining such creches?

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) According to section 48 of the Factories Act, 1948, factories employing more than 50 women workers should provide and maintain creches for the use of children under the age of six years. The Chief Inspector of Factories has been asked to see that this provision is complied with by all factories concerned.

“(b) A list\* of factories which are maintaining creches is placed on the table of the House.”

*Complaint against the Commissioner, Amalapuram Municipality.*

\* 10 Q.—SRI K. SURYANARAYANA: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint from the Municipal Council, Amalapuram, against the maladministration of Sri T. Satyanarayana, Commissioner, Amalapuram Municipality; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon or proposed to be taken?

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

“(b) The complaint was got investigated. The investigation disclosed that most of the allegations related to matters of trivial importance and that there were a few defects and drawbacks which Government thought it sufficient to ask the Commissioner to rectify. Some irregularities in the observance of building rules and regulations were also discovered. The Commissioner's explanation for these irregularities has been obtained and it is under the examination of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards and the Director of Town-Planning.”

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA:—“Is it a fact that the Municipal Council also requested for his transfer?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“The Council requested some time ago, I think, on 1st September 1951.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I know if it is in order to raise such questions of disciplinary action against public servants on the floor of the House?”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“That question has been allowed.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know whether Commissioners who have been treating Elementary School Teachers under them in a way in which they ought not to be treated, are simply dealt with by way of transfer alone?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“I do not know about the manner in which they are treated. If the hon. Member has any definite complaint, he may prefer it.”

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SRI K. SURYANARAYANA:—“In view of the fact that the relations between the Commissioner and the Council are strained, is it not desirable to transfer the Commissioner?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“At present there are no complaints.”

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA:—“I assert that there is still such a complaint and will the Hon. Minister be pleased to consider this matter?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“If further complaints are received from the members of the Council, the question will be considered.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“Questions are over. The discussion on the Governor's Address will now begin.”

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

*Famine relief works in Chingleput and North Arcot districts.*

4 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to lay on the table of the House—

(a) a list of famine relief works sanctioned in the districts of Chingleput and North Arcot in the current year, showing the estimated cost of each of the works and the progress made in the execution of the same; and

(b) the amounts of Government grants sanctioned to Local Boards in each of the above two districts in the current year, showing the details of works undertaken by them under famine relief programme and the progress of each of the works?

A.—(a) & (b) A statement\* is laid on the table of the House.

*Grants paid to District Boards.*

5 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased—

(i) to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the district boards to which State Grant was paid (i) in 1950-51 and (ii) in 1951-52 to meet their general deficit balances, together with the amount of contribution made to each for the purpose; and

(ii) to state—

(a) whether the District Board annual budgets are scrutinized by the Government; and

(b) if so, how some of the District Boards land themselves with deficit balances every year?



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A.—(i) A statement\* showing the grants paid to District Boards in 1950-51 and 1951-52 towards the deficit in their General and Elementary Education Accounts is placed on the table of the House.

(ii) (a) Yes.

(b) In the case of some District Boards, their annual revenues are not sufficient to meet the growing expenditure on the maintenance of services and provision of amenities.

*Scheme for extension of Cheyyar anicut waters.*

6 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether the Government have investigated any scheme for the extension of Cheyyar anicut waters in Uttiramerur firka by providing a channel to connect Kammalamundi, Puchéri, Nelli and Veiparai villages, and if so, the present stage and cost of the scheme?

A.—The answer is in the negative.

*Construction of a road from Tiruvallur to Arkonam.*

7 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered any scheme for the construction of a road from Tiruvallur to Arkonam, parallel to the railway line, under the State Highways programme, if so, the present stage of the scheme; and

(b) whether the Tiruvallur Municipal Council have addressed the Government in the matter?

A.—(a) & (b) The Tiruvallur Municipal Council requested the Government in January 1953 that a road might be formed from Tiruvallur to Arkonam parallel to the railway line. The proposal is being examined by Government in consultation with the President, District Board, Chingleput, and the Chief Engineer (Highways).

*Renewal permits for public motor transport vehicles.*

8 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state whether it is a fact that renewal permits for public motor transport vehicles are issued for two years for all districts and that for Chingleput district alone such permits are to be renewed once a year; and if so, the reasons therefor?

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A.—The Government have directed that the validity of permits of Stage Carriages should be limited as stated in the question with a view to facilitate the extension of nationalization of motor transport outside Madras City, when necessary.

*New railway line between Chingleput and Kallakurichi.*

9 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the construction of a new railway line between Chingleput and Kallakurichi via Wandiwash and Thiruvannamalai was recommended by this State Government to the Government of India;

(b) if so, whether any reply has been received from the Government of India; and

(c) whether the District Boards concerned have been pressing the scheme for inclusion in the Five-Year Plan of the Government of India?

A.—(a) Yes.

(b) Yes. The Government of India reported that no useful purpose would be served by ordering a survey which would become out of date within a few years. They also remarked that the project had *prima facie* no justification whatever and that it would be taken up by them only when they were satisfied about the need for the line and also when their "ways and means" position would permit the financing of the project.

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

**II.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS.**

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—"On a point of order, Sir."

అధ్యక్ష! Constitution చట్టం 171 వ ఆర్టికల్ కు అనుగుణం, మాట్లాడే వ్యక్తులు constitute చేయబడతారు."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"If the hon. Member does not talk in English, I cannot understand the point of order. Of course, the hon. Member has got the privilege to talk in Telugu but if he wants me to understand, he should talk in English."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—"I would like to speak in Telugu only, Sir."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Somebody should translate it. The hon. Member should not make a speech. He may just raise the point of order and I will get it translated."

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**SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH** :—“ తెలుగులోనే మాట్లాడుతాను. Constitution యొక్క 171 వ article ను అనుసరించి కాన్ఫిర్మ్ constitute చేయబడింది. ఈ నాడు ఈసభ సభ్యులలో మూడవ భాగం వారి ఎన్నిక రద్దయిపోయింది. ఇటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఇంత తక్కువమంది సభ్యులచే ఆమోదింపబడిన ప్రతిపాదనలకు విమోచనా అర్హమంటుంటే అది అడుగుతున్నాను. కాబట్టి ఈ సమావేశాన్ని సమాప్తి చేయవలసిందని కోరుతున్నాను.”

4-40 p.m. **DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU** :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, on a point of information, I would like to know how this question arises when the House has got a quorum.”

**MR. CHAIRMAN** :—“ This question does not arise as the House is perfectly in order in discussing the Governor's Address. There is no point of order.”

\* **Mrs. M. N. CLUBWALA** :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move the following motion standing in my name, namely :—

*‘ That an humble Address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 7th March 1953. ’*

“ I take this opportunity of moving this motion before the House. Sir, we know that as soon as our new Ministry took on the reins of Government they were faced with famine and immediately they had to start relief works and take very appropriate action. Close on the heels of the famine came the floods and then came the cyclone! We congratulate our Government on the timely measures they have taken and the various forms of help that were given to the famine-stricken people. Sir, I always stand here in the name of social service and I was glad to see that the Government did take all the help that it could from the volunteer agencies during this period and that we were privileged to visit these areas. I think we would have visited these areas in any case, because we too would like to see the ample measures of rescue and relief work that were being taken by the Government and also to see the arrangements made for the digging of wells and giving other facilities jointly with the help of the Armed Forces and Government.

“ It is all very well for people to criticize the Government for not taking this action and that action in times of need. I wonder, if any of us here were on the Government benches whether we could have done more than what was being done now! We are also glad to note that in addition to giving various other facilities, the Government have been giving remission of land revenue to the suffering people. We are very sad at the cyclone havoc that occurred in Tanjore, the granary of South India. We would like to congratulate the Government again on the timely measures they have taken. A satisfactory feature of all these is the fact that our Ministers and our Governor were round the scene of disaster

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very soon and so they know what has happened and the critics of Government could not say that the Government are not aware of what is happening.

“ Now, Sir, turning from this aspect, we congratulate the Government for its policy of decontrol. We, welfare workers, have had a share in watching the effects of decontrol and could say that the poor have been benefited. We are glad that the fair price shops are there because it is a guarantee that prices would be maintained at a stable level.

“ We are also glad to note that a certain amount of money is being spent on the improvement of irrigation works and that the Tungabhadra and other projects are going on according to schedule. We hope that perhaps there will be a greater opportunity for more money being made available to be spent on the various irrigation projects that are under contemplation.

“ Besides this, we are also glad to note that the Government have brought the Community Projects in line with the other projects of our country. At long last the great need for the welfare of the villager is receiving its due share of attention. I am very glad to see that the Government are employing more and more social workers to run these rural welfare works but I would like to offer one line of criticism. I feel that the training given to the Community Project Welfare workers is very short-termed. To really get the benefits of full welfare training and to really understand the psychology of the people we have to work with, the training should be much more extensive in basic education as well as in taking up field work. While supporting in full measure the short-term training that the Government give now, I hope that the Government would equally support the long-term training which is very essential. I am a volunteer worker myself, Sir, and I feel sorry at the criticism against people who have to earn their living from social work, because however much a volunteer can give of his time, he cannot devote his full time and assist in every detail. It is but necessary that we should encourage the men and women who are training themselves for social welfare work as an occupation. As I have mentioned earlier, they take to this training as much out of love for it as doctors, nurses and teachers do out of love for their profession. I hope the Government will give its full measure of support to this training.

“ Sir, may I say one more word about the Community Projects. Unfortunately, we, who live in the City, are dubbed as ‘ City folk ’ without a vision of what is needed in our rural villages. All of us do not necessarily choose our lot to be city dwellers. Our needs, our professions and other circumstances bring us to the City. This does not mean that we are not aware of the needs of our rural population. We would also like to see and help in the welfare measures that are being undertaken in the Firka Development and Community Project areas. But these areas are very far from the City reaches. Many of the City Welfare workers would like to be attached to and help in some of the Community Projects. May

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I not, therefore, suggest that not too far from the City within a radius of 40 to 50 miles—I am sure there are some suitable areas—the Government could provide Community Project facilities so that we, who are doing welfare work in the City, may also go there, try to help and gain some experience and utilize what we learn in the mahy slum areas that are within the reaches of our own City? In this connexion, we are also glad to note that during the year 24 more firkas have been brought under the Firka Development Scheme.

“ We are also pleased to see that more money is to be spent on the improvement and enlargement of ports. India needs a very large export trade and I hope that our Government will go fast with these measures for enlarging our ports.

“ Now, Sir, turning to the plight of the handloom weavers, I know that our Chief Minister and our Government have been actively considering all the measures that they can possibly take for relieving the plight of these poor handloom weavers. We, City Social Workers, Sir, also have a deep interest in the handloom weavers and their present plight. We are interested in their Committees and in trying to do all that we can from the welfare angle to help these handloom weavers. The handloom weavers with their families and children are all coming into the City because they have no food to eat and no place to live in. We do realize that, naturally, the Government of India's paramount duty is to the consumer but we still feel that efforts should be made to see that the handloom weaver does get the material required by him at a much cheaper cost. Compared with the different weaving mills, it is the handloom weaver who gets the smallest margin of profit, the reason being that the material required by him has to go through so many hands before it reaches him and he has to pay a much higher cost. He should be able to get the material immediately it leaves the mills. I would like to refer to a leading article in the 'Indian Express' of the 28th February, 1953 in which a leading mill-owner has given very useful suggestions to the Government in trying to solve this very difficult situation. If we look at the figures for exports, I think that in 1924-25 we exported nearly 35 million handkerchiefs, lungis and hand-woven sarees. For the same period in 1938-39 the export was reduced to 12 million pieces. We know that we are experiencing difficulties in our markets like Burma, Africa and Ceylon, where nationalization is progressing at a great pace and naturally there is a desire to support their own industries, but this does not mean that we do not have markets elsewhere. There is a large market for our handloom cloth. When I was in the United States, where there is so much of industrialisation, many of the people there asked me to send them some samples of the handloom cloth, especially for making clothes for women and children, and even the gentlemen are very anxious to have handloom cloth for their shirts, etc. I am aware that the Government have constituted a Committee and that Committee is doing all that it can. I am looking to the Hon. Minister for Industries. He is a very 'go-ahead' Minister and I am

4-50  
p.m.

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sure he and his Committee are doing their best to explore marketing facilities for handloom cloth. We in India lack a sense of imagination in putting publicity across properly. All other countries push their trade by the right type of publicity and we cannot simply drive home the fact that handloom goods are beautiful by merely saying that they are beautiful without stressing the fact over and over again. I would urge both our own Government here and the Government at the Centre to have more publicity done through our Embassies. I know they are doing a certain amount. But, if I am not critical, I do not think the Embassies are doing enough and we should do much more for this useful work of pushing the sale of this material which is much valued in other countries and by which our handloom weavers can earn more for their living. Again I request the Government to take a few of us—women—in their Committee—not that I am asking for myself to be included—because if the Government again read that article of the Expert of Coimbatore that appeared in the 'Indian Express', Madras, they will find that the biggest consumers are women. Again it is the women who run the home with very short income. Their husbands want them to do a lot with their small income and also desire that their families should look smart. But to-day, with our large families we cannot afford to clothe our daughters, our wives and children with handloom cloth because they are much more prohibitive in cost than mill-made cloth. Therefore if the Government make it easier for people to purchase handloom cloth it would very much enable us to patronise our own industries. I wear an old handloom saree, that is, the one that I have on. We would very much like to support the weavers and the handloom industry and we want to make it more useful not only to women but also to the many institutions in the City that would patronise it. Besides, every effort should be made to produce nicer designs. ~~My husband, designs that will appeal to the public.~~ As I was to talk on this resolution to-day, I made it a point to visit a number of shops selling handloom cloth and see the different varieties of handloom cloth sold. I found that a handloom saree was costing as much as Rs. 30 while a mill-made saree was priced only Rs. 8 or Rs. 9. Therefore we have to stop and think before we purchase handloom cloth. So I would urge the Government to give all the facilities possible to the handloom industry to produce handloom cloth cheaply. Then, Sir, the Government have got very fine technical experts in the Textile and other Institutes in the City. Mark you, I am pleading for the rural people! Must you have all your experts concentrated in the City itself? Cannot the Government take a few experts from the Textile Institute or other Technological institutions and send them out to the districts to give their experience to the weavers and teach them new designs and help them to produce a better material? I hope the Government will make every effort and I am sure they will do everything possible during the year to help the handloom weavers.

Turning to Public Health, I see that there has been an allotment but I do not call it generous. I do know that our Minister

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for Health is a man of vast sympathy and understanding and I am sure he must have had quite a struggle with the Minister for Finance in the matter of getting funds for his department. Always the Ministers for Education and Health get the lion's share of our meagre Budget. I am waiting for the Finance Minister to present his Budget and I am sure that the Department of Education must have got a bigger share than the Department of Health in the Budget. But still, Sir, what is the use of education if we have not got the health? How can our children study when they do not have good health and when they are suffering from malnutrition? When mothers cannot give their children a square meal a day, how can they send them to schools? I would very much like a larger share allotted to Public Health. More and more hospitals are being built. Sir, I have visited every district of our State and I do say that I am ashamed to see some of our district hospitals with dirty drains running by the side of patients' wards and other dirty things. It makes me, a woman, ashamed to see some of the buildings called 'nurses' quarters' in some of the districts. These girls have to work for long hours. After all, a doctor, with due respect to the doctors here, may perform an operation. But what about the after-results of the operation if we have not good nursing? These girls do not get salaries that are really sufficient. What relaxation facilities do they get? Of course the Government have constructed beautiful quarters for the nurses in the City but they must provide similar quarters in the districts also. These girls are doing one of the most divine services to humanity, namely, nursing. They do not have proper relaxation facilities. Many of them do not live in hospitals and live far away from the hospitals. They will have to come in tongas or other conveyances to the hospitals and then start their work. I hope that our Minister for Health will fight and put up all the fight he can to see that the nurses are given better living facilities. Surely public opinion is there to back him. If he asks for a thing long enough and incessantly enough, even the hard Cabinet will have to succumb.

"We are very glad to see the exchange of experts from other countries. I have always held that India does not have so much to learn as she has to give. Therefore I fully welcome all these foreign experts coming, so that they may learn a lot about our country and see for themselves how capable Indian medical men are and how they are contending against shortages of doctors, beds, nurses, etc., which do not occur in other countries, where we get them from.

"Now, Sir, I see that a number of Bills are proposed to be introduced on subjects relating to Madras Estates Land Act, General Sales Tax, Land Acquisition, etc. I am glad, Sir, the Hon. Minister for Courts and Prisons is sitting here. I am very sorry that he has not done anything to bring in the new Children's Act and the amendments to the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act. Sir, these measures are vital to this country and more so to this State of Madras, where there is so much of poverty and perhaps more than in the rest of India. I have repeatedly

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asked this Government, when these Bills are coming? We are told that they have been shelved because of difficulties of finance. May I ask, Sir, whether the Government do not realise that the children are the biggest commitment of our life and what is the use of any nation and any country if the children have no shelter and if the poor children are no better than a big lot of vagrants and pick-pockets? Sir, if you would now go and stand by the bus-stand every day and count the number of pick-pocketings going on, it is disgraceful. It is the young people who are concerned in these pick-pocketings. What are we to do?

"I have, Sir, spoken to a lot of welfare agencies that we must do something to solve this beggar problem. I have also thought about it and it is not such an expensive affair. It really needs a certain amount of organization and a certain amount of goodwill, but everyone turns and says that it is the responsibility of the Government and the Government must do it. As the Government have not got the finances, I will ask them at least to hasten the new Children's Act to give better scope to the Police and to the Juvenile Courts to deal with these children. Many of these children are completely destitute. There are many loopholes in the present Act. We can do nothing for them under the present Act. I would <sup>5 p.m.</sup> request Government to listen to the needs of welfare workers and give them their best attention and help, and alienate to them some lands for their field of activities, where they can reclaim 'pokki' children. There, in a great measure we can reclaim them. For that, Government should co-operate with us. I know the Hon. Minister for Land Revenue does not need much coaxing; he is a very kind-hearted gentleman; I hope he will meet my request; I hope he will alienate to us some land to reclaim bad children. It is with that idea we have started the Mohite Playground, where we reclaim 'backward' children. I shall here give one instance of the sort of children we have and the handicap under which we suffer in our reclamation work. Though this is not the occasion to deal with that subject—for I shall have an opportunity to deal with it in the general discussion of the budget—still to impress on the Government the urgent need to have a piece of land, I shall cite the instance of what a young delinquent did. We came across a little boy aged eight years; he was very innocent looking; he was rounded up with fifty other children and brought to the Juvenile Court. He was so innocent looking that I was tempted to make inquiries about that boy's antecedents. I was told he had run away from his parents and he was found working as a coolie in the Kotwal Bazaar. So he was taken before the Juvenile Court, but there was no shelter where he could be kept. So he was kept in the Mohite Playground. He was given all the freedom that obtained there. There are no barriers or bars round that place. He was there along with other orphans; and the next day, to our surprise he had disappeared with all the crockery of our playground. After all it is not his fault; for he had no protector to take care of him. So, in the absence of that, what else could we expect from that boy? I wish the Hon. Minister helps us in our work. I think we shall have to wait on him in a big deputation

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with our demands, and in fact bully him to see that the new Children Act is brought before this Legislature and passed into law.

“ Another aspect of the social problem to which I wish to refer here is the great increase in immoral traffic in the City. Our social workers have told me how shocking and deplorable is the state of affairs and how shamelessly and in a disgraceful manner is immorality practised and even mothers connive at the acts of their girls. People who are practising immoral traffic know well how to escape from the vigilance of the Police, and they also know the loopholes in the Act and so they are able to commit the offence with impunity. I appeal to the Hon. Ministers for Law and Health to do something to stop this immoral traffic. I wish I could relate to this House some of the shocking details and the results that are brought to our notice of the obnoxious practice going on. If I were to do so, it would perhaps seem like a bad dream and an unhealthy fairy tale. We would be grateful to Government if they stopped this practice which is going on at a terrible rate. Vigilance patrolling is not done effectively as Government has stopped grants towards the pay of the patroller. I wish they revived the grant till now given for organising vigilance patrols. I know a few social workers cannot make the City moral. But at least we can strike fear in people's hearts by the existence of such vigilance patrols. I am appealing to Government to take quick and prompt action on this very terrible problem that is facing the people, and more especially the boys and girls of our State. Young people who come to the City from rural areas fall an easy victim. For the place is full of temptations, and they go back with a broken life. In the name of public health of the City I appeal to the Hon. Minister to take strong and immediate action. I think the Government had recently discussions with experts on Public Health and I see they are to hold a conference shortly and I hope they will do something to meet the situation. Sir, I thought of dealing with this subject during the general discussion of the budget, but anyway I chose to speak on it now.”

" Our Government have been very kind to give us funds. But still they think that welfare workers are a bit of nuisance, that they are always troubling them and so on. Government feel so because they have no portfolio of Social Welfare. All we want to see is that we have a healthy nation; we want to see every man and woman in our City a healthy person.

“Turning now from this long lecture, if I may say so, I wish to say that we are highly grateful to the Government for all the progressive measures to be taken during the year as envisaged in His Excellency the Governor's Address. We ourselves see that our Government have had to surmount many many difficulties; but still Madras State can be proud of its achievements. We are glad that our revered Rajaji is at the helm of affairs and so all will be well.

7100 Sir, His Excellency the Governor referred to the formation of the new Andhra State. We shall be hearing the announcement

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of the formation of that new State very shortly. May I take this opportunity to wish the coming Andhra State every success? I have had the pleasure to work through my welfare agencies with my Andhra friends and colleagues and I hope we shall have the continuation of this co-operation for all time to come. With these words, Sir, I have great pleasure in moving my motion." (Cheers.)

\* SRI M. SITHARAMA DASS :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, మనవిమీద భుక్తు ఈ రివ్యూనాన్ని నేను బలపరుస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో గవర్నర్ గారి ఆలోచనల నిమిత్తం కొన్ని సవరణలను చేస్తున్నాను. గవర్నరుగారి ఉపన్యాసంలోని మూడవ paragraph లో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర ప్రస్తావన చేయబడింది. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ ప్రభుత్వంవారి ఆదేశం రాగానే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని ఒక్కటేగానే విభజిస్తూ దీనిని గవర్నర్ గారు చెప్పినందుకు వారికి నా ఆభినందనలు తెలుపుతున్నాను. అయితే ఒక విషయం వారి దృష్టికి తీసుకువచ్చాలి. యావత్ రాష్ట్రానికి తాత్కాలిక పరిపాలనలైన గవర్నర్ వి. జె. క్రాంతమువారిపట్ల పక్షపాతం చూపించరాదు. మద్రాస్ నగరం వివాద భాషవారి చేత ఆధిపత్య పరుచబడలేదు. అన్ని భాషలవారు, అన్ని మతాలవారు, అన్ని తెగల వారు కలిసి చేసిన సమిష్టి కృషి ఫలితమే మద్రాస్ నగరం. అందువల్లనే ఈ నగరాన్ని ఓకే కమిషనర్ రాష్ట్రంగా చేయాలని ఆంధ్రులు కోరారు. ఈ కోరిక ఆనుచితమైనదని చెప్పి గవర్నర్ గారు 1953 వ సం॥ ఫిబ్రవరి 17 వ తేదీన నిర్ణయపట్టుతూ ఈ ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ నుండి తొలగించారు. ఈ విధంగా గవర్నరుగారు మన రాష్ట్ర వ్యతిరేక ప్రవర్తించడం ప్రజాస్వామ్య పద్ధతులకు విరుద్ధమని చెబుతున్నాను.

“అర్థకమృతి శ్రీ సుబ్రహ్మణ్యంగారు యావత్ మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రానికి తాను  
అర్థక మృతిపని గుర్తుంచుకొనాలి. అంతేనే కాని తమిళమృతిగా మూతమే వారు  
వ్రక్షించరాదు. సమిష్టి రాష్ట్రాల్లో ఉద్రిక్తంగా ఉంటూ పాక్షికదృక్పథాన్ని కలిగి  
ఉండవలసిన సమంజసమైన విధానం కాదు. తిరుచంగోడు మీటింగులో ఉపన్యసించి  
సుబ్రహ్మణ్యంగారు ఆంధ్రులు మద్రాసులో రాజ్యాధికంగా ఆయినప్పటికీ తుండరాదన,  
మద్రాసులో రాజాల్లో ఉన్నట్లు సరిగ్గా గూటికి 1 రో వంతులు మూతమే అని చెప్పారు  
అది విచిత్రమే. రాజాల్లో వారిగాను కూడా అంటున్నారు. ఆంధ్రులకు  
తమిళులకు కూడా సర్దివెళ్లవలసిన వీరే ఈ విధంగా ప్రచారం చేస్తూ ఉంటే ఈ  
ఉభయ భావలవారిమధ్య సుహృద్భావం ఎలా ఉంటుందో నాకు తోచడంలేదు.  
ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని నిర్మాణాన్ని గురించి స్వామయ్యార్ జాబ్దూగారు ఇక్కడకువచ్చి సర్వ  
విషయాల్ని చూడకపోతే ఏకాంశంగా విచారించారు. స్వామయ్య మన వద్దకి వస్తే వారు సూచిం  
చారు. బ్రిటీషర్లలో రాజకాని సగరం కాకపోతే సమిష్టి రాష్ట్రం లేనకారణం  
చేత రాజ్యాధికంగా ఆంధ్రరాజధాని మద్రాసులో ఉంచుకోవలసినదని ఆంధ్రుల  
తీర్పు ఇచ్చినట్లు తెలుస్తోంది. ఇది చాలా స్వామయ్యగారు అంగీకరించినది.  
అటువంటి తీర్పులంటే అర్థకమృతి, ముఖ్యమృతి ఈ విధంగా ఆంధ్రులకు  
వంటనే మద్రాసునుంచి తనివేటియాలని ప్రచారం చేయడం సులువైనది. ఉభయ  
రాష్ట్రాలయొక్క మేజిస్ట్రేట్ కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు కూడా రాజ్యాధికంగా మద్రాసు  
నగరంలోనే ఆంధ్రరాజధానివేడాలి అంటూ ఆంధ్రీయుల వజ్రకుళ్ళు తెలుసుకున్నది.  
ఆయినప్పటికీ రాజాల్లో వారిగాను ఆంధ్రులకు వ్యతిరేకంగా ఢిల్లీలో వాదించినట్లు  
చిన్నాన. మద్రాసు సగరంయొక్క చరిత్ర పరిశీలించిన మారుమొలనప్పటికీ ఆంధ్రుల  
వద్దే ఇటువంటి ఆంధ్రీయాలకేగి తుండరు. ఈ సగర ఆంధ్రుల్లోకి ఆంధ్రులు వేరే  
రాజులేకాదు. అటువంటి చరిత్రలు ఆంధ్రులకు వేరేగా వ్రాసినట్లుననం  
వీలైనా తం తోగుండలేదు. ఈ సమస్యగూర్చిన రాజాల్లో వారిగాను ఇటువంటి ఆంధ్ర

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ప్రాంతాన్ని కలిగి ఉండడం ఆంధ్రుల దురదృష్టమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రులు, తమిళులు భోదితులకర నివసించవలసి యున్నది. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి కంటివారుపక్షపాత బుద్ధితో ఆంధ్రులకు తమిళులకు మధ్య ఏదో ఒక విధంగా ఉపన్యాసాలు ఇవ్వడం ఎంతమాత్రం న్యాయంకాదు. ఇది మా దురదృష్టమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. న్యాయమూర్తి వాందూగారి సలహాను, కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారి ఆదేశాన్ని మన్నించి ఉభయరాష్ట్రాల రాజధానులు మద్రాసు నగరంలోనే ఉంచునట్లు చేయడం మంచిదని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఇవ్వజేసిన గుర్తింపు మంచిదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆవలించిన వైఖరినిమూచి విచారిస్తున్నాను. ఉభయ భావలవారి మధ్య సామరస్యం ఉండునట్లు దూడవలసిన తుఖ్య మంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ఇటువంటి వైఖరి ప్రదర్శిస్తూ ఉండడం చాలా విచారకరం. 'కంటిచేసుమీస' కలదెక్కు' అన్నట్లుగా రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి ఇటువంటి అభిప్రాయాన్ని కలిగిఉంటే ఇక ఆంధ్రులకు ఉపకారం ఎలా జరుగుతుంది. ఇది ఆంధ్రుల దురదృష్టమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అధికమంత్రి శ్రీమంత్రిగారు కూడా ఆంధ్రులపట్ల అతిదురుసుగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నారని తెలుస్తూనే ఉంది. వారు అభిప్రాయాలు వెల్లడించేటప్పుడు ప్రభుత్వంనుంచి తప్పుకుంటే చాలా బాగావుండేది. నేను కనుక మంత్రివైతే, నాస్వంత అభిప్రాయాలు ప్రకటించవలసి వస్తే ప్రభుత్వం నుంచి తప్పుకుని ఉండే వాడిని. అంతేకాని సమిష్టి రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వంలో ఉండి విడిక్కడర్లవారి వైదేనా పక్షపాత బుద్ధితో ప్రవర్తించి ఉండే వాడనుగానీ తెలియ జేస్తున్నాను. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కూడా అధికమంత్రిగారోపాటే ఆంధ్రులకు వ్యతిరేకంగా ప్రసంగాలు చేయడం ఎంతమాత్రం సరిబుకాదు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు గవర్నరు జనరల్ ఉద్దేశ్యంకూడా చేశారు. రాజ్యాధిపతివైనారని తెలుతారు. పక్షపాతబుద్ధివారిలో మచ్చుకైనారేదని తెలుతారు. వయస్సులో పెద్దలు, అనుభవజ్ఞులు అయినప్పటికీ వారివైఖరి ఆమోదార్హమైనది కాదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. జాతి, మత, భాషాభేదాలను పాటించకుండా పరిపాలనను సాగిస్తామని వారు ప్రకటించి స్వీకరించారు. కాని ఈనాడు వారు చేస్తున్నదేమిటి. తమిళులపట్ల పక్షపాత వైఖరికేదా వారు ప్రవర్తిస్తున్నది. ఇది అంతటి పెద్దలకు తగిన పనికాదు. మాకందరకు సన్నాహాన్ని బోధించవలసిన అవార్డులుగారే పెద్దత్రోవ త్రొక్కుతున్నారు. ఆంధ్రులు వెనుకబడిన కట్టినదే మద్రాసు నగరం. దురదృష్టవశాత్తూ ఆంధ్రుల సంఖ్య ఈనాడు ఇక్కడ తక్కువగా ఉంది. దానిని పోతగా తీసుకొని ఆంధ్రులు ఒక్క డబ్బానూ మద్రాసులో ఉండరాదు అని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు పాతబోధ చేస్తున్నారు. ఈ మధ్యనవారు చేస్తున్న ప్రసంగాలు ఆంధ్ర-తమిళ విభేదాలను పెంచేవిగానే ఉన్నవిగాని ఈ రెండు భాషలవారి మధ్య స్నేహభావాన్ని కలిగించే మాత్రంగాలేవు. ఆంధ్రులను ఈనాడు మద్రాసునుంచి తమిళంవెదిలిపోవలసినదనికోరడం మాత్రంతోనే విజయంసాధించామని అరజలు పంచరాదని వారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రులు వెదిలిపోయిన మద్రాసు కళతప్పి ఉంటుంది. ఆంధ్రులైన మద్రాసు రాముడులేని ఆయాధ్యవంటిదే. ఆంధ్రులైన మద్రాసు 'a temple without God' అని మీరు తెలుసుకోవాలి. ఆంధ్రులైన మద్రాసు 'a river without water' ఆంధ్రులైన మద్రాసు 'a bank without money' ఆంధ్రులైన ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క 'a finance minister without finance' అని అధికమంత్రి శ్రీమంత్రిగారు తెలుసుకోవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను. రాజ్యవరసావంక ప్రసంగాలను కొనసాగించే ఈ మంత్రుల వైఖరులకు అందరు ఆ సమిష్టి తెలుతవలసి ఉన్నదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. న్యాయమూర్తి వాందూగారి యొక్క కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం యొక్క అభిప్రాయాలకు విరుద్ధంగా ప్రవర్తిస్తున్న ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారిని ఏ మనాలో తెలియజే

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జేడు. ముఖ్యమంత్రి, అధిక మంత్రి ఇటువంటి వైఖరి ఆవలంబించడం ఆంధ్రుల దురదృష్టం. నేనును తమిళులు పాడుచేయకుండా కంటిచేస్తే, ఆ కంటి చేతును మేసిపోయినట్లున్నది యీ మంత్రుల ప్రవృత్తి. గారోపి మహాత్మని శిష్యులమనుకొనేటువంటి వాకే ఈ విధంగా ప్రవర్తించడం చాలా విచారింపవలసిన విషయం. మద్రాసు నగరానికి మేయర్ గా ఉన్న వంగల్యరాయ్ గారు మద్రాసులో ఆంధ్రులకు కడకు ప్రశాసనాలూకూడా చేతు ఇవ్వడని ఉపన్యాసించేవారు. వివిధభాషల వారు నివసిస్తున్న ఈ నగరాన్ని ఒక్కతమిళులకే హక్కు భక్తంచేస్తూ, ఇతరులను ఇక్కడ ఉండనివ్వడం అనేవి నగర మేయర్ పాలాదాలో ఉన్నవారు వెప్పవలసిన మాటలుకావు. వారి పాలాదాకు ఆ మాటలు కళంకాన్నే తెస్తాయిగాని గౌరవాన్ని ఇవ్వవు. యథార్థమాలించి చూచినట్లైతే ఈ నగరానికి గౌరవప్రతిష్టలను తెచ్చినది ఆంధ్రులే. అనాడు Simon Commission ను ఎదిరించినది ఆంధ్రేశ్వరి ప్రభాకంతులు గారేకాని ఈ వంగల్యరాయ్ వంటి వారుకాదు. అనాడు ఈ మహాభాతలందరు విమయ్యారు. ఆంధ్రులు మద్రాసు నగరానికివచ్చిచేసిన నేజ ఈనాడు విస్మరించబడింది. సమిష్టి రాష్ట్రానికి మంత్రులైన అధిక మంత్రి గారుకూడా వైతమిళ నాయకుని వైఖరినే ఆవలంబించారు. వారు తిరుచెంగోడులోచేసిన ప్రసంగం వారికి గౌరవం తెచ్చేదిగాలేదు. Cabinet Minister అయివుండి ఆ విధంగా ప్రవర్తించరాదు. వ్యక్తిగతంగా తన అభిప్రాయాలను వెల్లడించు కొనవలసిన ఆయనకుంటే మంత్రివర్గంనుంచి రాజీనామా చేయడం బాగుంటుంది. ఆంధ్రులైన మద్రాసు రాముడులేని ఆయాధ్యగా ఉంటుందని ఆయనకు తిరిగి బావ్యరికే చేస్తున్నాను. మద్రాసులో ఆంధ్రులు తాత్కాలికంగా ఉండరాదన్న ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారి ప్రయత్నం ఫలించినట్లు ఇప్పుడే విన్నాను. విమోచనకృతికి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి వాదనకు కేంద్రం లాంగ్ పోవడం ఆంధ్రుల దురదృష్టమని మాత్రమే మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో ఆంధ్రులు ఇక్కడ ఒక్క డబ్బానూ ఉండరు. ఆంధ్రులు అధిమాన ధనులు, శార్యవంతులు, శాంతవరులు. కాని ఒక్క విషయాన్ని వారు ఎన్నడు మరుచలేరు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు, ఆయన అనుయాయులు అనుసరిస్తున్న విధానం ఆంధ్రులు చూడరు. ఈ విషయాన్ని వారు గుర్తించుకోవాలని నేను వాత్సరిక చేస్తున్నాను.

గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగంలోని 6 వ పేరాలో కంట్రీలు విజయం మనవిచేశారు. ప్రిన్సిపిల్ మానాం క్రితం కంట్రీల్ను రద్దుచేశారు. అందరం అందుకు సంతోషించాము. భాష్యనేకరణ విధానం మార్పుచేశామన్నారు. ఈ మార్పు మాత్రం చాలా ప్రమాదకరంగా తయారైంది. కంట్రీల్ను ఉన్నప్పుడు మా పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లాలో రెండు లక్షల టన్నుల బియ్యాన్నే ఎగుమతి చేశారు. కాని ఈనాడు నాలుగు లక్షల టన్నులవరకు మా జిల్లానుంచి తమిళ జిల్లాలకు ఎగుమతి చేశారు. దీనివల్ల బియ్యం జిల్లాలోకూడా ఇప్పుడే కరువు పరిస్థితులు ప్రారంభమైనాయి. మెట్టు కాళా కాళలో భాష్యలభ్యంకావడం లేదు. ఇతర జిల్లాల వర్తకులకు బియ్యం లు ఇవ్వడంకూడ విషయంగా భాష్యం తమిళ జిల్లాలకు రవాణా జరిగిపోతోంది. ఈ ఎగుమతిని ఆపక పోయినట్లయితే ఆ జిల్లాలో కరువు పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడుతాయని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. తమిళ జిల్లాలపట్ల పక్షపాత బుద్ధితోనే ప్రభుత్వం ఈ వైఖరిని ఆవలంబిస్తున్నదని ప్రజలు అర్థించుకున్నారు. ఈ నాడు భాష్యం భర వివరీతంగా తెలిసిపోయింది. విస్తాదికి యాతాయంతరం మచ్చుకుపోతోంది. 1952 విధానంవల్ల రైతులు చాలా ఇబ్బంది పడుతున్నారన్నారు. రైతుకు భాష్యం వండించిన సంతోషం నేరంకా ఉంది. కృష్ణా నదీనాదరి జిల్లా ప్రభుత్వం సర్వం పెద్ద యంత్రాంగం చేసి రైతి విధానాన్ని మార్చి వేయగ

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నీడని Food Minister గారికి తెలుపుతున్నాను. అయినప్పటికీ అయిన ఎటువంటి చర్య తీసుకోలేదు. ఈ అన్యాయం నన్నింటికీ మాంసకాశనం అయిన అనుస ర్థున్న తమిళ తక్షణాతమిద్దే అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

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“గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగం ఎనిమిదవ పార్ట్రాఫ్ లో ధనాభావంకలన ప్రభుత్వంవారు మున్న పనులను విరమించవలసివచ్చినదని ఉన్నది. ఈ సాకు చూడకొని ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆనేక పనులను ఆపుచేశారు. తుంగభద్ర, భవాని మొదలైన ఆనకట్ట పనులుతప్ప ఇతర చిన్న చిన్న పనులు ఎలాఉన్నవాటిని ఆలా ఆపుచేశారు. ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్ర దేశంలోని చాదాపు అన్ని minor irrigation పనులను ఆపు చేసినట్లు తెలుస్తోంది. ఉదాహరణంగా ఒక విషయం మనవిచేస్తాను. మా పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లా చింతలపూడి తాలూకాలోని రైతులు 51 వేల చాచాయలు ఖర్చు చేసి పాలనాగు కాలువను తవ్వారు. ఇంకొక 40 వేల చాచాయలు ఖర్చుచేసి నట్టుయే కనీసం అయిదువేల ఎకరాల భూమి సాగులోకివస్తుంది. ఈ పనినికూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు నిలుపుదలచేశారు. రైతులు తమంతలాము ఎంతో వ్యయ ప్రయాసలతో ప్రారంభించిన ఈ పనిని నిలుపుదలచేయడంవల్ల ప్రజలలో చాలా నిరసనలు ఏర్పడింది. ఇట్లున్న ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయం ఎలావున్నప్పటికీ చిన్న చిన్న పనులైనను కొనసాగించవలసినదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“గవర్నరుగారి ఉత్తర్వాసంలూని 10 వ పేరాలో కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టుల విషయం చెప్పినబడింది. మరొక ఆరు క్లాసులు ఈ సంవత్సరం అదనంగా completion చేయబడినట్లు అమలులోఉంది. ఆయితే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విస్తృతమైంది కనుక ఈ ఆరు క్లాసులను అదనదేశంలోనే పెట్టుకొంటూనే విస్తరించుకొని ప్రజలకు అనుకూలంగాఉంది. జ్యోతిషం, భక్తం అలాగే చింతలపూడి ఈ ఆరు క్లాసులలోనూ చూడు క్లాసులను ఆంధ్రదేశంలో విస్తరించేయవలసిందిగా కోరుతున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఒక టెండాన్ని పశ్చిమ గోదావరి జిల్లా కోల్వేరు సరస్సు ప్రాంతంలో విస్తరించినట్లయితే అక్కడ యాభైవేల ఎకరాలు అదనం భూమిని అదనంగా సాగులోకి తీసుకొని రావచ్చునని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మొత్తం రెండు టెండాలు సీడెడ్ జిల్లాలలో విస్తరించేయవలసిన కోరుతున్నాను.

“12 వ పేరాలో వయోజనవ్యతిరేక గురించి చెప్పినబడింది. మన దేశంలో నిరక్షరాస్యుల సంఖ్య ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నది. వయస్వ దేవునవారు మాటికి 14, 15 నుంచి మూడవ వేల ఉన్నారు. వయోజన నిర్వాసికీకారకు 21 వేల పాఠశాలలను ప్రారంభించాడని తెలియచేశారు. ఇది ముఖావహమైన విషయం. ఈ పాఠశాలల సంఖ్య అధిక్యతను దేశంలో నిరక్షరాస్యతను తగ్గించుటకై అనిమిస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయంలో Education Minister గారు తగిన శ్రద్ధ తీసుకోవాలని తెలియచేస్తున్నాను.

“14 వ పేరాలో జిల్లా బోర్డుల గురించి చెప్పినబడింది. ఇక మూడుమూలకలకుకాక జిల్లా బోర్డులను తీసుకువచ్చామని ప్రభుత్వంవారు అన్నారు. స్థానిక సంస్థలకు Special Officer ల వ్యవహారం చేయడమనే దానిని విప్రవాచ్యమౌతాది వర్ణించడం ప్రజాస్వామ్యవిధానానికి అది పూర్తిగా విరుద్ధం. జిల్లా బోర్డులను ఎన్నికలు చేయడమే అర్హంలేదు. వెంటనే ఎన్నికలు జరపడానికి ఎట్టి తీవ్రతలేలేదు. మరి తుదకా కావలసినవి ఏ రెండూ, మూడు నెలలకు ప్రస్తుతమున్న జిల్లా బోర్డుల ఆమోద ప్రక్రియను పరిశీలనలోకి తీసుకోవాలి. ఆచరణలో తీసుకోవాలి. ఎన్నికల విధి విధానాలు మొత్తం పరిశీలించాలి జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలనను అత్యగ్రహణం సలహా అంతేనే కాని Special Officer అని పిలువడం గుమాస్తాను అని పరిపాలనను అత్యధికం అధిక్యతతో

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మీద చుట్టా అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. Special Officer ల పరిపాలనకు ప్రజలు ఎంతమాత్రం సహించరని ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించగోరారు. ఇటువంటి విధానంవల్ల జిల్లా బోర్డులు ప్రజలకు వివిధంగా ఉపకారం చేయలేవు. ఎక్స్ ప్రెస్ అభ్యుదయ పథకాలకు Special Officer అమలు జరపడు. ఇది పూర్తిగా ప్రజాస్వామిక విధానానికి విరుద్ధమైయుంటుంది చుట్టా. ప్రజాస్వామిక వాదినని చెప్పకొనే రాజగోపాలాచార్యులు గారే ఇటువంటి విధానాన్ని అనుసరించ వాడడం చాలా తోచనీయమైనటువంటి విషయం. ఆయనకు స్థానిక సంస్థలు ఎందువల్ల విస్తరించేయబడ్డవో తెలియని విషయంకాదు. ఆయనకు ఈ అధికారుల పరిపాలనపై ఎందుకు మోజుకలిగిందో అర్థంకావడంలేదు. ఈ Special Officer ల పాలన ఏటివవారు ఈ దేశాన్ని పాలిస్తున్న వ్యవస్థ అమలుచేసిన విధానం. ఈ నిరంకుశ విధానాన్ని ఇప్పుడుమోడో అమలు చేయవలసి అచార్యులుగారు, శాసనసభగారు అనడం అసంబంధం అని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఆయన ప్రభావమంతరిగా ఉన్న వారు. గవర్నరుగారు, గవర్నరు అనరంగమనూడా పనిచేశారు. తిరిగి ఈ రాష్ట్రానికి ప్రధానిగా వచ్చారు. అతడు ఈ మధ్యకాలంలో ఆయనకు అధికారుల పరిపాలనమీద మోజుకలిగిందేమో! ఇది పూర్తిగా అనివ్యర్థ నిరంకుశ విధానం. ప్రజాస్వామ్య సిద్ధాంతాలకు విరుద్ధమైన విధానం. కాబట్టి జిల్లా బోర్డులను Special Officer లకు అప్పగించడమనే ఉద్దేశ్యాన్ని విరమించుకోవాలని మరల ఆయనను కోరుతున్నాను. నాల్గయిదు నెలలలో ఎన్నికలు జరపండి. అంతవరకు ప్రస్తుత జిల్లా బోర్డుల ఆయన ప్రయాసాన్ని పొడిగించండి. అంతేనే కాక రాష్ట్రంలో ఉన్న 21 జిల్లా బోర్డులను రద్దుచేస్తామనడం ఎంతమాత్రం సహించనీకా లేదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారు Special Officer ల చేతనే జిల్లా బోర్డులను పరిపాలన చేయిస్తామనడం, అదే విధానాన్ని ఈ తేజస్వీతి అనెట్టి, కృత్రిమమనూడా పరిపాలన చేస్తామనడం పరిపాలన యావత్తు అధికారుల మధ్యగతం చేయమని తెలుపుతున్నాను. గాంధీగారి కెప్పులమని చెప్పకొనే అచార్యులుగారు ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాన్ని చురుకైన తావుచూపడంవల్ల చాలా విచిత్రంగా ఉన్నది. గాంధీగారు పరిపాలన యావత్తు పంచాయితీలకు అప్పగించవలసిన, ప్రజాస్వామ్యం యొక్క అధిష్టాను నుంచిగానే జాతీయ ప్రాజెక్టులను తీసుకొనివచ్చారు. ఈనాడు జాతీయ ప్రాజెక్టులనుగారు దానికీ స్థలికీ ప్రజాస్వామ్యాన్ని అణగారబ్బుతున్నాను. తిరిగి, 60 వయస్సు తూటాయుల వరకు అజాయకుల వచ్చే ఈ జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలనను ప్రజలకు చూపగలం చేయడం వల్ల అన్యాయం అని మారు గురితలోకితీసుకు వచ్చామనడం వల్లనే ఎన్నికలకు పూర్తిచేసి పరిపాలనకు అవకాశం కలుగజేయవలసినదని ఆయనకు మరల కోరుతున్నాను. మరల అవలంబించదలచిన విధానం వల్ల మరొకమంది ఉద్యోగులను చేయడం మాత్రమే జరుగుతుంది కాని ప్రజలకు ఎటువంటి ఉపకారం జరుగవని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

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p.m.

“గవర్నరుగారి ఉత్తర్వాసంలూని ఉప విషయం మరలచూడాలి. అది కరువును గురించి. రాష్ట్రంలోని చాదాపు అన్ని జిల్లాలలోనూ ఈ సాకు కరువు పరిస్థితులు ఉన్నాయి. ఆయితే గవర్నరుగారు ఈ విషయాన్ని పూర్తిగా విస్మరించారు. దీనివల్ల ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రంనూ తోడవడంలేదు. అతడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విస్తృతమైంది కనుక ఈ విషయాన్ని అంధులతో పడతామనడం రాజగోపాలాచార్యులు గారిచూరేదా. గత సంవత్సరం ఈ విషయం కరువులకును చాదాపు అంధులతోపై చాచాయలకును విరుద్ధమైంది. ఈనాడేమిటి ఈ సాకుమోడా చాచాయలలో కరువు పరిస్థితులు ఏర్పడిందా ఉన్నాయి. కరువు ఇతర జిల్లాలలోనూ వ్యాపించింది. అయినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వంవారు తమకీమీ వట్టవట్ట తీయకున్నారు. అతడు గత సంవత్సరం

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రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు రాయలసీమ వారు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి వ్యతిరేకులుగా ఉంటారని అభిప్రాయపడ్డారు. వారి ఆశయం ఈనాడు అడియాళమైపోయింది. రాయలసీమవారు కూడా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి ఉద్విగ్నములున్నారు. అందువలన కరువు పనులను రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అవుదలచేసారు. (లేదు, లేదు అని మంత్రం శబ్దాలు.) లేకపోయినట్లైతే కరువు విషయం గవర్నరుగారు ఉపన్యాసంలో పేర్కొనక పోవడంలాని అంతర్యం ఏమిటి. వెంటనే కరువు నివారణకు పూనుకోవడం అవసరం. ప్రతి విషయానికి డబ్బులేదు, డబ్బులేదు అని పాకు చూపడం భావ్యంకాదు. డబ్బులేక పోయినట్లైతే మద్యపాననిషేధ కార్యక్రమాన్ని రద్దు చేయండి. అవిధంగా వచ్చే అదనపు ఆదాయంతో ప్రజాపయోగకరమైన పనులు కొనసాగించండి. ఈ మద్యపాన నిషేధంవల్ల ఎవ్వరు బాగుపడలేదని నేను గట్టిగా తెలుస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయం రాజగోపాలాచారికికూడా తెలుసు. అయినప్పటికీ ఆయన ఈవిధానాన్ని మార్చుకోవడంలేదు. యదార్థముగా చూచినట్లైతే ఆయన ఒక్కరే ఈ సిద్ధాంతమే పట్టుకల మావుతున్నారు కాని ఇతరులవద్ద దీనిని ప్రోత్సహించడంలేదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మద్యపాన నిషేధ విధానాన్ని ప్రజలు ఆమోదించడంలేదు. ప్రజాసహకారం లేనిదే ఏ కార్యక్రమంకూడా సక్రమంగా కొనసాగదు. నూటికి నూరుపాళ్ల ప్రజలు ఈ సిద్ధాంతానికి వ్యతిరేకులని నా అభిప్రాయం. ఏ ఇతర దేశాలలోను ఈ విధానం. జయప్రదంకాలేదు ఆమోదకావంటి దేశంలోకూడా ఈ విధానం అవజయం పొందింది. కాబట్టి దీనిని రద్దుచేయడం శ్రేయస్కరం. తాగేవానికి వ్యవసాయ పరివర్తనం వచ్చేటట్లు ప్రకారం చేయవలెనేగాని నిర్బంధంగా అతనిని మాన్పించడం సాధ్యంకాని పని. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఇక్కడ ఉండి నా అభిప్రాయాలను తెలిసికొనింటే సంతోషించేవాడను. అర్థక మంత్రిగారైనా ఈ విషయాలను ఆయనకు తెలియజేస్తారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర-తమిళనాడుపాస్టి తెంచవద్దని, ప్రభుత్వంవారిని మరల మరల కోరుతున్నాను. గవర్నరుగారికి వారి మంత్రివర్గమువారికి సంపూర్ణ ఆయనారోగ్యములనిచ్చి కాపాడుగాక యని ఆ పరమాత్ముని ప్రార్థించుదూ శుభ శ్రేణులుచున్నాను."

5-40  
p.m.

\* SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, will it be possible for us, to have a brief summary in English of the speech which we have just now listened to? We have listened to the speech for more than 45 minutes and I think hon. Members ought to know something of the many important points that were raised in the very eloquent speech of the hon. Member, opposing the motion perhaps."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"He supported the Motion of Thanks."

\* SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU:—"I thought he was opposing the Motion of Thanks."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"He was supporting the Motion of Thanks."

"The motion has been proposed and seconded. I have received notice of two amendments from Sri Ramakrishnaiah and Sri Krishnamurthi. Will the two hon. Members kindly move their amendments, so that the main motion and the amendments will be before the House for discussion after their amendments have been seconded?"

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SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

Add the following at the end:—

"but regret to note that

- (i) no adequate provision has been made for meeting the scarcity and famine conditions in the State aggravated by general drought, abnormal rise in the cost of food-stuffs, and increasing unemployment;
- (ii) no mention is made about the expansion of compulsory Elementary Education in the State; and
- (iii) the elections to the District Boards have been postponed in spite of the assurance of the Government that they will be held before July 1953."

SRI P. SEETHARAMAYYA:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I second the amendment."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

Add the following at the end:—

"but regret to note that

- (i) no steps have been proposed to overhaul the present system of education and bring it on sound National lines;
- (ii) no relief measures have been proposed in respect of the starving teachers of the State; and
- (iii) no steps have been proposed to protect the rights of teachers in the non-Government institutions in the State."

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I second the amendment."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The main motion and the amendments are now before the House for discussion. I will request hon. Members to confine themselves to the references made in the Governor's Address. If they have to cover any further ground, I wish to remind them that they will have an opportunity when the Budget is generally discussed in the House."

\* SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the Motion of Thanks to His Excellency the Governor for the Address which he delivered to the joint session of the Legislature on the 7th of March. On a perusal of the Address and the programmes and policies pursued by the Government during the last eight months, we feel that there is every reason to congratulate the Government."

"It is unfortunate that during the last two or three years several districts in our State have gone through a period of famine. First of all when the Government took charge in April, there was



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the Rayalaseema famine and the famine was on a scale unprecedented in the history of the State and hardly had we tided over that crisis when there occurred a cyclone in the districts of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. We are very thankful to the Government for the prompt measures taken by them in ameliorating the distress of the people in the cyclone-affected areas. I feel it particularly necessary to mention that in spite of inconvenience, our Chief Minister ran to the cyclone-affected area and his presence itself was a source of encouragement and inspiration to the people in their hour of trial and calamity. The Governor's Address mentions about Rs. 8 lakhs of kist remission and Rs. 15 lakhs given by way of cyclone relief which is in addition to the non-official grants. While we are glad that the Government have done a lot, I am also conscious of the fact that much more remains to be done and we hope that the Government will do everything necessary to help the people who have lost all their property and their plantations and other sources of livelihood.

"The north-east monsoon seems to have failed all over the State and there unhappily seems to be a competition between various districts and taluks that they should be declared as famine-affected areas. We are glad that the Government have responded to the representations from the several districts and they have generously granted remissions of kist in the famine-affected areas. I hope that the Government will be very generous in extending these remissions wherever necessary.

"We are also very glad that in the Governor's Address it has been mentioned that the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill which was debated in the Legislative Assembly in the last session has been dropped for various reasons. We know that there was a lot of opposition and we are grateful that in these days of famine, the Government have decided to drop the measure.

"The Governor's Address refers to several irrigation schemes and we are very thankful to His Excellency the Governor for the statement that in spite of the very difficult financial situation in the State, the Government are going ahead with the Tungabhadra and the Lower Bhavani Projects and we do hope that these Projects will be completed as early as possible. I feel it my duty on an occasion like this to give expression to the general feeling of dissatisfaction about the very slow progress which the other Projects are making, namely, the Manimuthar and the Malampuzha Projects. With regard to the Malampuzha Project I wish that the Hon. the Chief Minister and some other Ministers will go and see the great devastation that has been caused, because thousands and thousands of acres of very fertile lands have been rendered unfit for cultivation on account of the digging of canals for bringing water from the Malampuzha Reservoir. The progress of the Project has been rather slow. I know we have been promised a grant of Rs. 1 crore by the Government of India for the completion of the Project and one wonders why even with this promised grant, the Government are not going as speedily with the completion of the work

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as they should do. With regard to the Manimuthar Project, representations from the district of Tirunelveli have brought it to the notice of the Government that the Project should be speeded up. It is my duty in this connection to point out that for the Manimuthar Scheme Rs. 1 crore has been subscribed as loan by the public of Tirunelveli district and I am sorry to say that in spite of the fact that a loan to the extent of Rs. 1 crore has been provided by the people of the district, there has been a slowing down of the scheme on several occasions. We do hope that the Government will realise the necessity for the speedy completion of these two very useful works because they would irrigate thousands and thousands of acres of land and help the solution of the food problem of the State.

"Sir, the Governor, in the course of his Address, has referred to the continuance of Fair Price Shops in the deficit districts of Malabar, the Nilgiris and in the Hosdrug sub-taluk of South Kanara district. It is not enough if these Fair Price Shops are continued. The prices of rice and paddy have been rising very high. We have got reports from Palghat, Kozhikode and Telli-cherry that the price of a cart-load of paddy has gone up to Rs. 300, that is, twice as much as the levy price or the control price, and poor people are very hard hit. I would, therefore, request the Government to do everything in their power to see that there is no sky-rocketing of prices. Poor people find it very difficult to purchase paddy as it is being sold at Rs. 300 per cart-load. 5.50 p.m.

"Sir, reference has been made by the Hon. Mover of the Motion to the handloom weavers. The handloom industry was once the pride of our country. It is now in a very precarious condition. We are very thankful to the Government for all the measures adopted for the relief of handloom weavers. We are hoping against hope that the Central Government will see the wisdom of giving effect to the unanimous recommendations of the Madras Legislative Assembly with regard to the cent per cent reservation of bordered dhoties for handlooms. We hope that the Central Government will realize the gravity of the situation. We also request the Government to take other steps for the amelioration of this useful class of people.

"We are very glad that gruel centres have been opened for handloom weavers all over the State. Some of these gruel centres had not been working satisfactorily and the Government had to close them. We can also see if it is possible to find foreign markets for the handloom goods of the Madras State.

"Sir, the Governor, in the course of his Address, has also referred to the subject of Basic Education. It is unfortunate that though the Central and the State Governments have adopted Basic Education as their policy, no progress has been made during all these years. We have got about 38,000 elementary schools but we have got only 500 basic elementary schools. With regard to training schools, we have got about 55 or 56 Basic Training Schools.

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I have visited quite a number of these training schools. Some of them are doing very excellent work but the pity of it is that teachers who receive training in these training schools are not able to get employment in the schools of the State. I know a number of people who have been trained in these Basic Training Schools remain either unemployed or seek employment in non-basic elementary or secondary schools. That is because the basic elementary schools in the State have not been able to absorb a large number of trained teachers. We are very glad that an *Ad Hoc* Committee has been appointed by the Government. Very many experts on Basic Education like Messrs. Ramachandran and Aryanayagam, have been Members of the Committee. We only request the Government to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee. Let not the recommendations of the Committee go the way of the recommendations of several other committees in the past.

"One more thing with regard to the Basic Education, if Basic Education should improve. If we want all the schools in the State to be converted into Basic Education Schools, the Government must declare that that is their policy. We should also see that the conditions of service of teachers employed in basic schools are improved. If we want proper type of teachers in basic schools, the scale of salaries should also be high.

"Several speeches have been made previously on the floor of this House and on the floor of the Assembly with regard to the salaries of teachers. There is also an amendment of my hon. Friend (Sri G. Krishnamurthi) regretting the omission of any mention of teachers' salaries in the Governor's Address. We are hoping that when the Budget is presented this year, something will be done.

"Sir, I wish to draw the attention of the Government to some of the prominent facts. Many of the schools of the present-day are not adequately staffed. In some of the newly-started High Schools, the headmaster is the only trained L.T. Good and experienced teachers, are leaving the teaching profession as they are not able to make both ends meet. There is a feeling of growing discontent, I may say, and even a feeling of frustration in the teaching profession because of very poor salaries and very unsatisfactory service conditions. I, therefore, feel that it is the duty of the Government to provide at least a living wage to the teachers in the elementary schools. I am not speaking of teachers in secondary schools and colleges. There is no use of appealing to teachers to think of the nobility of their profession and not mind their salaries. I wish to quote to the House one very important statement made by the Minister for Education, the Rt. Hon. H. A. L. Fisher, on a memorable occasion. Rt. Hon. Fisher says—

"If education be bad, the culprit is the nation."

To those who call upon teachers not to think of salaries, the Rt. Hon. Fisher has the following reply:—

"In a profession numbering 150,000 members, you cannot rely upon the missionary spirit alone as a source of recruitment. With all our manifold

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virtues, we cannot depend upon an annual supply of 9,000 missionaries, for the sheer love of teaching. In every large profession you must rely upon economic motive to some extent for your recruits, in the teaching profession less than elsewhere perhaps; but even teachers are human beings. An anxious and depressed teacher is a bad teacher; an embittered teacher is a social danger."

These remarks were made by the Rt. Hon. Fisher when it was pointed out to him in England that teachers should be imbued with missionary spirit and that they should not agitate for better salaries and so on.

"Sir, we are very glad that during the last year when this Government has been in office, we have had a very stable and sound Government. The man in the street, the common man, wants a very sound system of Government. He wants peace and order in the country and I am very glad that the Government have taken the necessary steps to maintain peace and order. At the beginning of the Governor's Address, there was a statement that there was a challenge to constituted authority by the City Constabulary and that the Government took strong action. We congratulate the Government on the very firm measures taken to nip this sort of indiscipline on the part of the City Constabulary in the bud. We also warn the Government not to tolerate any kind of indiscipline among any class of people and not to show any mercy to any act of hooliganism or to any incitement to violence or to any breach of peace, wherever it may occur.

"Sir, the Governor, in conclusion, has expressed the hope and confidence that, with the establishment of the Andhra State, the same high traditions that have always been maintained by the Legislature of Madras, will be respected continued and enriched in the new Legislatures, that may come into being in the near future. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sitarama Doss, began with a reference to the Andhra State and let us not follow his advice regarding the Andhra State. Any reference to the Andhra State need not be made on the floor of the House simply because the Governor made a mention of it. I am not entering into any controversy. Members of this House can only hope and pray that questions relating to the new State may be discussed in a very calm and dispassionate manner and that nothing will be said or done by anybody which will lead to any kind of bitterness. With these words, I have very great pleasure in supporting the Motion of Thanks to the Governor for his Address to the Joint Session of the Legislature on the 7th March."

\* **DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:**—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to thank the Governor not only for his Address but for the many other virtues of the Governor. Since his arrival here, a year before, he has been showing a great deal of interest, a genuine interest, in the welfare of the people and his name is associated with all the social, educational and cultural associations. He has been very generous in donating freely to all the charitable institutions in the City and outside and he has inaugurated and presided over many important functions and I have been reading his

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addresses which are always thought-provoking. He is very outspoken and frank and he says what he wants to say without any fear or favour. That is the sort of Constitutional Head that we would like to have in our State.

6 p.m. "Sir, the Governor's Address is the usual procedure followed in all democratic forms of Government by which the Constitutional Head of the State gives indications of the policies of his Government. We cannot, therefore, expect the Governor to deal with the work of all the departments in detail because he has to be guided by the criticisms of the Members of the Assembly and of this Council. I will, however, draw attention to only certain portions of his Address. Already, other Members have spoken about the Governor's tour in the cyclone and famine-affected areas and the several relief measures that have been taken by the Government. Wherever he went, the Governor has expressed his sympathy, and spoken words of consolation, cheer and hope to the distressed people.

"Remissions of land revenue have been given, but one important thing which I want to bring to the notice of the Hon. the Minister for Revenue is that the remissions have been confined only to the ryotwari lands and not extended to the *sarvamanya* lands. I do not know why this distinction should be made in the famine-affected areas. All lands are equally subject to lack of seasonal rain, want of seeds and cattle and other famine conditions and I would request the Hon. the Minister for Revenue to go into this question and examine why the *sarvamanya* lands have not been given this concession. These lands are not eligible for any loans that are given for the digging of wells or other facilities for better cultivation.

"Again, Sir, the Governor has made mention of the Tungabhadra Project, the Lower Bhavani Project and the Machkund and other Hydro-electric Projects which have involved expenditure of crores and crores of rupees. I know that the Government have not got much money to be spent on other Projects in the States, but I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the need for the improvement of minor irrigation works. In many of the villages, the tanks, lakes and wells have been neglected. Even in the villages recently taken over by the Government there are many such neglected irrigation sources. Near Adyar there is a village, named Thiruvanniyur with a big lake. I now see that the lake has disappeared almost, the bund has broken and the bed has become shallow. Therefore, whenever there is any rain, there is nothing left in the tank. A large number of acres of land can be cultivated if this tank is restored and the people of this village have made a representation to the Government. I also find that recently a mahazar signed by the village people has been sent to the Hon. Minister for Public Works. These things do not require much finance like other big schemes and I hope the Government will take note of the need for improving minor irrigation works.

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"Now, Sir, we all welcome the removal of controls on food-grains. I am also glad that in the scarcity areas there is informal rationing and there are fair-price shops in other districts. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister for Food to the fact that charitable institutions like poor homes and orphanages find it difficult to get good rice in the open market at low prices. May I suggest to him that charitable institutions and hospitals be given the advantage of purchasing from the fair-price shops and request him to look into the matter(?) No doubt, Sir, we are given millets and wheat. Very often the millets and the wheat are moth-eaten and there is nothing left but chaff. Such food is injurious to the health of the children in these charitable institutions. I think the Civil Supplies Department ought to see that these grains are preserved very carefully so that they might be distributed in a good condition to the consumer. This aspect has got to be looked into.

"I hope the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare is here. We welcome the Firka Development Scheme and the Community Projects which are methods for giving improved amenities to the population in the villages but, Sir, though the work of the Planning Commission began three years ago in 1951, there is still no definite plan for rural medical aid. We are now in the third year of planning and I do not know what progress the Government have made. The Firka Development Scheme and the Community Projects touch only a few lakhs. What about the other 56 millions in the State? The Women's Welfare Department is getting a large number of applications from women in the villages. Destitute women, orphans and children from the villages come to this City in search of food, shelter and employment. This Women's Welfare Department is under the control of the Minister for Rural Welfare. The District Boards and Municipalities are willing to finance to a certain extent service homes for women and children. In those days when I was a Member of a previous legislature, maternity and child welfare work was not popular. We appointed one Dr. Chinnappa. She went about doing a lot of propaganda to start maternity and child welfare centres in the district boards and municipalities with the result that there are a large number of such centres in these areas and the public also have taken to them. The Government have also passed a G.O. for financing these centres to a certain extent, but the public pay for the major portion of the expenditure and building costs. The Women's Welfare Department should therefore, be asked by a Rural Welfare Minister to organize a scheme for training a number of women to go about carrying on a propaganda among the district boards and municipalities for the opening of service homes for destitute women and children in all the districts so that such destitutes need not crowd into urban areas. The Aavai Home is helping a number of women and children. We are flooded with applications from all over the State. Recently the Local Administration Department has issued an order that district boards and municipalities should stop their

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grants to such homes for women and children which were being financed to a certain extent by these local bodies. There are any number of destitute women coming from the districts like Madurai, Tirunelveli, Tanjore and South Arcot and all of them will not be able to get any relief unless homes are started in each district for the uplift of these destitute women and children. Such homes as are now existing in the urban areas should be helped with finance by the respective district boards and municipalities. I would therefore request the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare to frame a suitable policy in consultation with the social workers like Mrs. M. N. Clubwala so that the destitute women and children in all the districts may have a home for their safety and protection. Sir, a number of girls come from all the villages and wander in the streets of Madras and there is no shelter for them. The Vigilance Home refuses to take them and the Women's Welfare Department say that they could admit the girls only in May or June and the Avvai Home cannot help all the people. I have asked the Government to start a Reception Home for these girls as otherwise they would get into the houses of vice. This is a very sad situation which would ruin their future as a whole.

"I said the other day that the Administrative Officer in charge of the Vigilance Home must be a woman instead of a gentleman, because it is only a woman who can realize the difficulties and the dangers that are facing young, innocent and helpless girls that come to the City either for employment or for food and shelter.

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"My Friend has spoken sufficiently about handloom weavers and their present plight. Once India was famed for its muslin and the town of Masulipatnam derives its name from muslin for which it was famous. Our clothes had gone to Rome in Italy, Paris and other countries. Our handloom workers were very clever and produced beautiful cloth which were exported to all parts of the world. That industry, now, has gone to ruins. It must be restored to its original stage and prestige. It must be sufficiently encouraged and financial help should be given to poor handloom weavers.

"About Education, my Friend has already spoken. I will only state that there should be a definite policy on the part of the Government, in the matter of education. The percentage of literacy is very low in our State. Even one half of the population of school-going age is not attending schools. Much attention is not paid to the medical care of children. I have spoken much about the need for introducing medical inspection in all schools and also about the need for imparting health education in schools.

"I would like to refer to one important aspect of our educational system. Sir, we know that crimes have become more prevalent now. We read everyday news about murder, dacoity and thefts. What is it all due to? The occurrence of these crimes must set the Government and the people thinking. A certain amount of

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moral and religious instruction is necessary in all our schools,—elementary schools, high schools and colleges. Look at the Missionaries who come from different parts of the world. They are so devoted, they are so selfless! What is it due to? Is it not due to the religious spirit that inspires them? Therefore I feel that religious and moral instruction should find a place in the curriculum of our schools.

"Only the other day a clinic was started in the Presidency College. More than starting clinics in colleges, medical inspection and care of children should begin from the primary stage.

"The Governor in his Address gave only indications of the policy of the Government in the field of Public Health and Medicine. Certain references have been made in the Address to the upgrading of the Venereal Diseases Department of the Government General Hospital, Madras, the Anatomy Department of the Stanley Hospital, Madras, and the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras, about the Malaria Control Programme formulated by the Union Government and about the opening of an up-to-date Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centre at Madras. Sir, cancer takes a toll of lakhs and thousands of lives every year. It is one of the most fatal and one of the most deadly of diseases and it is next only to tuberculosis in causing mortality. We are so ignorant about the incidence of this disease that we have no statistics at all. Though men, women and children are daily dying of cancer, nothing has been mentioned about this disease in his Address. Last December, the Hon. Minister for Health convened a Conference of Surgeons, Physicians and the Director of Medical Services, to discuss subjects relating to Public Health and Medicine. I should like the Hon. Minister for Public Health to place the findings of the above Conference on the Table of the House so that not only the Members of the Council but also the public may know what the Government are doing in regard to this dreadful disease.

"You know, Sir, beggary is prevalent on a large scale. Mrs. Clubwala has also made a reference to it. The Government should do something to bring in legislation to prohibit public begging which is becoming more and more common. Among beggars, there are able-bodied beggars, diseased beggars, old and infirm beggars. The Government and the public should co-operate to solve this problem of beggary. When I was just coming out of my bungalow I saw a driver, young and strong but he had lost a limb in driving, and therefore had taken to begging. This must be prevented. We may talk a lot about the beggar problem but legislation by Government prohibiting public begging is essential. Any number of 'Homes' for these beggars will not do. I myself have admitted a number of beggars in the Beggars' Home of the Corporation. But I find them leaving very soon the Beggars' Home, because they like going about begging because they are able to get money from people who are very

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sympathetic towards them. The Government should pay some attention to this public nuisance and bring forward some legislation prohibiting beggary. At the same time we must devise ways and means of giving work to all able-bodied beggars and help the infirm and disabled.

"I have been visiting the Children's Aid Societies. I find there is a large increase in the number of destitute children that come to the Children's Aid Societies. When I read the report of the Children's Aid Society, I find it stated in its concluding portion that children are discharged in the 12th year. I do not know what happens to the children after they are discharged. The report itself says that children should not be discharged at the age of 12 or 13. The Government should find out ways and means of giving training to these children to make them fit for some useful profession.

"With these words, I support the motion to thank the Governor for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature. I wish to say that all my remarks are only addressed to the Hon. Ministers who are in charge of the various departments. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity."

\* Sri S. O. S. P. ODAYAPPA :—"கனம் அவைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே, மேன்மை தங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்கள் அநேகம் ஜில்லாக்கள் பஞ்சத்தால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டு இருப்பதால் அங்கெல்லாம் நில வரி வசூல் செய்வதை ஒத்திவைத்திருப்பதாக அவர்கள் பேசியதில் குறுப்பிட்டிருப்பதைக் கண்டு நான் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன். தமிழ் நாட்டில் இவ் வருஷம் மழையின்மையால் அநேகம் இடங்களில் நிலைமை மிகவும் மோசமாகி விட்டது. குறிப்பாக மதுரை, ராமநாதபுரம் திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாக்களில் கடும் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அங்கே மேலும் வரி வசூலை ஆரம்பித்தால் மக்களுக்கு மிகவும் துன்பம் ஏற்படும். ஆகையினால் கவர்னர் அவர்கள் சொல்லியது போல் அங்கேயும் வரி வசூல் செய்வதை ஒத்திவைத்திருப்பதை நிரந்தரமாக ஒத்தி வைக்கவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் இப்போழுது விதித்திருக்கும் வரியையும் தள்ளிவிட வேண்டும் என்றும் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"மேலும் ராமநாதபுரம் முதலிய ஜில்லாக்களிலிருந்து ஒவ்வொரு நாளும் மக்கள் திரள் திரளாக தஞ்சை முதலிய ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு பஞ்சத்தினால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டு போகும் காட்சியை பார்த்தால் மிகவும் பரிதாபகரமான காட்சியாக இருக்கிறது. ராமநாதபுரம் ஜில்லாவில் தொடர்ந்து ஆறு ஆண்டுகளாக மழையின்மையால் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படி இருந்தும் மக்கள் பக்கத்திலுள்ள மேலூர் தாலுகாவில் விளைந்த தானியங்களைக் கொண்டு வந்து சிறிது கஷ்டமில்லாமல் தங்களுடைய வாழ்க்கையை நடத்திக் கொண்டு வந்தார்கள். இப்போழுது அங்கும் மழை இல்லாததால் இவ் வருஷம் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டு மக்கள் மிகவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இப்போழுது ராமநாதபுரம், மதுரை, திருநெல்வேலி ஜில்லாக்களில் பஞ்சம் ஏற்பட்டிருப்பதால் அது சிக்க முடியாத ஒரு கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையால் அந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் வரியை தள்ளிக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

"அடுத்தபடியாக கவர்னர் அவர்கள் பேசியதில் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளில் தேர்தல் நின்ற காரணமாக நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளை நியமிக்க நேரிடும் என குறிப்பிட்டிருந்தார்கள். அது அவசியம் தானா என்று கருத வேண்டும். அவைக்கு 1952-ம் வருஷ கணக்கில் முன்று ஆண்டுகள் கழிந்ததால் உடனே தேர்தலை நடத்தி இருக்கலாம். தள்ளி வைக்க வேண்டிய அவசியமே இல்லை. மாகாணத்திலுள்ள எல்லா ஜில்லா

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போர்டுகளும் தேர்தலை வரவேற்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இருக்கும்போது அதை தள்ளி வைத்தார்கள். தள்ளி வைத்ததையும் ஒரு வருஷம் தள்ளி வைத்ததாக பத்திரிகைகளில் பார்த்தோம். பிறகு இரண்டு சபைகளும் ஆறு மாதத்திற்கு தள்ளி வைப்பது போதும் என்று முடிவு செய்திருந்தார்கள். ஆனால் நேற்றய பிரசங்கத்தில் ஒரு காரணமும் இல்லாமல் மீண்டும் ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு அதாவது 1953-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு தள்ளி வைத்திருப்பதாக 9-2-53 பத்திரிகையில் படித்தேன். மறுபடியும் 7-3-1953-ல் கவர்னர் அவர்களுடைய பிரசங்கத்தில் ஜில்லா போர்டு நிர்வாகத்தை நிர்வாக அதிகாரி எடுத்துக்கொள்ள நேரிடும் என்று குறிப்பிட்டிருக்கிறார். இது அவசியமான ஒரு காரியமர் என்பதை யோசித்துப் பார்க்கவேண்டும். 52 பேர்கள் கொண்ட ஒரு போர்டின் நிர்வாகத்தை அந்த 52 பேர்கள் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட ஒரு தலைவரால் நிர்வாகம் நடத்தப்பட்டு வருவதை ஒரு நிர்வாக அதிகாரியிடம் ஒப்படைப்பது கொஞ்சம் கூட பொறுத்தம் இல்லை என்று நான் உணர்கிறேன். ஒருவாறு ஆந்திர பிரிவினை காரணமாக தேர்தல் வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லி நிர்வாக அதிகாரியிடம் ஒப்படைக்கப்படுகிறது என்று சொன்னாலும் பாதகமில்லை. அப்படி இருந்தாலும் இன்னும் கொஞ்சம் ஆறு மாதங்களுக்கு தள்ளி வைக்கலாம். பிறகு தேர்தல் வைக்கலாம். அதுதான் நியாயம். 1946-ம் வருஷத்திலிருந்து 1949-ம் வருஷம் வரையில் ஜில்லா கலெக்டரிடம் இந்த நிர்வாகம் இருந்தது. அப்பொழுது பல ஊழல்கள் நடந்தன, பல அதிருப்தியான காரியங்களும் நடைபெற்றிருக்கின்றன. இதை எல்லோரும் அறிந்திருப்பார்கள். கலெக்டர் ஒரு ஜில்லா போர்டின் தீர்மானத்தை பரிசீலித்து அதை approve செய்ய வேண்டும். இது double act என்பதாகும். நிர்வாக அதிகாரிகளை வைத்தாலும் பல ஊழல்கள் நடக்கும். உதாரணமாக ஒன்று சொல்லுகிறேன். எங்கள் ஜில்லாவில் தேர்தல் வரப்போகிறது என்று சில மாதங்களுக்கு முன்னால் தேவகோட்டை T. B. சாண்டோரியத்திற்கு ஒரு லட்சம் ரூபாய் கொடுத்தார்கள். பணம் ஒரு நல்ல காரியத்திற்குக் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது தான். ஆனால் அவ்வளவு அவசரமாகக் கொடுக்க வேண்டியது இல்லை. எந்த நிலைமையில் கொடுத்தார்கள், பணம் revert-ஆக அதாவது பணம் குறைவாக இருந்த சமயத்தில் அப்படிக் கொடுத்தார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தினுடைய approve வாங்கித்தான் கொடுத்தார்கள். அதைப் பற்றி ஒன்றும் இல்லை. இவ்வளவு அவசரமாக கொடுக்கவேண்டிய அவசியம் இல்லை. அதைப்போலவே தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவைப் பார்த்தால் கலெக்டர் சில லட்ச ரூபாய்களை தானம் செய்துவிட்டு போய்விட்டார். அதற்கு அரசாங்கமும் கொஞ்சம் கண்டிப்பாக இல்லாமல் அவர் இஷ்டம்போல் செய்தார்கள். தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட மக்கள் அந்த காரியங்களைச் செய்தால் நியாயமாக இருக்கும். சாதாரணமாக கலெக்டர் நிர்வாகத்தில் இன்னும் அநேகம் காரியங்கள் நடந்திருக்கின்றன. P.W.D. 80thம் படி பல ரோடுகளை புதுப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். அவைகளைப் பார்த்தால் அவைகள் அவசியமா அல்லது அவசரமா என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியும். அவசியமானதாக இருக்கும் வேலைகளை அனுமதிப்பதில்லை. எங்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டு ஆரம்பித்த காலத்தில் எங்கள் போர்டில் தேர்ந்தெடுக்கப்பட்ட 42 மெம்பர்களும், ரிசர்வ் செய்யப்பட்ட 10 மெம்பர்களும் இருந்தார்கள். ஆக 52 சீட்டுகள் இருந்தன. ஒரு மெம்பருக்கு ஒரு மைலாவது ரோடு போட வேண்டுமென்று ஏற்பாடு செய்தோம். ஒரு தீர்மானம் செய்து அதை அனுப்பிவைத்தோம். இதை விட வேறு அவசியமான காரியங்கள் இருந்தால் அதைச் செய்யலாம் என்று அந்த தீர்மானத்தை திருப்பி அனுப்பி விட்டார்கள். மறுபடியும் நாங்கள் ஜில்லா போர்டு கூட்டம் கூட்டி அது அவசியம் என்று கருதி ஒரு மெம்பருக்கு ஒரு மைலாவது ரோடு போட வேண்டும் என்று தீர்மானத்தை அனுப்பினோம். அதற்கு பதிலே வரவில்லை. உடனே கலெக்டருக்கு ஒரு D.O. எழுதி அனுப்பினோம். அதற்கும் பதில் வரவில்லை. அங்கே போய் விசாரித்ததில் அது பல மாதங்களாக கலெக்டர் ஆபீசிலிருந்தே வரவில்லை என்று தெரிய வந்தது. விஷயம் ஒன்றுமில்லை என்று தாமதமாக பதில் வந்தது. மறுபடியும் ஒரு லெட்டர் எழுதினோம், அவசியம் இதை சிபாரிசு செய்து விடுங்கள் என்று ரீஸ்ட்-ஆக எழுதினோம். இன்னும் அதற்கு பதில் வரவில்லை. கலெக்டரிடம் நிர்வாகம் இருப்பது மிகவும் வருந்த

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வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. ஆகையினால் இப்பொழுதுள்ள நிர்வாகம் தொடர்ந்து நடக்கட்டும், இல்லாவிட்டால் தேர்தலை வைக்கட்டும் என்றுதான் நான் சொல்லுகிறேன்.

“எனது நண்பர் ஸ்ரீ சீதாராம தாஸ் அவர்கள் பேசியபோது சிலவற்றைப் பேசினார்கள். என்னால் அதை சரியாக புரிந்து கொள்ள முடியவில்லை. ஆனால் அவர் பேசிய ஆவேசத்திலிருந்து ஒருவாறு நான் கொஞ்சம் தெரிந்து கொண்டேன். அவர்களை தமிழ் நாட்டை விட்டு ஆந்திராவிற்கு தமிழர்கள் போகச் சொல்லுவதாக எனக்கு பொருள் பட்டது. யாரும் ஆந்திர நண்பர்களை தமிழ்நாட்டிலிருந்து போகச்சொல்லவே இல்லை. சர்க்காரர்களாக எல்லோரும் வாழ வேண்டும் என்று தான் எல்லோரும் விரும்புகிறார்கள். ‘போவோம் போவோம்’ என்று சொல்லுகிறவர்களை விட மாட்டேன் என்று சொல்லவில்லை. போகவேண்டும் என்றால் போகட்டும் என்று தான் அநேக நண்பர்கள் சொன்னார்கள். அதன் பிறகு நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் பிரிந்து போகவேண்டும் என்றால் பிரிந்து போகட்டும் என்றுதான் சொன்னார். இப்பொழுது அவர் களுடைய தலைநகரை சென்னையில் அமைக்கவேண்டும் என்று சொல்லு கிறார்கள். தலைநகரை வைத்தால் என்ன கஷ்டம் ஏற்படும் என்பதை அவர்கள் உணரவில்லை. கொஞ்சம் சிந்தித்துப் பார்த்தால் தாங்களே இருக்கமாட்டோம் போய்விடுகிறோம் என்று சொல்லுவார்கள். உதாரண மாக ஒன்றைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். 1910-ம் ஆண்டுக்கு முன்னால் மதுரையும் ராமநாதபுரமும் தனியாக இல்லை. ஒன்றாகத்தான் இருந்தது. 1910-ம் வருஷத்திற்குப் பிறகு மதுரையையும் ராமநாதபுரத்தையும் தனியாக அமைத்தார்கள். அதனால் ராமநாதபுரத்தின் தலைநகரை மதுரையில், அமைத்தார்கள். அதனால் எவ்வளவோ இடையூறுகள் ஏற்பட்டிருக் கின்றன. கொஞ்சம் கூட செளகரியம் கிடையாது. மதுரை கலெக்டருக்குத் தான் கௌரவம் இருக்கிறதேயொழிய ராமநாதபுரம் கலெக்டருக்கு மதிப்பு கிடையாது. அதைப் போலவே போலீஸ் சூப்பரண்டண்டுக்கும், ராமநாதபுரத் தைச் சேர்ந்த ஒரு உத்தியோகஸ்தருக்கும் அங்கே மதிப்பில்லை. அதனால் ஒரு பிரயோசனமும் இல்லை. இப்பொழுது எங்களை மதுரையை விட்டு வெளியே போகச்சொன்னால் வெளியேயுலுவதற்கு தயாராக இருக்கிறோம். அதுதான் நியாயமாக இருக்கும். அதைப் போலவே அவர்களும் கேட்கிறார்கள். எங்கள் நிலைமையை அவர்கள் யோசித்திருந்தால் ஒரு நிமிஷம் கூட சென்னையில் இருக்க மாட்டார்கள். அதை விட்டு அவர்கள் இங்கு இல்லாவிட்டால் இங்கு பாங்கு நடக்குமா என்றும் பெர்னாந்தாரம் நடக்குமா என்றும் சொல்வது சரியல்ல. ஸ்ரீ சுப்ரமணியன் அங்கு பேசினார் என்றும் ராஜாஜி இங்கு பேசினார் என்றும் சொல்வதில் அர்த்தமில்லை. ஆகவே இதை விட்டு விரும் படி அவரை மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். பெரும்பாலும் மலையாளி களுக்கும் தென் கன்னடத்தவர்களுக்கும் அவர்களை விட்டு பிரிந்து இருக்க வேண்டும் என்ற எண்ணம் இல்லை. எது நியாயமோ அதை ஒத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். போகவேண்டும் என்றால் வீண் பழியை சுமத்தி விட்டு போகவேண்டாம் என்று தான் நான் ஆந்திர நண்பர்களைக் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதையே தான் கனம் சுப்ரமணியம் அவர்களும் ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் தீவிரமாக சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் தீவிரமாக சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள் என்றால் மனதில் எது நியாயம் என்று தோன்றுகிறதோ அதைச் சொல்லி வருகிறார்கள். மனதில் ஒன்று வெளியில் ஒன்று

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## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 9 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 10th March 1953, page 24 supra.]

## LIST OF FACTORIES EMPLOYING MORE THAN 50 WOMEN WORKERS THAT HAVE PROVIDED CRECHES.

MADRAS DISTRICT—Nil.

NELLORE DISTRICT—Nil.

CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

Sri Krishna Tiles and Potteries, Limited, Tirumangalapuram.

VISAKHAPATNAM DISTRICT.

1 Nellimarla Jute Mills, Limited, Nellimarla.

2 Chittivalasa Jute Mills, Chittivalasa.

EAST GODAVARI DISTRICT.

1 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Rajahmundry.

2 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Bhadrachalam.

3 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Mugalla.

4 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Georgepetta.

5 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Thorredu.

6 National Tobacco Company of India, Limited, Rajahmundry.

7 National Tobacco Company of India, Limited, Raghunadapuram.

8 Sri Suryanarayana Spinning and Weaving Mills, Pandala-paka.

9 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Anaparti.

10 National Tobacco Company of India, Limited, Biccavole.

11. Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Kotipalli.

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## KRISHNA DISTRICT.

1 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Vijayavada.

2 Andhra Cement Company, Limited, Vijayavada.

## GUNTUR DISTRICT.

1 The Associated Cement Company, Limited, Mangalagiri.

2 The British India Tobacco Corporation, Limited, Guntur.

3 National Tobacco Company of India, Limited, Guntur.

4 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Chirala.

5 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Kommur.

6 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Parachur.

7 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Ponnur.

8 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Chilakaluripet.

9 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Tangutur.

10 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Ongole.

11 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Guntur.

12 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Nambur.

13 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Mangalagiri.

14 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Tadikonda.

15 Indian Leaf Tobacco Development Company, Limited, Sattenapalle.

16 British India Tobacco Corporation, Chilakaluripet.

17 National Tobacco Company, Limited, Chilakaluripet.

## KURNOOL DISTRICT.

The Buckingham and Carnatic Company, Limited, Nandyal Press.

## BELLARY DISTRICT.

1 Lakshmi Press Company, Adoni.

2 Gobuldas Onlihanji Barsi Cotton Press Company, Limited, Adoni.

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## BELLARY DISTRICT—cont.

3 Sri Vishnu Pressing, Ginning and Decorticating Factory, Adoni.

4 Rhanpet Md. Hanif and M. H. K. Hussain Ginning and Pressing Factory, Adoni.

5 Sri Jayanti Ramachandrappa Setty Mills, Limited, Rayadrug.

## ANANTAPUR DISTRICT.

1 The Volkart Brothers Pressing Factory, Guntakal.

2 Rallies (India), Limited, Press Factory, Guntakal.

3 Besoni Byramji's Company Ginning and Pressing Factory, Guntakal.

4 Buckingham and Carnatic Company, Limited, Tadpatri Press, Tadpatri.

## NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

Thirumagal Mills, Limited, Gudiyattam.

## SALEM DISTRICT.

1 Rajendra Mills, Limited, Salem.

2 Jawahar Mills, Limited, Salem.

3 Pullicar Mills, Limited, Tiruchengode.

4 Salem Magnesites, Limited, Salem.

## COIMBATORE DISTRICT.

1 The Government Silk Filatures, Kollegal.

2 Dhanalakshmi Ginning Factory, Bhavani.

3 Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning Factory, Perundurai.

4 Saroja Mills, Limited, Singanallur.

5 Vasantha Mills, Limited, Singanallur.

6 The Coimbatore Cotton Mills, Limited, Singanallur.

7 The Coimbatore Kamala Mills, Limited, Singanallur.

8 Janardhana Mills, Limited, Singanallur.

9 Sri Balasubramanya Mills, Limited, Singanallur.

10 The Rajalakshmi Mills, Limited, Singanallur.

11 Pankaja Mills, Limited, Puliyaikulam.

12 Sri Sarada Mills, Limited, Podanur.

13 Lotus Mills, Limited, Podanur.

14 The Anupura Coffee Works, Coimbatore.

15 Somasundaram Mills, Limited, Coimbatore.

16 Coimbatore Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Coimbatore.

17 The Kaleeswarar Mills, Limited, Coimbatore.



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## COIMBATORE DISTRICT—cont.

- 18 The Coimbatore Murugan Mills, Limited, Coimbatore.
- 19 Lakshmi Mills, Limited, Coimbatore.
- 20 Radhakrishna Mills, Limited, Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
- 21 The Coimbatore Pioneer Mills, Limited, Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
- 22 Sri Ranga Vilas Ginning, Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Peelamedu, Coimbatore.
- 23 The Gunderbagai Mills, Limited, Vellaikinar P.O., Coimbatore.
- 24 The Kumaran Mills, Limited, Pudupalayam, Perianthickenpalayam, Coimbatore.
- 25 The Coimbatore Coffee Works, Tiruchy Road, Coimbatore.
- 26 Dhanalakshmi Mills, Limited, Tiruppur.
- 27 Sri Ramalinga Choodambikai Mills, Limited, Tiruppur.
- 28 Ashar Textiles, Limited, Tiruppur.
- 29 The Cambodia Mills, Limited, Irugur, Singanallur, Coimbatore.
- 30 The Kasturi Mills, Limited, Irugur.
- 31 Palaniyandavar Mills, Limited, Ginning Factory, Coimbatore.
- 32 Palaniyandavar Mills, Limited, Udamalpet.
- 33 Tirumurti Mills, Limited, Udamalpet.
- 34 Arokya Rice Mill, Match, Ginning and Weaving Factory, Mariyanallur, Somanur.
- 35 The Buckingham and Carnatic Mills, Limited, Tiruppur Press, Tiruppur.
- 36 The Madura Mills Company, Limited, Ginning and Pressing Factory, Tiruppur.

## NILGIRIS DISTRICT.

- 1 Brindavan Properties, Limited, Belmont, Coonoor.
- 2 Prospect Tea Factory, Naduvattam, Nilgiris.

## TIRUCHIRAPPALLI DISTRICT.

- 1 The Tiruchirappalli Mills, Limited, Ramjeenagar, Tiruchirappalli.
- 2 Thiagesar Alai, Usilampatti, Manapparai Post.

## TANJORE DISTRICT—Nil.

## MADURAI DISTRICT.

- 1 Madura Knitting Company, Madurai.
- 2 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Ponnagaram, Madurai.
- 3 The Rajah Mills, Maninagaram, Madurai.

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## MADURAI DISTRICT—cont.

- 4 Mohan Ram & Co. Textiles, Ramanathapuram Road, Madurai.
- 5 Pandyan Mills, Madurai East.
- 6 Kothandaram Spinning Mills, Mahalipatti Road, Madurai.
- 7 Sri Meenakshi Mills, Limited, Tirupparankundram Road, Madurai.
- 8 The Mahalakshmi Textile Mills, Limited, Pasumalai, Madurai.
- 9 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Ginning and Pressing Factory, Dindigul.
- 10 Soundararaja Mills, Limited, Dindigul.
- 11 A. B. P. Sarathy Dyeing and Handloom Weaving Factory, Madurai.

## RAMANATHAPURAM DISTRICT.

- 1 Sri Shaanagar Mills, Limited, Rajapalayam.
- 2 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Ginning and Pressing Factory, Virudunagar.
- 3 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Ginning and Pressing Factory, Sattur.
- 4 Hind Matches, Limited, Sivakasi.

## TIRUNELVELI DISTRICT.

- 1 Lakshmi Mills Company, Limited, Koilpatti.
- 2 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Tuticorin.
- 3 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Ambasamudram.
- 4 Loyal Textiles, Limited, Koilpatti.
- 5 Meenakshi Match Works, Koilpatti.
- 6 Madura Mills Company, Limited, Ginning Factory, Nallattinputtur.
- 7 Kadira Match Factory, Koilpatti.

## KOZHIKODE DISTRICT.

- 1 Malabar Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, Kallai, Kozhikode.
- 2 Premier Hosiery Works, Kozhikode.
- 3 Malabar and Pioneer Hosiery, Limited, Chalapuram.
- 4 Pierce Leslie & Co.'s Karaparamba Factory, Kozhikode.
- 5 Commonwealth Tile Factory, Puthayara.
- 6 Commonwealth Tile Factory, Odacal.
- 7 Commonwealth Tile Factory, Olavakott.
- 8 Commonwealth Tile Factory, Kozhikode.
- 9 Malabar Tile Works, Feroke.

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## Kozhikode District—cont.

- 10 Namally Coffee Works, Feroke.
- 11 Pierce Leslie & Co. Zillaparamba Factory, Kozhikode.
- 12 Rama Vilas Match Factory, Ottapalam.
- 13 Volkart Brothers Hydraulic Press and Yard, Cochin.
- 14 Aspinwall & Co., Limited, Works, Cochin.
- 15 Bombay Company, Limited, Cochin.
- 16 Aspinwall & Co.'s Baling Press and Yard, Kozhikode.
- 17 Pierce Leslie & Co.'s Hydraulic Press and Yard, Cochin.
- 18 Palaniappa Match Factory, Alathur.
- 19 William Goodacare and Sons, Kozhikode. (Permitted to use the creche of Aspinwall and Company.)
- 20 Aaran Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Pappinisseri.
- 21 Commercial Textile Corporation, Cannanore.
- 22 Commonwealth Weaving Factory, Cannanore.
- 23 Cannanore Spinning and Weaving Mills, Limited, Cannanore.
- 24 Baliapatam Tile Works, Pappinisseri.
- 25 Western India Match Company, Dharmadam.
- 26 Maroon Coffee Works, Tellicherry.
- 27 Chonnadam Cashew Factory, Tellicherry.

## SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT.

- 1 Commonwealth Tile Factory, Malpe.
- 2 Highland Coffee Works, Kankanady, Mangalore.
- 3 Volkart Brothers Coffee Curing Works, Mangalore.
- 4 Aspinwall & Co.'s Bloor Coffee Works, Bloor, Mangalore.
- 5 Maidan Coffee Curing Works, Mangalore.
- 6 U. Narayana Mallaya and Sons Cashew Factory, Field Street, Mangalore.
- 7 Commonwealth Hosiery Factory, Balmatta.
- 8 Jeppo Coffee Works, Jeppo, Mangalore.
- 9 Commonwealth Tile Factory, Kudroli, Mangalore.
- 10 Commonwealth Tile Factory, Jeppo, Mangalore.
- 11 Candol Corporation, Derobail, Mangalore.
- 12 Canara Workshops, Limited, Codialhall, Mangalore.
- 13 Swasti Cashew Industries, Limited, Derobail, Mangalore.
- 14 Cashew Industry, Limited, Konchadi, Mangalore.

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## SOUTH KANARA DISTRICT—cont.

- 15 Mizar Govinda Annappa Pai and Sons Cashew Factory, Urva, Mangalore.
- 16 Konchadi Oil Factory, Konchadi, Mangalore.
- 17 Sujir Damodara Ramachandra Nayak's Cashew Factory, Konchadi, Mangalore.
- 18 Fernandez Brothers Cashew Factory, Kulasekar, Mangalore.
- 19 Kulasekar Cashew Works, Mangalore.

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 4 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 10th March 1953, page 25 supra.]

## List of supply channels, kasams and springs sanctioned as Famine Relief Works.

| Name of work. | Amount of estimate. | Amount spent. | Progress of work. |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| (1)           | (2)                 | (3)           | (4)               |
|               | RS.                 | RS.           |                   |

## NORTH ARCOT DISTRICT.

## Gudiyattam taluk.

|    |                                         |        |  |
|----|-----------------------------------------|--------|--|
| 1  | Repairs to Perambadi river channel      | 4,900  |  |
| 2  | Do. Udayandram river channel.           | 2,000  |  |
| 3  | Do. Mettupalayam kasam channel.         | 5,400  |  |
| 4  | Do. Battapalli Ganganeri river channel. | 1,600  |  |
| 5  | Do. Battalappalli river channel         | 4,900  |  |
| 6  | Do. Ulli river channel                  | 1,100  |  |
| 7  | Do. Kumaramangalam kasam channel.       | 5,300  |  |
| 8  | Do. Masigan Gundlapalli kasam.          | 2,800  |  |
| 9  | Do. Masigan kasam                       | 6,700  |  |
| 10 | Do. Kottamangalam kasam channel.        | 3,950  |  |
| 11 | Do. Karuvambattu river channel.         | 7,200  |  |
| 12 | Do. Pasumattur Palar river channel.     | 5,500  |  |
| 13 | Do. Puthur anicut kasam                 | 3,700  |  |
| 14 | Do. Pattupalla kasam                    | 21,800 |  |
| 15 | Do. Perumbadi kasam channel             | 3,800  |  |
| 16 | Do. Chinnathottalam river channel.      | 3,650  |  |
| 17 | Do. Kalpetti river channel              | 4,200  |  |
| 18 | Do. Kammappalli kasam                   | 5,000  |  |
| 19 | Do. Ettangal mettu aridipalla kasam.    | 5,600  |  |
| 20 | Do. Thuttipattur spring channel         | 6,900  |  |
| 21 | Ammundi Sevutta kasam                   | 2,800  |  |

These works have been sanctioned by Government. The works have been given on contract recently and are in progress.

These works also have been sanctioned by Government and they will be put into execution.

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| Name of work.                             | Amount of estimate. | Amount spent. | Progress of work.                  |
|-------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|------------------------------------|
| (1)                                       | (2)                 | (3)           | (4)                                |
| RS.                                       | RS.                 |               |                                    |
| <i>Gudiyatham taluk—cont.</i>             |                     |               |                                    |
| 22 Kilmatukur kasam .. .. .               | 800                 | 878           | All the works have been completed. |
| 23 Pallandipattu kasam .. .. .            | 5,000               | 924           |                                    |
| 24 Erukkambattu Goddar river channel .. . | 2,900               | 269           |                                    |
| 25 Narinbat kasam .. .. .                 | 6,990               | 135           |                                    |
| 26 Elli anicut kasam .. .. .              | 900                 | 589           |                                    |
| 27 Ambarutti river channel .. .. .        | 4,400               | 549           |                                    |
| 28 Valambatti kasam .. .. .               | 4,400               | 2,804         |                                    |
| 29 Pillandipattu Muthu Reddi channel .. . | 1,300               | 642           |                                    |
| 30 Olakasi Pattu kasam .. .. .            | 5,700               | 1,034         |                                    |
| 31 Pasumathur Rajambattu kasam .. .       | 2,700               | 1,588         |                                    |
| 32 Karuneeekrasamudram kasam .. .         | 930                 | 986           |                                    |
| 33 Pattu Peria kasam .. .. .              | 7,500               | 3,536         |                                    |
| 34 Pakkam tank supply channel .. .        | 6,000               | 5,988         |                                    |
| 35 Sevr Modikuppam channel .. .           | 3,800               | 2,857         |                                    |
| 36 Vadavirinichipuram channel .. .        | 6,300               | 3,100         |                                    |
| 37 Pernambat tank supply channel .. .     | 6,500               | 6,458         |                                    |
|                                           | 1,56,030            | 31,885        |                                    |

*Wandiwash taluk.*

|                                     |       |                                                  |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------|
| Korakottai tank supply channel .. . | 1,300 | Sanctioned by Government. Work recently started. |
|-------------------------------------|-------|--------------------------------------------------|

*Palur taluk.*

|                                            |     |                                                      |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------|
| Repairs to Vadagari Nanniamandal tank .. . | 500 | Sanctioned by Government. Work will be started soon. |
|--------------------------------------------|-----|------------------------------------------------------|

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| Name of work.                              | Amount of estimate. | Amount spent. | Progress of work.                                                                                         |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                        | (2)                 | (3)           | (4)                                                                                                       |
| RS.                                        | RS.                 |               |                                                                                                           |
| <i>Chayyar taluk.</i>                      |                     |               |                                                                                                           |
| 1 Repairs to Vadattandalam spring channel. | 3,350               | ..            | These works have been sanctioned by Government on 4th October 1952. They will be put into execution soon. |
| 2 Do. Kilangampoondi tank supply channel.  | 2,950               | ..            |                                                                                                           |
| 3 Do. Velianallur spring channel .. .      | 2,700               | ..            |                                                                                                           |
| 4 Do. Karavai Peria eri supply channel.    | 1,800               | ..            |                                                                                                           |
| 5 Do. Chitteri supply channel .. .         | 2,550               | ..            |                                                                                                           |
| 6 Do. Kodanagar river channel .. .         | 3,950               | ..            |                                                                                                           |
|                                            | 17,300              | ..            |                                                                                                           |

*Vellore taluk.*

|                                          |        |                                                                                                                                      |
|------------------------------------------|--------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Repairs to Melkrishnapuram attukkal .. | 6,100  | These works were sanctioned by Government. Nos. 1 to 6, 8 and 9 have been started already. The remaining works will be started soon. |
| 2 Do. Somalapuram spring channel.        | 2,600  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 3 Do. Sengilicuppam supply channel.      | 4,140  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 4 Do. Thottalam river channel .. .       | 5,350  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 5 Do. Ellavambady supply channel.        | 2,500  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 6 Do. Andi eri supply channel .. .       | 2,200  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 7 Do. Budur tank supply channel.         | 2,480  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 8 Do. Kandaneri Palur supply channel.    | 3,900  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 9 Do. Karungali river channel .. .       | 4,150  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 10 Do. Agaram low level channel .. .     | 3,040  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 11 Do. Madavur Palla attukkal .. .       | 4,500  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 12 Do. Kilkrishnapuram attukkal .. .     | 1,150  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 13 Do. Arimalai channel .. .             | 1,960  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 14 Do. Sattupalayam channel .. .         | 3,900  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 15 Do. Babu Rao kasam .. .               | 6,170  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 16 Do. Virinchipuram supply channel.     | 4,000  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 17 Do. Kuppanbattu channel .. .          | 1,760  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 18 Do. Kuppanbattu attukkal .. .         | 1,600  |                                                                                                                                      |
| 19 Do. Kuppanbattu Vallandram channel.   | 2,100  |                                                                                                                                      |
|                                          | 63,540 | 10,241                                                                                                                               |

*Arkonam taluk.*

|                                         |        |                                                                                               |
|-----------------------------------------|--------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 Repairs to Anaipakkam supply channel. | 900    | Works sanctioned by the Government on 4th October 1952. They will be put into execution soon. |
| 2 Do. Kilvembakkam kasam .. .           | 3,500  |                                                                                               |
| 3 Do. Attupakkam kasam .. .             | 4,990  |                                                                                               |
| 4 Do. Ganapattipuram kasam .. .         | 5,300  |                                                                                               |
| 5 Do. Mamandur kasam .. .               | 5,900  |                                                                                               |
| 6 Do. Naranamangalam supply channel.    | 450    | Works are in progress and will be completed soon.                                             |
| 7 Do. Arkonam supply channel .. .       | 2,550  |                                                                                               |
| 8 Do. Panapakkam kasam .. .             | 3,990  |                                                                                               |
| 9 Do. Kilvembakkam kasam .. .           | 5,100  | Revised estimate under scrutiny.                                                              |
|                                         | 32,590 | 6,943                                                                                         |

## SUPER STANDARD WORKS.

*Wandiwash taluk.*

|                      |       |     |
|----------------------|-------|-----|
| Kilsambedu tank .. . | 1,380 | 195 |
|                      | 1,380 | 19  |

[10th March 1953]

| Name of work.                               | Amount of estimate. | Amount spent. | Progress of work.                                                                                                 |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                         | (2)                 | (3)           | (4)                                                                                                               |
| RS.                                         | RS.                 |               |                                                                                                                   |
| <i>Polur taluk.</i>                         |                     |               |                                                                                                                   |
| 1 Pushpagiri tank .. .. .                   | 2,300               | 1,450         | Work stopped.                                                                                                     |
| 2 Chetpet peria eri .. .. .                 | 6,150               | 430           |                                                                                                                   |
|                                             | 8,450               | 1,880         |                                                                                                                   |
| <i>Wallajah taluk.</i>                      |                     |               |                                                                                                                   |
| 1 Kuppadisattam kottaneri .. .. .           | 2,600               | 1,983         | Works stopped with reference to the instruction of the Famine Commissioner.                                       |
| 2 Kodakkal Pallithangal .. .. .             | 1,170               | 685           |                                                                                                                   |
| 3 Kamtrambakkam rettai eri .. .. .          | 2,100               | 800           |                                                                                                                   |
| 4 Hirasataparam tank .. .. .                | 3,560               | 66            |                                                                                                                   |
| 5 Ayiramangalam tank .. .. .                | 5,000               | 3             |                                                                                                                   |
| 6 Nambarai tank .. .. .                     | 390                 | 390           |                                                                                                                   |
| 7 Pindittangal Arasanttantal .. .. .        | 2,860               | 1,622         |                                                                                                                   |
|                                             | 17,670              | 5,629         |                                                                                                                   |
| <i>Ohayyar taluk.</i>                       |                     |               |                                                                                                                   |
| 1 Chitteri .. .. .                          | 3,000               | 1,897         | Works stopped as the tanks received supply.                                                                       |
| 2 Mattur Kilnetteri .. .. .                 | 3,900               | 3,352         |                                                                                                                   |
| 3 Kilneerakunram thangal .. .. .            | 1,100               | 438           |                                                                                                                   |
| 4 Buderai tank .. .. .                      | 2,750               | 1,143         |                                                                                                                   |
| 5 Mangal tank .. .. .                       | 2,950               | 320           |                                                                                                                   |
|                                             | 13,700              | 7,180         |                                                                                                                   |
| <i>Vellore taluk.</i>                       |                     |               |                                                                                                                   |
| 1 Veppanucupam tank .. .. .                 | 2,200               | 558           | All the works have been temporarily stopped due to the availability of agricultural labour to the agriculturists. |
| 2 Puchanattam tank .. .. .                  | 600                 | 323           |                                                                                                                   |
| 3 Shanancupam tank .. .. .                  | 4,970               | 2,525         |                                                                                                                   |
| 4 Budur tank .. .. .                        | 7,400               | 2,932         |                                                                                                                   |
| 5 Sattuvaicheri tank .. .. .                | 4,500               | 2,326         |                                                                                                                   |
| 6 Edayambattu tank .. .. .                  | 5,600               | 2,419         |                                                                                                                   |
| 7 Kannasamudram tank .. .. .                | 4,600               | 606           |                                                                                                                   |
| 8 Salamanattam tank .. .. .                 | 1,250               | 1,078         |                                                                                                                   |
| 9 Andi eri .. .. .                          | 4,300               | 925           |                                                                                                                   |
| 10 Amboondi tangal .. .. .                  | 4,700               | 323           |                                                                                                                   |
| 11 Modayapattu tank .. .. .                 | 2,200               | 323           |                                                                                                                   |
|                                             | 42,250              | 13,925        |                                                                                                                   |
| <i>Arkonam taluk.</i>                       |                     |               |                                                                                                                   |
| 1 Mangattur cheri tank .. .. .              | 4,850               | 609           | All the 16 works have been stopped.                                                                               |
| 2 Kanoor peria eri .. .. .                  | 3,500               | 152           |                                                                                                                   |
| 3 Karivedu Siddanchi tank .. .. .           | 4,300               | 904           |                                                                                                                   |
| 4 Pudur Saman tangal .. .. .                | 4,050               | 462           |                                                                                                                   |
| 5 Pudur Perumal tangal .. .. .              | 3,150               | 254           |                                                                                                                   |
| 6 Polipakkam nerinjittangal .. .. .         | 3,100               | 1,350         |                                                                                                                   |
| 7 Perungalattur Naranamangalam tank .. .. . | 5,200               | 254           |                                                                                                                   |
| 8 Mudur Veeranayanapuram .. .. .            | 2,300               | 2,085         |                                                                                                                   |
| 9 Konalam Naduttangal .. .. .               | 3,150               | 419           |                                                                                                                   |
| 10 Kilkuppamtangal .. .. .                  | 4,150               | 351           |                                                                                                                   |
| 11 Karikal Veeramuttur .. .. .              | 5,000               | 1,160         |                                                                                                                   |
| 12 Nandiveduttangal .. .. .                 | 3,900               | 2,379         |                                                                                                                   |
| 13 Banavaram pudu eri .. .. .               | 1,900               | 959           |                                                                                                                   |
| 14 Isalapuram thangal .. .. .               | 2,250               | 588           |                                                                                                                   |
| 15 Karikudal tank .. .. .                   | 5,000               | 1,820         |                                                                                                                   |
| 16 Melandurai tank .. .. .                  | 3,250               | 2,160         |                                                                                                                   |
|                                             | 59,050              | 15,906        |                                                                                                                   |

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| Name of work.                                                                                         | Amount of estimate. | Amount spent. | Progress of work.                                           |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                                                                   | (2)                 | (3)           | (4)                                                         |
| RS.                                                                                                   | RS.                 |               |                                                             |
| <i>Tiruvannamalai taluk.</i>                                                                          |                     |               |                                                             |
| 1 Thalchambattu Pudur eri .. .. .                                                                     | 260                 | 144           | Works stopped.                                              |
| 2 Kalleri tank eri .. .. .                                                                            | 2,820               | 99            |                                                             |
| 3 Vedanattam tank .. .. .                                                                             | 5,470               | 132           |                                                             |
|                                                                                                       | 8,550               | 375           |                                                             |
| <i>Ohengam taluk.</i>                                                                                 |                     |               |                                                             |
| 1 Se achipet Kammavar eri .. .. .                                                                     | 3,000               | ..            | Works stopped.                                              |
| 2 Thukkapet Varadan tangal .. .. .                                                                    | 2,000               | 1,040         |                                                             |
|                                                                                                       | 5,000               | 1,040         |                                                             |
| <i>Tirupattur taluk.</i>                                                                              |                     |               |                                                             |
| 1 Matrapalli Papankuttai .. .. .                                                                      | 1,800               | 66            | Works stopped.                                              |
| 2 Vaniyambadi Nagaleri .. .. .                                                                        | 6,300               | 1,559         |                                                             |
| 3 Rediyur Gundaneri .. .. .                                                                           | 2,600               | 64            |                                                             |
| 4 Adiyar Selluvaiyur tank .. .. .                                                                     | 3,900               | 556           |                                                             |
| 5 Perambattu Jadayaneri .. .. .                                                                       | 2,400               | 46            |                                                             |
| 6 Pudur Kosavankuttai .. .. .                                                                         | 426                 | 426           |                                                             |
| 7 Vettapattu tank .. .. .                                                                             | 350                 | 350           |                                                             |
| 8 Sigaranapalli tank .. .. .                                                                          | 189                 | 189           |                                                             |
|                                                                                                       | 17,965              | 3,255         |                                                             |
| <b>MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS DONE DEPARTMENTALLY.</b>                                                    |                     |               |                                                             |
| 1 Karkoram Peria eri .. .. .                                                                          | 616                 | 23            | All the works are in progress. They will be completed soon. |
| 2 Kalnachipattu tank .. .. .                                                                          | 260                 | 206           |                                                             |
| 3 Arupakkam tank supply channel .. .. .                                                               | 1,050               | ..            |                                                             |
| 4 Arupakkam tank peria eri .. .. .                                                                    | 570                 | 258           |                                                             |
| 5 Arupakkam tank chitteri .. .. .                                                                     | 490                 | 143           |                                                             |
| 6 Kamandampoondi tank .. .. .                                                                         | 410                 | 219           |                                                             |
| 7 Drugivammiyandal chitteri .. .. .                                                                   | 500                 | 317           |                                                             |
| 8 Vadallari Ugalipadi tank .. .. .                                                                    | 400                 | 90            |                                                             |
| 9 Pandittanpattu Nagantangal .. .. .                                                                  | 290                 | 136           |                                                             |
| 10 Keeranur chitteri .. .. .                                                                          | 890                 | ..            |                                                             |
| 11 See Andapattu chitteri .. .. .                                                                     | 480                 | ..            |                                                             |
| 12 Mokkalur Mantangal .. .. .                                                                         | 420                 | ..            |                                                             |
| 13 Kilpannattur Kuppantangal .. .. .                                                                  | 350                 | ..            |                                                             |
| 14 Abbupattu chitteri .. .. .                                                                         | 275                 | ..            |                                                             |
| 15 Abbupattu peria eri .. .. .                                                                        | 520                 | ..            |                                                             |
|                                                                                                       | 7,315               | 1,398         |                                                             |
| <b>ROAD WORKS SANCTIONED AS FAMINE RELIEF WORKS IN G.O. Ms. No. 1160, L.A., DATED 12TH JUNE 1952.</b> |                     |               |                                                             |
| <i>Arkonam taluk.</i>                                                                                 |                     |               |                                                             |
| 1 Ayal to Anwarigampet .. .. .                                                                        | 1,000               | 293           |                                                             |
| 2 Arkonam-Thiruttani road to Mudur .. .. .                                                            | 1,000               | 293           |                                                             |
|                                                                                                       | 2,000               | 586           |                                                             |

[10th March 1953]

| Name of work.                                                | Amount of estimate. | Amount spent. | Progress of work.                                                                                                                                                   |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                          | (2)                 | (3)           | (4)                                                                                                                                                                 |
|                                                              | RS.                 | RS.           |                                                                                                                                                                     |
| <i>Arni taluk.</i>                                           |                     |               |                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 1 Thellar Randam to Arni-Chetpet road.                       | 2,560               | 2,348         | Fifty road works sanctioned for a total grant of Rs. 2,44,017. All the works are in progress and the Divisional Engineer has been asked to complete the works soon. |
| 2 Ammapalayam at Papanellur to join Arni-Kannamangalam road. | 6,645               | 3,175         |                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 3 Uttur Kalathur to join Arni-Devikapuram road.              | 7,260               |               |                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 4 Pulavambadi to join Arni-Devikapuram road.                 | 6,406               | 4,332         |                                                                                                                                                                     |
| 5 Rajammapuram to join Polur-Chetpet road.                   | 2,970               | 1,140         |                                                                                                                                                                     |
|                                                              | <u>25,841</u>       | <u>10,995</u> |                                                                                                                                                                     |

*Cheyar taluk.*

|                                                                     |               |               |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 Kagamam-Vadapundi pattu to join Perungulathur-Pappanthangal road. | 7,700         | 3,350         |
| 2 Vinnamangalam to join Cheyar-Anai-out road.                       | 3,396         | 6,900         |
| 3 Randam to join Arcot-Tindivanam road.                             | 5,100         | 5,291         |
|                                                                     | <u>16,196</u> | <u>15,531</u> |

*Chengam taluk.*

|                                  |              |              |
|----------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 Kallarapada; to Mazhar .. .. . | 3,300        | 2,830        |
| 2 Chennasamudram road .. .. .    | 5,727        | 5,490        |
|                                  | <u>9,027</u> | <u>8,320</u> |

*Gudiyattam taluk.*

|                                                      |               |               |
|------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 Kilmuttukur to join Katpadi-Venkata-girikota road. | 4,000         | 4,483         |
| 2 Timiri to join Katpadi-Venkatagirikotta road.      | 4,202         | 6,597         |
| 3 Agaram Jittapalli (via) Rangasamudram.             | 6,400         | 6,287         |
|                                                      | <u>14,602</u> | <u>17,367</u> |

*Polur taluk.*

|                                        |              |              |
|----------------------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| 1 Mettupayur Sennimangalam .. .. .     | 1,450        | 3,821        |
| 2 Sengunam feeder road .. .. .         | 2,574        | 1,733        |
| 3 Gudalur road (via) Saduparai .. .. . | 5,000        | 1,738        |
|                                        | <u>9,024</u> | <u>7,292</u> |

10th March 1953]

| Name of work.                                                  | Amount of estimate. | Amount spent. | Progress of work. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------|-------------------|
| (1)                                                            | (2)                 | (3)           | (4)               |
|                                                                | RS.                 | RS.           |                   |
| <i>Tirupattur taluk.</i>                                       |                     |               |                   |
| 1 Puttagaram to join Tirupattur-Natampalli road.               | 2,753               | 2,500         |                   |
| 2 Road from 1/2 of Tirupattur-Alangayam-Selandampalli road.    | 5,710               | 4,493         |                   |
| 3 Mallancuppam to join VBD to Selandampalli road.              | 552                 | 1,866         |                   |
| 4 Naresingapuram to join Alangayam-Tirupattur road.            | 670                 | 1,768         |                   |
| 5 Formation of a road from Adangavampalli Potchur-Kottur road. | 5,205               | 4,678         |                   |
| 6 Mandalavadi to join VBD Dharmapuri road.                     | 500                 | 2,430         |                   |
| 7 Perambattu to join Tirupattur-Sugaram-pattu road.            | 5,710               | 5,002         |                   |
| 8 Chinnamottur to join Rahipet-Krishnagiri road.               | 4,200               | 4,087         |                   |
| 9 Matrapalli to Jamnapudur .. .. .                             | 3,583               | 2,669         |                   |
| 10 Nattam to join Tirupattur-Dharmapuri road.                  | 2,346               | 2,951         |                   |
| 11 Elavampatti to join Tirupattur-Salem road.                  | 5,000               | 3,625         |                   |
|                                                                | <u>38,229</u>       | <u>36,069</u> |                   |

*Tiruvannamalai taluk.*

|                                                           |               |              |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 Ravitharam to join Gudalur-Chittoor road.               | 2,800         | 2,578        |
| 2 Palayamkolattur to Cayambakkam to join Mahalurpet.      | 5,940         | 710          |
| 3 Perumaram to join Yanalurpet road.                      | 3,300         | 3,000        |
| 4 Sallancuppam Gengampattu to join Varayur-Tandarai road. | 4,500         |              |
|                                                           | <u>16,540</u> | <u>6,888</u> |

*Vellore taluk.*

|                                                                   |               |               |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|---------------|
| 1 Kattalampattu, Kilarasampattu to join Thellai-Kaniyambadi road. | 14,990        | 7,447         |
| 2 Vellandraman to join Krishnagiri road ..                        | 5,896         | 815           |
| 3 Unai to Abdullapuram-Pakkam road ..                             | 3,000         |               |
| 4 Abdullapuram-Alangayam-Arasampet—20-1 to 26-0.                  | 8,125         | 5,761         |
| 5 Metalling Abdullapuram-Pakkam road.                             | 6,126         | 6,529         |
|                                                                   | <u>38,136</u> | <u>20,552</u> |

*Walkajah taluk.*

|                                          |               |              |
|------------------------------------------|---------------|--------------|
| 1 Chennasamudram to join Kalavai road .. | 12,397        | 3,997        |
| 2 Thimmacheri-Kuppam to Melkuppam ..     | 3,355         | 2,700        |
|                                          | <u>15,752</u> | <u>6,697</u> |

[10th March 1953]

## CHINGLEPUT DISTRICT.

## MINOR IRRIGATION WORKS.

## List of Works—Progress.

## Section I

| Name of work.                        | Amount of estimate. | Name of work.                      | Amount of estimate. |
|--------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Chingleput taluk.</i>             | RS.                 | <i>Kancheepuram taluk.</i>         | RS.                 |
| 1 Kumili Moteri .. .. .              | 900                 | 1 Vadavur sitteri .. .. .          | 2,353               |
| 2 Murukamangalam tangal ..           | 385                 | 2 Palaveri tanks .. .. .           | 2,018               |
| 3 Nelili talaguna tangal ..          | 825                 | 3 Kavilandam Kottur eri ..         | 64                  |
| 4 Nemili tangal .. .. .              | 1,180               | 4 Vichan tangal spring channel.    | 245                 |
| 5 Nemili tangal .. .. .              | 340                 | 5 Ammayanallur tanks ..            | 865                 |
| 6 Kattur tangal .. .. .              | 740                 | 6 Mambadur tangal .. .. .          | 3,050               |
| 7 Vembadu tangal .. .. .             | 675                 | 7 Vadavur peria eri .. .. .        | 1,000               |
| 8 Murugamangalam eri .. ..           | 830                 | 8 Palaveri putheri tangal ..       | 850                 |
| 9 Kilekotaiyur sakkili kuttai        | 185                 | 9 Iyangarkulam kil tangal ..       | 500                 |
| 10 Kaliputhur kuttai S. No. 168.     | 360                 | 10 Elappakkam tanks .. .. .        | 3,000               |
| 11 Kaliputhur Iluppan tangal ..      | 300                 | 11 Mangaral kathiputur tangal.     | 410                 |
| 12 Egattur kuttai S. No. 75 ..       | 590                 | 12 Sadachivakkam tangal ..         | 325                 |
| 13 Egattur kuttai S. No. 79 ..       | 375                 | 13 Karanai tangal .. .. .          | 615                 |
| 14 Sattamangalam tank .. .. .        | 2,025               | 14 Karanai Villambakkam eri        | 325                 |
| <i>Madurantakam taluk.</i>           |                     | 15 Sadachivakkam sitteri ..        | 1,800               |
| 1 Nedungal peria eri .. .. .         | 1,127               | 16 Olayur maveri .. .. .           | 2,100               |
| 2 Kunathur tangal .. .. .            | 229                 | 17 Balaswaram tangal .. .. .       | 350                 |
| 3 Vinnampondi eri .. .. .            | 191                 | 18 Ananbakkam tangal .. .. .       | 350                 |
| 4 Vadamanipakkam .. .. .             | 240                 | 19 Olayur large tanks .. ..        | 450                 |
| 5 Gurumipirai sitheri .. .. .        | 743                 | 20 Kathiputhur tank .. .. .        | 1,620               |
| 6 Devanur tank .. .. .               | 399                 | 21 Tiruvanakoil tanks .. .. .      | 2,150               |
| 7 Acharapakkam sitteri .. ..         | 534                 | 22 Vendivakkam tanks .. .. .       | 1,550               |
| 8 Irumbili sitteri .. .. .           | 534                 | 23 Malaginameri tank .. .. .       | 1,700               |
| 9 Velanur tank .. .. .               | 690                 | 24 Sathanjeri tangal .. .. .       | 700                 |
| 10 Kodithandalem tangal .. ..        | 950                 | 25 Vendivakkam tangal .. ..        | 1,150               |
| 11 Vajpannai tank .. .. .            | 920                 | 26 Manamathi peria eri .. ..       | 630                 |
| 12 Kodithandalem tank .. .. .        | 2,100               | 27 Perpandal tangal .. .. .        | 350                 |
| 13 Akshivilagam tank .. .. .         | 500                 | 28 Ananbakkam tank .. .. .         | 1,050               |
| 14 Sirupajirapandy sitteri ..        | 1,225               | 29 Murkkeri Meyyan tangal ..       | 325                 |
| 15 Viralur Nagamani chitteri ..      | 1,250               | 30 Melpakkam sitteri .. .. .       | 3,350               |
| 16 Viralur vanchikattai tank ..      | 925                 | 31 Welveli sitteri .. .. .         | 2,150               |
| 17 Melrajakkupam tangal .. ..        | 1,875               |                                    |                     |
| 18 Vinayaganallur tank .. .. .       | 1,300               | <i>Saidapet taluk.</i>             |                     |
| 19 Vinayaganallur tangal .. ..       | 600                 | 1 Mathur tank .. .. .              | 248                 |
| 20 Vadapatnam Pokkeri tangal ..      | 625                 | 2 Mudichur tanks .. .. .           | 929                 |
| 21 Vadapatnam Pilankupam tangal      | 925                 | 3 Pallikaralai sitteri .. .. .     | 350                 |
| 22 Kolathur sitteri .. .. .          | 560                 | 4 Korattur Muthulingam eri ..      | 310                 |
| 23 Perukkaralai Puthur tanks ..      | 1,750               | 5 Pammadu kulam tanks .. ..        | 390                 |
| 24 Perukkaralai Puthur Sivir tangal. | 1,200               | 6 Uttandikassam .. .. .            | 2,000               |
| 25 Mugandirai Kanagam tangal ..      | 400                 | 7 Selayur nechili tangal .. ..     | 535                 |
| 26 Sithapuram sitteri .. .. .        | 800                 | 8 Pallikaralai Narsayanapuram eri. | 1,320               |
| 27 Sithapuram tangal .. .. .         | 975                 | 9 Mudichur Sikkarayan tangal.      | 450                 |
| 28 Veeralur Nagamalai sitteri ..     | 1,340               | 10 Polichaloor Sennal tangal ..    | 290                 |
| 29 Thittalam Pammajambattu Hissai    | 6,500               | 11 Tiruneermalai Veeraraghava-neri | 300                 |
| 30 Thittalam sitteri .. .. .         | 1,350               | 12 Jalakananjeri south tangal ..   | 650                 |
| 31 Pammayambattu tangal .. ..        | 1,100               | 13 Semmenjeri Venkataswamy tangal. | 650                 |
| 32 Athupattukottai punji .. ..       | 2,300               | 14 Virugambakkam tangal .. ..      | 470                 |
| 33 Anumandu Cuppam tanks .. ..       | 1,525               | 15 Valasarvakkam tanks .. ..       | 725                 |
| 34 Nelvay Putheri tangal .. .. .     | 1,125               | 16 Kadirvedu tangal .. .. .        | 570                 |
| 35 Agaram Putheri tangal .. ..       | 2,750               | 17 Virugambakkam tank .. ..        | 1,350               |
| 36 Nelvay tanks .. .. .              | 1,400               | 18 Tiruneermalai Naina eri .. ..   | 650                 |
| 37 Mosivakkam mambattu hissa tank    | 3,200               | 19 Polichaloor tangal .. .. .      | 154                 |
| 38 Irumbili tangal .. .. .           | 700                 | 20 Talakanjeri (north) tangal ..   | 660                 |
|                                      |                     | 21 Injambakkam Tattambeelam.       | 325                 |

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| Name of work.                          | Amount of estimate. | Name of work.                     | Amount of estimate. |
|----------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|---------------------|
| <i>Saidapet taluk—cont.</i>            | RS.                 | <i>Sriperumbudur taluk—cont.</i>  | RS.                 |
| 22 Injambakkam peria theetan-kulam.    | 1,350               | 27 Gundiperumbodu reddi tangal.   | 970                 |
| 23 Medavakkam Vannankuttai ..          | 325                 | 28 Irugulam tank .. .. .          | 1,150               |
| 24 Thirumulaivoyal Annan eri ..        | 825                 | 29 Poonamallee hissa tank .. ..   | 650                 |
| 25 Kadavur tank .. .. .                | 1,220               |                                   |                     |
| <i>Tiruvallur taluk.</i>               |                     | <i>Ponneri taluk.</i>             |                     |
| 1 Annamadana Kakavakkam .. ..          | 2,150               | 1 Erumajivettipalayam vissa-eri.  | 380                 |
| 2 Nallankavanur tanks .. .. .          | 454                 | 2 Medur krishnan tangal .. .. .   | 1,220               |
| 3 Kalvay tanks .. .. .                 | 151                 | 3 Eanore vella kulam .. .. .      | 1,033               |
| 4 Eranjamangalam ettleri .. ..         | 888                 | 4 Madanjeri tanks .. .. .         | 2,386               |
| 5 Ariyambakkam tangal .. .. .          | 325                 | 5 Thondukuli Nallathanir kulam    | 214                 |
| 6 Kalpatti tanks .. .. .               | 2,427               | 6 Narasingapuram eri .. .. .      | 1,121               |
| 7 Kalpattu Vendrappan tangal ..        | 1,430               | 7 Nemalur sitta .. .. .           | 839                 |
| 8 Polivakkam Kavithanda eri ..         | 760                 | 8 Palaswaram tank .. .. .         | 380                 |
| 9 Adilivakkam tank .. .. .             | 1,825               | 9 Serpedu etteri .. .. .          | 700                 |
| 10 Attrambakkam eri .. .. .            | 2,750               | 10 Andavoyal tank .. .. .         | 4,480               |
| 11 Odappai large tank .. .. .          | 2,000               | 11 Mangavaram Paliyan tangal.     | 500                 |
| 12 Kilvilagam Viriyareddi tangal.      | 950                 | 12 Nallakuppam tank .. .. .       | 1,025               |
| 13 Rallapady small tank .. .. .        | 1,650               | 13 Pondavakkam padu tangal ..     | 2,600               |
| 14 Sanjiagam odai tangal .. .. .       | 640                 | 14 Pungulam kartuman tangal ..    | 775                 |
| 15 Sanjiagam Sirukaveri kuppam tangal. | 1,400               | 15 Kolladam avisai reddi tangal.  | 400                 |
| 16 Rallapady large tank .. .. .        | 1,950               | 16 Napsalur thirutheri kandi-eri. | 650                 |
| 17 Punnappakkam vira tangal ..         | 1,070               | 17 Santhavelur vengal vaji eri .. | 600                 |
| 18 Koduvilapacham tangal .. ..         | 530                 | 18 Aradur tank supply channel.    | 1,125               |
| 19 Malmaligaipattu tanks .. ..         | 825                 | 19 Thandalcheri etti eri .. ..    | 420                 |
| 20 Vadamathurai eranakuppam tangal.    | 1,350               | 20 Mapali erukkuvay eri .. ..     | 320                 |
| 21 Kilvilagam korakkam tangal ..       | 675                 | 21 Kanalar etteri .. .. .         | 3,100               |
| 22 Edambadu tanks .. .. .              | 1,300               | 22 Arumbakkam tank .. .. .        | 1,925               |
| <i>Sriperumbudur taluk.</i>            |                     | 23 Arumbakkam kanniknajecken eri. | 1,550               |
| 1 Vattambakkam katteri .. .. .         | 863                 | 24 Kothamanikuppam eri .. .. .    | 1,925               |
| 2 Navalur meseri .. .. .               | 447                 | 25 Santhavelur Muchavankulam.     | 750                 |
| 3 Kolapancheri tanks .. .. .           | 1,200               | 26 P. Gummidiperi vilal eri ..    | 190                 |
| 4 Kattarambakkam peria eri .. ..       | 1,025               | 27 Alamadiyettan tangal .. ..     | 375                 |
| 5 Kattarambakkam pichan tangal.        | 800                 | 28 Floods kilameri eri .. .. .    | 1,300               |
| 6 Kattarambakkam kattan katteri.       | 1,000               | 29 Guduvancheri hissa eri .. ..   | 3,400               |
| 7 Nattavasambakkam katteri ..          | 325                 | 30 Peravalur peria eri .. .. .    | 1,300               |
| 8 Palanthandalem vanan kuttai ..       | 670                 | 31 Sevittippanakkam eri .. .. .   | 325                 |
| 9 Meyyur tangal .. .. .                | 1,000               | 32 Duranallut tank .. .. .        | 875                 |
| 10 Sriperumbudur sivan tangal ..       | 3,000               | 33 Appalavaram tank .. .. .       | 1,400               |
| 11 Araneri large tank .. .. .          | 1,400               | 34 Sirupalaverkadu sippameri ..   | 1,300               |
| 12 Araneri naga eri .. .. .            | 775                 | 35 Agaram tank .. .. .            | 800                 |
| 13 Kilay mullam panni eri .. ..        | 475                 |                                   |                     |
| 14 Kilay tanks .. .. .                 | 1,525               | <i>Madurantakam taluk.</i>        |                     |
| 15 Kulagancheri tangal .. .. .         | 320                 | 1 Eravanallur tank .. .. .        | 1,400               |
| 16 Varadarajapuram tank .. .. .        | 3,100               | 2 Ottalappakkam tank .. .. .      | 1,540               |
| 17 Mathur tangal .. .. .               | 919                 | 3 Pilankuppam .. .. .             | 820                 |
| 18 Varadarajapuram tangal .. ..        | 1,470               | 4 Mambakkam tank .. .. .          | 4,400               |
| 19 Konadavakkam tank .. .. .           | 850                 | 5 Kolathur tank .. .. .           | 1,550               |
| 20 Salamangalam large tank .. ..       | 1,825               | 6 Sirunagar sitteri .. .. .       | 475                 |
| 21 Karanai tangal tanks .. .. .        | 1,625               | 7 Gallatanallur tangal .. .. .    | 400                 |
| 22 Kavalakalai kulanjeri tangal ..     | 450                 | 8 Sirunagar peria eri .. .. .     | 2,700               |
| 23 Ayalakolathur tanks .. .. .         | 1,300               | 9 Sithur peria eri .. .. .        | 2,550               |
| 24 Salamangalam reddi tank .. ..       | 900                 | 10 Kumili peria eri .. .. .       | 1,550               |
| 25 Sriperumbudur tank .. .. .          | 975                 | 11 Kumili mankatteri .. .. .      | 180                 |
| 26 Gundiperumbodu raja tangal ..       | 600                 | 12 Thenambattu marundam tangal.   | 229                 |
|                                        |                     | 13 Thenambattu mesalai eri .. ..  | 1,700               |
|                                        |                     | 14 Pandur eri .. .. .             | 4,400               |
|                                        |                     | 15 Panayadivakkam eri .. .. .     | 4,309               |
|                                        |                     | 16 Kilalavadi tank .. .. .        | 1,125               |
|                                        |                     | 17 Arundankaranai tank .. .. .    | 2,350               |
|                                        |                     | 18 Thondamanallur tank .. .. .    | 1,900               |
|                                        |                     | 19 Perumbakkam eri .. .. .        | 4,040               |

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| Name of work.                       | Amount of estimate. | Name of work.                        | Amount of estimate. |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Madurantakam taluk—cont.</b>     | RS.                 | <b>Tiruvallur taluk—cont.</b>        | RS.                 |
| 20 Perumbakkam tangal ..            | 870                 | 9 Nayapakkam tank ..                 | 2,025               |
| 21 Olavetti tank ..                 | 1,700               | 10 Parankusapuram of the shurk-kadu. | 1,950               |
| 22 Maruvalam vadakku tangal.        | 2,075               | 11 Shro. Poosivakkam tank ..         | 850                 |
| 23 Thunrayur tank ..                | 2,450               | 12 Shro. Athivakkam ..               | 1,050               |
| 24 Kunankaranai tank ..             | 4,170               | 13 Z. Koppur sitheri ..              | 980                 |
| 25 Thattalabattu tank ..            | 3,950               |                                      |                     |
| 26 Nellipallam vanjee ..            | 630                 | <b>Sriperumbudur taluk.</b>          |                     |
| 27 Kappivakkam vasam vanjee.        | 180                 | 1 Balanallur thamba thagal.          | 950                 |
| 28 Vamburam vanan vanjee ..         | 875                 | 2 Balanallur pakakunna tangal.       | 1,475               |
|                                     |                     | 3 Jamnambattu tank ..                | 1,275               |
| <b>ESTATES.</b>                     |                     | 4 Sumathirambodu tank ..             | 450                 |
| <b>Kancheepuram taluk.</b>          |                     | 5 Balanallur tank ..                 | 2,325               |
| 1 Shro. Konnerikuppam tamaraikulam. | 1,375               | 6 Salayanoor small tank ..           | 600                 |
|                                     |                     | 7 Salayanoor tank ..                 | 2,525               |
| <b>Tiruvallur taluk.</b>            |                     |                                      |                     |
| 1 Nayapakkam tangal ..              | 675                 | <b>Ponneri taluk.</b>                |                     |
| 2 Thozhukadu peria eri ..           | 3,300               | 1 Jagannathapuram kalivoy tangal.    | 760                 |
| 3 Narasamangalam payyantheri eri.   | 1,840               | 2 Kanchivoyal chitteri ..            | 2,350               |
| 4 Narasamangalam peria eri ..       | 5,700               | 3 Vembakkam tank ..                  | 4,500               |
| 5 Voyalur tank ..                   | 4,040               | 4 Kanchivayal padu eri ..            | 2,600               |
| 6 Ulundai tank ..                   | 3,450               | 5 Jagannathapuram peria tangal.      | 1,600               |
| 7 Thozhuvakkam tank ..              | 2,720               | 6 Jagannathapuram big tank.          | 3,800               |
| 8 Ulundai pudu eri ..               | 2,900               | 7 Shro. Anuppambattu ..              | 840                 |

## List of completed works (Minor Irrigation).

## Section II.

| Name of work.                     | Amount of estimate. | Name of work.                      | Amount of estimate. |
|-----------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Chingleput taluk.</b>          | RS.                 | <b>Saidapet taluk.</b>             | RS.                 |
| 1 Kolappakam large tank ..        | 110                 | 1 Nanmangalam tank ..              | 373                 |
| 2 Sattamangalam tangal ..         | 420                 | 2 Nandambakkam tank ..             | 270                 |
| 3 Navalur kuttai ..               | 375                 | 3 Vilangadu Pallikuppam tank.      | 179                 |
| 4 Kalvayor mullam tangal ..       | 180                 | 4 Vilangadu mel sengilmedu ..      | 550                 |
|                                   |                     | 5 Sholinganalur valadi tangal.     | 550                 |
| <b>Madurantakam taluk.</b>        |                     | 6 Sholinganalur vadali tangal.     | 550                 |
| 1 Voyalur tank ..                 | 1,140               | 7 Nandambakkam tangal ..           | 220                 |
| 2 Polambakkam nelvay eri ..       | 81                  | 8 Semmanjeri pidari tangal ..      | 330                 |
| 3 Polambakkam sadirvedu eri.      | 230                 | 9 Sholinganalur Sheppankari kasam. | 530                 |
| 4 Sithamur tank (24) ..           | 500                 | 10 Madichur sanan tangal ..        | 575                 |
| 5 Gurumpirai peria eri ..         | 537                 | 11 Sholinganalur Anaikeri ..       | 480                 |
| 6 Kadambur eri ..                 | 1,725               |                                    |                     |
| 7 Koliyalam tangal ..             | 786                 | <b>Tiruvallur taluk.</b>           |                     |
| 8 Panjikkal tangal ..             | 294                 | 1 Ayalacheri tank ..               | 824                 |
| 9 Panjikkal sitheri ..            | 366                 | 2 Mamballam tank ..                | 450                 |
| 10 Melavalem tank ..              | 975                 | 3 Perumudivakkam eri ..            | 734                 |
| 11 Vedapattanam vanchi eri.       | 1,160               | 4 Ayalacheri manikulam ..          | 635                 |
| 12 Agaram sitheri ..              | 1,625               | 5 Vadathur siddikasam ..           | 887                 |
|                                   |                     | 6 Govindamedu tank ..              | 1,564               |
| <b>Kancheepuram taluk.</b>        |                     | 7 Kilacheri tirubadikulam ..       | 74                  |
| 1 Alancheri tank ..               | 2,276               | 8 Palavakkam kuppam tangal.        | 636                 |
| 2 Permanallur tank ..             | 1,544               | 9 Perithivakkam chinna tangal.     | 638                 |
| 3 Revuthanallur tank ..           | 1,124               | 10 Sirunai errakulam ..            | 85                  |
| 4 Orakattupettai tangal ..        | 407                 | 11 Valliyurvaivasikandigai eri.    | 827                 |
| 5 Tyennagur kulam kasam ..        | 975                 | 12 Alinjivakkam Padirkulam ..      | 550                 |
| 6 Keliyavakkam kil tangal ..      | 825                 | 13 Alapakkam Machinallikulam.      | 385                 |
| 7 Manamathi sitheri ..            | 650                 | 14 Greenvalnatham kulam ..         | 240                 |
| 8 Tyennagarkulam patterai tangal. | 325                 |                                    |                     |

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| Name of work.                      | Amount of estimate. | Name of work.                        | Amount of estimate. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------|
| <b>Tiruvallur taluk—cont.</b>      | RS.                 | <b>Ponneri taluk—cont.</b>           | RS.                 |
| 15 Vembodu otteri ..               | 425                 | 17 Kattupalli Manikulam ..           | 450                 |
| 16 Pagalmedu tangal ..             | 510                 | 18 Alamadi Kadappan tangal.          | 180                 |
| 17 Pagalmedu large tank ..         | 1,620               | 19 Cheruvi Raghavan eri ..           | 160                 |
| 18 Meyyur nagrei ..                | 725                 | 20 Thurpallam tangal ..              | 125                 |
| 19 Pundi punnapathi eri ..         | 2,400               | 21 Siruvada Peria eri ..             | 740                 |
| 20 Pundi nagari ..                 | 950                 | 22 Paleswaram Talamadavak-kam eri.   | 750                 |
| 21 Alapakkam, L.T. ..              | 850                 | 23 Cheruvu Kuppaiyan tangal.         | 750                 |
| 22 Adilivakkam katteri ..          | 650                 | 24 Pakkam Peria eri ..               | 2,575               |
| 23 Korakkantandalam jada eri.      | 1,950               | 25 Sedulapakkam Nalla Chetty tangal. | 225                 |
| 24 Meyyur kuppam tangal ..         | 725                 | 26 Gudalavaripalayam eri ..          | 600                 |
| 25 Melvilagam tank ..              | 2,300               | 27 Satyavedu Kesavan kulam.          | 380                 |
| 26 Velapakkam large tank ..        | 1,975               |                                      |                     |
| 27 Periakuppam Balan tangal.       | 820                 | <b>FLOODS.</b>                       |                     |
| 28 Velapakkam small tank ..        | 920                 | 28 Peria Obalavaram tank ..          | 1,500               |
| 29 Adilivakkam tangal ..           | 325                 | 29 Agaram kudinelvoyal eri ..        | 800                 |
| 30 Meyyur Alarodai tangal ..       | 310                 | 30 Kalpakkam tangal ..               | 575                 |
| 31 Devandavakkam Rameswaram eri.   | 80                  | 31 Peravalur tangal ..               | 580                 |
|                                    |                     | 32 Somanjeri tangal ..               | 160                 |
| <b>Sriperumbudur taluk.</b>        |                     | 33 Tattamanji river channel ..       | 420                 |
| 1 Kamanakaracheri tanks ..         | 203                 | 34 Vembodu tanks ..                  | 900                 |
| 2 Valathanjeri tank ..             | 551                 |                                      |                     |
| 3 Vattambakkam L.T. ..             | 308                 | <b>ESTATES.</b>                      |                     |
| 4 Vattambakkam Pulioheri ..        | 374                 | <b>Madurantakam taluk.</b>           |                     |
| 5 Padur tank ..                    | 345                 | 1 Nallamur tanks ..                  | 2,075               |
| 6 Palantandalam Pudu eri.          | 555                 | 2 Vettur tank ..                     | 1,546               |
| 7 Paleripatti tank ..              | 1,232               | 3 Orangavalli tank ..                | 700                 |
| 8 Naduveerapattu tank and tangal.  | 1,050               | 4 Periavekkadu thangal ..            | 875                 |
| 9 Sethupattu tangal ..             | 1,050               | 5 Vembalur Uppukoshi vanjee.         | 470                 |
| 10 Puduppair karuman thangal.      | 110                 | 6 Vembalur jambu vanjee ..           | 475                 |
| 11 Sirukalathur tanks ..           | 610                 | 7 Madapakkam Tamara vanjee.          | 1,150               |
| 12 Araner Uttambiar kuttai ..      | 240                 |                                      |                     |
| 13 Vengadu Ighan tangal ..         | 480                 | <b>Saidapet taluk.</b>               |                     |
| 14 Vengadu Peria tangal ..         | 425                 | 1 Puthagaram tanks ..                | 1,350               |
| 15 Kilay Maveri tangal ..          | 360                 |                                      |                     |
| 16 Kaval kalan pudu tangal.        | 1,075               | <b>Ponneri taluk.</b>                |                     |
| 17 Sriperumbudur Kattupakkam eri.  | 1,400               | 1 Erumaidethipalayam devaneri.       | 365                 |
| 18 Alagur tank ..                  | 1,525               | 2 Vallur Erumaidhody tangal.         | 502                 |
| 19 Alagur tangal ..                | 560                 | 3 Siripalaverkadu sippam eri ..      | 410                 |
| 20 Vadamangalam sinna tangal.      | 540                 | 4 Siripalaverkadu Araner ..          | 107                 |
| 21 Vadamangalam Thulukkan thangal. | 400                 | 5 Ennore Aradikulam ..               | 385                 |
|                                    |                     | 6 Vellambakkam tank ..               | 1,213               |
| <b>Ponneri taluk.</b>              |                     | 7 Vellambakkam sitheri ..            | 436                 |
| 1 Erumaidethipalayam devaneri.     | 365                 | 8 Panjetti tangal ..                 | 800                 |
| 2 Vallur Erumaidhody tangal.       | 502                 | 9 Delavoy Agaram eri ..              | 1,035               |
| 3 Siripalaverkadu sippam eri ..    | 410                 | 10 Irugulam Vappa kuttai ..          | 600                 |
| 4 Siripalaverkadu Araner ..        | 107                 | 11 Irugulam Angur tank ..            | 700                 |
| 5 Ennore Aradikulam ..             | 385                 | 12 Cherur Dasabandam eri ..          | 950                 |
| 6 Vellambakkam tank ..             | 1,213               | 13 Arani Nadakuppam tangal.          | 1,760               |
| 7 Vellambakkam sitheri ..          | 436                 | 14 Kattupalli Yennamankulam.         | 280                 |
| 8 Panjetti tangal ..               | 800                 | 15 Kattupalli Vannankulam ..         | 525                 |
| 9 Delavoy Agaram eri ..            | 1,035               | 16 Kattupalli Theertankulam ..       | 190                 |
| 10 Irugulam Vappa kuttai ..        | 600                 |                                      |                     |
| 11 Irugulam Angur tank ..          | 700                 |                                      |                     |
| 12 Cherur Dasabandam eri ..        | 950                 |                                      |                     |
| 13 Arani Nadakuppam tangal.        | 1,760               |                                      |                     |
| 14 Kattupalli Yennamankulam.       | 280                 |                                      |                     |
| 15 Kattupalli Vannankulam ..       | 525                 |                                      |                     |
| 16 Kattupalli Theertankulam ..     | 190                 |                                      |                     |



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## STATEMENT No. 1.

## LIST OF PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT WORKS UNDER EXECUTION.

| Name of work sanctioned and taken up for execution.          | Amount of estimate. | Value of work done. | Balance yet to be done. |
|--------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (1)                                                          | (2)                 | (3)                 | (4)                     |
| RS.                                                          | RS.                 | RS.                 | RS.                     |
| <b>Kancheepuram taluk.</b>                                   |                     |                     |                         |
| 1. Special repairs to Tenambakkam tank                       | 24,000              | 6,900               | 17,000                  |
| 2. Do. Sirukaveripakkam tank                                 | 14,800              | 5,100               | 9,700                   |
| 3. Do. Sevilmedu tank                                        | 23,000              | 7,800               | 15,200                  |
| 4. Do. Muram tank                                            | 25,600              | 14,400              | 11,200                  |
| 5. Do. Vishakandikuppam tank                                 | 7,000               | 4,900               | 2,100                   |
| 6. Do. Kuthirambakkam tank                                   | 6,400               | 5,500               | 900                     |
| 7. Do. Nagapathu Chitteri                                    | 2,000               | 750                 | 1,250                   |
| 8. Do. Villivalam tank                                       | 3,750               | 2,000               | 1,750                   |
| 9. Do. Arasanimangalam tank                                  | 1,900               | 1,500               | 400                     |
| 10. Do. Kadalamangalam tank                                  | 9,300               | 7,300               | 2,000                   |
| 11. Do. Sluice No. 8 of Uthiramerur tank                     | 7,650               | 4,800               | 2,850                   |
| 12. Do. Thandara; Putheri thangal                            | 3,350               | 1,650               | 1,700                   |
| 13. Do. Uthiramerur big tank                                 | 16,100              | 6,800               | 9,300                   |
| 14. Do. Marudam Peri eri                                     | 10,000              | 1,000               | 9,000                   |
| 15. Do. Tirupulivanam tank                                   | 12,500              | 1,850               | 10,650                  |
| 16. Do. Arapakkam Petteri                                    | 2,560               | 1,900               | 660                     |
| <b>Chingleput taluk.</b>                                     |                     |                     |                         |
| 17. Providing revetment to breach closing in P.V.K. channel. | 4,400               |                     | 4,400                   |
| 18. Repairs to Arumbuliyur tank and channel.                 | 5,750               | 2,000               | 3,750                   |
| 19. Do. Minjal madugu                                        | 9,900               | 9,200               | 700                     |
| 20. Do. Athur Vadapathy tank                                 | 4,720               | 1,850               | 2,870                   |
| 21. Do. Siddandi tank                                        | 5,560               | 2,600               | 2,960                   |
| 22. Do. P.V.K. channel 0/0 to 3/0                            | 6,970               |                     | 6,970                   |
| 23. Do. P.V.K. channel 3/0 to 6/0                            | 3,700               |                     | 3,700                   |
| 24. Special repairs to Siddavur tank                         | 2,220               | 1,000               | 1,220                   |
| 25. Do. Chinnaveddu thangal                                  | 1,920               | 500                 | 1,420                   |
| 26. Do. Kondamangalam tank                                   | 5,350               |                     | 5,350                   |
| 27. Do. Salur Kanapathu Peri eri                             | 1,640               |                     | 1,640                   |
| 28. Do. Thirupulivanam Peri eri                              | 4,470               | 2,000               | 2,470                   |
| 29. Do. Veppedu Kastankulam Peri eri                         | 4,640               | 1,500               | 3,140                   |
| 30. Do. Kulipanthandam Peri eri                              | 6,170               |                     | 6,170                   |
| 31. Do. Veerapuram Peri eri                                  | 5,900               |                     | 5,900                   |
| 32. Do. Valuvadur Chitteri                                   | 9,200               | 1,000               | 8,200                   |
| 33. Do. Thairur Peri eri                                     | 24,200              | 1,500               | 22,700                  |
| 34. Do. Nemeli Peri eri                                      | 9,200               | 2,200               | 7,000                   |
| 35. Do. Oragadam tank supply channel                         | 920                 |                     | 920                     |
| 36. Do. Peria Sambudu supply channel                         | 1,040               |                     | 1,040                   |
| 37. Do. Puliyur thangal                                      | 1,700               | 500                 | 1,200                   |
| 38. Do. Settupunnam tank                                     | 3,680               |                     | 3,680                   |
| 39. Do. Tirukachiyur Peri eri                                | 1,130               |                     | 1,130                   |
| <b>Sriperumbudur taluk.</b>                                  |                     |                     |                         |
| 40. Special repairs to Manimangalam tank                     | 17,200              | 8,000               | 9,200                   |
| 41. Do. Kolathur tank                                        | 11,900              | 8,400               | 3,500                   |
| 42. Do. Appur large tank                                     | 6,100               | 2,100               | 4,000                   |
| 43. Do. Kattankulam large tank                               | 5,620               | 1,400               | 4,220                   |
| 44. Do. Mathur tank                                          | 4,600               | 3,100               | 1,500                   |
| 45. Do. Athenjeri tank                                       | 4,150               | 3,500               | 650                     |
| 46. Do. Nedungundram tank                                    | 1,505               | 5,900               | 9,000                   |
| 47. Do. Nedungundram Arival eri                              | 3,600               |                     | 3,600                   |
| 48. Do. Orathur tank                                         | 4,560               | 3,200               | 1,360                   |
| 49. Do. Navalur tank                                         | 1,700               | 1,100               | 600                     |
| 50. Do. Etthur tank                                          | 450                 |                     | 450                     |
| 51. Do. Malipathur tank                                      | 1,870               |                     | 1,870                   |
| 52. Do. Singalpet tank                                       | 5,330               | 4,500               | 830                     |
| 53. Do. Kandoor tank                                         | 6,580               | 3,000               | 3,580                   |

\* Work completed.

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| Name of work sanctioned and taken up for execution.                 | Amount of estimate. | Value of work done. | Balance yet to be done. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|-------------------------|
| (1)                                                                 | (2)                 | (3)                 | (4)                     |
| RS.                                                                 | RS.                 | RS.                 | RS.                     |
| <b>Sriperumbudur taluk—cont.</b>                                    |                     |                     |                         |
| 54. Special repairs to Drops in Molalur limits                      | 1,700               | 1,000               | 700                     |
| 55. Do. Melmadutramangalam tank                                     | 5,000               | 600                 | 4,400                   |
| 56. Do. Kannan thangal                                              | 770                 | 200                 | 570                     |
| 57. Do. Kannan tank                                                 | 4,000               | 2,300               | 1,700                   |
| 58. Do. Sriperumbudur tank R.E.                                     | 2,600               | 1,300               | 1,300                   |
| 59. Do. Pillaiyakkam tank                                           | 4,200               | 1,400               | 2,800                   |
| <b>Madurantakam taluk.</b>                                          |                     |                     |                         |
| 60. Special repairs to Valayaputhur tank                            | 1,360               |                     | 1,360                   |
| 61. Do. Neelamangalam tank                                          | 2,280               | 1,600               | 680                     |
| 62. Do. Athimadam tank                                              | 2,570               | 300                 | 2,270                   |
| 63. Do. Vadan thangal                                               | 1,140               | 1,000               | 140                     |
| 64. Do. Madurantakam tank                                           | 5,200               |                     | 5,200                   |
| 65. Do. Parukkal tank                                               | 4,200               | 1,100               | 3,100                   |
| 66. Do. Sirukolathur tank                                           | 1,800               |                     | 1,800                   |
| 67. Do. Devathur tank                                               | 4,760               | 3,200               | 1,560                   |
| 68. Do. Karasengal tank                                             | 2,970               | 1,100               | 1,870                   |
| 69. Do. Pakkam big tank                                             | 4,600               | 2,100               | 2,500                   |
| 70. Do. Manapakkam Thattaner                                        | 5,720               | 3,300               | 2,420                   |
| 71. Clearing silt and cutting berms in Athur Thangal pathy channel. | 12,900              | 5,900               | 7,000                   |
| 72. Special repairs to Uttiramerur tank supply channel.             | 20,400              | 14,500              | 5,900                   |
| 73. Do. Vayalakovur tank supply channel.                            | 4,000               | 2,900               | 1,100                   |
| 74. Repairs to Meyyur tank supply channel                           | 25,000              | 14,300              | 10,700                  |
| 75. Do. Kimivittangal III reeph                                     | 28,800              | 13,500              | 15,300                  |
| 76. Do. Pullambakkam tank supply channel                            | 6,780               | 6,100               | 680                     |
| 77. Do. Maljan Karana; tank                                         | 4,750               | 2,600               | 2,150                   |
| 78. Do. Nelvoy Jambu eri                                            | 20,400              | 10,200              | 10,200                  |
| 79. Do. Manapakkam tank                                             | 2,900               | 500                 | 2,400                   |
| 80. Do. Spring pond in Kondalur                                     | 1,830               | 600                 | 1,230                   |
| 81. Do. Udayambakkam tank                                           | 4,350               | 2,800               | 1,550                   |
| 82. Do. Pukkathur tank, Peri eri                                    | 1,980               | 1,800               | 180                     |
| 83. Do. Padala-Puliper Koi river channel                            | 11,300              | 15,000              |                         |
| 84. Do. Sirungalur eri                                              | 2,700               | 1,300               | 1,400                   |
| 85. Do. Vellathattam tank                                           | 16,000              | 12,000              | 4,000                   |
| 86. Do. Karunguli tank supply channel                               | 16,000              | 1,300               | 14,700                  |
| 87. Do. Pallipattu river channel                                    | 14,750              | 10,780              | 3,970                   |
| 88. Do. (V) Valathottam spring channel                              | 6,400               | 3,400               | 3,000                   |
| 89. Cutting berms and clearing silt in Palamathur channel.          | 15,800              | 6,400               | 9,400                   |
| 90. Repairs to Puliyur Chitteri                                     | 5,400               | 4,100               | 1,300                   |
| 91. Clearing silt by Bull dozer in Osalur channel                   | 5,600               | 4,500               | 1,100                   |
| 92. Repairs to Athur Vadapathy channel                              | 17,600              | 14,900              | 2,700                   |
| 93. Do. pipe sluice in Valathottam channel                          | 1,300               | 1,200               | 100                     |
| 94. Do. Agaram Tuli Palli thangal                                   | 1,310               | 600                 | 710                     |
| 95. Do. Kattankulam tank                                            | 7,750               | 7,100               | 650                     |
| 96. Do. Malayankulam Chitteri                                       | 13,000              | 11,400              | 1,600                   |
| 97. Clearing silt by Bull dozer in Meyyur channel                   | 5,150               | 3,900               | 1,250                   |
| 98. Repairs to Puliyur Peri eri                                     | 1,200               | 1,200               |                         |
| 99. Do. Kattankulam Chitteri                                        | 1,420               | 1,400               | 20                      |
| 100. Do. Pulivoy tank                                               | 3,000               | 2,400               | 600                     |
| 101. Do. Malayankulam Chitteri supply channel.                      | 2,000               |                     | 2,000                   |
| 102. Silt clearance and berm cutting in Kalakattu spring channel.   | 16,500              |                     | 16,500                  |
| 103. Special repairs to Karuvampakkam tank                          | 5,800               | 2,000               | 3,800                   |
| 104. Do. Muthu Nallu Kuppam tank                                    | 9,870               | 7,000               | 2,870                   |
| 105. Improvements to Taramankulam tank                              | 5,750               | 2,800               | 2,950                   |
| 106. Clearing silt in Sembulam Kattankulam channel                  | 12,000              | 6,000               | 6,000                   |
| 107. Special repairs to Karunguli supply channel                    | 1,600               | 600                 | 1,000                   |

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Name of the work. Amount of estimate.

RS.

Ponneri taluk—cont.

|                        |           |
|------------------------|-----------|
| 7 L.F. bank of Aranjur | 2,03,500* |
| 8 R.F. bank of Aranjur | 2,75,000* |
| 9 Chavalai stream      | 68,000    |
| 10 Arudur Reddi tangal | 34,680    |
| 11 Elavur large tank   | 10,000    |

\* Flood bank work.

## List of rural water-supply works in Chingleput district.

| Taluk.          | Total number of new wells. | Repairs and deepening. |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------------|
| 1 Madurantakam  | 31                         | 15                     |
| 2 Kanchēpuram   | 25                         | 1                      |
| 3 Chingleput    | 24                         | 1                      |
| 4 Sajdapet      | 7                          | 2                      |
| 5 Sriperumbudur | 11                         | 1                      |
| 6 Tiruvallur    | 7                          | 1                      |
| 7 Ponneri       | 29                         | 1                      |
| Total           | 134                        | 21                     |

## Rural water-supply well works—Incomplete—Carried over to 1952-53 in Madurantakam taluk.

| Name of the village.                     | Amount of estimate. | Previous year's expenditure. | Allotment for 1952-53. |
|------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                                      | (2)                 | (3)                          | (4)                    |
| RS.                                      | RS.                 |                              | RS.                    |
| 1 Pasumbur                               | 3,220               |                              | 3,220                  |
| 2 Velmacheri                             | 2,900               |                              | 2,900                  |
| 3 Mathuracheri                           | 47                  |                              | 47                     |
| 4 Porangeri                              | 3,700               |                              | 649                    |
| 5 Thimmapuramcheri                       | 2,900               |                              | 442                    |
| 6 Netrambakkam                           | 2,900               |                              | 2,900                  |
| 7 Thozhpuducheri                         | 2,780               |                              | 401                    |
| 8 Zamin Puducheri                        | 2,675               |                              | 566                    |
| 9 Zamin Kilamur                          | 3,170               |                              | 2,496                  |
| 10 Edayalamcheri                         | 2,980               |                              | 35                     |
| 11 Vadakkupettucheri                     | 2,440               |                              | 1,800                  |
| 12 Tinnalurocheri                        | 2,440               |                              | 1,800                  |
| 13 Gangadevikuppamcheri                  | 2,820               |                              | 2,820                  |
| 14 Chinnavenmani                         | 3,070               |                              | 3,040                  |
| 15 Mambakkam (new)                       | 2,750               |                              | 2,750                  |
| 16 Veeranakunram                         | 3,070               |                              | 2,533                  |
| 17 Vayyavoor                             | 3,100               |                              | 713                    |
| 18 Sh. Palyambach                        | 2,170               |                              | 2,160                  |
| 19 Pakkancheri                           | 2,200               |                              | 2,184                  |
| 20 Paramankenkuppam                      | 2,940               |                              | 2,910                  |
| 21 Malavankarani old ocheri              | 2,160               |                              | 2,155                  |
| 22 Kolathoor                             | 2,860               |                              | 2,830                  |
| 23 Ayyakunnam                            | 2,850               |                              | 2,835                  |
| 24 Periyakayapakkam                      | 3,130               |                              | 3,125                  |
| 25 Chinnambetocheri                      | 3,090               |                              | 3,090                  |
| 26 Sh. Kokambakkam                       | 2,900               |                              | 2,870                  |
| 27 Sirdamurocheri                        | 2,760               |                              | 2,750                  |
| 28 Perunduravukuppam                     | 2,900               |                              | 2,870                  |
| 29 Pottankadu, hamlet of Kallaburampuram | 2,320               |                              | 2,315                  |
| 30 Malayalavoor                          | 2,200               |                              | 2,195                  |
| Total                                    |                     |                              | 68,026                 |

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## Rural water-supply well work—New works for 1952-53—Madurantakam taluk.

| Number in the five years' programme. | Name of the village.        | Amount of estimate. | Allotment for 1952-53. |
|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                                  | (2)                         | (3)                 | (4)                    |
|                                      |                             | RS.                 | RS.                    |
| 1                                    | Theetalam cheri             | 2,750               | 2,750                  |
| 2                                    | Meyyurcheri                 | 2,560               | 2,560                  |
| 3                                    | Selavattam                  | 2,200               | 2,200                  |
| 4                                    | Thonadamanallur cheri       | 2,250               | 2,250                  |
| 5                                    | Sengathur                   | 3,050               | 3,050                  |
| 6                                    | Sengathur cheri             | 2,200               | 2,200                  |
| 7                                    | Z. Andarkuppam              | 3,250               | 3,250                  |
| 8                                    | Z. Illadu                   | 3,100               | 3,100                  |
| 9                                    | Z. Vilangadu                | 2,950               | 2,950                  |
| 10                                   | Z. Puthirankottai           | 3,050               | 3,050                  |
| 11                                   | 16. Chithamur               | 2,750               | 2,750                  |
| 12                                   | Z. Tholuppedu               | 2,850               | 2,850                  |
| 13                                   | Pudur                       | 2,550               | 2,550                  |
| 14                                   | Z. Isur                     | 4,400               | 4,400                  |
| 15                                   | Sh. Nelli                   | 2,650               | 2,650                  |
| 16                                   | Gendracheri                 | 2,750               | 2,750                  |
| 17                                   | Kunnathur village           | 3,800               | 3,800                  |
| 18                                   | Devadur                     | 3,600               | 3,600                  |
| 19                                   | Perunvelibheri              | 2,800               | 2,800                  |
| 20                                   | Z. Endathur                 | 3,700               | 3,700                  |
| 21                                   | Pachambakkam                | 2,600               | 2,600                  |
| 22                                   | Z. Anaiicutcheri            | 2,350               | 2,350                  |
| 23                                   | Alabaraiuppam               | 2,450               | 2,450                  |
| 24                                   | Seevadi                     | 3,000               | 3,000                  |
| 25                                   | Kinarkandigapuducheri       | 2,300               | 2,300                  |
| 26                                   | Salaiyur village            | 2,350               | 2,350                  |
| 27                                   | Karunakaracheri             | 2,450               | 2,450                  |
| 28                                   | Kinor Melandicheri          | 3,000               | 3,000                  |
| 29                                   | Kinor Kilandicheri (R)      | 148                 | 148                    |
| 30                                   | Sithandandhicheri           | 2,150               | 2,150                  |
| 31                                   | Madurantakam Town (7 wells) | 1,000               | 1,000                  |
| 32                                   | Esur Ryotwari               | 2,500               | 2,500                  |
| 33                                   | Veeranakunram               | 50                  | 50                     |
| 34                                   | Mambakkam (new)             | 280                 | 280                    |
| 35                                   | Andavakkam                  | 350                 | 350                    |
| 36                                   | Alapakkam                   | 120                 | 120                    |
| 37                                   | Vaipanai                    | 80                  | 80                     |
| 38                                   | Puduppattucheri             | 520                 | 520                    |
| 39                                   | Pulidivakkam                | 85                  | 85                     |
| 40                                   | Chunampetcheri              | 3,000               | 3,000                  |

## Rural water-supply well works—Incomplete—Carried over to 1952-53—Kancheepuram taluk.

| Name of the village. | Amount of estimate. | Previous year's expenditure. | Allotment for 1952-53. |
|----------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                  | (2)                 | (3)                          | (4)                    |
|                      | RS.                 | RS.                          | RS.                    |
| 1 Palaveri           | 3,370               | 1,000                        | 3,370                  |
| 2 Edamuchi           | 2,450               | 1,000                        | 2,450                  |
| 3 Thangi             | 2,430               | 1,000                        | 2,430                  |
| 4 Thambakkam         | 3,020               | 1,000                        | 3,020                  |
| 5 Puthupakkam        | 3,270               | 1,000                        | 3,270                  |
| 6 Kiyur              | 2,980               | 1,000                        | 2,980                  |
| 7 Palayaseevaram     | 3,080               | 1,000                        | 3,080                  |
| 8 Makkamangalam      | 3,610               | 1,000                        | 3,610                  |
| 9 Kiliampundi        | 4,060               | 1,000                        | 4,060                  |
| 10 Thiruvankaranai   | 3,870               | 1,000                        | 3,870                  |
| 11 Kiliakottor       | 4,010               | 1,000                        | 4,010                  |
| 12 Govindavadi       | 3,700               | 1,000                        | 3,700                  |

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| Name of the village.                        | Amount of estimate. | Previous year's expenditure. | Allotment for 1952-53. |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                                         | (2)                 | (3)                          | (4)                    |
|                                             | RS.                 | RS.                          | RS.                    |
| 13 Puliyur                                  | 2,920               | ..                           | 2,920                  |
| 14 Sh. Perianatham                          | 3,340               | ..                           | 3,340                  |
| 15 Arappakkam                               | 4,000               | ..                           | 4,000                  |
| 16 Sethupattu                               | 3,100               | ..                           | 3,100                  |
| 17 Perunagar                                | 3,870               | ..                           | 3,870                  |
| 18 Singadivakkam                            | 4,090               | ..                           | 4,090                  |
| 19 Kavambair cheri                          | 2,990               | ..                           | 2,990                  |
| 20 Konerikuppam cheri                       | 4,750               | ..                           | 4,750                  |
| 21 Uchikkolaimeedu, hamlet of Neyyadivakkam | 4,350               | ..                           | 4,350                  |
| 22 Alapakkam                                | 3,675               | ..                           | 491                    |
| Total                                       | ..                  | ..                           | 58,929                 |

## Rural water-supply well works—New works for 1952-53—Kancheepuram taluk.

| Name of the village.                        | Amount of estimate. | Number in the five years' programme. | Allotment for 1952-53. |
|---------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                                         | (2)                 | (3)                                  | (4)                    |
|                                             | RS.                 | RS.                                  | RS.                    |
| 1 Rettamangalam                             | 4,250               | ..                                   | 4,250                  |
| 2 Pulipakkam                                | 3,550               | ..                                   | 3,550                  |
| 3 Porapandal                                | 4,400               | ..                                   | 4,400                  |
| 4 Sithalapakkam                             | 2,900               | ..                                   | 2,900                  |
| 5 Puraissi                                  | 4,200               | ..                                   | 4,200                  |
| 6 Olugaraicheri                             | 2,600               | ..                                   | 2,600                  |
| 7 Manamathy                                 | 4,475               | ..                                   | 4,475                  |
| 8 Narppakkam                                | 2,850               | ..                                   | 2,850                  |
| 9 Thenneri Mettucheri                       | 3,000               | ..                                   | 3,000                  |
| 10 Mettukuppam                              | 3,100               | ..                                   | 3,100                  |
| 11 Thenneri                                 | 4,450               | ..                                   | 4,450                  |
| 12 Sirukaveripakkam                         | 3,580               | ..                                   | 3,580                  |
| 13 Chengalvarayapuram, hamlet of Pusivakkam | 3,950               | ..                                   | 3,950                  |
| 14 Madavilagam                              | 4,060               | ..                                   | 4,060                  |
| 15 Samandhipuram, hamlet of Kottavakkam     | 3,970               | ..                                   | 3,970                  |
| 16 Thirukallamedu                           | 4,250               | ..                                   | 4,250                  |
| 17 Silambakkam                              | 2,350               | ..                                   | 2,350                  |
| 18 Karumbakkam (Inam)                       | 2,980               | ..                                   | 2,980                  |
| 19 Karumbakkam cheri                        | 2,980               | ..                                   | 2,980                  |
| 20 Vengaram                                 | 3,000               | ..                                   | 3,000                  |
| 21 Vayyavur cheri                           | 2,900               | ..                                   | 2,900                  |
| 22 Nelvel                                   | 4,050               | ..                                   | 4,050                  |
| 23 Hanumanthalam Old natham                 | 4,500               | ..                                   | 4,500                  |
| 24 Ekanampet                                | 4,000               | ..                                   | 4,000                  |
| 25 Annadur cheri                            | 2,750               | ..                                   | 2,750                  |
| 26 Eruvakkam                                | 3,100               | ..                                   | ..                     |
| 27 Kaveripakkam                             | 550                 | ..                                   | ..                     |
| 28 Uthiramerur area (25 wells deepening)    | 3,335               | ..                                   | ..                     |

## Rural water-supply well works—Incomplete—Carried over to 1952-53—Chingleput taluk.

| Name of the village. | Amount of estimate. | Number in the five years' programme. | Allotment for 1952-53. |
|----------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                  | (2)                 | (3)                                  | (4)                    |
|                      | RS.                 | RS.                                  | RS.                    |
| 1 Vembakkam          | 2,680               | ..                                   | 2,680                  |
| 2 Alappakkam         | 3,000               | ..                                   | 3,000                  |
| 3 Kumili             | 2,820               | ..                                   | 2,820                  |
| 4 Siruseri           | 3,100               | ..                                   | 3,100                  |

[10th March 1953]

| Name of the village.                            | Amount of estimate. | Number in the five years' programme. | Allotment for 1952-53. |
|-------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                                             | (2)                 | (3)                                  | (4)                    |
|                                                 | RS.                 |                                      | RS.                    |
| 5 Kunnathur .. .. .                             | 1,850               | ..                                   | 1,100                  |
| 6 Mangalam .. .. .                              | 2,690               | ..                                   | 1,000                  |
| 7 Kalivanthapattu .. .. .                       | 3,150               | ..                                   | 450                    |
| 8 Iohankaranai .. .. .                          | 3,680               | ..                                   | 1,987                  |
| 9 Kariacheri, hamlet of Nathankaricheri .. .. . | 3,075               | ..                                   | 2,731                  |
| 10 Panakkattupakkam .. .. .                     | 3,200               | ..                                   | 3,200                  |
| 11 Guduvancheri .. .. .                         | 2,910               | ..                                   | 2,910                  |
| 12 Thaiyureri .. .. .                           | 3,080               | ..                                   | 3,080                  |
| 13 Karanai .. .. .                              | 2,760               | ..                                   | 2,760                  |
| 14 Kolapakkam .. .. .                           | 3,810               | ..                                   | 1,481                  |
| 15 Palur cheri .. .. .                          | 3,300               | ..                                   | 3,300                  |
| 16 Kanathur Reddikuppam .. .. .                 | 900                 | ..                                   | 900                    |
| 17 Egattur cheri .. .. .                        | 3,010               | ..                                   | 3,010                  |
| 18 Vadakal, hamlet of Athur .. .. .             | 3,010               | ..                                   | 1,124                  |
| Total ..                                        |                     |                                      | 36,788                 |

*Rural water-supply well works—New works for 1952-53—Chingleput taluk.*

| Name of the village.                                                      | Amount of estimate. | Number in the five years' programme. | Allotment for 1952-53. |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------|
| (1)                                                                       | (2)                 | (3)                                  | (4)                    |
|                                                                           | RS.                 |                                      | RS.                    |
| 1 Arungal .. .. .                                                         | 2,900               | ..                                   | 2,900                  |
| 2 Kalavakkam .. .. .                                                      | 2,950               | ..                                   | 2,950                  |
| 3 Kannivakkam .. .. .                                                     | 2,900               | ..                                   | 2,900                  |
| 4 Malamaiyur cheri .. .. .                                                | 3,650               | ..                                   | 3,650                  |
| 5 Pulipakkam .. .. .                                                      | 3,700               | ..                                   | 3,700                  |
| 6 Kilapakkam cheri .. .. .                                                | 3,000               | ..                                   | 3,000                  |
| 7 Acharapakkam .. .. .                                                    | 4,280               | ..                                   | 4,280                  |
| 8 Elimichampattu .. .. .                                                  | 3,400               | ..                                   | 3,400                  |
| 9 Egai .. .. .                                                            | 4,250               | ..                                   | 4,250                  |
| 10 Timinur .. .. .                                                        | 3,400               | ..                                   | 3,400                  |
| 11 Manamathi .. .. .                                                      | 3,360               | ..                                   | 3,360                  |
| 12 Pattipulamkuppam .. .. .                                               | 3,200               | ..                                   | 3,200                  |
| 13 Pudupatanakuppam .. .. .                                               | 3,300               | ..                                   | 3,300                  |
| 14 Umirikuppam, hamlet of Moyyir .. .. .                                  | 3,200               | ..                                   | 3,200                  |
| 15 Pulikudi cheri .. .. .                                                 | 3,650               | ..                                   | 3,650                  |
| 16 Kalpakkam cheri .. .. .                                                | 3,350               | ..                                   | 3,350                  |
| 17 Tirukkalikundram (Chelliamman Koil St.) .. .. .                        | 3,760               | ..                                   | 3,760                  |
| 18 Yinalkuppam, hamlet of Voyalur .. .. .                                 | 3,200               | ..                                   | 3,200                  |
| 19 Chinna Irumbedu .. .. .                                                | 3,010               | ..                                   | 3,010                  |
| 20 Peria Irumbedu .. .. .                                                 | 3,010               | ..                                   | 3,010                  |
| 21 Puthut cheri .. .. .                                                   | 3,700               | ..                                   | 3,700                  |
| 22 Nellikuppam .. .. .                                                    | 4,050               | ..                                   | 4,050                  |
| 23 Edayarkuppam .. .. .                                                   | 3,150               | ..                                   | 3,150                  |
| 24 Irumbuli cheri .. .. .                                                 | 3,400               | ..                                   | 3,400                  |
| 25 Chingleput Revenue Divisional Officer's Office, Compound well. .. .. . | 900                 | ..                                   | 900                    |
| 26 69. Vembakkam cheri .. .. .                                            | 4,280               | ..                                   | ..                     |
| 27 Perumbadu cheri .. .. .                                                | 2,900               | ..                                   | ..                     |
| 28 Kattankolathur cheri .. .. .                                           | 3,000               | ..                                   | ..                     |
| 29 Pudur cheri .. .. .                                                    | 2,850               | ..                                   | ..                     |
| 30 Vasavasamudram cheri .. .. .                                           | 3,100               | ..                                   | ..                     |

10th March 1953]

*Rural water-supply well works—Incomplete—Carried over to 1952-53.*

| Name of the village.             | Amount of estimate. | Previous years expenditure. | Allotment for 1952. |
|----------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------|
| (1)                              | (2)                 | (3)                         | (4)                 |
|                                  | RS.                 |                             | RS.                 |
| <i>Saidapet taluk.</i>           |                     |                             |                     |
| 1 Villivakkam .. .. .            | 2,900               | ..                          | 260                 |
| 2 Selaiyur .. .. .               | 3,750               | ..                          | 64                  |
| 3 Kasikoilkuppam .. .. .         | 2,350               | ..                          | 334                 |
| 4 Padi .. .. .                   | 2,900               | ..                          | 205                 |
| 5 Saligramam .. .. .             | 3,600               | ..                          | 400                 |
| 6 Thiruvanniyur .. .. .          | 2,520               | ..                          | 38                  |
| 7 Nekkampalayam .. .. .          | 2,420               | ..                          | 2,420               |
| 8 Kangam .. .. .                 | 8,430               | ..                          | 1,500               |
| 9 Vanagaram .. .. .              | 2,280               | ..                          | 1,000               |
| 10 Amullavayal .. .. .           | 3,020               | ..                          | 3,020               |
| 11 Grant Lyon .. .. .            | 2,800               | ..                          | 2,800               |
| 12 Ambathur .. .. .              | 3,580               | ..                          | 1,000               |
| 13 Nanmangalam .. .. .           | 4,000               | ..                          | 1,000               |
| 14 Medavakkam .. .. .            | 4,390               | ..                          | 606                 |
| 15 Vellacheri .. .. .            | 3,160               | ..                          | 3,160               |
| 16 Keelakondaiyur .. .. .        | 3,975               | ..                          | 1,000               |
| 17 Peerkankaranai .. .. .        | 2,860               | ..                          | 1,000               |
| 18 Kolathumedu .. .. .           | 4,450               | ..                          | 4,000               |
| 19 Kathirvelu .. .. .            | 2,800               | ..                          | 900                 |
| 20 Pammedukulam .. .. .          | 3,670               | ..                          | 3,670               |
| 21 Vilangadupakkam cheri .. .. . | 2,170               | ..                          | 2,170               |
| 22 Villivakkam .. .. .           | 2,870               | ..                          | 1,000               |
| 23 Thathankuppam .. .. .         | 2,250               | ..                          | 700                 |
| 24 Thambaram, East .. .. .       | 4,200               | ..                          | 4,200               |
| 25 Athipattu .. .. .             | 2,820               | ..                          | 200                 |
| 26 Porur .. .. .                 | 2,430               | ..                          | 4                   |
| 27 Thirthakaraynapattu .. .. .   | 2,700               | ..                          | 2,700               |
| Agaramtheri .. .. .              | 2,350               | ..                          | ..                  |

*Programmed works for 1952-53.*

|                                             |           |    |    |
|---------------------------------------------|-----------|----|----|
| Periyakuppam, hamlet of Kathivakkam .. .. . | 2,350     | .. | .. |
| Rajamangalam, hamlet of Villivakkam .. .. . | 2,750     | .. | .. |
| Palayanthangal .. .. .                      | 3,600     | .. | .. |
| Tambaram (two wells deepening) .. .. .      | 1,750 (R) | .. | .. |
| Virugambakkam cheri .. .. .                 | 3,750     | .. | .. |
| Mitanamalle .. .. .                         | 4,300     | .. | .. |

*Sriperumbudur taluk.*

|                              |       |    |        |
|------------------------------|-------|----|--------|
| 1 Guduperumbedu .. .. .      | 3,570 | .. | 688    |
| 2 Korambedu .. .. .          | 4,500 | .. | 1,097  |
| 3 Salayanur .. .. .          | 3,550 | .. | 3,550  |
| 4 2. Mambakkam .. .. .       | 2,970 | .. | 773    |
| 5 Karasangal .. .. .         | 2,650 | .. | 2,650  |
| 6 Vellakottai .. .. .        | 2,970 | .. | 608    |
| 7 Benaveduthottam .. .. .    | 3,610 | .. | 3,610  |
| 8 Ayyapanthangal .. .. .     | 2,750 | .. | 1,096  |
| 9 Ramanujapuram .. .. .      | 3,970 | .. | 3,905  |
| 10 Maduguthagai .. .. .      | 2,760 | .. | 3,760  |
| 11 Maganiam .. .. .          | 3,970 | .. | 3,970  |
| 12 Valayakaranai .. .. .     | 3,990 | .. | 1,352  |
| 13 Nellur cheri .. .. .      | 3,750 | .. | 3,750  |
| 14 Sennakuppam cheri .. .. . | 3,330 | .. | 3,330  |
| 15 Rendankattalai .. .. .    | 3,550 | .. | 3,550  |
| 16 Vadakupatti .. .. .       | 3,280 | .. | 3,280  |
| 17 Ayadi .. .. .             | 5,100 | .. | 3,341  |
| 18 Kuttuvakam .. .. .        | 3,500 | .. | 3,500  |
| Total ..                     |       |    | 47,200 |

[10th March 1953]

| Name of the village.                             | Amount of estimate. | Previous year's expenditure. | Allocation for 1952. |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------|----------------------|
| (1)                                              | (2)                 | (3)                          | (4)                  |
| RS.                                              | RS.                 | RS.                          | RS.                  |
| <i>Sriperumbudur taluk—cont.</i>                 |                     |                              |                      |
| 19 Mettupalayam .. .. .                          | 4,200               | ..                           | ..                   |
| 20 Akkamapuram .. .. .                           | 3,600               | ..                           | ..                   |
| 21 Erumaiyur .. .. .                             | 4,350               | ..                           | ..                   |
| 22 Z. Thandlam .. .. .                           | 3,450               | ..                           | ..                   |
| 23 Voyalanallur .. .. .                          | 3,800               | ..                           | ..                   |
| 24 Munankattalai .. .. .                         | 3,600               | ..                           | ..                   |
| <i>Programmed works of 1952-53.</i>              |                     |                              |                      |
| 25 Alagur .. .. .                                | 2,950               | ..                           | ..                   |
| 26 Karanthangal .. .. .                          | 3,350               | ..                           | ..                   |
| 27 Muthur .. .. .                                | 4,750               | ..                           | ..                   |
| 28 Keevalur .. .. .                              | 3,559               | ..                           | ..                   |
| 29 Z. Korattur .. .. .                           | 3,050               | ..                           | ..                   |
| 30 Z. Korattur .. .. .                           | 200                 | ..                           | ..                   |
| <i>Tiruvallur taluk.</i>                         |                     |                              |                      |
| 1 Elambakkam cheri .. .. .                       | 3,860               | ..                           | 3,860                |
| 2 Kumancheri .. .. .                             | 2,415               | ..                           | 542                  |
| 3 Sattaramettucheti .. .. .                      | 3,220               | ..                           | 3,220                |
| 4 Mappedu Singasevaram pond .. .. .              | 9,600               | ..                           | 9,600                |
| 5 Kottaiyur .. .. .                              | 4,250               | ..                           | 4,250                |
| 6 Tiruppachur .. .. .                            | 204                 | ..                           | 804                  |
| 7 Kammarapalayam, hamlet of Nungambakkam .. .. . | 3,570               | ..                           | 1,400                |
| 8 Vadamaduraicheri .. .. .                       | 3,750               | ..                           | 3,750                |
| 9 Akkarapakkamecheri .. .. .                     | 2,450               | ..                           | 3,450                |
| 10 Nemiliagaram .. .. .                          | 86                  | ..                           | 86                   |
| Total ..                                         |                     |                              | 22,962               |
| <i>Iluppur village</i>                           |                     |                              |                      |
| Attupakkam .. .. .                               | 3,710               | ..                           | ..                   |
| Alapakkam .. .. .                                | 3,650               | ..                           | ..                   |
| Qoyalore .. .. .                                 | 4,000               | ..                           | ..                   |
| Pannur, hamlet of Tirupandiyur .. .. .           | 4,200               | ..                           | ..                   |
| <i>Programmed works of 1952-53.</i>              |                     |                              |                      |
| Kaanur .. .. .                                   | 4,150               | ..                           | ..                   |
| Sethupakkam .. .. .                              | 3,900               | ..                           | ..                   |
| Parandur cheri .. .. .                           | 3,850               | ..                           | ..                   |
| <i>Ponneri taluk.</i>                            |                     |                              |                      |
| 1 Athamanjei .. .. .                             | ..                  | ..                           | 352                  |
| 2 Natham .. .. .                                 | 3,400               | ..                           | 500                  |
| 3 Pulicat .. .. .                                | 3,150               | ..                           | 1,700                |
| 4 Andarthope .. .. .                             | 2,650               | ..                           | 1,300                |
| 5 Appavaram .. .. .                              | 3,450               | ..                           | 1,400                |
| 6 Old Gummidipundi .. .. .                       | 3,530               | ..                           | 800                  |
| 7 Ambakkam .. .. .                               | 3,250               | ..                           | 1,250                |
| 8 Irugulam .. .. .                               | 4,420               | ..                           | 1,100                |
| 9 Arumandhi .. .. .                              | 3,970               | ..                           | 2,000                |
| 10 Thirunilai .. .. .                            | 3,960               | ..                           | 3,960                |
| 11 Kuppam, hamlet of Voyalur .. .. .             | 2,550               | ..                           | 900                  |
| 12 Duranallur Enady colony .. .. .               | 2,350               | ..                           | 1,000                |
| 13 Satyavedu Enady Colony .. .. .                | 3,600               | ..                           | 2,600                |
| 14 Kambakkam cheri .. .. .                       | 3,000               | ..                           | 3,000                |
| 15 Thirupalam .. .. .                            | 2,290               | ..                           | 100                  |
| 16 Erukkavoy .. .. .                             | 2,750               | ..                           | 100                  |
| 17 New Erumavettipalayam .. .. .                 | 3,900               | ..                           | 3,900                |
| 18 Seemapuram .. .. .                            | 4,200               | ..                           | 4,200                |
| 19 Kuthcheri .. .. .                             | 2,500               | ..                           | 800                  |
| Total ..                                         |                     |                              | 33,962               |

[10th March 1953]

| Name of the village.                       | Amount of estimate. | Name of the village.                              | Amount of estimate. |
|--------------------------------------------|---------------------|---------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1)                                        | (2)                 | (3)                                               | (4)                 |
| RS.                                        | RS.                 | RS.                                               | RS.                 |
| <i>Ponneri taluk.</i>                      |                     |                                                   |                     |
| 1 Kadur cheri .. .. .                      | 2,320               | <i>Programmed works of 1952-53—cont.</i>          |                     |
| 2 Silamathur .. .. .                       | 3,800               | 16 Satyavedu cheri .. .. .                        | 3,350               |
| 3 Bathalavallam cheri .. .. .              | 3,300               | 17 Balijapet, hamlet of Kelmadalam-bedu.          | 2,250               |
| 4 Puduvoiyal .. .. .                       | 3,100               | 18 Ambakkam cheri .. .. .                         | 2,950               |
| 5 Thandala cheri .. .. .                   | 3,100               | 19 Panchalai .. .. .                              | 2,350               |
| 6 Alamadhi .. .. .                         | 3,350               | 20 Ramanathapuram .. .. .                         | 2,650               |
| <i>Programmed works of 1952-53.</i>        |                     |                                                   |                     |
| 7 Pudukpalayam .. .. .                     | 3,650               | 21 Thandalacheri village .. .. .                  | 3,100               |
| 8 Kuriwagaram .. .. .                      | 4,100               | 22 Venkatarajulu khandigai .. .. .                | 4,000               |
| 9 Madananjeri .. .. .                      | 3,700               | 23 Edapalayam, hamlet of Venkatarajulu khandigai. | 870                 |
| 10 Setarampet cheri .. .. .                | 2,500               | 24 Rajagopalapuram .. .. .                        | 4,440               |
| 11 Nelvoy .. .. .                          | 4,000               | 25 Old Erumavettipalayam .. .. .                  | 4,400               |
| 12 Mavavaripalayam .. .. .                 | 2,650               | 26 Peria Valuthalambedu .. .. .                   | 2,350               |
| 13 Madanambedu cheri .. .. .               | 4,400               | 27 Chinna Valuthalambedu .. .. .                  | 2,350               |
| 14 Pedd Ettivakkam .. .. .                 | 2,410               | 28 Vellakulam, hamlet of Aladu .. .. .            | 3,400               |
| 15 Palaya Gummidipoondi Vetticheri .. .. . | 3 800               | 29 Kalathur .. .. .                               | 3,600               |
|                                            |                     | 30 Palasrada .. .. .                              | 4,450               |

*List of Road Works for execution by the Chingleput District Board in 1952-53.*

| Taluk.             | Name of the works sanctioned and taken up for execution.                                      | Amount of estimate. | Value of work done in 1951-52. | Balance yet to be done in 1952-53. |
|--------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1)                | (2)                                                                                           | (3)                 | (4)                            | (5)                                |
| RS.                | RS.                                                                                           | RS.                 | RS.                            | RS.                                |
| <b>Form I.</b>     |                                                                                               |                     |                                |                                    |
| 1 Chingleput ..    | Formation of road to Thirkachiyur ..                                                          | 450                 | 375                            | 60                                 |
| 2 Do. ..           | Formation of road Sembattu to Arachur.                                                        | 4,500               | 4,500                          | 100                                |
| 3 Ponneri ..       | Formation of road old Gummidipoondi to Gummidipoondi.                                         | 3,750               | 3,404                          | 340                                |
| 4 Do. ..           | Improvements to old diversion road to Ponneri from Puduvoiyal.                                | 2,300               | 1,794                          | 500                                |
| 5 Do. ..           | Forming a road from 3/2 of Puduvoiyal-Puduchot road.                                          | 4,500               | 3,000                          | 1,500                              |
| 6 Balidapet ..     | Palavakkam metalling the pathway from east and west to Kolathur cheri.                        | 3,000               | 2,140                          | 500                                |
| 7 Do. ..           | Forming road from K.B.P. road to Krishna khandigai and Akkarapakkam.                          | 6,000               | 3,230                          | 2,700                              |
| 8 Sriperumbudur .. | Forming of a road from Tiruvallur, Sriperumbudur to Sengadu.                                  | 2,200               | 1,500                          | 700                                |
| 9 Do. ..           | Forming of a road from Valathanjeri to Perunjabakkam.                                         | 10,000              | 4,000                          | 5,000                              |
| 10 Do. ..          | Forming of a road from Kodamvakkam, Sriperumbudur to Sumathirambadu.                          | 2,500               | 2,000                          | 500                                |
| 11 Do. ..          | Forming of a road to Gurdupurambadu.                                                          | 6,000               | 4,500                          | 1,000                              |
| 12 Kancheepuram .. | Forming of a road from Nelvoy-Thirumukudal road to Edapakkam-Thattai mangalam-Vinnamanagalam. | 6,000               | 500                            | 5,400                              |
| 13 Do. ..          | Extension of Arasanimangalam road to district limit.                                          | 2,500               | 500                            | 2,000                              |
| 14 Chingleput ..   | Special repairs to Unamanjeri-Chingleput.                                                     | 2,250               | 2,100                          | 100                                |
| 15 Do. ..          | Improvement to Kottamedu-Manamathy road.                                                      | 12,000              | 1,200                          | 2,300                              |
| 16 Madurantakam .. | Forming Kiner-Kilvattam road ..                                                               | 3,410               | 3,200                          | 200                                |
| 17 Do. ..          | Forming of a road from Maruvalam-Venmani Chingleput.                                          | 6,000               | 4,000                          | 1,900                              |
| 18 Do. ..          | Extending Perumbajir-Orathy road to North Arcot district limits.                              | 7,500               | 4,000                          | 1,200                              |

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, 11th March 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

### I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS.

##### *"Paying clinics."*

\* 11 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any scheme of "Paying clinics" has been started in the Government Hospitals in the City of Madras and if so, when and the details thereof;

(b) whether any extra establishment has been sanctioned for working out this scheme; and

(c) the number of patients who have availed of this scheme so far and the amount realized by the Government on this account?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Only one ‘Pay Clinic’ has been started from 22nd September 1952 in the Upgraded Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department of the Government Hospital for Women and Children, Madras. The Clinic functions between 4 and 6 p.m. on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays. Cases are examined in the Clinic in the order of priority of registration done beforehand with the Lay Secretary of the hospital, unless it be for exceptional circumstances. A fee of Rs. 20 for first consultation and Rs. 10 for every subsequent consultation is charged. Fifty per cent of the fees goes to the Director of the Upgraded Department and the Officer is prohibited from attending to any case outside the hospital. Clinical examination of blood, urine, etc., and confinement, operations, etc., are done at the hospital on payment of the prescribed fees. The prescriptions given to patients at the Clinic will have to be dispensed at private Chemists’ shops.

“(b) No extra staff has been sanctioned exclusively for the Clinic.

“(c) Two hundred and eight patients have availed of this scheme upto 2nd February 1953 and the total amount realized as fees by the Government upto the period referred to is Rs. 3,770, fifty per cent of which goes to the Director of the Upgraded Department.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I know, Sir, why this scheme has been introduced in the Women and Children’s Hospital only and not in other hospitals?”

[10th March 1953]

| Taluk.            | Name of the works sanctioned and taken up for execution.       | Amount of estimate. | Value of work done in 1951-52. | Balance yet to be done in 1952-53. |
|-------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| (1)               | (2)                                                            | (3)                 | (4)                            | (5)                                |
|                   |                                                                | RS.                 | RS.                            | RS.                                |
| 19 Ponneri ..     | Forming road from mile 9/8 of T.P.P. road to Ramareddipalayam. | 2,850               | 2,428                          | 422                                |
| 20 Do. ..         | Forming Athipattu railway feeder road to Athipattincheri.      | 3,000               | 2,370                          | 630                                |
| 21 Sriperumbudur. | Forming Ollichur-Palur to road                                 | 37,300              | 30,535                         | 6,765                              |
| 22 Chingleput ..  | Forming of a road from Pulleri-Musivakkam.                     | 10,000              | 9,700                          | 300                                |
|                   | Total ..                                                       |                     |                                | 34,000                             |

REMARKS.—The balance of work yet to be done noted under column (5) is with reference to the grant of Rs. 34,000 sanctioned in G.O. Ms. No. 1275, L.A., dated 28th June 1952. These 22 works are in execution now.

## Form II.

| Amount of estimate.                | Amount of estimate. |
|------------------------------------|---------------------|
| RS.                                | RS.                 |
| FOOD PRODUCTION WORKS.             |                     |
| Allotment sanctioned for 1952-53.  | 34,000              |
| Amount spent in 1952-53 ..         | Nil.                |
|                                    | 34,000              |
| Vandalur-Kelambakkam ..            | 20,000              |
| Eight works in Kancheepuram taluk. | 68,800              |
|                                    | 1,22,800            |
| FOOD PRODUCTION WORKS—cont.        |                     |
| Kancheepuram taluk.                |                     |
| 1 Konerikuppam Lalakal kasam.      | 24,600              |
| 2 Kilperamanallur tank ..          | 18,220              |
| 3 Melkadipur tank ..               | 18,000              |
| 4 Vedal tank ..                    | 10,000              |
| 5 Ammaithangal ..                  | 4,380               |
| 6 Karur Peria eri ..               | 14,300              |
| 7 Karur Thandalatheri ..           | 9,120               |
| 8 Enandur tank ..                  | 12,220              |
| 9 Marudam tank ..                  | 18,900              |
| Tiruvallur taluk.                  |                     |
| 1 Mappedu pudu eri ..              | 3,265               |
| 2 Vengal Athur tank ..             | 16,400              |
| 3 Kaivandar tank ..                | 16,380              |
| 4 Mummudikuppam tank ..            | 5,550               |
| 5 Kanakambakkam tank ..            | 3,510               |
| 6 Mappedu pudu eri ..              | 3,505               |
| Saidapet taluk.                    |                     |
| 1 Athipoigai kasam ..              | 1,040               |
| 2 Bhuman Thangal ..                | 9,900               |
| 3 Nolambur kasam ..                | 1,430               |
| Chingleput taluk.                  |                     |
| 1 Vasavasamudram tank ..           | 10,250              |
| 2 Vayalur tank ..                  | 9,600               |
| 3 Kunnavakkam small tank ..        | 4,900               |
| 4 Ammanambakkam small tank ..      | 2,640               |
| 5 Suradimangalam tank ..           | 12,160              |
| 6 Neikuppi tank ..                 | 4,700               |
| 7 Pakkam tank ..                   | 14,900              |
| 8 Periakattupakkam tank ..         | 7,430               |
| 9 Ammanambakkam tank ..            | 14,160              |
| 10 Solipoigai tank ..              | 5,850               |
| 11 Vengnanapandithan thangal ..    | 3,800               |
| 12 Vittalapuram kasam ..           | 3,000               |
| Madurantakam taluk.                |                     |
| 1 Palayanur tank ..                | 4,367               |
| 2 Onambakkam tank ..               | 19,950              |
| 3 Vazhaipattu tank ..              | 11,130              |
| 4 Musivakkam putheri ..            | 5,400               |
| 5 Neikuppi tank ..                 | 6,500               |
| 6 Kanatjur kasams ..               | 4,680               |
| 7 Kolambakkam tank ..              | 20,000              |
| 8 Kattudevadur tank ..             | 8,400               |
| 9 Valakundram tank ..              | 2,800               |
| 10 Akkinambattu tank ..            | 9,800               |
| 11 Kilkarana tank ..               | 6,000               |
| 12 Malavaiyavur tank ..            | 6,500               |
| 13 Kodur tank ..                   | 14,300              |
| 14 Ranthavelur tank ..             | 2,900               |
| 15 Palur Peria eri ..              | 4,900               |
| 16 Palur thangal ..                | 2,800               |
| 17 Budur tank ..                   | 17,160              |
| 18 Nallathambur ..                 | 8,400               |
| 19 Chinnavelikadu tank ..          | 5,200               |
| 20 Cheyyur periaeri ..             | 1,920               |
| 21 Moongeleri vanchi ..            | 3,000               |
| 22 Mettu oram vanchi ..            | 6,000               |
| 23 Buder tank ..                   | 17,160              |
| 24 Vedal tank ..                   | 4,500               |
| 25 Velur tank ..                   | 14,800              |
| 26 Ramanayakam tank ..             | 3,400               |

10th March 1953]

| Amount of estimate.                   | Amount of estimate. |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------|
| RS.                                   | RS.                 |
| FOOD PRODUCTION WORKS—cont.           |                     |
| Chingleput taluk—cont.                |                     |
| 13 Porundavakkam tank ..              | 4,823               |
| 14 Do. Sennan thangal ..              | 1,880               |
| 15 Do. Peria eri ..                   | 10,170              |
| 16 Lathur big tank ..                 | 17,440              |
| Ponneri taluk.                        |                     |
| 1 Special repairs to Karipetai kalva. | 15,000              |
| 2 Puduvoyal tank ..                   | 7,810               |
| 3 Peruvoyal chitteri supply channel.  | 10,390              |
| 4 Sidhrama Agraharam tank ..          | 9,570               |
| 5 Kothagunta tank ..                  | 6,270               |
| 6 Bayyana Gunta tank ..               | 4,950               |
| 7 Vittalapuram tank ..                | 10,000              |
| 8 Madarpakkam supply channel          | 26,000              |
| 9 Kolur large tank ..                 | 47,242              |
| 10 Mannallur Buder tank ..            | 4,070               |
| 11 Bhomal tank ..                     | 5,850               |
| 12 Pallavada Kothagunta ..            | 3,010               |
| 13 Chinnittivakkam thangal ..         | 9,100               |
| 14 Rajagopalapuram tank ..            | 5,980               |
| FOOD PRODUCTION WORKS—cont.           |                     |
| Ponneri taluk—cont.                   |                     |
| 15 Kolur thangal ..                   | 17,940              |
| 16 Eliambedu tank ..                  | 19,500              |
| 17 Cheruvi Bayyanagunta ..            | 4,000               |
| Sriperumbudur taluk.                  |                     |
| 1 Nariambakkam tank ..                | 1,200               |
| 2 Panapakkam Peria eri ..             | 4,500               |
| 3 Varadarajapuram thangal ..          | 3,000               |
| 4 Akkamapuram thenthangal ..          | 900                 |
| 5 Viliambakkam tank ..                | 3,750               |
| 6 Telliagaram kasam ..                | 1,700               |
| 7 Nandambakkam tank ..                | 800                 |
| 8 Poonamallee Hissa tank ..           | 3,000               |
| 9 Malathur tank ..                    | 2,350               |
| 10 Pichivakkam kasam channel ..       | 25,000              |
| 11 Vasanamattu tank ..                | 4,150               |
| 12 Sengadu tank ..                    | 1,850               |
| 13 Bhimanthangal ..                   | 7,610               |
| 14 Kuram thangal tank ..              | 2,080               |
| 15 Nemeli peria eri ..                | 2,340               |
| 16 Nemeli chitteri ..                 | 3,510               |

## APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 5 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 10th March 1953, page 26 supra.]

Statement showing grants paid to District Boards in 1950-51 and in 1951-52 towards the deficit in their General and Elementary Education Accounts.

| Name of District Board. | General Account. |          | Elementary Education Account. |          |
|-------------------------|------------------|----------|-------------------------------|----------|
|                         | 1950-51          | 1951-52  | 1950-51                       | 1951-52  |
|                         | RS.              | RS.      | RS.                           | RS.      |
| (1)                     | (2)              | (3)      | (4)                           | (5)      |
| North Arcot ..          | 60,000           | 69,270   | 3,75,027                      | 5,21,140 |
| Chingleput ..           | 90,000           | ..       | 3,99,000                      | 4,12,618 |
| Coimbatore ..           | ..               | ..       | 2,90,000                      | ..       |
| South Kanara ..         | 1,00,000         | 40,000   | 3,63,158                      | 2,80,017 |
| Malabar ..              | ..               | ..       | 8,00,000                      | 6,79,000 |
| The Nilgiris ..         | 40,000           | 41,300   | 40,000                        | 44,832   |
| Ramanathapuram ..       | 12,643           | 88,996   | ..                            | ..       |
| Anantapur ..            | 50,000           | 1,66,289 | 1,39,408                      | 99,300   |
| Chittoor ..             | 13,933           | ..       | 2,37,000                      | 3,75,650 |
| Cuddapah ..             | ..               | ..       | ..                            | 1,28,924 |
| East Godavari ..        | ..               | ..       | ..                            | 2,05,000 |
| West Godavari ..        | ..               | 2,83,610 | 2,95,251                      | 3,50,000 |
| Nellore ..              | 75,000           | 1,50,823 | 2,72,000                      | ..       |



[11th March 1953]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"In connexion with the starting of the Upgraded Departments, this was permitted by the Committee which sat over this question only with respect to this hospital."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Has not upgrading been sanctioned for the Royapuram Hospital in the Anatomy section and for the General Hospital in the Venereal Section? Why was not such 'Paying Clinics' opened in these two sections?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The Director of the Anatomy Department is not allowed private practice, Sir; and the Director of the Upgraded Venereal Department did not want it, and he did not recommend it either."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Are any other medical officers besides the Director of the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department of the Women and Children's Hospital, Egmore, allowed to work in this 'Paying Clinic' and attend to patients? Is it only the Director who attends on patients in the 'Paying Clinic'?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Only the Director of the Obstetrics and Gynaecology Department, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"May I know why other medical officers are not allowed to practise at the 'Paying Clinic' and why it should be confined only to the Director?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Other medical officers except those working in the non-clinical lines and in certain administrative posts are given the right of consulting practice."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"In view of the extra work involved on the Director, has a Deputy Superintendent been appointed for the Hospital as promised by the Hon. Minister on the floor of the House in the December session?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"The appointment of a Deputy Superintendent has been approved, Sir. I do not know whether the appointment has actually been made."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"May I know whether, on the appointment of the Deputy Superintendent, the Director will be relieved of the administrative duties of the hospital?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Yes, that is the idea. He will be relieved of most of the routine duties."

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"May I know, Sir, why in the General Hospital and the Stanley Hospital alone there is a Dean as well as a Superintendent appointed; whereas in the Women and Children's Hospital, Egmore, where a large number of patients have to be attended to, one and the same doctor has to [do] with administrative and other work?"

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THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Deans are appointed only for hospitals with teaching institutions attached to them. So, we have a Dean for the General Hospital and Medical College and a Dean for the Stanley Hospital and Stanley Medical College."

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Sir, in the Maternity Hospital, Egmore, is not the Superintendent or Director doing teaching work?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"Superintendents of some City hospitals are on the teaching staff of the medical colleges."

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Sir, in view of the heavy duties devolved on the Director of the Maternity Hospital, Egmore and in view of the Upgrading of that hospital recommended by the All-India Medical Research Institute, will Government consider the desirability of separating the duties of the Director and the Superintendent of that hospital?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—"That matter will be considered."

#### *Banning of private practice by Medical Officers.*

\* 12 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the orders in force in this State with regard to the banning of private practice by—

- (i) Government Medical Officers; and
- (ii) Local Fund and Municipal Medical Officers?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (i) Sir, the private practice of Government Medical Officers is governed by rule 18 of the Special Rules for the Madras Medical Service. Government Medical Officers excluding those who are holding appointments in the non-clinical departments, administrative posts like Director, Medical Services, Deputy Director of Medical Services, Dean, etc., and certain specified posts like R.M.Os. in hospitals who have been entirely debarred from doing private practice, are allowed to engage themselves in consulting practice outside the hospital during out of hospital hours without detriment to their official duties. Medical officers employed in stations where there are no private medical practitioners within a radius of five miles are however allowed to do private practice without detriment to their official duties. The above concessions allowed to Government Medical Officers have not so far been found to be detrimental to their normal duties. Officers holding Specialists' posts and other clinical teaching posts are considered Specialists in their respective fields. The general medical practitioner may require their services in difficult cases in the interest of the patients. If these officers are not allowed to engage themselves in consulting practice, it will

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be detrimental to the interests of the suffering patients. At present there are only very few Specialists in the general medical practice and even they, only in certain specialities. Only when there is no dearth of Specialists doing private practice, the question of prohibiting Government Medical Officers from doing consulting practice can be considered. On the other hand at the recent conference of the District Medical Officers, full freedom of private practice to these officers was urged to be granted. The Director of Medical Services is however not for any change in the existing system of practice.

“(ii) Local Fund and Municipal Officers are generally allowed to do private practice without detriment to their official duties. By this concession, the work of the Medical Officers in the hospitals has not so far been affected. There seems to be no need to restrict their private practice.”

**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:**—“Are medical officers in charge of wards in State hospitals allowed to take consultation fee before admitting patients in the hospitals?”

**THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:**—“No, Sir.”

**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:**—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to institute an inquiry to see whether any such practice is going on, and if necessary, will he be pleased to take steps to put down such practices?”

**THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:**—“If any specific cases are reported to Government, an inquiry will be instituted.”

**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:**—“Are Government medical officers allowed to conduct private Nursing Homes?”

**THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:**—“No, Sir.”

**DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:**—“If a specialist employed by the Government, say, a Superintendent, is consulted in his house, is it a consulting practice?”

**THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:**—“Yes, if the patient is brought or introduced by a registered medical practitioner.”

*Revision of the scale of pay of Corporation Medical Officers.*

\* 13 Q.—**DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the present scale of pay for the Licentiates and Graduate Medical Officers of the Corporation of Madras;

(b) whether there was any revision in their scale of pay;

(c) if so, the date from which the Corporation adopted the revised scales; and

(d) whether any weightage was given to the senior medical officers?

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**THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:**—“(a) The scale of pay of Corporation medical officers is Rs. 100—5—150—10—250, graduates being started on Rs. 150 per mensem.

“(b) The Council, Corporation of Madras, has resolved to revise the pay of the Corporation medical officers from Rs. 100—5—150—10—250 to Rs. 150—25/2—400, medical graduates being allowed to start on Rs. 200 per mensem in the scale.

“(c) & (d) The Council has also resolved to revise the scale from 1st April 1951 and to grant weightage on the basis of G.O. No. 78, Finance, dated 6th February 1947.”

**DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:**—“Is it a fact, Sir, that a writ was filed against the Corporation for directing the Commissioner of the Corporation to give weightage for the senior medical officers of the Corporation according to the very letter of the resolution passed by the Corporation Council?” 4-40 p.m.

**THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:**—“A separate question may be asked, Sir.”

*Issue of liquor permits.*

\* 14 Q.—**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to lay on the table of the House a copy of the rules if any, issued by the Government for issue of liquor permits to individual applicants and to state whether medical certificates issued by private medical practitioners are not accepted by Government for issue of liquor permits under the Madras Prohibition Act?

**THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:**—  
“There are no set rules on the subject.

“Certificates of private medical practitioners are not accepted for the issue of liquor permits.”

**SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:**—“May I know, Sir, whether the medical certificates for the issue of liquor permits are to be obtained from Civil Surgeons only and not from Civil Assistant Surgeons?”

**THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:**—  
“We have stated that private medical practitioners are not competent to issue certificates for liquor permits and the Government insist upon certificates from Government Medical Officers.”

**SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU:**—“May I know the reason why certificates of private medical practitioners are not accepted by the Government?”

**THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:**—  
“For administrative reasons, Sir.”

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" May I know, Sir, if any steps are taken to obviate the misuse of permits? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" Of course if any misuse is reported, the Government will demand security."

SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM:—" May I know, Sir, how many Members of the Legislature are given liquor permits? "

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

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" May I know on what basis the quantities recommended in the medical certificates are cut down in certain cases? "

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISWAMI GOUNDER:—" In the interests of the applicant, Sir."

*Hiring of motor tractors for agricultural operations.*

\* 15 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of motor tractors available with Government for hire to ryots for agricultural operations;

(b) the hire charges for loan of the tractors to the ryots;

(c) the places where the tractors are stationed; and

(d) whether the Government have considered the reduction of hire charges in areas subject to present drought conditions?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" (a) There are 302 tractors with the Agricultural Department for hiring to ryots for agricultural operations;

" (b) The current rates of hire charges on the departmental tractors and bulldozers including transport charges, cost of fuel oil and wages of operating staff are as follows:—

Ploughing by all types of tractors—Rs. 12 per acre (single ploughing).

Harrowing (ploughing)—Rs. 7 per acre (single harrowing).

Levelling with bulldozers—

|                | RS. |                      |
|----------------|-----|----------------------|
| D-7 type ..    | 14  | per hour of working. |
| D-6 type ..    | 12  | Do.                  |
| T D-14 type .. | 12  | Do.                  |
| T D-9 type ..  | 10  | Do.                  |
| T D-6 type ..  | 10  | Do.                  |
| T-6 type ..    | 10  | Do.                  |
| D-4 type ..    | 10  | Do.                  |

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" (c) The tractors are stationed at all District Headquarters and are moved from one taluk to another in the district according to demands and in urgent cases from one district to another. A statement \* showing the districtwar distribution of tractors and bulldozers is laid on the table of the House.

" (d) The scheme of hiring of tractors and bulldozers to the ryots is worked by the Agricultural Department (Engineering Branch) on a 'no loss no profit' basis. There is no provision in the scheme for levy of reduced rates of hire charges and hence the full hire charges are payable to the department.

" The question of allowing ryots in drought affected areas concessional rates of hire charges by grant of subsidy is a different question connected with measures of relief and the need for such assistance in specific areas, will be considered on merits as cases arise. The Government have also issued instructions for the liberal issue of Takkavi loans to ryots for payment of hire charges for the Agricultural Department tractors."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—" May I know, Sir, how many tractors have been taken on hire by agriculturists? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" I would like to have notice of that question, Sir, but I can tell the hon. Member that a majority of the tractors are used by agriculturists but sometimes we give them for non-agricultural work also on a payment of double the charge we are collecting for agricultural work and that too when there is no demand for their use by agriculturists."

**UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.**

*Provision in the temple budget for the improvement of temple buildings.*

10 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Registration be pleased to state—

(a) whether any allotment is made in the temple budgets for repairs and improvements to temple buildings; and

(b) if so, the steps taken for the maintenance of ancient temples in good condition?

A.—(a) Section 70 (2) of the Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments Act, 1951, requires the trustee of every religious institution to make in the budget of the institution adequate provision for the repair and renovation of the buildings connected with the institution.

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- (b) Necessary action is taken by the executive officers of temples in the matter.

The Commissioner, the Deputy Commissioners and the Assistant Commissioners also in the course of their tours, inspect the temples and their buildings and in cases where repairs and renovations are found necessary, direct the executive authorities of religious institutions to prepare plans and estimates by a qualified person and sanction such estimates having regard to the availability of funds.

*Jeep taxis in the mufassal districts.*

11 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether the State Government have decided to encourage the introduction of jeep taxis in the mufassal districts;

(b) whether the scheme has been introduced in Krishna, North Arcot and Malabar districts as an experimental measure;

(c) how many jeep taxis have so far been introduced in each of the above districts; and

(d) when the scheme will be extended to other districts?

A.—(a) to (d) Orders were issued in May 1952 for the introduction of not more than two jeep taxis as an experimental measure in the three districts of Krishna, North Arcot and Malabar. The position was reviewed in January 1953 and as nobody came forward for running such taxis in these three districts, the Government have decided not to extend the scheme which does not seem to be popular to other districts.

*Imparting religious and moral instruction in schools and colleges.*

12 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether with reference to the Constitution of India, the policy of Government with regard to imparting religious and moral instruction in schools and colleges in the State has been revised; and

(b) what the latest orders of Government are on the subject?

A.—(a) & (b) The Constitution of India refers only to religious instruction. In May 1950 the Government approved the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction that the then existing facilities for religious instructions in Government institutions, intended for Muslims and in schools under local bodies should be discontinued from the school year 1950-51.

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*Suits filed in the District Munsifs' Courts of Vellore and Tiruppattur.*

13 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Law be pleased to state—

(a) the total number of original and small causes suits filed from Gudiyattam town and taluk in the District Munsif's Courts of Vellore and Tiruppattur, North Arcot district, during the last five years;

(b) the minimum number of such suits necessary for the establishment of a separate District Munsif's Court; and

(c) the names of the District Munsifs' Courts in the State, where the number of such suits fell below the above minimum during any of the last five years?

A.—(a) A statement \* showing the particulars is annexed.

(b) No minimum number of suits has been prescribed for the establishment of a District Munsif's Court at any place. Each case is considered on its merits. It is usually considered that institutions in a Court should be as many as an officer can dispose off on an average so that the Court may have sufficient work to deal with.

(c) Does not arise in view of the answer to clause (b).

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

II. DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ We will now continue the discussion on the Governor's Address.

“ I will request hon. Members to be quite concise in their remarks because a large number of Members have expressed their desire to participate in the discussions.”

\* SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the motion of thanks so ably moved by Mrs. Clubwala yesterday afternoon. Permit me, Sir, to make a few observations on a few points referred to by His Excellency in his Address. In the opening paragraphs of the Address which I have in my hand, a reference has been made to the devastating havoc caused by cyclone in the districts of Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli and also the measures of relief taken by the Government. Let me congratulate the Government on the measures so far taken, but in the same breath, Sir, I would like to mention that these are not the only two districts which have been badly affected. I would like to invite the attention of the Government to the appalling conditions of famine and distress in my own district of Tirunelveli and in the adjoining district of Ramnad on account of the failure of the monsoons for successive years and also the resulting drought, on account of which there has been a withering of crops, soaring

vide Appendix II on page 119 infra.

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4-50 p.m. of prices of foodstuffs and starvation, particularly of agricultural labourers, for want of employment. Sir, I have before me a little Press cutting of an announcement made two or three days ago from one of the Madras dailies of a grant of a little over half a lakh of rupees for the relief of distress in Tirunelveli, to provide employment to agricultural labourers in the taluks of Tirunelveli, Sankarankoil, Koilparti, Tiruchendur and Nanguneri which are affected by scarcity conditions. We are grateful to the Government for these small mercies. At the same time, I must point out that these relief measures are thoroughly inadequate. If I may say so, they are like the Lilliputian buckets of water poured on a Brobdingnagian conflagration. I would, therefore, plead for more generous measures of relief to the people in the affected areas in Tirunelveli.

"Sir, in the course of his Address, His Excellency has referred to Fair Price Shops and the decision of the Government to continue to maintain Fair Price Shops. I welcome the decision. At the same time, I would like to point out how, after the de-control of grains, the price of paddy has shot up considerably. In my own place, before de-control, I could easily get a 'kota' of paddy for a little over Rs. 30. To-day, when the harvest is going on in my own district, at a time when prices are supposed to be very low, the price is Rs. 55 per 'kota' of paddy. Again, the Government seem to take pride in their decision to continue and maintain these Fair Price Shops. I wish to invite the attention of the Food Minister to the fact that in Tirunelveli and Palamcottah, in the Fair Price Shops, for two successive weeks in the month of February, not a grain of rice was available and this, I am sure, was brought to the notice of the Food Minister.

"Sir, in two or three places in this long Address, reference has been made by the Governor to the 'difficult and unfortunate.' I am quoting the exact words—'financial position of the State of Madras.' Sir, this is just an occasion when Members of the Government should pause and indulge in a bit of self-questioning and self-introspection to find out, why exactly our finances are in such a deplorable state? I am reminded on this occasion of a little story of Balzac where a young couple, a gay couple, after long months of dalliance, after long months of gay courtship when they were deliriously happy, got themselves wedded and a short time after the wedding there were misunderstandings which gradually developed into bickerings and these bickerings, again developed into wordy quarrels till at last the exasperated husband raised his hand in order to beat his wife. But the hand that was raised stood almost paralysed for a moment or two. The husband began to think, why it has all come to that, and, in agony, he let down his hand and cried in despair. 'Oh, God, why has it come to this?' In a similar fashion, we must ask, 'Why has it come to this?' If the Members of the Government who are in front of me, if only they will ask the question, in a minute or two the still, small voice within them will give a reply, that one of the main reasons

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for the deplorable state of finances is the adamant, unyielding and obstinate attitude of the Government in their much trumpeted and totally unwanted Prohibition.

"Sir, when we are so badly in need of money to relieve distress all over the State, we are actually throwing away crores of excise revenue. We are wasting many more crores in enforcing Prohibition. We are indirectly helping many a Chemist and Druggist shop to become liquor dens. We are, again, helping thousands of people to ruin their health by taking to, what are known as essences, tinctures, illicitly distilled arrack and what not. Sir, recently in the Temple City down south, residents of that place had the unique privilege of listening to a refreshingly candid disclosure made by a very industrious Member of the Cabinet in front of me—I refer to the Hon. Minister for Industries who, on a platform 300 miles away from here, stated that there was division of opinion in the Cabinet itself about Prohibition. Sir, at this stage, at least, why not the Members of the Cabinet put their heads together and come to unanimous decision to scrap Prohibition? A little further away down in Trivandrum, a distinguished son of the State of Madras—I refer to Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar—addressing a mammoth gathering of teachers, just a couple of weeks ago, vehemently condemned the policy of Prohibition of the State of Madras and, in winding up his speech, he said, 'Prohibition must go. Prohibition will go.' My only prayer is that the scales may fall from the eyes of the Cabinet Ministers so that they may see things in their reality and scrap this Prohibition. [Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar: 'What did he do in Mysore?'] Sir, I do not know what happened in Mysore. I was referring to what happened in Trivandrum, to a speech he made a couple of weeks ago."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—"I was referring to Sir A. Ramaswami Mudaliar's action in Mysore."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Probably he regrets it now!"

\* SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU:—"Sir, reference has again been made in His Excellency's Address to certain projects and he has stated that progress has been maintained as per schedule. There is unfortunately a slight omission, but it is a significant omission. I refer to a tiny, little scheme, Sir, a unique scheme which belongs to Tirunelveli. I use the words 'tiny' and 'unique' advisedly because of all the projects it is perhaps the smallest, and again of all the projects it is perhaps the only one where the people of my district have contributed a crore of rupees as loan towards its execution. But, what about the progress made? It is dead slow. May I request the Government, Sir, to expedite the execution of this project?"

"Reference has also been made in the course of this Address to the working of the Basic Schools in our State but, unfortunately, no reference has been made about the non-basic schools and the school-masters who for some years past have been incessantly

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crying for bread. Yesterday, Sir, on the floor of this House, my hon. Friend, Sri E. H. Parameswaran, representing the South Teachers made a very apt quotation from a distinguished British Educationist, H. A. L. Fisher, according to which we were made to understand how impossible it was to infuse the missionary spirit of zeal, enthusiasm and of self-sacrifice into teachers who are half-starved and ill-paid. Sir, during the last few months several deputations have waited on my Hon. Friend sitting opposite—I refer to the Hon. Minister for Education. Sitting Sphinx-like he heard the woes of the teachers by one ear and let them out through the other ear. Sir, nothing has happened so far. Three hundred years ago, the great Shakespeare immortalised a money-lender and made Shylock say to the world ‘Sufferance is the badge of all our tribe!’ Sir, sufferance is the badge of our tribe, of the tribe of teachers and we have been suffering so long and crying out for bread so long, but no action has so far been taken. Sir, the one refreshing feature is the attitude now being taken by the University of Madras to help the college teachers, all due to the praiseworthy efforts of that great Son of India, that distinguished educationist, a Member of this House, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar. Through his efforts, after long deliberation, the University has after all revised the scales of salaries of college teachers, and from the beginning of the next academic year those who work in colleges will get a much better start than what they had been getting so long. But, the college teachers form after all a very small fraction of the great tribe of teachers—the elementary school teachers and the secondary school teachers. I would earnestly implore the Government to change their attitude towards these poorly paid teachers and give them a better deal so that they may hold their heads high in society.

“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have just one more observation to make. We all know that we are passing through very difficult and distressing times. When such is the case, I am unable to understand, Sir, why the State of Madras desires to be unique in one respect, namely, penalising a class of hard-worked officers including Ministers of the Cabinet. I am unable to know why these officers have to bear unnecessarily the 10 per cent cut. I would earnestly request the Government to revise their policy and, if possible, to restore the cut from the beginning of the new financial year. Sir, with these observations, I support the Motion of Thanks.”

\* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you will permit me, I wish to make a personal explanation. I am sorry that the hon. Member, Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu, has referred to a speech that I made at Madura and to which prominence was given in the Press. A sentence taken out of its context from a speech that I made before the Silver Jubilee Session of the Madura Medical Association made it appear that there was a division of opinion in the Cabinet on the question of Prohibition. I am sorry for the impression that that report of the speech had made. May I categorically tell this House and through this House the public that there never was discussion in the cabinet on

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Prohibition and no vote was taken and I am not aware how many members of the Cabinet are in favour and how many against Prohibition. I am sorry for the impression the report of my speech might have created and I take this occasion to correct it, Sir.”

\* SRIMATHI R. S. SUBBULAKSHMI AMMAL:—“கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, ‘மாசுபிமை தங்கிய நமது கவர்னர் அவர்கள் இரண்டு சட்டசபை அங்கத்தினர்களுக்குமாக உபந்யசித்த நன்மொழிகளுக்கு அவருக்கு நம் மனமார்ந்த வந்தனத்தை அளிக்கிறோம். ‘சுருங்கச் சொல்லி விளங்க வைத்தல்’ என்பது போல இந்த நமது மாகாணத்திலும் நாம் தற்சமயம் கவனிக்கவேண்டிய விஷயங்களையெல்லாம் ஒன்று விடாமல் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு ஒவ்வொன்றைப் பற்றியும் எட்டு பத்து வாக்கியங்களில் சுருக்கமாகக் கூறியிருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தப் பிரச்சனத்தை நாம் கேட்டோம். ஆக அவரது சொற்பொழிவி லிருந்து நாம் கற்றுக்கொள்ள வேண்டிய பாடம் என்னவென்றால் ஒரு விஷயத்தையே நிரம்பவும் பன்னிப் பன்னி வளர்த்துப் பேசாமல், சொன்னதையே மறுபடி மறுபடி சொல்லாமல், மற்றவர்கள் சொன்னதையே நாமும் திரும்பத் திரும்பத் சொல்லாமல் ரத்தினச் சுருக்கமாக பிறர்மனதில் படுமபடியாக, நன்றாகப் பதியும்படியாக விளக்கமாகப் பேசவேண்டுமென்பது தான்.”

“மேன்மைதங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்கள் குறிப்பிட்டது படி, மேன்மைதங்கிய ராஷ்டிரபதி ராஜன் பாபுவும், இந்தியப் பிரதம மந்திரி நேருஜி அவர்களும் நமது மாகாணத்திற்கு விஜயம்செய்து, சுற்றுப்பிரயாணம்செய்த ஜனங்களுக்கு உற்சாகத்தையும், உவகையையும் உண்டாக்கினார்கள். அவர்கள் சென்ற இடங்களில் எல்லாம், முக்கியமாக அவர்கள் உபதேசித்தது ஒன்றே ஒன்று தான். ‘அது நாம் எல்லோரும் ஒற்றுமையாக வாழவேண்டுமென்ற பொன் மொழியாகும். நமது தேசத்தில் இந்த ஒற்றுமை மனப்பான்மை ஏற்பட்டு, வேற்றுமை மனப்பான்மை நீங்கினால் தான் நமக்குக் கிடைத்திருக்கும் இந்தச் சுதந்திரத்தை நாம் காப்பாற்றிக் கொள்ளமுடியுமென்று அவர்கள் போன இடங்களிலெல்லாம் வற்புறுத்திக் கூறினார்கள். ‘எத்தால் வாழலாம்? ஒத்தால் வாழலாம்’, என்பது ஒரு முதுமொழி. சுமார் இரண்டாயிரம் வருடங்களுக்கு முன்பு வட இந்தியாவின் முடி அரசர்கள் முக்கியமாக மாமரூர், மாப்பிள்ளை இவர்களுக்கிடையே உண்டான மனஸ்தாபம் காரணமாக பிற தேசத்தினர் இந்தியாவுக்குள் புகுந்து சாமதான பேதலாக்கித் தினால் நம்மை ஏறத்தாழ இந்த இரண்டாயிரம் வருஷகாலமாக அடக்கி ஆண்டனர். நமது தேசப்பிதா அவதார புருஷர், மகாத்மா காந்திஜி அவர்கள் அவ்விதம் தர்மத்தையே கைக்கொண்டு அதன் மூலமே சமரசமாக நமது தேசத்திற்கு சுதந்திரம் கிடைக்கும்படியாகச் செய்து சரித்திரம் உள்ளவரைக்கும் எல்லோரும் மிகுந்த நன்றி அறிதலோடு ஞாபகத்தில் வைத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டிய விஷயமாகும். அந்தச் சுதந்திரத்தைப் பாதுகாப்பதற்காகத்தான் நமது தேசத்தலைவர்கள் எல்லோரும் எத்துணையோ பாடுபடுகின்றனர். அவர்களுடன் நாமும் எல்லாவிதத்திலும் ஒத்துழைக்க வேண்டியது முதல் கடமையாகும். ‘இந்தியா நமது தேசம். நாம் இந்திய தேசத்து மக்கள்’ என்ற ஒற்றுமை மனப்பான்மை நம்மவரிடையே ஏற்படவேண்டியது மிக மிக அவசியமாகும். எந்தச் சமயத்தில் மூன்றாவது உலக மகா யுத்தம் வந்துவிடுமோ என்னும் நிலைமையில் உலகம் இன்றைய தினம் இருக்கிறது. உலக மகா யுத்தம் வந்தால் இந்தத் தடவை அது ஆசியா கண்டத்தில் தான் முக்கியமாக இருக்கும். பிரித்து ஆளுவதில் மகா சாமாத்தியம் வாய்த்த இதர தேசத்தினர் ஆசிய தேசத்திலுள்ள மக்களுக்குள்ளேயே எதிர் எதிராக யுத்தத்தை கிளப்பிவிட்டு, இரு சாராருக்கும் யுத்த தளவாடங்களை மாத்திரம் நிறைய கொடுத்தக்கொண்டு தாங்கள் சண்டையில் நேர்முகமாக இறங்காமல் பின்னேயே இருப்பார்களோ என்ற சந்தேகம் சில ராஜதந்திர வட்டாரங்களில் நிலவி வருகின்றன. இந்தச் சூழ்ச்சிகளில் அகப்பட்டுக் கொள்ளாமல் நம் இந்தியா மகத்தான மகாத்மா காந்திஜி அவர்களின் பொன்னான வழியிலேயே பின்பற்றி சமாதானத்தையே நாடவேண்டுமென்பது நம் தலைவர்களின் அபிப்பிராயம். ஒருவரை ஒருவர் விட்டுக்கொடுக்காமல் கட்டுப்பாட்டுடன் நாம் மிகுந்த ஒற்றுமையுடன் இருக்கவேண்டியது மகா அவசியம்.”

5-10 p.m.



[Srimathi R. S. Subbulakshmi Ammal] [11th March 1953]

“ஒரு மாமியார் வீட்டுக்கு எஜமானியாய் குடித்தனத்தை நடத்திக் கொண்டிருக்கும்போது மருமகன் அந்த மாமியார் ராஜ்யாதிகாரத்தில், ‘அது குற்றம், இது கோணல்’, என்று எட்டியிருந்து கொண்டு குறை கூறலாம். ஆனால் மாமியாருக்குப் பிறகு இவள் அதிகார ஸ்தானத்துக்கு வரும்பொழுது பழையபடியே குற்றங்கூறுவது சரியல்ல. மேலும் தன் னுடையது என்னும் பொறுப்பை உணர்ந்து குடும்பத்தில் ஐக்கியமும், ஒற்றுமையும் ஏற்படும்படியாக புக்திசாலித்தனமாய் குடும்பத்தைப் பராமரிக்கவேண்டும். அப்படியே இதர தேசத்தினர் நம்மை ஆண்டபோது குற்றங்களுகளை எடுத்துச் சொல்லிக்கொண்டிருந்தது போல நமக்குச் சுதந்திரம் கிடைத்த பிறகும் சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்க முடியுமா? ஆகவே நம் தேசத்தின் நிலைமையை உயர்த்தவும், மக்களை முன்னேற்றமடையச் செய்யவும் வேண்டியவற்றை ஆராய்ந்து பல துறைகளிலும், நாம் ஒன்று பட்டு உழைத்தல் வேண்டும். நிற்க ஏற்கனவே பாகிஸ்தானம் இந்துஸ்தான் பிரிவினை ஏற்பட்டபோது எத்தனையோ விவரிக்கமுடியாத கஷ்டங்கள் நாட்டுக்கு ஏற்பட்டன. இப்பொழுது பாஷாவாரி மாகாணங்களாக இந்தியாவை பிரிப்பது உசிதமா? உலக சமாதானம் கொஞ்சமாவது ஏற்பட்டு இந்தியாவுக்குக் கிடைத்துள்ள சுதந்திரம் இன்னும் பலபட்டு, ஐந்து வருஷத்திட்ட வேலைகள் முடிவாகி சபிஷும் உண்டாகி இந்தியாவின் பொருளாதார நிலைமையும் இன்னும் சற்று அபிவிருத்தியான பிறகு பாஷாவாரி மாகாணங்கள் பிரிக்கப்பட்டால் தேசத்திற்கு நன்மை அல்லவா?

“மேன்மைதங்கிய கவர்னர் அவர்கள் பேச்சில் ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரியப்போவதால் சில நிர்மாண திட்டங்களை ஒத்திட்டுப் போடவேண்டியிருக்கலாம் என்று குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளார்கள். பொருளாதார நிலைமை மிகவும் மோசமாக இருக்கும் இந்தச் சமயம் ஆந்திர மாகாணம் பிரிப்பது உசிதமில்லை தான். ஆயினும் ஆந்திர சர்க்காரர்கள் இத்தனை பிடிவாதமாக ஆந்திர மாகாணத்தைக் கேட்கும்பொழுது வெட்டிப் போவதைவிட ஐட்டிப் போவது மேன்மையென்னும் முறையில் நம் தலைவர்களும் அதற்கு ஒப்புக் கொண்டு விட்டார்கள். எனக்கு ஒன்று ஞாபகம் வருகிறது. அந்தக் காலத்தில் சீமைக்குச் சென்று படித்துவிட்டு வருவது சற்று அபூர்வம். சில செல்வக் குடும்பங்களில் பெரியவர்கள் இஷ்டத்துக்கு விரோதமாய் பிள்ளையாண்டான் ஒருவன் பிடிவாதமாய், ‘இந்தக்ஷணம் சீமைக்குதான் போவேன். நீங்கள் சம்மதிக்காவிட்டால் சொல்லிக்கொள்ளாமலேயே போய் விடுவேன்,’ என்று பயமுறுத்தும்போது, அறிவும், அனுபவமும் மிகுந்த பெரியோர்கள் அத்தனை பிடிவாதமுள்ளவனைக் கட்டி நிறுத்த முடியாது என்பதை உணர்ந்தகொண்டு, ‘அப்பா! மகராஜனாய் போய்விட்டு வா’ என்று ஆசி கூறியே அனுப்புவார்கள். அது போலவே நமது ஆந்திர சர்க்காரர்களையும், நம் பெரும் தலைவர்களையும் ஆசி கூறி அனுப்பவேண்டியதுதான் உசிதம் போலும். நிற்க.

“நமக்குக் கிடைத்துள்ள சுதந்திரத்தைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டுமானால் மக்கள் இன்னும் அறிவுடன் சுயநலமின்றி பொதுநலத்துக்குப் பாடுபட வேண்டும். அறிவுடையார் தான் எல்லாம் உடையார். அறிவிலார் என்னுடையரேனும் இவர். நம் தேசத்தில் ஜனத்தொகை மிகுதி. Mass power நிறைய இருக்கிறது. அதைப் பிரயோஜனப் படுத்தவேண்டும். ஆனால் அந்த mass-power சீர்பலம், அறிவு பலம், ஆதம் பலம் இவற்றுடன் கூடியிருந்தால் தான் அவர்கள் ‘உத்தரேக் ஆத்மனாத்தமான்மம்’ என்ற தோ வாக்கியப்படி தங்களையும் உயர்த்திக்கொண்டு, பிறரையும் முன்னேற்றும் அடையும்படி செய்யமுடியும். ஆகவே தற்சமயம் அவசியமாக நம் தேசத்திற்கு வேண்டியது அறிவையும், ஆற்றலையும் சிறந்த ஊழிவிசேஷங்களையும் வளர்க்கும் கல்விக் கூடங்களை அமைப்பதே. சிறுவர்களின் நல்வழியில் வளர்ப்பதற்கு தெருவிற்கு ஒரு பாடசாலை இருந்தால் கூட நல்லது தான். நமது நிதி மந்திரி இது விஷயத்தில் அதிகம் கவனிக்க வேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன்.

“செல்வம் மிகுந்த கோவில்களின் நிதியில் ஒரு பங்கை அறிவுத் துறையில் செலவு செய்வது தவறு என்று ஒரு சாரார் கருதுகின்றனர்.

[11th March 1953] [Srimathi R. S. Subbulakshmi Ammal]

கோவிலைச் சேர்ந்த செல்வம் முழுவதும் ஜனங்களது பக்தியை அபிவிருத்தி செய்வதற்குத்தான் பயன்படுத்த வேண்டுமாம். உணர்ச்சியில்லாத வறட்டு அறிவு பிரயோசனமில்லை. அப்படியே தான் அறிவில்லாத மூட பக்தியும் பிரயோசனமில்லை. இப்பொழுது எனக்கு ஒரு கதை ஞாபகத்திற்கு வருகிறது. ஒரு சமயம் எனக்குத் தெரிந்து ஒரு அம்மான் ஒருவன் திருப்பதிக்குச் சென்றிருந்தார்கள். அங்கே ஏராளமாக ஜனங்கள் மூட பக்தியோடு கூட, சுய அறிவில்லாமல் போய்க் கொண்டிருப்பதைப் பார்த்தான். அவர்களுக்கு சுய அறிவு இருக்கிறதா இல்லையா என்று சோதிப்பதற்காக அவன் ஒரு மின்சாரக் கம்பத்தைச் சுற்றிச் சுற்றி வருவதும் அதில் முட்டிக்கொள்ளுவதுமாகவும் இருந்தான். ஏன் அவ்வாறு செய்கிறார்கள் என்று ஒருவர் கேட்டதற்கு நரசிம்ம மூர்த்தி இந்தக் காந்தக்கம்பத்தில்தான் தோன்றினார் என்று சொன்னார்கள். அப்படிச் சொன்னவுடனே எல்லோரும் அந்தக் கம்பத்தைச் சுற்றி வந்து முட்டிக் கொள்ள ஆரம்பித்துவிட்டார்களாம். (கிளிப்பு) ஆகையால் நாட்டில் பக்தியோடு உண்மையான அறிவையும் மக்களுக்குப் புகட்டுவதற்காக நமது சர்க்கார் ஆலய வருமானத்திலிருந்து ஒரு பகுதியை எடுத்து கல்வித் துறையில், அறிவை வளர்க்கும் துறையில், செலவு செய்வதினால் குற்றம் ஒன்று மில்லை. ஸ்ரீமான் கவர்னர் அவர்கள் தமது பிரசங்கத்தில் முதியோர் கல்வியைப் பற்றிக் குறிப்பிட்டுள்ளார்கள். எத்தனை அஞ்சைப் பெண்கள் குழந்தைகளுடன் புகலிடம் தேடிக்கொண்டு சென்னைக்கு வருகின்றார்கள் என்று சொல்ல முடியாது. இவர்களது எண்ணிக்கை வரவர அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டேயிருக்கிறது. இத்தனை பேரையும் சென்னையிலுள்ள ஸ்தாபனங்களிலேயே எடுத்துக்கொண்டு ஆதரிப்பது முடியாத காரியம்.

“நேற்று நம் சகோதரி டாக்டர் முத்துலக்ஷ்மி அவர்கள் சொன்னது போல் ஒவ்வொரு ஜல்லாத் தலை நகரிலும் முதிய, சற்று வயதான பெண்களுக்கு ஒரு வித்தியாலயமும், சிறுவர்களுக்கு ஒரு ஓலை ஆசிரமம் ஜில்லா போர்டுகளின் செல்லில் இருக்க வேண்டியது ரொம்பவும் அத்தியாவசியம். நாளுக்குநாள் ஜனத்தொகை அதிகமாகிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறது. ஏழ்மையும் அதிகம். ஆனால் அவர்களுக்கெல்லாம் நிவாரணம் அளிக்க அரசாங்க பொக்கிஷத்தில் பணம் தான் இல்லை. ‘இயற்றலும், ஈட்டலும் காத்தலும் காத்த வருத்தலும் வல்ல தரசு’, என்பதாக வள்ளுவரை எழுதிவைத்துள்ளார்கள். ஆகவே செல்வம் வரும் வழிகளைத்தான் நமது ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்தில் வகுத்திருக்கின்றனர். ஆனால் அதன் பின் அத்தற்குள் விட்டாது. ஆக எதற்கும் அரசாங்கத்தை எதிர்பாராது பொருள் செலவத்தை அடைந்துள்ள பெரியார்கள் அவர்களது பொருளைக் கொண்டு ஜனங்களுக்குக் கல்விச் செலவத்தையும் அருள் செலவத்தையும் வழங்க முன்வந்தால் அது உத்தமமான சேவையாகும்.

“நேற்று ஸ்ரீமான் கன் ராமகிருஷ்ணய்யர் அவர்களும் கிருஷ்ணமூர்த்தி அவர்களும் மாட்சிமையுடைய கவர்னரது உபந்யாசத்துக்கு சில திருத்தப் பிரேரணைகளை குறிப்பிட்டனர். ஆரம்பக் கல்வி கட்டாயப் படுத்தப்பட்டு இன்னும் பல இடங்களுக்கும் பரவ வேண்டும் என்பது ஒன்று. தற்காலம் அமுலில் இருக்கும் கல்விமுறையே சரியல்ல. சுதந்திர இந்தியாவின் நம்முடைய தேவைக்குத்தகுந்தபடி கல்விமுறை மாற்றி அமைக்கப்பட வேண்டும் என்பது இரண்டாவது. பாடசாலைகளில் கிடைக்கும் சொற்ப சம்பளத்தைக் கொண்டு தன்னையும் குடும்பத்தையும் காப்பாற்ற முடியாமல் பட்டினி கிடக்கும் ஏழை உபாத்திமார்களுக்கு பரிகாரம் ஒன்றும் குறிப்பிடப்பட வில்லையே என்பது மூன்றாவது. ஒன்றுக்கும் உபயோக மில்லாதவன் உபாத்தியாயன் அல்ல. இந்த வேலை கிடைக்காத கிண்டாட்ட காலத்தில் வேறு ஒரு வேலையும் கிடைக்காதவன் சம்பளம் குறைவாக இருந்தாலும் பரவாயில்லை என்று உபாத்திமைத் தொழிலை ஏற்றுக் கொள்கிறான். எல்லாத் தொழில்களையும் விட நூற்றுக் கணக்கான சிறுவர்களின் அறிவை வளர்க்கும் உபாத்திமைத் தொழில்தான் உத்தமமான தொழில். அப்படியிருந்தும் ஒரு போஸ்டுமென், போஸ்டுமென்னைக்குக் கிடைக்கும் ஊதியம் கூட எல்மெண்டரி பாடசாலை உபாத்தியாயனுக்குக் கிடைக்கவில்லை.

5-20  
p.m.



[Srimathi R. S. Subbulakshmi Ammal] [11th March 1953]

“சமீபத்தில் ஒரு பாடசாலை பரிசளிப்பு விழாவில் தலைமை வகித்தபோது கல்வி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொன்னதாவது. கல்வி இலாக்காவுக்குள்ள நிதியிலிருந்து பெரிய கட்டடங்கள் கட்டப்படுவதற்கு கிராண்டு கொடுக்க முடியாது, கூடுமானால் பணம் மீதி யிருந்தால்—மீதியிருந்தால்தான்—எலி மெண்டரி பாடசாலை உபாத்திமார்களின் ஊதியத்தை சிறிதளவு உயர்த்தலாம் என்று சொன்னார். அது இந்த வருஷம் நடந்தால் ஏழை உபாத்தியாயர்களுக்கு எத்தனையோ உபகாரமாக இருக்கும். அதற்கு வேண்டிய முயற்சியை கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் எடுப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“நம் ஜனங்கள் தேவைகளுக்கு ஏற்ற கல்வி முறையைத் திருத்தி அமைப்பது எப்படி என்பது ஒரு பெரிய பிரச்சனை. நமது பிரதம மந்திரி அவர்கள் அபிப்பிராயப்படி தொழிலாளிகளின் குடும்பங்களிலுள்ள சிறுவர்களுக்கு பிரதி தினமும் இரண்டு அல்லது மூன்று மணி நேரம் பாடசாலைப் படிப்பும் மற்ற நேரங்களில் பரம்பரையான பெற்றோர்களுடன் தொழிலை பெற்றோர்களிடமே கற்றுக்கொள்வதும் சிறந்தது. இந்த சந்தர்ப்பத்தில் என் எண்ணத்தைத் தூண்டியது ஒரு விஷயம். ஒரு உதாரணம். அசோக விஹார் சென்னையில் இருப்பது எல்லோருக்கும் தெரியும். அங்கு வளரும் குழந்தைகள் தங்கள் அந்தஸ்துக்கு மேலான அந்தஸ்தில் அரண்மனை போன்ற சோகத்தை நீக்கும் அசோக அரண்மனையில் வளர்ந்து விட்டு அசுத்தம் நிறைந்த ஏழ்மை மிகுந்த நாகரிகம் குறைந்த அவர்களது பெற்றோர்கள் வசிக்கும் சூழ்நிலையில் அந்த சுற்று வட்டத்தில் இருந்து வசிப்பது தங்கள் அந்தஸ்துக்குக் குறைவாக நினைத்து விட்டார்களா? அதனால் எத்தனை விபரீதமான முடிவுகள் ஏற்படலாமல்லவா? அசோக விஹாரத்தில் மாதம் ரூ. 5,000 செலவு ஆகிறது. மூன்று வருஷங்களில் ரூ. 36,000-க்கு மேல் செலவாகிறது. மாதம் ஒரு சேரியாக ரூ. 5,000, ரூ. 5,000 செலவு செய்து அந்த சேரிக்கு வேண்டிய வசதிகளைச் செய்தால் அதனால் ஜனங்களுக்கும், ஏழை மக்களுக்கும், அதிக நன்மை ஏற்படாதா? அதே போல் அனாதைக் குழந்தைகளைச் சேர்த்து வளர்க்கும் ஸ்தாபனங்களில் சராசரி ஒவ்வொருவருக்கும் 25 அல்லது 30 ரூபாய் செலவாகிறது. இந்த அந்தஸ்தில் வளரும் சிறுவர் படிப்பு முடிந்து வெளியில் வரும்போது தங்கள் ஏழை பந்துக்களுடன் போயிருந்து காலந்தள்ள வெட்கப்படுவது சகஜமல்லவா? இந்தப் பிரச்சனைகளை யெல்லாம் தீர்த்து ஒழுங்கு செய்ய எந்த Ad Hoc கமிட்டியால் முடியும்? நம் சுதந்திர இந்தியாவில் இதைப் போல எத்தனையோ விஷயங்கள் பரிசீலனைக்கு இருக்கின்றன. சுயநலமின்றி பிறர் நலத்துக்கே தங்கள் வாழ்க்கையை தியாகம் செய்யும் மோதலிகள் 1,000-க்கு ஒருவராவது இருந்தால் தேசம் முன்னேற்றமடையும். அவ்வித மோதலிகள் முன் வர வேண்டும்.

“இந்தனையைத் தூண்டிப் பிரகாசப்படுத்தும் மாட்சிமையுள்ள கவர்னர் பிரகாசர் அவர்களது பேச்சின் ஒவ்வொரு அம்சத்தையும் மேலெழுந்த வாரியாக நுனிப்புல்மேய்ச்சலாகப் படித்து ஒதுக்கி விடாமல், ஆழ்ந்த அறிவுடன் ஆராய்ந்து சட்டசபையைச் சேர்ந்த நாம் ஒவ்வொருவரும் இயன்ற மட்டும் தேச முன்னேற்றத்துக்கும், ஜன ஒற்றுமைக்கும் பாடுபட வேண்டுமென்று வணக்கத்துடன் கேட்டுக்கொள்கிறேன். அதற்கு வேண்டிய சக்தியையும் ஆற்றலையும் அறிவையும் கடவுள் நமக்குக் கொடுப்பாராக.”

5-30 p.m.

\* SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have great pleasure in supporting the motion so ably moved by the hon. Member, Srimathi Clubwala. In the first instance, I thank the Hon. the Chief Minister for the firm and effective manner in which he put down the indiscipline that was raising its ugly head among certain sections of the Police Force in the State. While so doing, I want to place before him for his

[11th March 1953] [Sri S. P. Sivasubramanya Nadar]

consideration a few facts regarding the discontentment that is prevailing among the members of the Police Force. Some persons who have put in service as Deputy Superintendent of Police for more than four years and who have completed their period of probation and have drawn increments have been recently reverted, and their number is large. The result is that when Deputy Superintendents of Police are reverted to the posts of Circle Inspectors of Police, the latter in their turn are reverted to the posts of Sub-Inspectors of Police, and the Sub-Inspectors of Police are reverted as Head Constables and so on. On the other hand, persons who have been recently recruited directly are put over and above these officers who have put in loyal and efficient service in the department. Similarly also, in the Revenue department, persons who have put in a number of years of service as Deputy Collectors have been reverted as Tahsildars and Tahsildars in their turn have been reverted to the posts of Deputy Tahsildars and so on. Sir, at the same time direct recruitment of Deputy Collectors is going on and they are put above the people who have put in long service in the Revenue department.

“Then, Sir, I wish to refer to the elections to the village panchayats. I find that the old system of conducting elections by show of hands is still prevailing. As a result of this system, persons of real merit are not able to come forward and stand as candidates to do real service to the people. Only the local petty tyrants and bullies are able to come into these panchayat boards because the voters are not able to exercise their franchise freely as they are afraid of the latter. Further the voters are segregated in a certain place even early in the morning of the election day and the process of verification of the identity of voters goes on till noon. After the identification is over, these voters are kept at a particular place. They are not allowed to go out. A few officers who are deputed for the purpose of conducting the election go out for lunch and come at their leisure. But the poor voters who have been waiting from the morning are not allowed to go out to take their lunch and many of them disappear. Persons who come in the middle of the election are not allowed to vote. When the actual election takes place by show of hands, numerous incidents take place. There is confusion and commotion and in counting also there is very great difficulty. Necessarily, interested parties resort to litigation. If the system of voting by secret ballot is adopted, these difficulties will not arise. The people are fully familiar with the system of voting by secret ballot. They have voted like that in the last Assembly and Parliamentary elections, and they are thoroughly acquainted with the system of voting by ballot. They can easily vote for the candidate whom they prefer without fear or favour.

“As regards district boards, the old system of appointing Special Officers to district boards is again being revived. Our experience of the system is rather very bitter. A retired Deputy Collector or a Deputy Collector in service is usually appointed as

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Special Officer or the Collector of the district concerned is appointed as Special Officer and he is usually assisted by a Personal Assistant of the rank of Deputy Collector in the administration of the District Board. The Special Officer is not responsible to anybody. He acts in his own way and the result is that the people are not able to make any representation as to their needs and it is left to the whims and fancies of the Special Officers concerned to satisfy the needs of the people. I am sorry to say that our State Government have got more confidence in officers than in non-official members. I may point out that the appointment of Special Officers to District Boards is one such instance wherein the elected representatives are not given a voice. I can quote another instance. Till recently the Regional Transport Authorities were having non-official representation, as also the Central Road Traffic Board. These non-official elements have disappeared and the entire responsibility is now vested with the Collectors and the District Superintendents of Police and officials in the Provincial Headquarters. I am submitting in this connexion . . .

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"These members have had a sufficiently long term. Are they not satisfied with it?"

\* SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR:—"I am not talking about the term of members. However long it may be, it is always better to have non-official elements in all these institutions."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Not the same people."

\* SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANYA NADAR:—"Sir, fresh people with integrity and ability can be chosen for these posts, instead of appointing officers. These officers are also human-beings. They have got their own likes and dislikes, prejudices and animosities. They are not above all these things."

"As regards the famine condition prevailing in the districts of Tirunelveli, Madurai and Ramanathapuram, I wish to say a few words. Hordes of people in these districts with their entire families are leaving their villages for the headquarters of these districts and to other places in the State in search of employment. When they do not get any employment they take to begging. Many of the people are forced to pilfer or to starve as they do not have sufficient response even from begging. The only project which has been sanctioned for the district of Tirunelveli is the Manimuthar Project for which the people of Tirunelveli district have contributed a loan of one crore of rupees and this project has been slowed down. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'It is wrong to say that it has been slowed down.') When labourers are being sent out weekly and monthly, if it is not on account of slowing down, I do not know by what process they are eliminated from the Manimuthar Project. When labourers are thrown out of employment, they add to the begging population which is already large. I request that the Manimuthar project be speeded up. That

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project will give employment not only to numerous people who are thrown out of employment in the districts on account of seasonal conditions but also to the agricultural labourers living in the project area. With these few words I support the motion thanking the Governor for his Address."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should really thank my stars for my inability to catch the eye of the Chair yesterday though I stood up two times. I have really now the pleasure of addressing the House in the presence of our revered Chief Minister. I have moved an amendment specifying three items but in view of the instructions of the Chair given at the commencement of the discussion on the Governor's Address yesterday, I mean confining myself to only questions of policy on education, leaving other things to be dealt with at the time of the Budget. Now I find that in His Excellency's Address there has been a serious omission in regard to the indication of the educational policy. I wonder if there is any educational planning or policy for the State Government, and whether they are proceeding according to any plan. I should like to know whether they have examined the content of education, and whether there is any Committee to go into the content of education. The present system of education was invented by the Britishers to just manufacture clerks. Platform speeches have not been wanting to express the inadequacy of the present system of education. At the same time people are not wanting—great men of able brains are not wanting—to just devise a method of education that would suit our national interests. I should say that great men are so much pre-occupied that they are not able to devote their attention to this work. But we teachers are here to help them. When I entered the Council, I thought committees would be formed to reorganize education. Nothing has been done so far."

"Now, what do we see all round us in the State. We find there is a lot of poverty, a lot of suffering and a lot of misery. Are they not due to the system of education we have at present? If we have the right type of education suited to our genius, will such a state of affairs prevail in our country? It is said the school is a miniature society. The present day school should reflect the future society. The future society will be what the present day school is. In that case, the present society is a reflection of the past school. The present chaotic condition of society is due to the system of education that was and has been in force now. The panacea for all the ills that we find in our society is education only. It is the one and only panacea that can cure us of all the ills in our present society. Now, what do we find around us? There is a keen competition in our society to make quick money by resorting to puzzles, riddles and cross-word competitions, by publishing all sorts of literature despising our own society and by catering to the low tastes of all strata of society including children through cinemas and a host of other things. The result is that we find our society in a horrible state. This is even the cause of indiscipline of children in houses, of indiscipline in

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schools and colleges. This is why the present generation is very turbulent compared to the children of the past generation. If we are to continue the present state of things, I am sure the generation of our children's children will be more turbulent, more obstinate and more unbending even than the present generation. So it is high time we reformed our system of education. Some hon. Members may feel that after all everything is not bad with the present system of education; but is it not responsible to some extent to the present state of society? Education in olden days used to be spiritual. But now we have a Godless education. We are attracted by all sorts of new things coming into society, whether they come from foreign countries or otherwise. Everything new and attractive is taken hold of by us. Take the case of the fluorescent bulb. It has become a common thing with us, not knowing that if the bulb should break, the beryllium is poisonous enough to kill a person on contact. Even though the broken pieces of glass had been buried under the earth eight feet deep, they are sure to kill a person who comes in contact with them during excavation. We are attracted so much in the name of modern civilisation to all new things that come across our way that we have forgotten our past tradition and have become Godless. It is high time we reform ourselves and tread the path that the Father of our Nation has chalked out for us. It is high time we reform our system of education, and now as we have our revered leader Rajaji with us, we would have no difficulty in doing it. We cannot postpone it any longer. What is it that now obtains? The parent thinks that the moment he sends his children to school, all things will be O.K. He does not know what sort of education is imparted in the school to-day. Poisonous history written to enslave us and unpractical Mathematics and Science unrelated to life are taught there. Black pictures have been made of great leaders who were able to foresee the fetters thrown by the Britisher on the left-hand of Bharath Matha—leaders like Siraj-ud-daulah, Hyder Ali, Tippu Sultan, Shivaji, the Pindaris and the Thugs. Still we find the Mathematics books containing lessons dealing with the dilution of arrack, asking students how many gallons of water would be required to convert so many gallons of O.P. arrack into U.P. arrack—and this in an independent India, in a democratic Government which has in the interests of the poor people wedded itself to a policy of Prohibition and thereby foregoes 20 crores of its revenues every year! These books are approved by a Text-Book Committee under the auspices of this Government. Where is co-ordination of work? There is much wastage by overlapping—teaching the same things again and again. This makes it stale and causes indiscipline in students. Things that are not required for Indian life are taught. Is it not our duty to do away with all such lessons and turn out our present-day pupils into A-1 citizens—as our revered Nehruji would put it to take up the responsible duties of citizens of a free and independent India? Let us teachers be given an opportunity to devise schemes of education for our modern pupils. We alone know what lessons are suitable to our pupils. At present we are not given any hand in the framing of syllabus. How the teacher

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is not fitted for that business, I do not know. Has he not specialised, if I may say so, in the field of education? That being so, why should he be denied an opportunity in the framing of syllabus for schools? At present it is framed in an unknown place, in a mysterious way unknown to those engaged in the art of teaching young pupils. Why should the teacher be dissociated from it? Is he not the intellectual mother, so to say, of the child, giving it intellectual food? So, has he not a right to be given the power to decide how much intellectual food should be given to a pupil in such and such a class, how much of it should be given and when it should be given, in what way it should be given, whether it should be diluted with stories or otherwise and so on? Sir, nobody can say that he has no such right. Sir, I repeat he is like a mother to the child entrusted to his care for education. When a mother has to go out of her house on some work, she entrusts her child to her sister, and instructs her when she should feed the child, how she should feed it and so on. And the moment she returns home she enquires how much of milk she gave the child, at what time it was given, whether the child took it with pleasure or showed any disinclination to take it and so on. Similarly, Sir, the elementary school teacher is the intellectual mother of the pupils entrusted to his care. So, Sir, I appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister to form committees of teachers engaged in the various stages of education and drawn from the various parts of the State to revise our educational policy at an early date. I would then simply point out to the Hon. the Chief Minister that the twelve crores which has been a drain on our exchequer every year and to which Mrs. Chubwala made a reference yesterday, instead of being wasted would be utilized properly. The aim of all education is to build up the character of our future citizens. It is high time we wean away our students from the present state of indiscipline and give them a proper system of education. In a third class elementary school text book, hon. Members will find lessons regarding Red Cross Society, World Health Organisation, U.N.O., the Eskimo and things at that tender age? Again, take an elementary science text-book. It does not contain any useful every-day scientific knowledge. It deals with nitric acid and potassium cyanide—which may, if at all they are useful may be useful to them to fight or commit suicide by swallowing a little bit of them in case of their failure in an examination held under an external system! Science taught in our schools is not related to practical life. I am yet to see a science book dealing with the system of baths in a tropical country or the need for a purgative every month. Mathematics taught there has no bearing on practical life; it is only the teacher engaged in that art who knows what should be taught to the pupils and what ought not to be taught. The history of our country now taught to our children is nothing but old wine in new bottles packed up in beautiful wrappers; they deal with the history of India as written by the Britisher showing what the Britisher did to conquer this land and how he kept us as a subject nation under him.

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5-50 p.m. "Mention has been made in the Address about adult education. I wish to ask in that connexion whether it is adult education or adult literacy. I must admit that in this country there has always been a confusion in the minds of the people between adult literacy and adult education. If really they claim to give adult education, I cannot admit it because they are really adult literacy schools. One question I would ask in regard to that matter is: Is literacy really needed for all our people? Our country is quite different from other countries in the world. Certain of our leaders were having their own opinion about the educated nature of our people or otherwise, and even before the general elections, we had our own fears, but I have been always maintaining that our people have been educated up to the topmost rung of the ladder of education on account of the vast cultural heritage that the country possesses and the potentialities that such an equipment affords. It is needless and neither is it possible to make all the people literate. Literacy as I had submitted to you, Sir, is only a means to education and if at all a person manages to become literate what is it that he can do? He can get hold of a six pie or three pie journal and get spoilt. Does that type of education help the people to produce more food and provide themselves with better and more shelter? What I mean to say is that the people are really educated. The eighty-six per cent of our masses who have refused to take to modern education and who are not literate have proved the absolute uselessness which we have found now—of the type of education introduced into this country by the scheme of Lord Macaulay. What we spend on adult schools in the manner in which it is being done now, under the name of adult education, I consider, is a huge waste. It is quite a different thing if we attempt to impart knowledge to the adult people on subjects like the modern implement to enable us to produce more and get them to know of the scientific advancements that other countries are making and it could just as well be attempted through our All India Radio. On account of the ability of certain Ministers in charge of Broadcasting in the Government of India, like Messrs. Diwakar and Keskar, they were able to find out that the Government of India got only a licence fee of Rs. 15 for each set, but on account of the advertisement that was provided for the cinema songs through their being broadcast on the radio it was the coffers of the cinemas that were swelled and the people of course got nothing. My complaint is, why should not the Government of India think of repeating the sayings of the Father of the Nation in all languages through the regional stations of the All India Radio? Did not our ancient rulers like Asoka reach the eyes of the people by means of their pillars erected in different corners of the land, in Mysore and Kashmir? Why should not the Government similarly reach the ears of the people by means of the very powerful weapons that they have in their possession, the people's sets? We could communicate with the adults through this method and we could begin the scheme of audio-visual education and if these things were done, it would go a long way to promote mutual

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understanding, do away with parochialism and make for communal harmony among the people. If the Government could establish more people's sets and if they are going to give education, education to the people in the real sense and not merely literacy, through nims, it is quite welcome. What is it that we see now happening in the matter of adult education as a result of our spending huge sums of money? The schools do not really exist. When the inspecting officer comes to the place there may be 8 or 10 persons, but do they take any interest? 'Each one teach one'—they say: it is a very good philosophy, but can anybody do it and is it necessary also and the answer has to be given to the question: Do we require education or literacy. Let us put ourselves this question and consider.

"I would like to tell our revered Chief Minister that if he gives the right of framing the syllabus to the teachers, they would base the scheme of education on basic education evolved by the Father of the Nation, because it is the only type of education which will depopulate the towns in these days of atomic bombs and make them gravitate to the villages; it is the only type of education that will make the people self-reliant; it is the only type of education that will put spirit into the people to make them self-sufficient, it is the only type of education that will put spiritual education into their heads; it is the only type of education that will make the people live a full and healthy life; it is the only type of education that will promote harmony and co-operation among the various classes of people; it is the only type of education that will make us all feel that we are Indians and not merely people belonging to this or that province or State. We shall proceed further having this as the basis and fashion our further stages of education in a manner that will redound to the benefit of the people as a whole. I would beg of the Hon. the Chief Minister to give the teachers this right and power of drawing up the scheme of education of the people and I beg of him to constitute a Committee of teachers at least this year, teachers from various places, and I wish to assure him that the teachers do not want a pie of finance more than the provision in the Budget. Nor do they want that Prohibition should be scrapped because in my own personal experience, I have found many poor women wearing ornaments and showing signs of prosperity and happiness being free from the troubles of a drunkard husband. So, we ought not to think in terms of scrapping a thing that has really done good to the people. If there has been any failure of Prohibition, what ought to be done is that the enforcement side should be looked into. What we claim is, that just as in the case of other professions, e.g., the doctors say they should have a say regarding what should be the line of medical education that ought to be given, so also, the teachers should be given the right of moulding the scheme of education."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I would request hon. Members to confine themselves to a ten-minute speech each."

\* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to felicitate the Governor of Madras for having afforded us

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the opportunity of hearing the Address. It is fortunate that we had the opportunity of listening to the policy-framing speeches of our beloved Prime Minister and the revered President of the Indian Union when they visited our State.

With regard to the Andhra State issue, I must thank the Union Government for their excellent choice in sending Sri Justice Wanchoo to examine and report upon the Andhra State issue. I think he would have acquitted himself creditably. It is heartening to hear the assurance His Excellency gave that he would heartily support the decision of the Government of India on this issue. Yesterday evening, in this House, the hon. Member Sri Sitharama Doss waxed very eloquent over this issue and remarked that Madras would be something like a river without water, or a Finance Minister without finance or Ayodhya without Rama, if the Andhras were not to be allowed to stay here. It is rather unfortunate that he should have made this kind of disparaging statement. I am a Telugu man settled in this place and there are lakhs and lakhs of people like me and there is no question, therefore, of the Telugu people being excluded and of the City being an Ayodhya without Rama. I should like to tell the hon. Member that such unwarranted remarks had better be avoided.

Yesterday he levelled charges against the Government. He regretted very much the speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister at Tiruchengode and the speeches made by the Hon. the Chief Minister and he suggested that so long as they were holding certain portfolios in the Government, they should not take any partisan attitude on any definite questions and he regretted that they had spoken in that manner. But at the same time, I could not but be surprised at the criticism he levelled against the Government about their decision to appoint special officers for the district boards. He himself is the president of a district board and applying the same standards in his own case, I wonder what right he had to talk about that matter, because being the president of a district board, he should have kept quiet before he counselled the Ministers of the Government not to talk about the formation of the Andhra State. But I am able to find an explanation for the attitude he has adopted in this matter; when a man loses his head and gets angry, he does not know what he is doing and talking about and he talks all that comes uppermost in his mind and so, I am really sorry for my hon. Friend. If we are really the disciples of the Father of the Nation and if we are really following the principles of Mahatma Gandhi and if we are really attached to the Congress Party inasmuch as we are sitting on this side of the House, we should repose confidence in the leaders of our nation. Our leaders have recently met the leaders of this State, the Andhras and the non-Andhras, and they have put their heads together and in due time they will be coming to a decision. In season and out of season, we have been telling that we have achieved freedom through the hard work of the Congress organisation and when our leaders, the leaders who got the country its independence, are engaged upon an examination of the issue, I feel that we, like disciplined soldiers, should follow their lead

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and obey the orders of the Central Government. Let it be remembered that nobody can change the decision of the Central Government.

"Sir, after all, nothing has been said definitely either about Madras being the 'Guest Capital' of the proposed Andhra State or its being made into a Chief Commissioner's Province by the Central Government. We are to await the decision of the Central Government and, therefore, it is no use waxing eloquent either this way or that way and unnecessarily instil bitterness in the minds of our people. Let us part as friends. Let us not instil bitterness in the minds of our people. Sir, in this respect, I take my hat off for the Britishers who ruled us for over 200 years. They left everything to us. They taught us so many good things. Even my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnamurthi was speaking rather eloquently about the slavery that they had taught us. But in spite of all that has been said about them, they left us as good friends and we must really admire their diplomacy. So, I should like to advise my hon. Friends holding different views to learn a lesson from them at least in this respect. Though we did not like what all the Britishers did in other places, all the same, we must follow their good example in parting as friends. When they decided that it was not possible for them to rule us for even one minute longer than the fixed date, they left as friends. Therefore, I would suggest to my Andhra friends to consider this question in a very calm, cool and dispassionate manner and await the decision of the Central Government.

"Sir, last time when His Excellency the Governor addressed us, we were enveloped by drought conditions all over the State and the Chief Minister was constantly insisting on offering sincere prayers for early rains and these prayers were answered. We had enough and even more of rains. It appeared as though the Chief Minister was absent at the 'phone when the call came from God Varuna, as a result of which there was not only heavy downpour of torrential rains but also the havoc of the cyclone. But fortunately, this time, no less a person than our President of India visited our State on a pilgrimage tour and offered enough of prayers which has instilled in us confidence of a bright future ahead.

"Sir, Tanjore and parts of Tirunelveli were affected by the cyclone. I compliment the State Government for the ready help that they gave to the distressed people. The victims of these vagaries of Nature have been really benefited by the timely help rendered by the State Government. Just a few minutes ago, the hon. Member who preceded me, was saying that the help rendered by the Government was not adequate. I say, it is more than they could give and the finances could permit. What more do you want the Government to do, especially at a time when we are short of funds and we are not able to balance the budget and have floated loans? They have postponed the collection of kists and they have also continued to maintain Fair Price shops and have also continued



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the supply of wheat and millets at a price lower than that of rice. I think, these measures have definitely protected the poor people in those two districts. They may not be adequate but it is the only thing that they could do under the present circumstances and, I think, we should be satisfied with it.

"Sir, I now come to agrarian reforms. I request the State Government as well as the Central Government to give top priority to the development of agriculture by implementing the agrarian reforms and agricultural schemes.

"Sir, I think the State Government have to be congratulated on the tremendous progress made with regard to the Tungabhadra and the Lower Bhavani Projects. At the same time I thank the Central Government for readily granting us Rs. 1½ crores to proceed with the construction of these two schemes and not to slow them down. I am sure, if all these projects are completed according to schedule, our State—not excluding the proposed Andhra State—would be the granary of our Indian Union.

"Sir, I also thank the State Government for completing the Moyar Hydro-Electric Power Station but for which, I think, the cut that has been imposed on the consumption of power would have been much larger. I also find that the Machkund Hydro-Electric Project will also be completed shortly and that will be a great relief for us. Therefore, I should say, that there is no sphere where the Government have slackened or failed to act in a matter which is of great importance to the State in particular and the country in general.

"Sir, it is very remarkable that the Government have proposed to bring in legislation during this session for making Mangalore an important port.

"Sir, the Community Projects started in July last are working very satisfactorily. My hon. Friend, Mr. Sitarama Deek yesterday imputed motives to the Government even with regard to these Community Projects and wanted that the Chief Minister and other Members connected with the Government should be fair in allotting blocks to the proposed Andhra State. Well, there is the recommendation by the Central Government and it is for all of us to put our heads together and take a decision in the matter and the important persons who are at the helm of affairs in the Government would naturally divide them in fairness to both the States. When such is the case, I could not understand the reasoning of my hon. Friend yesterday when he said that the Ministers should not be partial in dividing these blocks for the Community Projects. The energy and intelligence of the youth of our country and particularly of our State should be explored to the greatest possible extent for the success of the Community Projects.

"Sir, I now come to handloom weavers. I think, our Chief Minister should be thanked for the bold step that he took against

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the capitalists, the millowners, by reserving bordered dhoties and sarees for handlooms. He has also recommended that the mills should supply only the wanted counts of yarn to the handloom weavers. Since I am coming from a weaving centre, I know that last year unwanted counts of yarn had been forced on the handloom weavers, with the result the cloth produced by them could not be sold. Now, I have heard from many weavers that they are very much satisfied with the reservation of bordered dhoties for handlooms and consider it a great relief.

"Sir, the steps taken by the Government towards medical relief are not adequate. I say this, not because I am a medical man. Rs. 43 lakhs have been spent on medical buildings. I am glad that the Government have accepted the proposal to open an up-to-date Tuberculosis Demonstration and Training Centre at Madras with the assistance of the World Health Organization. But what is the use of the Government starting a Demonstration Centre? What is the use of starting a Training Centre without making adequate provision for beds for patients. There were days when this disease, tuberculosis, could not be diagnosed. Now, with the modern equipments, with the modern technique and with the specialists, this disease is diagnosed very early. Now, I know very many patients are kept on the waiting list and by the time they get admission cards, they are practically dead. Thus they are not in a position to get into the Sanatoria; or hospitals. Therefore, the Government should make as much provision as possible for hospitalizing these poor patients. This dreadful disease takes away myriads of souls throughout the length and breadth of India. It occurs not only in the hovel of the poor but also in the mansion of the rich. Therefore, it is incumbent on the Government to make adequate provision to hospitalize these poor patients. I know, Sir, that after the war the incidence of Tuberculosis was very great in the European countries and they have spent all their energy and money in reducing the mortality from this disease. Such things should be copied in our country by providing more beds for tuberculosis patients.

"Coming next to adult education, I have only one observation to make as my hon. Friend Sri G. Krishnamoorthy, himself an educationist has said much on the subject. I know that adult education is a kind of education that is imparted within a period of less than three months and when these adults go out they are not able to keep themselves fresh with the knowledge that they have acquired in these schools. Very often they forget what they have learnt and fade into illiteracy. I know also that there is a Library Act in force. I would like to know from the Education Minister how many of our villages are provided with libraries. As I had said already, when an adult goes out he fades into illiteracy and he is not able to understand even the same lessons which were taught to him. It is therefore very imperative on the part of the Education Department as well as on the part of the Chief Minister to make provision for opening suitable libraries in the villages.

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of Tirunelveli and Ramanathapuram districts expect. I particularly request the Hon. the Chief Minister to take a special interest in it and take it under his control and see that these people do not suffer and that not only enough paddy is sent but also loans are given. If the Government do not give the people loans, they will not be able to purchase the paddy. This is a matter which must be looked into by Government.

"Then, Sir, a hint was thrown on the question of conducting artificial rain experiments by my Friend on the left. Experiments ought to be conducted with greater faith on a larger scale than the Government have been able to do in the past. There has been drought in the southern districts for the past seven years and the only course open to us is to attempt to create artificial rain and whatever money is spent on it will be to the benefit of the people. Even if the Government fail, once the Government's mind is on it, I think, the scientists will be able to find a way by which the suffering people get relief.

"Then I want to touch upon two matters which are of passing interest. Elections to the major panchayat boards have not been held in the various districts and the same members elected about 12 years ago are possibly still continuing as members of these major panchayat boards. Such a state of affairs may not be conducive to the proper working of these institutions, and elections to these bodies must be held very soon.

"The hon. Lady Member who moved the Motion of Thanks emphasized that the Government should spend more money for health purposes than for educational purposes. I with the hon. Member were here to hear my reply. Except surgery, medical treatment, according to a man like me, is not quite up to the mark because we have to depend upon the patent medicines which come from outside and the indigenous medicines are equally in the experimental stage. Generally diseases attack only children and old men and do not attack vigorous young men or middle-aged men. Ill health affects only a small proportion, about ten per cent, of our population. Therefore I think that the proportion of people in need of medical treatment is certainly not even one-tenth of the people who are in need of education. Ninety per cent of the people have to be educated but only ten per cent of the people have to be treated with medicine. I therefore feel that more money should necessarily be spent on education.

"One other matter of great importance is the formation of the Andhra State. I particularly wish that every member in this House should try to pass over this question as if nothing has happened. After all the Andhras are our own brethren. It is a family partition we are having at the moment. People may have a troubled mind because we, possibly as the elder brothers, are taking the City of Madras, just as in a family partition, the house is given to the senior member of the family, and therefore there must be some heart-burning. These questions have to be passed over especially because we look like winning. Therefore,

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we must in all generosity try to ignore the grumblings and the abuses which our Andhra brothers are likely to heap upon us. But I may assure you that it is only a passing phase. We have been brothers for centuries almost and we are likely to be brothers also hereafter. This small thing, namely, the present claim for certain family jewels, this, that and the rest of it, is a small matter. Whatever we give we must graciously give, I agree. But we cannot give whatever they ask and especially many things to which we are entitled to as a senior partner. As men in possession of the field, we are not likely to part with some of those possessions which they claim. All the same, I request our friends not to wound them in any manner whatsoever. Whatever they may say we will put up with it, not because we are not in a position to retort, not because our claim to the things they claim are unfounded, but because I feel that good feelings must be entertained. Any retort always brings a bad feud. However friendly we might have moved and however brotherly we might have moved in the past, any strong feeling expressed on either side wounds the other party. But it may be asked, have they (the Andhras) the right to talk in the manner in which they are talking, and will not our feelings be wounded. Well, they will be wounded. I say, 'patience', to all our people so that they (the Andhras) may take a lesson from us and not necessarily tease us or give us trouble. Once this partition is over, I assure you, Sir, that there will be absolutely no feeling whatsoever. There is no need to have any feeling. We wish them well. They have been our brothers, though unfortunately by the geographical situation, one long stretch of land from North to South—Andhra—and another long stretch of land further down from North to South—Tamil—have prevented any great social contact. If they were possibly contiguous States in which the Andhra State was adjacent to the Tamil State, I think, we would have moved more closely and we would have also moved more intimately. Have we not moved with the Telugu people who have settled in my own district of Tirunelveli but who say they are not Andhras? A huge Telugu population is now living in Koilpatti taluk which is almost one-fourth of the district of Tirunelveli. We are on intimate terms with these people. We are a tolerant race and we have no quarrel with any one unless he starts one. We are the descendants of a great old civilization, and, therefore, we are bound to be calm and quiet. I will request of the Andhra also to do the same thing whatever the provocation may be. They must keep up the good feeling and not try to abuse us. With these few words, I support the motion."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I have got two more names put on my list for to-day. I am sorry I cannot call them to-day. I will call them to-morrow.

"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.



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## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 15 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 11th March 1953, pages 90-91 supra.]

*Statement showing the distribution of tractors and bull-dozers available with the Madras Agricultural department.*

| Serial number and name of district.      | Number of tractors with bull-dozers. | Number of tractors without bull-dozers. | Total number of tractors. |
|------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|---------------------------|
| (1)                                      | (2)                                  | (3)                                     | (4)                       |
| 1 Srikakulam .. .. .                     | 5                                    | 3                                       | 8                         |
| 2 Visakhapatnam .. .. .                  | 8                                    | 3                                       | 11                        |
| 3 East Godavari .. .. .                  | 7                                    | 5                                       | 12                        |
| 4 West Godavari .. .. .                  | 5                                    | 5                                       | 10                        |
| 5 Krishna .. .. .                        | 5                                    | 4                                       | 9                         |
| 6 Guntur .. .. .                         | 8                                    | 10                                      | 18                        |
| 7 Nellore .. .. .                        | 8                                    | 6                                       | 14                        |
| 8 Kurnool .. .. .                        | 5                                    | 3                                       | 8                         |
| 9 Anantapur .. .. .                      | 8                                    | 4                                       | 12                        |
| 10 Bellary .. .. .                       | 10                                   | 9                                       | 19                        |
| 11 Cuddapah .. .. .                      | 6                                    | 4                                       | 10                        |
| 12 Chittoor .. .. .                      | 7                                    | 5                                       | 12                        |
| 13 North Arcot .. .. .                   | 6                                    | 4                                       | 10                        |
| 14 Chingleput .. .. .                    | 10                                   | 8                                       | 18                        |
| 15 South Arcot .. .. .                   | 6                                    | 6                                       | 12                        |
| 16 Tanjore .. .. .                       | 5                                    | 9                                       | 14                        |
| 17 Tiruchirappalli .. .. .               | 5                                    | 8                                       | 13                        |
| 18 Madurai .. .. .                       | 9                                    | 5                                       | 14                        |
| 19 Tirunelveli .. .. .                   | 4                                    | 5                                       | 9                         |
| 20 Ramanathapuram .. .. .                | 4                                    | 8                                       | 12                        |
| 21 Salem .. .. .                         | 7                                    | 5                                       | 12                        |
| 22 Coimbatore .. .. .                    | 12                                   | 12                                      | 24                        |
| 23 Nilgiris .. .. .                      | ..                                   | ..                                      | ..                        |
| 24 North Malabar (including Wynad area). | 3                                    | 2                                       | 5                         |
| 25 South Kanara .. .. .                  | 7                                    | 1                                       | 8                         |
| 26 South Malabar .. .. .                 | 4                                    | 3                                       | 7                         |
| 27 Araku Valley .. .. .                  | ..                                   | 1                                       | 1                         |
| <b>Total</b>                             | <b>164</b>                           | <b>138</b>                              | <b>302</b>                |

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## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 13 asked by Dr. C. Nathamuni Naidu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 11th March 1953, page 93 supra.]

*Statement showing the total number of original and small cause suits filed from Gudiyattam taluk and Gudiyattam town in the District Munsifs' Courts at Vellore and Tiruppattur in North Arcot district.*

| Year in which instituted. | Original suits.   |                  | Small cause suits. |                  |
|---------------------------|-------------------|------------------|--------------------|------------------|
|                           | Gudiyattam taluk. | Gudiyattam town. | Gudiyattam taluk.  | Gudiyattam town. |
| (1)                       | (2)               | (3)              | (4)                | (5)              |
| 1948                      | 186               | 46               | 231                | 107              |
| 1949                      | 172               | 50               | 251                | 136              |
| 1950                      | 241               | 56               | 273                | 306              |
| 1951                      | 234               | 56               | 275                | 196              |
| 1952                      | 207               | 57               | 304                | 118              |

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 12th March 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

*Steps taken under Article 309 of the Constitution of India.*

\* 16 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by the Government under Article 309 of the Constitution of India; and

(b) when legislation for the purpose will be introduced?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) & (b) The question of revising the existing Service Rules in view of the provisions of the Constitution and issuing them under the proviso to Article 309 thereof and the question of introducing legislation under Article 309 are under active consideration.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Pending legislation, may I know, whether statutory rules have been framed to regulate recruitment, punishment, etc., of all grades of the Public Services?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Until legislation is passed and rules made, as the hon. Member knows, all the rules in force immediately before the commencement of the Constitution, continue in force, and neither the Union Government nor any other State Government, as far as we are aware, have made new rules or thought it necessary to frame new rules. But we are considering them.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Will the Government be pleased to consult the Indian Officers Association while framing the necessary legislation under Article 309 of the Constitution?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Indian Officers are functioning in the Secretariat and they will make the necessary rules.” (Laughter.)

*Gazetted Officers belonging to the Settibaliya Community.*

\* 17 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR (on behalf of Sri K. Suryanarayana): Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether there are any Gazetted Officers in any department belonging to the Settibaliya Community (Backward Class) residing in the districts of Visakhapatnam, East Godavari, West Godavari and Krishna; and

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(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to ensure adequate representation?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) It has been ascertained that there are four Gazetted Officers belonging to the Settitalija community, one in the Education Department, one in the Highways Department and two in the Medical Department.

“(b) There is no question of adequate representation for a particular community in a particular district.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I know whether the Government will be pleased to show any preferential treatment in the matter of appointment in the case of such backward communities as are not represented at all in Government service in the higher ranks?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Sir, the statutory reservation of 25 per cent would be hard to work out if we are to go on making particular concessions to particular communities. The whole thing will break down, because the vast majority of our people are backward and it would be very difficult to make reservations if every backward community is particularized in that manner.”

*Text-books on Indigenous Systems of Medicine.*

\* 18 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether suitable text-books on Indigenous Systems of Medicine are available to fit in with the prescribed curriculum of the Government College of Indigenous Medicine, Madras;

(b) whether the Government have sanctioned the collection and printing of manuscripts in Siddha system of medicine for the use of Siddha students of the College; and if so, the amount allotted for the purpose; and

(c) whether the books have accordingly been printed and are now in use?

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

“(b) For the first part of the question the answer is in the affirmative. No specific amount has been allotted for the purpose. The Government will sanction the expenditure as and when the books are ready for printing. A sum of Rs. 1,175 has so far been sanctioned for printing a Siddha text-book, called ‘Noi Illa Neri’.

“(c) The book ‘Noi Illa Neri’ has been printed and is ready for sale. Some other books are nearing completion.”

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*Encroachments on the foreshore of the Madras Marina.*

\* 19 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) what steps have been taken by the Government to clear the encroachments and private bunks and constructions on the foreshore of the Madras Marina between the Iron Bridge and San Thome; and

(b) whether there are any schemes under contemplation to improve and beautify the Madras Beach as an attractive spot for tourists and others; and if so, what they are and when they will be implemented?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“(a) The Collector of Madras has been instructed to take steps in consultation with the Chief Engineer, Public Works Department, and the Commissioner of Police, to evict encroachments, and to arrange for periodical inspection of the Marina to prevent new cases of unauthorized occupation. Only four bunks will be allowed near the old Aquarium.

“(b) Yes, but in view of the financial position it is not possible to consider them for some years to come. Details are not, therefore, given.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Are the Government aware that some of the bunks are the rendezvous of suspicious characters in night times and the public are thereby exposed to great danger during their stroll on the beach?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“I take the information from the hon. Member.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Will the Government be pleased to put extra Police patrols on the beach to meet the situation, Sir?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“Police patrol is already arranged, and if further patrol is necessary, that will be done.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—“Does the hon. Member, Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar mean by ‘suspicious characters’, those who are out to commit offences involving moral turpitude?”

*State schools and colleges for music.*

\* 20 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are running any schools and colleges for music, and if so, what they are;

(b) the number of pupils in each institution; and

(c) the strength and scale of pay of the staff employed in each institution?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAU:—“(a) The Government are not running any Music school, but they are having

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under their management a college called the Central College of Karnataka Music, Madras, in respect of which the Government of India is also giving financial aid.

“(b) Forty students are now studying in the College.

“(c) The strength and the scale of pay of the teaching staff employed in the College are as follows:—

Principal, Rs. 500-75/2-700 plus allowances per mensem.

One professor for Vocal Music, Rs. 250-25/2-500 plus allowances per mensem.

Ten Lecturers, each on a fixed salary of Rs. 200 per mensem.

Two part-time Lecturers (one on a fixed pay of Rs. 150 per mensem and the other on Rs. 75 per mensem). ”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“ Sir, is not the title of ‘ Vidwan ’ conferred by the Central College of Karnataka Music recognized by the Madras Government and are not Vidwans of the College eligible for employment in Government and other institutions for teaching music? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ The question is not clear. May I request the hon. Member to repeat his question. ”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“ Is the title of ‘ Vidwan ’ given by the Central College of Karnataka Music recognized by the Madras Government for appointment in educational institutions? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ I should think it is recognized. I want notice. ”

*Leave rules for teachers in Aided Elementary Schools.*

\* 21 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to issue leave rules for teachers in Aided Secondary schools?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ No. ”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“ May I know whether Government are aware of the fact that a set of rules has been prescribed in the case of aided elementary schools and has been enforced, and may I know what difficulty stands in the way of Government providing a similar set of rules for uniform adoption by all aided secondary schools in this State? ”

THE HON. SRI M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ It was considered some time ago and it was decided that there was no necessity to adopt such a course. It was considered fit to leave it to the managements to frame such rules. But recently a memorandum has been presented and the Director of Public Instruction has been asked to give his views on it. ”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“ Are Government aware that there have been and there are aided secondary institutions which

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have been denying leave, even casual leave, to teachers, and there are at the same time other institutions which do grant casual leave but do not grant any sick leave or privilege leave and that thereby teachers, especially at the time of sickness when they need more money, are forced to go on leave without pay, and that some institutions even threaten their teachers with termination of service when they take leave? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Government will go into the question. ”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“ Can I have an assurance on the floor of the House that a set of leave rules will be framed in the case of teachers of aided secondary institutions, as it is in the interests of teachers to do so, and as it is a matter not involving any financial commitment to the Government but at the same time one which is equitable and just? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ The matter will be considered after the report from the Director of Public Instruction is received. ”

*Distribution of fresh fish in North Arcot.*

\* 22 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) what steps the Fisheries department has taken to distribute fresh fish in North Arcot district; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to distribute iced fish from Mettur in North Arcot district?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“ (a) The Fisheries department does not undertake direct marketing of fish from all the inland waters of North Arcot district. The only fish farm in North Arcot which is under the control of the Fisheries department is the Fort Moat at Vellore. Fresh fish are caught from the fish farm and sold to the public daily in the fish stall attached to the farm. All the big tanks and lakes in the district are stocked with quick growing varieties of fish. The fisheries of these waters are either leased out to the Fishermen Co-operative Societies or auctioned to the highest bidders. The lessees directly fish the waters and market their catches.

“(b) The iced fish from the Mettur Reservoir is being marketed in North Arcot district. ”

*Coconut research station.*

\* 23 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR (on behalf of Sri K. Suryanarayana): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to establish a coconut research station at Ambaiipeta or anywhere else in Amalapuram taluk or Razole taluk in the East Godavari district; and

(b) if so, the present stage of the proposal?

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**THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—**“(a) The Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Regional Coconut Research Station at Ambajipeta in East Godavari district.

“(b) The Research Station has not yet been started. Action under the Land Acquisition Act is being taken to acquire the lands required for starting the Station at Ambajipeta.”

*Fee concessions to the students of the Veterinary College belonging to the Scheduled and Backward Communities.*

\* 24 Q.—**SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN:** Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether fee concessions granted to Scheduled and educationally Backward communities are denied to the students of the Veterinary College; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

**THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—**“(a) No, Sir.

“(b) Does not arise.”

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

## II.—DISCUSSION ON THE GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS—cont.

4-40 **MR. CHAIRMAN:—**“Discussion on the Governor's Address P.M. will now be resumed. Sri S. Ramakrishnaiah will now speak.”

**SRI S. RAMAKRISHNAIAH:—**“అధ్యక్షా, గవర్నరుగారి ఉత్సాహమునకు వందల సమర్పణార్థం లీసుకరాలిడెస్ యీమాషన్లు నేను పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకిస్తున్నాను. అసలు గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగమున చర్చ అనవసరము తోచుచున్నది. బడ్జెటు అంశంపై చర్చ చేయబడాలి; కొన్ని ప్రశ్నలు యిప్పటికే సభ్యులచేతులై ఉన్నాయి. యిల్లాంటి పరిస్థితుల్లో ప్రస్తుత చర్చలు విధంగా బడ్జెట్టు తయారీకి సహాయపడగలవు? దీని పర్యవసానం వారం రోజుల వ్యర్థకాలవైతం కొన్ని వేల ప్రజా ప్రజ్వలనమౌతూ కళ్ళు మిగిలేదు. బహుశా గవర్నరుగారు యిది ఒక సాంప్రదాయపరమ భావించి ఉండవచ్చు. అలా భావించే వయస్సు గారు ఉభయశతాబ్ద సభలను తమ కుభాశీస్సులతో ప్రారంభించరాదా?”

“శ్రీమాన్ సి. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ముఖ్యమంత్రి పదవికి వచ్చిన తరువాత, బడ్జెట్టు సమావేశంకు ముందు గవర్నరుగారు ప్రసంగించడం యిది రెండవ సభ్యాయం. గత సంవత్సరం అద్రుక్కుంటే యిందులో కొన్ని వేరాలు వేరాలు పెంచాయి. కాని ప్రజల్ని ఎదుర్కొనే సమస్యలకు పరిష్కార మార్గాలను మాత్రం పూర్తిగా లోపించాయి. కర్రల నిర్మింపు సమస్యలు వాటివన్నీ నాశనమాల! వేళ్ళూ మోచింపు, నిర్మింపు నిర్మింపులకు సంబంధించిన ప్రశ్నలు వాటికి స్పృహకా! ఆంధ్ర ప్రదేశ్ కాని ఆంధోళన పరుస్తున్న ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రాన్ని సూక్ష్మగా, అణగారిన మంటి యీనావలకు అందరూ తోడుతున్న వారియ విద్యాభివృద్ధి అవశ్యకతను గురించిగాని కుచ్చిత్రేనా ముక్క కనుపించడం ఆ వేదన అనలేదు. అటువంటి అంతకంటే కనుపించదు. గత ప్రసంగానికి కొత్త మంత్రి వర్గం, తోచింది బడ్జెట్టు సాకులు చెప్పారు. యిప్పుడో ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి యింతటి బడ్జెట్టు చెప్పేవాడు.

[12th March 1953] [Sri S. Ramakrishnaiah]

“యిక ఆస్తులు విషయాలు కలిగిందాం. రాష్ట్రం మొత్తమీద ముఖ్యంగా రాయలసీమలో కరువు తాండవించింది. స్వయంగా చూచినప్పుడు గవర్నరుగారికి తెలుసు. అసంతృప్తులు, కడప, చిత్తూరు జిల్లాలలో లిండిలేక యింకా పలసపోతున్నా ఉన్నాడు. అవసరంలేదు సరికదా చివరకు త్రాగేందుకు యంత సీసైనా ఉన్నాయా అంటే లేదు. చుట్టూ మేతలేక తోతకు పోతున్నాయి. ఎన్నార్ల యమయారస? యీ కరువు సమస్య ఒక్క సంవత్సరం నాటిదికాదు. కలి వీటా వస్తూనే ఉంది దీని శాశ్వత పరిష్కారానికి యింతవరకు ప్రభుత్వం కృషి చెయ్యలేదు. చేస్తుందనే సూక్ష్మనైనా యీ అద్రుక్కుంటే లేకుండాపోవడం తోచనీయం. వెంటనే యాచారాలలో కరువు వనులు ప్రారంభించాలి. చౌక డిపోలు తెరిచి భాస్యం చౌకగా అందజేయాలి. కత్తిగ్రాసం విరివిగా సభ్యులు చెయ్యాలి. ఒకవైపు కర్రలవల్ల అవస్థపడుతుంటే కదిరి, తాటివల్ల తాలూకాల్లో బలవంతపు కిక్కు వస్తూన్న సాగిస్తున్నారని వార్తలు వస్తున్నాయి. యిక్కడే కాదు శ్రీకాకుళం జిల్లా, పెక్కలి తాలూకాలో ఆరు సంవత్సరాలనుండి చెల్లించవలసిన పాతబాకీలను వెంటనే చెల్లించమని బలవంతం చేస్తున్నారు. నిర్బంధం చేస్తున్నారు. గత్యంతరంలేక అచ్చట రైతులు ఖూన్ని తివ తేదీనుండి సత్కారాహం చేస్తున్నారని వార్తలు వస్తున్నాయి. యీ విషయాలన్నీ గవర్నరుగారు పట్టించుకోలేదు. వెంటనే యీ నిర్బంధపు వస్తూన్న అభివల చెయ్యాలని ప్రభుత్వం అక్కడి అధికారులకు తెలుపవలసిన నేను ప్రభుత్వాన్ని తోడుచున్నాను. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఆంధోళనకర పరిస్థితులను యీ విధంగా అడుపులాన్ని తీసుకరావాలని అభిప్రాయపడు.

“పోతే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర అవతరణ ఒక పెద్ద సమస్యగా తయారైనది. దీనిని వాయిదా వేసేందుకు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం, రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వం, కాంగ్రెసు పెద్దలు కుట్రలు వస్తున్నారని చెప్పక తప్పదు. వేదించే వేదాలు తెచ్చిపెట్టి కాలయాపనకు కృషి చేస్తున్నారు. లేకుంటే వినాడో లేవోయిన ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సమస్యమీద యీ తర్జన భర్జన లెందుకు? యీ ప్రధానమైన సమస్యకు, ఆంధ్రులనందరిని ఆంధోళన పరుస్తున్న సమస్యకు గవర్నరుగారి అద్రుక్కుంటే సమాధానమేలేదు. టైగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సత్వర అవతరణకొరకు అత్యవసరం చేసిన ఆమరజీవీ శ్రీపాట్ల శ్రీరాములు గారి మరణానికి సంతాపము తెలుపువాక్యం యిందులో లేక పోవటం గొప్ప లోపం. యిప్పుడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం విచ్ఛిన్నం కాదు రాజధాని సమస్య, సరిహద్దుల విషయం, ప్రభుత్వస్థాపన, అడ్డంకులుగా తయారైనాయి. యివేవీ రాష్ట్ర అవతరణకు అడ్డు కాకుండా, అసలు రాజాలవని నేను భావిస్తున్నాను.

“రాజధాని సమస్య తీసుకుందాం. యీశాశ్వత రాజధాని మద్రాసుకాదని ఆంధ్రులు వినాడో వదలుకున్నారు. దీనిమీద అన్ని రాజకీయపక్షాలు విశాంశాచారిత్రకంగా ఉన్నాయి. పోతే యిక తాత్కాలిక రాజధాని విషయమే కొంత తగాదాలొక్కరే. దీని విషయమే కాక రాజధాని రహితంగా కొందరు తమిళ పెద్దలు కొందరు ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వం మీద ప్రాంతమైన ఉత్సాహాలు సాగిస్తూ ప్రజల్ని రెచ్చగొడుతున్నారు. తమతమ స్వార్థాలకొరకు సాగించే యీచారాటంలో అటు ఆంధ్ర యిటు తమిళ ప్రభుత్వం అటూతయ్యాలని, అసలు సమస్యను ప్రక్కమార్గానికి పట్టించాలని వీరి వన్నాంగం మద్రాసులో తాత్కాలిక రాజధానికూడా ఒక్కనిమిషం వుండేందు, వీలులేదు వుండనివ్వం. అని తమిళ నాయకులు, ఉత్సాహాలు దండెత్తుంటే ఆంధ్రులకు మద్రాసులో భాష్యుంది, ఎలా వుండనివ్వకుండా పోతారోదూస్తూ అని సవాలు చేస్తున్నారు ఆంధ్ర నాయకులు. యీమనస్సా కరిష్కాణానికి మద్రాసు బజార్లలో రక్తం ప్రవహిస్తూ ఉన్నది, విమిటి వీరావేశాలు! పేద్రుకల కై వర్షికి కూడు గుడ్డా యివ్వని, ఆశ్రయం

[Sri S. Ramakrishniah] [12th March 1953]

యివ్వని, యావగరాన్ని గురించి ప్రజలు రక్తం చిందించాలనా? రక్తం చిందిస్తూ అనే పెద్దలంతా మేడలమీదనుండి క్రిందికి దిగరు. పిచ్చి ఆవేశానికి లోబడిన వారలతో ఒకరి నొకరు కాకులతో, బల్లలతో పొడుచుకునేటట్లు చేస్తారు. ఒక్క సగరంతారకు యింత రక్తాన్ని పారించాల్సిన అవసరంలేదు. ప్రజలకు తిండి గుడ్డా యిచ్చేందుకు, తగిన వసతులు కల్పించేందుకు, నిరుద్యోగ సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించుకు, బాధిత ప్రజల కాగుకు అవసరమైతే పరిశ్రమైన తరు రక్తాన్ని ప్రవహించ జేయ్యమని యీతిభయము కల పెద్దలను ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. యింకా గోరమేదింటే పీటన్నిటికీ అలిమిలుకావుండి, పక్షపాతరహితంగా ప్రవర్తించవలసిన ప్రభుత్వమంతటా ముఖ్యమంత్రి, అధికమంత్రి వగైరాలు యిదే ద్వారణితో ప్రసంగాలుచేసి పరిస్థితులు మౌలిక విషయాలపై జేస్తున్నారు. యీలాంటి విషయ ప్రకారాలు కాలించి వాస్తవిక దృష్టితో వ్యవహరించమని, సామర్థ్యంగా సమస్యలను పరిష్కరించుకోమని పెద్దలకు నాప్రార్థన.

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“నాయకులు ఎలాపోట్లాడుకున్నా ప్రజలకు అచరణయోగ్యమేమిటో తెలుసు. అందువల్లనే ఈనాడు ఆంధ్రప్రజ తాత్కాలిక రాజధాని మద్రాసులో వుండే దు, ఆంధ్ర సరిహద్దులలోనే భుండావని గట్టగా అడ్డొకన చేస్తోంది. దీనికి తమిళనాడుకు ఎ.తో చేయూత నిస్తున్నారు. అందువల్ల తాత్కాలిక రాజధాని విషయమై తర్క వితర్కములు జరిగిరావని, ఒక్క నిమిషంకూడా ఆంధ్రరాజధాని మద్రాసులో వుండేందుకు ఆంధ్రప్రజలు సహించరని ఘంటాపథంగా చెబుతున్నాను.

“యిక సరిహద్దు సమస్య తెచ్చిపెట్టి, ఎక్కడిక్కడ తగవులు పెంచి విలాసినా రాష్ట్రం హతం కల్పించాలని మరొక ఎత్తువేస్తున్నారు. భారత ప్రధాని ప్రకటన దీని విషయంలో స్పష్టంగావుంటే భాగ్యం లన తమిళనాడుకు తిరుపతి, తిరుత్తనీ మద్రాసులో చేరుతుందని, కొందరు ఆంధ్రనాయకులు నేలం, వెంగళపల్లి ఆంధ్రలో చేరుతాయని అనటం చూస్తే చోద్యంగావుంది. ఈ వాదనలంతా కట్టిపెట్టాలి. వెంటనే మద్రాసులోని తెలుగుమాట్లాడే ప్రాంతాలైన 11 జిల్లాలు కి తాలూకాలలో రాష్ట్రం విచ్ఛేదించాలి. ఆ ప్రకటనతోనే సరిహద్దు నిర్ణయక సంఘం నియమిత బదాలి అంతగాని సరిహద్దు సంఘటిల్పకొరకు రాష్ట్రాన్ని వాయిదా వేసేందుకువీల లేదు. యిది ఆంధ్రప్రజల నిర్ణయం.

“పరిపాలనను గురించిన చూడవ వేదీ ప్రస్తావనలోవుంది. కాంగ్రెసుకు మొదటి ఆంధ్రలో లేదు కాబట్టి ప్రభుత్వం నాగించటం కష్టమని, అందువల్ల త్రేసి వెంటుపాలన తెచ్చిపెట్టాలని కొందరు ప్రచారం సాగిస్తున్నారు. అంభను, రెండవ తెచ్చిపెట్టాలని యీ నాయకుల కుట్ర. ఈ వాదనలలో వన కనిపించదు. పార్లమెంటులోనే మన రాష్ట్రపరిపాలన తెలియజేయడం జరగటం ప్రజాసామ్యునికీ విరుద్ధం తెలు సాంప్రదాయం. దాన్ని ఎవ్వరూ సహించరు. ప్రస్తుతం ప్రభుత్వ చర్యలలో లేని పెద్దలన్నీన యీ ప్రాధానికీ ఎవ్వరూ సమ్మతించ నక్కరలేదు. పరిపాలనా భవిష్యత్తును గురించి ఆంధ్రప్రజలనుండి ఎన్నికై వచ్చిన 140 మంది శాసన సభ్యులే తక్కుగా నిర్ణయించుకోగల్గుతారు. యీ విషయం యీలా పరిష్కారం కావటమే ఉత్తమం.

“కాబట్టి తక్కి కొండల్లాగ కనుపించే తెలుగు కారణాలు రాష్ట్రం విచ్ఛేదించుకు ఎంతమాత్రం అడ్డురావని నేను భవిష్యంగా మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఎట్టి విలంబన జరుగ కుండా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర సౌఖ్యవనిషయమై వెంటనే ప్రకటన జరగాలని దీన్ని యింకా వాయిదా వేయించే కుంభకృతాలను మద్రాసు మంత్రింగం మానుకోవాలని,

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ముఖ్యంగా ముఖ్యమంత్రి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆంధ్రుల అంతర్య విషయాలలో తల మాన్చి ఆంధ్రులకు అన్యాయం కలిగించే దోహదకీ ఒడిగట్టుకూడదని విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ఇక విద్యావిధానాన్ని గూర్చి మాట్లాడుంటే ఆ ప్రసక్తి యిందులో లేదు. భారత రాజ్యాంగ చట్టంలోని 45 వ అక్షులో ననుసరించి 14 సంవత్సరములు వయస్సులో పలపున్న క్రొత్త బిడ్డకు పది సంవత్సరాలలో ఉచిత నిర్బంధ విద్య నేర్పజామని దేశంలో ఆ విధ్య నిర్వహణ చేస్తామని వుంది. సంవత్సరాలు గడచిపోయినా యింత వనకు ఆ భాగంలో కృషి కనుపించదు. అనాడు అడ్వయిజర్ల హయాంలో ప్రవేశ పెట్టబడి ప్రస్తుతం అమల్లోవున్న నిర్బంధ విద్య కేవలం మార్కుగా మాత్రమే వుంది. యిది వానిన విద్యావిధానం. దీనివల్ల దేశానికి మోక్షంలేదు. చాలా లోపభూయిష్టంగావుంది. ఇది పూర్తిగా మారిపోవాలి అని కేంద్రంనుండి రాష్ట్రపరకు అందరూ ముఖ్యంగా విద్యామంత్రులు వైతం ప్రకటిస్తున్నారు. అయితే యీమంత్రులు ఎందుకు విద్యావిధానంలో తగిన మార్పులు తీసుకరాదు? జాతీయ విద్యావిధాన స్వయానం ఎలా వుండాలో మంత్రులు ఆలోచించారా? పోనీ మేధావులైన విద్యావేత్తల, ఉపాధ్యాయుల పిలిపించి నల్వరి విషయరా?—ఆ ప్రయత్నం లే కనుపించవు.

“పోనీ బేసిక్, విద్య విమెనా దేశానికి మోక్షం కలిగిస్తుందాఅంటే అదికనుపించదు. బో రెండవదబ్బు ఖర్చు పెట్టి బేసిక్ శిక్షణాలయాలను నడుపుతున్నారు. యీ శిక్షణ లలో చాలా లోపాలున్నాయి. శ్రమకుతగ్గ ఫలితం లభించదు. శిక్షణలో నేర్చు కున్న సిద్ధాంతాలు జీవితంలో వుపకరించవు. శిక్షణయిచ్చేవారికిగాని పొందేవారికి గాని బేసిక్ విద్యలో విశ్వాసం లేదు. అందువల్లనే శిక్షణ పూర్తియై తమతమ గ్రామాలలో వెళ్లి నవ్వుడు యిది అచరణలో పెట్టలేకుండావున్నారు. బేసిక్ పాఠశాలలకు అనువైన పరిస్థితులు పరిశ్రమల్లో కనుపించవు. అడుకొనుటకు తోట పెంచు టకు స్థలము లభించదు. మామూలు పాఠశాలలకన్న బేసిక్ పాఠశాలలు మెరుగ్గా లేవని ఖండితంగా చెప్పగలము. వైగా బేసిక్ శిక్షణపొందిన టీచర్లు అనేకమంది నాక్ బేసిక్ స్కూల్లలో పనిచేస్తున్నారు. వారికి హెచ్చు జీతాలులేవు. ఉత్సాహంలేదు! బేసిక్ విద్యావిధానంలోని లోపాలను పరిశీలించేందుకు యిటీవలనే ఒక ‘ఆడిటోర్. కమిటీని వేశామని విద్యామంత్రిగారు నెలవిచ్చారు. యీ కమిటీలో ఎలిమెంటరీ ఉపాధ్యాయుడికి స్థానంలేదు. ఇతని అనుభవాలు కమిటీకి అక్కరలేదు, విది విమెనాపట్టికి ప్రస్తుతం మనకు కనిపించే బేసిక్ విద్యావిధానం మాత్రం పూర్తిగా లోపభూయిష్టమైందని అచరణయోగ్యమైందాదని చెప్పవలసివుంది.

“ఉపాధ్యాయుల పరిస్థితిని గురించి యిక చెప్పనక్కరలేదు. ప్రాథమికపాఠ్యా యుల పరిస్థితి సరేకదా ఇక హైస్కూల్స్ టీచర్ల సంకలికూడా అభ్యాసంగావుంది. అనాటికానాడు అకలికావులు జాస్తి అవుతున్నాయి. వారికుటుంబాల వాదావు చితికిపోయివున్నాయి. కాలిపొరులను తీర్చిదిద్దే ఉపాధ్యాయునికి యీ నాడు జీవ నల్బుతిలేకపోవటం శోచనీయం. అధికంగానేకాదు. యితరత్రాకూడా అతడు సలిగి పోతున్నాడు. ఉద్యోగ గ్యారంటీలేదు, ఉద్యోగమున్నవారికి వృత్తి భద్రతలేదు. విద్యా విధానం ఎంత ఉత్తమమైనదయినా దాన్ని అమలు జరిపే ఉపాధ్యాయునికి ఉత్సా హంలేకుంటే అవిజయప్రదంకాదు. యానగ్న సత్వాన్ని ప్రభుత్వం యింతవరకు గమనించక పోవటం దేశదౌర్భాగ్యం. యిప్పటికైనా ప్రభుత్వం యీ సమస్యయొక్క అత్యంతమగుర్తించి వేంటనే కేంద్రవేతన కమిటీ సీపారేటులను అమలు జరిపాలి. దీనికి అధికంగాకావలసిన అధికం కేంద్రభరించాలని కోరవలసివున్నది.

[Sri S. Ramakrishniah] [12th March 1953]

“పోయిన సంవత్సరం బడ్జెటు వర్షల సందర్భముల Beggars మధ్యనే దీక్ష విమర్శనలు వచ్చాయి. ఆనేక సూచనలు చేసారు కాని అందునుకూర్చి యింతవరకు ఎట్టివర్గంను తీసుకొనబడలేదు. యీ చిక్కుకే సమస్య రోజుకు, రోజుకు, దీక్ష రూపం దాల్చింది. బడి వయస్సుకు రాత్రి బజార్లలో ఎంజిలకులకొరకు ఎగబడి కుక్కలతో కొట్లాడు ఆవస్థపట్టింది. బోలెల్లో ఫ్యాక్టరీలలో పని చెయ్యవలసిన యవతి యవకులు పని లేనికారణాన కడకగడపకు వెళ్లి బిచ్చం తీసుకుంటున్నారు. బిచ్చం వాడుకను బట్టులేక అడ్డంకు దేహంలో అంతటాకనిపిస్తున్నారు. ఏ బిచ్చం, బహుశా లేదు వందావందలాది సంఖ్యలో వీరు ప్రత్యేకం. యిదేనా నాగిరిక? యిదేనా స్వరాజపురాంకం! దీనికేనా బ్రతికే ప్రభుత్వంతో మనం యిన్నాల్లో పోయినా సాగించింది! సుందరమైన నగరమని మురుగుకుంటున్న, యీ చెన్న నగరంలో 10 గంటలుదాటితే తర్వాత బజార్లలోకి వెళ్లి మూచితే తలదాచుకొను దక్కు లేని దేరా గొల్లులు పంజాల్లో పడుకునే దృశ్యాలు కనిపిస్తాయి. కడుపు తరుక్కుపోతుంది. ఎందుకు గాను యీ విధంగా జరుగుతుంది? దీనికొరకు తెలుసు?— యీ వాళ్ళతో అంతా ప్రభుత్వానిదే. ఎందుకంటే మనదేశంలో పనిచేసేందుకు కావలసినంత మంచి కార్మికులున్నారా కాని వారిని ఉపయోగించుకోదు ప్రభుత్వం. వారికి పనిదూపదు. వందల కొలది మేదావులున్నారు, వారి మేధావల్లనే మరుగుపడ్డారు. వాన్ని దేశభయ్యదయానికి ఉపయోగించరు. దీనివల్ల దేశంలో విప్లవాన్ని సంఖ్యకెక్కువెరిగి పోతుంది. ఉత్పత్తి దీనిలో ఉంది. యీని స్వామీయస్థితినుండి బయట పడాలంటే ప్రభుత్వం మనదేశము లోని మానవశక్తిని పూర్తిగా వినియోగించుకోవాలి. మంచి ప్రణాళికలు ఆమలు జరిపాలి.

5 p.m. “మరొక విషయం విమిటంబే యిటీవల జిల్లా కోర్టుల ఆయస్సును మరి విషయాల ములులేకంతుకూ ప్రభుత్వం బిల్లు ప్రతిపాదించినప్పుడు త్వరలో ఎన్నికలు జరుగతామని వాగ్దానం చేసారు మంత్రులు. కాని యిప్పుడు ఎన్నికలు జరిగేందుకు వీలులేదని వాయిదావేస్తూ స్పెషలైజేషన్లను నియమిస్తామని ప్రకటిస్తున్నారు. ఎన్నికలకు తిరిగి వాయిదా వెయ్యటం మంచి పనికాదు.

“జిల్లా కోర్టుల వరిచాలన మర్చరంగావుంది. ఆసుక్రతులు ఆవిడరగా భ్రష్టం. మందులు కూనం. రోడ్డుఆధ్వారంగావున్నాయి. రివేన్యూ పూజ్యం విద్యదెప్పింట్లో ఉంది. పాటకాలలో పంతులులేరు. ఆక్రమ బలిబీలు, అన్యాయపు బర్రరపుల వాస్తవికత అయినాయి. చివరకు విశేషకానాల ఉపాధ్యాయులకు, జీతాలకూడా ముట్టించలేదు. యీ పరిస్థితులన్నీ యింతకుముందే ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలిపామకాని ఫలితం కూనం. తూర్పు గోదావరిలో పాతబకాయాలకు పంతులు దావా వెయ్యాలన్న గతిపట్టింది. యిటీవలనే ఒకటివరు రాజమండ్రి మునసబు కోర్టులో 1,400 గుపాయంకు దావావేశారు. పన్ను ముగిసావరిలో పడుచావం పనిచేస్తోంది. గుంటూరులో గతంలోపూర్వం కావడిన టీవర్లకు ఉద్యోగాలు యివ్వలేదు అంతపూరులో ఆక్రమంగా ఉపాధ్యాయకార్యకర్తలను పొందిస్తున్నారు. మిగత జిల్లాలకూడా పరిస్థితులు యింతంటే పెరగగలవు. కాబట్టి యీ పరిస్థితులవల్లనే ఒక్కరోజుకూడా యీ ఎన్నికను వాయిదా వేసేందుకు వీలులేదు. యీ పెరిగిపోయి ఎంతవారం యింత పడవులలో భుంజి దుక్కు ప్రజలు సజ్జి తింజరు. యిది ప్రధానంగా ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించవలసి భుంజుంది.

“మొత్తం గవర్నరుగారి ప్రసంగం పరిశీలిస్తే వారిని సంతోషింపరగాలేదు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర అవతరణ ఆశేనంతో అన్ని అభ్యుదయకార్యక్రమాలను వాయిదావేసుకోవలసివచ్చిందని సూచించారు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఎప్పుడు వస్తుందో తెలియదు. అది రాకుండా వెయ్యాలని యింతా కొన్నివ్యతిరేక శక్తులు ప్రజాగా పనిచేస్తున్నవి. ఆసాకు

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తో అన్నిస్కీములను అవతరికి నేర్చుడం సమంజసంకాదు. ఏమిప్పుడు సమాధానం లేని యీగిరియంగాల ఎడమను ఏ విధంగా అభినందించగలం? అందుకే నా దీక్ష అని మృతిని తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

—జి. ఆర్. వ.

DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I must confess that I was not prepared to speak for some time but it was only yesterday that I decided that I should offer my remarks, because several important subjects were being considered and speeches were being made in a rather vehement tone. The Address which His Excellency the Governor delivered to us is an Address which is not on the usual lines, and for obvious reasons, I could see that there are very many limitations, self-imposed, in view of the altered circumstances and it is, therefore, quite right that His Excellency was not prepared to predict what exactly would be the nature of the legislative reforms or other conditions that would be necessitated consequent upon the changes that were likely to follow.

“Sir, as I sat listening to the Members for the last four days, I felt perhaps that the atmosphere of this House now was entirely different from what it was before, although that atmosphere was somewhat different from what I was accustomed to in the previous five years. It was a matter of surprise to me that Member after Member got up, not from the Opposition Benches but from the Treasury Benches and spoke in such a manner that I could not at all understand till the last sentence was spoken whether he was supporting or seconding the Motion of thanks for the Address or opposing the Motion. I congratulate you, Sir, on the fact that you do not understand a word of it (laughter), but incidentally what a great advantage it is for people speaking different languages to meet in a common assembly and to speak in our own languages but be understood perhaps by a majority of the people who would like to know what it is. In my student days, when I was in a hostel where people from the Tamil area, the Andhra area and the West Coast, were staying we generally used to abuse the others in our own language much to the delectation of all of us. (Laughter.) That apart, Sir, the formation of a new State and the residuary State raises problems that must give much room for thought for all of us. I should, however, deeply regret that in recent times there has been an amount of controversy raised and speeches delivered which were far from satisfactory from every point of view. I do not think, Sir, that the people of the two States are really responsible for what some of the leaders have spoken. I have recently visited some parts of Rayalaseema and I was also in the Visakhapatnam district, the northernmost corner of the Andhra area and I can say from what I have gathered from the people at large in those areas that their feelings and sentiments were entirely different from what was given expression to by the leaders. It was a great relief to me and I wish to congratulate my Friend Sri Marthandam Pillai, for he blew a very welcome fresh breeze of coolness in this House



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almost at the end of the proceedings. He comes from a district which is in the southern corner of the State, and the people there for some reason or other, in my opinion not without any justification, call themselves the blue-blooded aristocracy among the Tamilians; and coming as it did from my Friend I felt that that was the proper thing that every one of us must do. However, I do not want to refer to all those things now; let us bury the past. Speeches have been made, expressions have been used and allegations have been made and I very much regret that the Chief Minister of this State has been subjected to an amount of criticism that I, for one, do feel was absolutely unwarranted, unjustified and unbecoming of those who expressed themselves in such a manner. Every one of us claims a certain amount of freedom of speech, and therefore as individuals we express ourselves on certain points without reservation and without more or less camouflaging what we have at heart. We rather welcome that attitude. But in stating what has to be stated, there is no need to misrepresent or abuse or slander the Chief Minister who, I know, does not care for it, because he has passed through such things more than once in his life and I know that he will ultimately come out as he always has come out because of the straight and frank manner with which he addresses himself to any question.

5-10  
P.M.

"Sir, I was one of those who was vehemently opposed to the formation of Linguistic Provinces and if anybody cares to read what I have said on the 20th of October 1947 on the floor of the Legislative Council, he will find that I was one of those who strongly opposed the formation of Linguistic Provinces and even of the Andhra province. I stand unrepentant for having adopted that attitude. I still feel that it is unfortunate but, as it is a settled fact, I will accept it as a settled fact and loyally abide by the decision of the Government of India. But I ask, is there any necessity for us to indulge in statements like this that, because Rayalaseema was wooed by the Residuary State, some assistance was given for famine relief last year, whereas now that Rayalaseema is to form part of Andhra, no assistance is being given. Is that what I should expect from Members sitting on the Treasury Benches of this House or is there any need to say that the amount that has been given for improvement of areas in the Andhra districts was only limited to what has been spent on the Tungabhadra Project, and omit any reference to Rs. 2.16 crores spent on the Machkund Project, mentioned two sentences later in the Governor's Address? Sir, these are the kind of claims which political leaders and representatives of people are putting forward in their attitude towards important problems. As I said, I shall not go into that question. But there are various rumours and various insinuations that are being made in season and out of season. I fortunately do not go to any club or such other place and do not, therefore, listen to most of them. This information has been brought to me and I want categorically to state that none of these insinuations has any foundation whatsoever. Do you want me to suppose that if the Andhra State is

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formed and there is a Residuary State, the educational facilities that are available in the Residuary State, for instance, will be denied to the Andhras on the ground that they are Andhras? Have we done it in the past? You would be surprised to know that at present over 2,500 students from the State of Travancore-Cochin come to the University of Madras. You would also be surprised to know that there are nearly 1,000 students coming from Colombo and getting admission to our Colleges. Are you not aware that under the procedure of the Government of India, a certain number of seats are reserved for members from other States, even in highly developed Post-Graduate and Technological Institutes? What reason is there for people to give this propaganda the publicity which it does not deserve from the very nature of things? If we go to England, America and various other places on the Continent, we expect our students to be treated well and welcomed. Is it reasonable then for us to suppose that my Andhra friends will at once be denied the educational facilities in the Residuary State? This sort of allegation can only be made by those who wish, somehow or other, to exploit the mob irritation and mob mentality.

"Then, again, Sir, is there any reason to suppose that our Hospitals will shut their doors against anybody from whatever part of the country he may come? To-day the people are flowing from all parts of the country. If there is a man worth his salt, if there is a physician or surgeon or specialist, they come to him from all over. You have had the experience, Sir, of treating people from many parts of India. Have we ever adopted an attitude like that? Why are these suggestions made? Why are speeches of such an inflammatory kind made? That will do no good to any of us. I would, therefore, appeal to my friends, whoever they may be, who have indulged in such statements, to stop at least from now, as the Andhra State has been definitely assured of formation very soon. There is enough work for us to set about, enough room for thought and enough anxiety about the future of both the States—financial and otherwise. Somehow or other the leaders have taken to it that they must get separated. By all means, let us respect their wishes, although I, for one, feel even now—I daresay—that they are not reflecting the opinion of most of the people in those areas. But I will not quarrel over that.

"There is another suggestion that has been made and I should like to say a word about this with some kind of diffidence. A suggestion is made that as soon as these States are formed, not one person of the one State will be in the service of the other State and vice versa. What has come over us? What has come over the people who belong to the same political party who swear by Mahatma Gandhi, who yet believe that they are following the Gandhian principles and philosophy, for them to indulge in such expressions? Sir, the members of the services have been recruited not on the basis of this State or that State but on the basis of either the All-India Service or the Provincial Service. In either

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case, they are entitled to serve where they want. The exigencies of service may perhaps demand one person here, and another person there may have to change his place of occupation. But I cannot visualize and am unable to understand, why these questions should be introduced? The two State Governments when they are formed will have to decide in a friendly spirit, what are the best ways of improving the conditions of service in either of these States and I feel sure that, when this question comes up, there will be nothing wanting on the part of those who will be responsible, to view it in a friendly spirit, in a co-operative spirit and in a spirit which will be for the benefit and the good of the States concerned, even though individually some may like to be here or there. That is a different question. I do deprecate all talk of the personnel being immediately shunted out to this or that particular place. It was most unfortunate that, when the division of India took place—which division was entirely on different premises and for very different reasons, and that division took place in spite of the advice from a very responsible and experienced administrator, given right to the Governor-General of the day, Lord Mountbatten,—we found that the opting out of personnel was encouraged and even welcomed and persons were asked to opt out from one State to another State. That is a different story. Are we going to believe that such a state of affairs is likely to arise here? Not, if there is an atom of commonsense in any of us or a spark of patriotism still left in us, in spite of our dominant interest in the formation of new States.

“Sir, I am sorry I have expressed myself strongly but I do feel that the need to-day is for sound commonsense, good administration, a sense of reasonableness on both sides, goodwill, good fellowship and friendliness which, I hope, we have not yet lost sight of.

“Sir, having said something about the Andhra issue, may I refer to another question that is still troubling us? It has not been directly referred to in the Governor's Address but, I feel sure, hon. Members will realise that to-day the very separation of the Andhra State has given room for many others to come with battle cries and a sort of a spirit of bloody revolution. I do not know, again, what has come over the great political Party which was nurtured in the philosophy of Mahatma Gandhi. People who have held such responsible positions as Cabinet Ministers in the Centre are trying to threaten direct action for the formation of linguistic States. I make bold to say and I do not hesitate to say that the further division of this country into linguistic States, whatever may be the cry, will be to the ruin of this country, to the disintegration of this country and to the ultimate loss of that great gift that God gave in His Mercy, the Independence of India. I have no doubt whatsoever that all the good work that has been done in the last five years in integrating India, in bringing homogeneity to this disrupted country of thousands of years, will be lost by the formation of linguistic States. I entirely echo the sentiments which the Hon. Chief

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Minister is said to have expressed that this tribal instinct must, at all costs, be discouraged and put down whatever may be the source from which it comes.

“In this cry for formation of linguistic States, as indeed in other issues where people want to force the hands of the Government, methods are being adopted and suggestions are being made which horrify me and lead me to doubt whether democracy will ever be the birthright of India. Sir, let me ask this simple question: Are we a Secular State or are we going to be a sentimental or emotional State and how are we going to function in this democracy? Here, I may say without any offence to anybody and I do feel that time has come when such activities, as will cripple the energies of democracy, must be put down at all costs. I have not heard of any country where democracy has succeeded, if individuals can defy or force the hands of the Government by strikes or threats or by methods of self-immolation. All methods of self-immolation are subject to the usual laws of the State. I do not see any reason why the laws of the State should not apply. I believe, if I am right from what I have heard from legal advisers, that the only offence that cannot be condoned, though one may have excellent motives, is the offence of self-immolation. Are we going to have well-conducted States or are we going to be victims of self-immolation to the utter detriment of all principles of democracy and to bring this country once more under the thumb, if I may say so, of an autocracy of a different nature? I believe, Sir, that we should feel strongly that the only safe road for a contented life, for a peaceful life, for happiness to be assured to the people and for a reasonable degree of progress, is by consolidating what we have achieved as a democratic State and to preserve that democracy. Any attempt to ruin it by these methods, to force the authorities to take steps which they would not take along democratic lines would be to the utter ruin of the country. World forces are at large. We know what they are and we know how tremendously they are trying to get a grip on this country. At this stage and in the present circumstances, with a due realisation of what we have to face, it is an irony of fate that we Indians have got into this unfortunate mess and that we are unable to recognize what is good for the country! I do not hesitate to say that those leaders who are actively canvassing for linguistic States are doing the greatest disservice to the country and history will record to what extent they are doing that disservice. I would therefore appeal to the authorities here and at the Centre that they should not under any circumstances yield to threats, whatever the threats may be and from whomsoever it may come, whether it be from ex-Ministers or Presidents of Pradesh Congress Committees or others, but to follow the law and to adopt the principles of democracy that should govern this country. If democracy wills it for its own sake, that is a different matter altogether.

“Now, Sir, I would like to touch upon another aspect. His Excellency the Governor's Address has referred to the action taken by the Government in regard to certain activities of the Police

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force. All law-abiding citizens are grateful to the Government for that action. We sympathise with the Police. We do feel that perhaps some of their demands must be accepted and must be considered, but I draw the line when it comes to the question of a threat or a strike. There are three groups of people who should under no circumstances resort to methods of this nature, the Police, the Medical Profession and the Teaching Profession. It is inconsistent with their duties and with their principles. I would go further. This action that has had to be taken must be a warning to the Government in several respects. I had pleaded in another place, in a different Council, that there was no justification to allow Government Servants to form organizations of their own which can threaten direct action in any manner whatever. These organisations should be limited to social activities and to ameliorative measures and I said that such a thing should never have been countenanced whatever be the nature of the organisation, whether it be an organization of railway servants after nationalization of the railway system, whether it be an organization of non-gazetted officers or whether it be an organization of Government servants in other walks of life, for the simple reason that these Government servants are all citizens with a vote and they can exercise their votes in such a manner that their representatives can always bring their case to the notice of the legislature and the Government concerned. In other concerns, for example, industrial concerns, where non-official organizations are responsible for leadership, the question is different. Labour Unions may be necessary; but, I say this, Sir, that if we do not want to have the Government of a State paralysed by any of these agencies, if we do not want this kind of trouble to become an annual feature, the Government must take courage in both hands, as I know this Government can take such courage, and decide that they will not recognize any organization of Government Servants except for the purposes which I have mentioned, namely, social amelioration and the improvement of the members of that service in other respects. I feel, Sir, that this is a lesson that this Government and the Government at the Centre should take.

"Sir, my Friend, the President of the West Godavari District Board was not here to hear the very eloquent plea of my Friend over there. I suppose, Sir, you do not grasp the cross-currents that prevail here. Yesterday, my Friend, the President of the District Board of West Godavari complained bitterly that after the 30th June 1953 his services were not to be at the disposal of the District Board as President. Another Friend here remarked that it was most unfortunate that the terms of Presidents of District Boards were extended from time to time as many anomalies had been committed in the District Boards. I do not know the facts and I would just let these two speeches speak for themselves. If the President of the West Godavari District Board and the Presidents of other District Boards had come forward at the end of the period of their normal term of office and said they would resign voluntarily even if the Government did

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not want to hold elections and asked whether they should continue or not, then this plea that officials are taking their places at the end of June would merit some consideration. I have never been on any local body and I have no such ambitions in the future. As a citizen, I respectfully say to these Presidents 'Physician, heal thyself before you attack District Officers for what they may do or they may not do.' This is not the time or the place for me to expatiate on the many features of our local board administration. I think the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration has a phenomenal amount of patience for which I admire him, although I do not admire the methods by which the local boards are being conducted to-day.

"Sir, one word more and I shall have finished. I am glad that the Government have proposed to place the Report on the Separation of the Judiciary and the Executive before this House. We are very anxious to know exactly how it has functioned. I have no doubt it will be a great success, but I am anxious to have full details of how it has functioned and how far it has been possible to avoid law's delays and how far the unfortunate litigant public has had a fair deal by the separation of the judiciary, whether they be litigants in the civil or the criminal side of law. The report will therefore be a refreshing piece of information and I am looking forward for it.

"Sir, there is some mention about education in this Address, just a meagre introduction, but my Friends here spoke so much yesterday that I was very happy to listen to a cataract of eloquence on behalf of the teacher and the teaching profession. My mouth, however, is a little closed at present for obvious reasons, but I would like to say this that we shall certainly look forward with a great amount of interest to the findings of the Committee that has been set up to examine the working of the Basic Schools in the State. Sir, all education is progressive. There can be nothing static about educational reform. Education is a continuous process because it must adapt itself to the changing world and the changing times. Then, Sir, undoubtedly in a short time, the Report of the Secondary Education Commission will be presented to the Government of India. I do hope and trust that it will be viewed with some sympathy and that wherever it is possible, although finance may always limit it and be like a red rag to the bull, I hope the Hon. the Minister for Education will try and see whether he cannot implement some of the reforms which he accepts—I do not suggest all the reforms—and bring about a better and a happier state of education. Thank you, Sir." (Cheers.)

\* SRI D. VENKATA RAO:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Motion of Thanks to His Excellency the Governor moved by my hon. Sister Mrs. Mary Clubwala the other day. The Address for which we are offering our thanks is the last Address by a Governor to a joint session of the Legislature of the composite State of Madras. Before another Address of the type comes to be delivered, a good many of us of the Madras Legislature will have

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become separated as Members of another Legislature, I mean, the Andhra Legislature. I therefore deem it my proud privilege as an Andhra myself to join hands with all my friends here to offer our grateful thanks to His Excellency the Governor of this great undivided State, wherein we have lived so long happily and harmoniously together.

"The Address under reference does not make any brave claims to high achievements or promise any exciting plans or programmes. It is but a modest statement of work done by the Government or left undone or of ambitions that remain unfulfilled and of good intentions for the immediate future. The Address has the stamp of gracefulness and brevity. In commending its brevity I beg to differ from my hon. Friend Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu who characterized it as a long Address, which it is not. While offering thanks, I wish to make a few relevant observations of my own.

"On a perusal of the Address, one notices that the burden of the Address is that the progress of work of the Government in several directions has remained suspended because of the impending formation of the new Andhra State. I am one of the enthusiasts myself who yearned for the achievement of the Andhra State and I am naturally pained to find the issue of the new State being sought to be shown as a hindrance to progress. I could only wish that the Government had been less conscious of this fact and carried on their normal work and achieved more to benefit the people whether they be Andhras of the North or Tamils of the South or others of the West. I, however, congratulate the Government on the many good things they could do and intended to do in spite of this handicap. The Address—let me go into the details of it—at the outset refers to the visits of our beloved Prime Minister and the President of our country. We of this House are proud and happy to associate ourselves with the pleasant sentiments expressed by the Governor.

"The Address refers next to the most exciting issue engaging the attention of all of us to-day—I mean the formation of the Andhra State. It refers to the report of Mr. Justice Wanchoo and the decision which the Central Government are going to take. Possibly by now they have already taken a decision and the Government here promise us, assure us that when they are called upon to take action in this behalf, they are going to do their best to expedite its consummation. But pardon me, Sir, if I am sceptical in this matter. I am forced to be sceptical by what I witness round about me during these days. If, in this connexion, I have got to utter a few words of anguish, in all sincerity and frankness, pardon me, Sir, as I cannot help feeling sad about the way things are moving. Let me make a brief review of the events that have occurred in recent times, ever since the death of that great patriot and satyagrahi Sri Potti Sriramulu.

"I will re-call to the attention of this House that eventful day on which, in all humility, I approached the Hon. the Chief Minister of this State to make a gesture of goodwill to Sri Potti Sriramulu and possibly save him from death. But I did not

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succeed in making him do that. It was very sincerely and in all humility that I did it. I expected that something could be done. We could not save that great man. People took him (Sri Potti Sriramulu) as a joke. They did not believe that anything very eventful would happen after his death and that any precipitate action would be taken. But it did happen. We in Andhra cannot help feeling sorry that we have lost a great man. We lost him because we did not show him the goodwill we could have shown. Pardon me, Sir, if I am making a remark which might be painful to the Hon. the Chief Minister, but, I do it in all friendliness. Could he not have forgotten his position as the Chief Minister and just be mindful of the fact that he was a Congressman first, Congressman next and Congressman last and made an approach to him to see if he could break the fast by giving certain assurances of goodwill? But he did not choose to do that. We have lost him (Potti Sriramulu). Within three days after his death, only after his death, we had categorical assurances from the Centre that we were going to get the State. It would have taken, probably, many more weeks, many more months, to get the State if such an event had not taken place. He cut short the whole procedure by a supreme act of sacrifice. If people outside Andhra have not realized it even now and make light of his sacrifice I am very sorry for the state of things in this country. Do the Members know what he has become in Andhradesh? He has become immortal and thousands of institutions are being raised in his name. Memorials are being built up. Such is the place he occupies in the hearts of the Andhras. Can you, people outside Andhra, not share a bit of their enthusiasm for Sri Potti Sriramulu and bless his mission with your co-operation, friendliness and goodwill? But I do not see much of it. Ever since Mr. Justice Wanchoo entered our State, Andhras as one welcomed him, gave their loyalty to him and pinned all their faith in him. Since then, all the big leaders in the country have silenced themselves. They have simply submitted their memoranda and are awaiting, in all anxiety and eagerness, to see what he is going to give us. When it was whispered in the Press that Mr. Justice Wanchoo had reported in a particular manner which was rather favourable to the Andhras, but perhaps not to the liking of some others, since then violent speeches, very vehement speeches, very infuriating speeches have been made. Statements have been made by some, even questioning the bona fides of Mr. Justice Wanchoo. He is an hon'ble Judge sent by the Central Government. We have all respect for the Central Government. Our Congress Government here owe loyalty to the Central Government. It is the Central Government that have sent Mr. Justice Wanchoo to report. He has examined the matter and reported to the Central Government. Shall we not bow to his judgment whatever it may be, whether in favour of one or the other? But still, why is there a protest that, if Mr. Justice Wanchoo should report in a particular manner and recommend a particular thing, they should not give their approval for that particular thing? It is said that in all probability Madras will be the temporary capital of the Andhra State

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Well if it is so, let us be thankful. On behalf of the Andhras I should like to say that whatever may be given we shall take. It is said that if Andhras are allowed to stay in Madras even for a day, unprecedented things would happen in this part of the State and I do not know why it is that so much fuss is being made from the other side. Why should unbelievable things happen if the Andhras stay in Madras after the partition when we have stayed here for so many years without trouble? I cannot understand what exactly is the thing that will happen if we stay on in Madras and carry on the administration side by side with the Tamils. In one section of the Secretariat building there will be the Andhra Secretariat and in the other section there will be the other Secretariat. Similarly in the case of the High Court, one section will be functioning as the Andhra High Court and in another section there will be the High Court of the other State. Each section will be functioning without in any way disturbing what is going on in the other section of the same building. What will happen if that is done? So far as I can see, nothing will happen to disturb each other. All that I can see is that in the evenings those working in the different sections will perhaps meet and join hands and spend a few merry moments in the nearest coffee or tea club exchanging goodwill. So, Sir, nothing else will happen. Why should we expect that something untoward will happen? Why should we expect that something unprecedented will happen? Are we not human beings? Are we beasts of the forest? Why should we get wild over fancied fears? Why not we be generous towards each other? If Mr. Justice Wanchoo should recommend and if the Central Government should ultimately decide that we cannot have Madras City or that we cannot retain Madras City as even the temporary capital of the Andhra State, we will cheerfully clear out. Let there be no cursing. Let us part with goodwill and friendship. When I see the several things said of late in the country I become sceptical about the assurance given by the Governor that the formation of the new State will take place soon. Sir, I have not heard or read any contradiction yet about what was reported in the Press, that our Chief Minister himself said at the recent meeting of the Congress Working Committee (and to the Prime Minister of India also) that in case Madras City should remain as the temporary capital of the Andhras, it would be difficult for him to get the Bill on the formation of the Andhra State approved in the Madras Legislature. Is it really difficult for such a big man and such a great statesman as our Chief Minister to get it approved by the Members of our Legislature? It was said that two hundred members of the Legislature, the bulk of them Congressmen, along with Rajaji would walk out of the Legislature in case Madras City should be the temporary capital of the Andhra State. Now, Sir, under what circumstances will that happen? It is only in case Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and the Congress High Command decided to make Madras City the temporary capital of the Andhra State. But when they decide it should we go against it? Can we disobey the Congress High Command? Can we say or threaten them that

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we would walk out of the Legislature if such and such a thing were done? I wonder why such things should happen. In the face of these things I become sceptical about the future. That is what I feel. I have spoken at length about this because I am anxious that the utmost goodwill must be created between the two people. We have lived as members of the same family all these years, we have shared our joy and sorrow together, we have built this City together, and now, should it be our lot to be told to leave the City at once as though we have no place in it? It is all contrary to history. We cannot deny the facts of history. And yet, should it ultimately happen that we have to walk out of the City, we shall do so cheerfully because we have to obey the Central Government, and we are realists. Let me leave this subject at that.

"Sir, I shall now pass on to the other subjects dealt with in the Governor's Address. First of all, I wish to refer to the action taken by the Chief Minister regarding Police indiscipline. I very heartily congratulate the Government on the very bold step and the stern measures taken by them in suppressing Police indiscipline. In this connexion I would like to make one observation about the Police. They are generally disrespectful towards the common people. They should change their attitude now in a free and independent India. They should no longer retain their old spirit of authority as in the days of the British rule. The Police department is one of the departments which is endowed with so much power that they can easily abuse their power and become corrupted. Whenever a case of corruption comes to the notice of the Government they should take stern measures to put down such things. The Police should not be allowed to be a terror to the public. They must be friends of the people.

"With regard to relief to the cyclone-affected areas I have nothing but praise for Rajaji, and I congratulate him for all that he has done. But at the same time I cannot help noticing with disappointment that the Address does not mention about the famine relief in other parts of the country including Rayalaseema, which is an area very hard hit by famine. I hope Government will not in any way slacken their help to this area.

"With regard to the removal of controls, about which Mr. Sitarama Dass spoke, I may say that the general opinion is in favour of abolition of controls. Now in its place we have the levy system of procurement in force to-day. Side by side with that we have fair price shops functioning. Dr. Nathamuni Naidu said yesterday that there was exaggeration in the statement that the levy system was working hardship among the people. Sir, I come from a district where there is plenty of rice. I know what is happening there. The levy system proves a real hardship, instead of a boon, to the agriculturists. The system is good by itself, but the way in which it is enforced does real harm to the people. The levy system gives arbitrary power to the public servants and this offers them plenty of scope to abuse their power



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in the enforcement of the rules. I wish they were humane in the enforcement of the rules. I only appeal to the Government to see that no hardship is caused to the people under the levy system of procurement.

"With regard to Agriculture I am very glad that Government have given priority to schemes of agriculture. We all join with our prayerful Rajaji in praying to the Heavens to give us abundant rain. But it must also happen that before long all the irrigation schemes will be completed so that the rain water may be stored and used to irrigate parched-up fields and not allowed to run to waste.

"I will now pass on to the question of handloom weavers and handloom cloth. I was very glad to see my hon. Sister, Mrs. Mary Clubwala, sitting in this House draped in a beautiful handloom-woven sari praising the virtues of handloom goods. I am a bit of a connoisseur of art crafts myself. I have always believed that dhoties and saris are exclusively the business of handloomers, and the mills cannot produce them, because we must have the human character imprinted on an artistic product; and the beautiful borders of our saris and dhoties have come to be praised all over the world. In this field of handloom industry the Madras Government have done their best to help the weavers. I hope and wish that they will implement their intention of securing cent per cent privilege to the handloom weavers in the matter of the weaving of dhoties and saris.

"Then, Sir, once again a reference is made at the end of the Governor's Address to the impending partition of our State, and the Governor expresses his fullest confidence that the high traditions which the Madras Legislature has established will be continued by the new Legislature which is to come into being in the near future. Sir, on behalf of the Andhras let me express my thanks to the Governor for the confidence he has reposed in us, and let me assure him that the Andhras will do their utmost to see that the great traditions in which the Andhras have been brought up in this composite State will continue to be maintained and shine forth unabated in the new State.

"One word more, Sir, and I have done. Reference has been made in the Governor's Address to the death of Marshal Stalin, which is felt very much in India. It is only in India that this sort of goodwill, this cosmopolitan spirit can be exhibited. Whatever may be our views about Communism, all feel that a great leader has passed away. To this departed soul we pay homage, and this House very heartily joins in expressing its sorrow over the death of that great Marshal and extending our goodwill to Soviet Russia and expecting from them an equal goodwill towards us. Thank you, Sir; I have finished."

5-50 P.M. \* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, as I was hearing the previous speakers particularly my Friend, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, I thought that no further speeches about the Andhra State will be made at all. But in his

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speech the previous speaker called for goodwill and co-operation, but having called for it, he spoke in such a way that it would not promote any such feelings in the heart of any one of his hearers. He roundly blamed the Tamils for their being unco-operative and for their not being responsive to the requests and desires of the Andhras in the matter of separation or partition. I should say in reply to him that it is not as if the Tamils were unwilling or opposed to the temporary capital of the Andhra State being located in the Madras City, but it is because some of the leaders of the Andhras have been making exaggerated claims with regard to the City and have also been indulging in talks which are not conducive to good understanding and cordial relationship between the Tamils and the Andhras. Their leaders have said that they cannot give up their claims to the City, and some of their associates have been saying that they will not leave the City now and that they will be leaving the City whenever it is convenient for them or when Hyderabad is made available to them. They have been saying all manner of things, i.e., that they would be remaining here and that they would be using their stay in the City as a *leverage* for purposes of further agitation for making the City a separate State. All these things, I must say, have made the Tamil people very apprehensive of the designs of the Andhra leaders with regard to the City and they have a feeling in their minds that it will lead to further difficulties which had better be avoided. That is why they say that even the temporary location of the Andhra State capital in the City is not advisable and should not be allowed for even the shortest period of time, because they are afraid that they would be reduced to the position of the person who gave shelter to the camel, the result of which was that he had to go out of his tent giving the entire tent to the camel. Therefore, the Tamils should not be blamed for the attitude they have taken. Exaggerated claims have been made and exasperating speeches have been made by some of the Andhra leaders and that has made the people apprehend difficulties in the future. It would be a different matter if it had been stated that they would build up their capital at a certain place in the Andhra area and move out within a period of four or five years. It is not that which they have been saying. Most of them have been talking with mental reservations and even express statements have been made to the effect that the agitation will not cease. That is why the Tamil people are afraid that further troubles will be created by such a course being followed. If there has been opposition on the part of the Tamil people, it is due to the speeches of the Andhra leaders. I would very much like that people of understanding should come together to see how far these things can be easily arranged. I would for that purpose not like to have front-rank men but second-rank people, because it is the front-rank leaders that have been responsible for the exaggerated claims they have been making upon the City causing exasperation to the people.

"Sir, we have had a difficult period in the country; famine has been ravaging the country and in addition there have been floods and hurricanes. It is heartening to find that a good deal

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of money has been spent upon relief measures and we must also thank the public for their co-operation because Rs. 3,80,000 has been provided by them for relief to the people. But the Government have not been idle either and they have responded in a generous manner to the cry for help wherever it came from.

"On account of famine conditions and the necessity of maintaining fair price shops, the levy system is in force so that foodgrains may be kept in store in the shops for being sold to the people. In the matter of levy procurement, I think the Government have done some injustice. I am not pointing it out as a matter of criticism but I am offering it as a suggestion so that the Government can have it examined and adopt it, should it be found reasonable. The levy system has been imposed in the district of Tanjore and some of the other districts which are surplus in rice. Here in regard to the small landholders, some exemption has been granted and they are free to sell whatever they can spare in the open market, and I know that persons from other districts come and make their purchases there and in that way all the grains are taken away from the district and very high price is being paid for the grains. But in the case of the big landlords, they are not allowed to sell any portion of their harvest till the procurement has been completed and that works as a hardship. The big landlord could not sell anything until his quota of levy has been collected from him. A remedy for that I would suggest, and that is, that till three months after the harvest is over, no sale should be allowed and that would be a steadying factor in the matter of price of the foodgrains and it will not put one set of people at a disadvantage in comparison with others. The result of the present arrangement is that till the Government agents come round to make the procurement, the big landlords are not able to sell anything, but during that time the others are able to sell at a time when prices are very high. The big landholders are left in the lurch in regard to marketing of their harvest and therefore, it is I am suggesting that there should be no sale for outside people for three months till after the harvest. If that is done much of the hardship will be removed and I wish to impress upon the Government this aspect of the matter and I hope that they will take note of it. I know it is now too late to adopt this suggestion but I have every hope that they will have this suggestion examined and adopt it in future.

"In the Address the statement has been made that the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act has been working very well but I believe it is too complacent a statement for any one to believe as absolutely correct. I know in many places, there have been riots and disturbances and there have been arrests, and people are taking their trial before the courts. The expectation of harmony and goodwill among the people engaged in agriculture in that district as a result of the passing of the measure has not been realised, but on the other hand, there has been a good deal of misunderstanding, and feelings and relationship are not what they should be. Seeing that the claims that were made for the Act have not in reality been achieved and also because the

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suggestion has been made that the Act should be extended to other districts, I suggest that a Committee should be appointed of which a Judge of the High Court should be the chairman and eminent public men and high Government officials should be appointed as members, so that the Committee will be in a position to go into the working of the Act in that district and see what hardship it has caused to the various interests engaged in agriculture and how it could be improved. Then I suggest it can be extended to other districts where there is a need for it, because before extending the provision to other districts it is necessary to have full information as regards the working of the Act in the district of Tanjore.

"I wish to offer a few remarks on the question of the separation of judicial and executive functions. As a person somewhat responsible for this measure, I think that it has on the whole been a success. The Committee that has gone into the matter has said that so far as the subordinate magistracy is concerned, the position is fairly satisfactory, but as regards the rest, they have not a good word to say about them, and they have said that the subdivisional magistrates and the others have not much executive ability for the purpose of managing the affairs.

"Now, Sir, I would like to speak on one other matter in respect of which a complaint has been made by the Committee itself. District Magistrates are not kept in their places for a very long time. They remain there only for a short time. They are promoted as Sub-Judges or Additional District Judges or District Judges. Thus they are not allowed to stay long enough to effect the necessary reforms in the Judicial Administration. In this connection, the Committee also felt that the Revenue and Police Officers are not very helpful and are not co-operating with the Court in disposing of cases expeditiously. They ask for adjournment of cases on trivial grounds and cases are put off indefinitely without disposal. These are some of the difficulties which should be looked into by the Government. There is no use in saying that this Scheme is a bad one and has not worked well, though the Government seem to think otherwise. If, for example, there is any mistake and if it is pointed out by the advocates, it should be remedied when the Scheme is extended to other places.

"Sir, so far as Sub-Magistrates' Courts are concerned, the level of disposal of cases is very high. Many a lawyer has come and told me that the judicial atmosphere in the Sub-Magistrates' Courts is now much more than in the olden days. The Sub-Magistrates really want to know why the Police people want adjournment of cases and now there is a better administration of justice. While the Magistrates are really doing the work creditably, there is some difficulty or hitch in respect of higher officers or the Appellate Judges or the District Magistrates. In this connection, I would like to point out that the I.A.S. men should not be drafted into these posts. I think, we must have persons directly recruited from among practising lawyers and only a small percentage of



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just like Atlas in classical mythology or Adisesha in our own mythology. I find that he is taking a lion's share in the administration of this State.

"Sir, I want to congratulate the Government on the firm and, at the same time, sympathetic attitude towards the police constables and I am glad the whole agitation has come to a stop and the police constables are now happy and are already doing their work with confidence. In fact when I felt strongly upon this question, I came to the conclusion that there were three departments which must be above party politics. One is the military. The second is the police and the third—about which there may be some controversy—is the religious institutions of our country. It is only when these three departments carry out their work efficiently, the whole mankind and the country will be happy and the people will be prosperous and contented. About the last department, I must say one thing. Now that we have got a pious Minister in Sri Venkataswami Naidu, everything will be all right but if a militant atheist happens to be the Minister in charge of *Religious Endowments*, I really do not know what will happen to them. So, religious institutions also must be above party politics. That is a different matter.

"Sir, the Government have given full relief for distressed areas. There is, however, a further thing to be done as regards remission. I have to state, Sir, that remissions have to be given to all people without making any difference between the rich and the poor. So far as losses are concerned, the loss suffered by the rich mirasidar is much greater than the loss suffered by the poor mirasidar. I saw a Government direction reported in the newspapers that people paying above a hundred rupees as land revenue and people paying even a small amount as income-tax will not be given any remission of land revenue. I think this is a wrong policy for the Government to adopt. Rich and poor have suffered alike and, in fact, the rich have suffered more on account of the complete destruction of plantains and coconuts in the Tanjore district and I would therefore appeal to the Government to extend their sympathy to all."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"These cases are covered by orders regarding remission."

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—"These cases 8-10 may be covered but what I would like to submit is that even the p.m. yield of paddy is expected to be only 50 per cent in the affected areas. This is what all of us expect and I have got already accounts from my agent who is a very good man that the yield of paddy from my lands is even less than 50 per cent. Even the second crop has been affected. I would therefore appeal to Government that so far as remissions are concerned no distinction need be made between the rich and the poor. All should be treated alike.

"I would like to congratulate the Government on the relief that they have given to the handloom industry. Our Government have taken a very bold stand in spite of even the adverse

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comments from Cabinet Ministers at the Centre and a different policy enunciated by them in their speeches. I am very glad that our Madras Ministry have taken a bold stand and they are going to give greater relief to the handloom weavers in the country. It is the handloom industry that brought name and fame for us in the old days.

"I am glad that for some reason or other, whether it be on account of the coming of the Andhra State or otherwise, there is a slowing down of the irrigation schemes. I am one of those who believe that much money should not be wasted on new irrigation schemes, by which we hope to add 'fresh fields and pastures new.' Even if you bring more lands under irrigation there are not enough people in our country to cultivate those lands, nor is there sufficient money with our ryots for cultivation purposes. I know that in the case of poor Harijans, even when they have been given lands for cultivation, they have not come forward for cultivating them. These large irrigation schemes are quite unnecessary. I suggest that it would be better for us to pay more attention to the originally cultivated lands in our country. I would then appeal to the Government to concentrate all their efforts on minor irrigation works, repairs to tanks and improvement of drainage facilities. I want the hon. Ministers also to go very often to the villages, approach the ryots, consult them and talk to them about their grievances and their difficulties and to redress them then and there instead of waiting for their going through all the red-tape from the lowest rung of the ladder to the highest. I had to wait five and a half years to remove one drainage defect. I would therefore appeal to the Ministers that they should take earnest efforts for enthusing the people at least for the purpose of the Grow More Food campaign. Sir, it is said humorously that when once a leader was asked to help in the Grow More Food campaign, he said he was prepared to make 32 speeches for that purpose. Mere speeches will not do. The Grow More Food campaign rests upon the goodwill and good work to be turned out by all the people. I also appeal to voluntary agencies for they could also turn out good work and assist the Government in giving relief to the poor. It is always no good to apply to Government for anything and everything that we require.

"The next point I want to mention is that the Government should concentrate its sole attention upon production. Our Prime Minister has already said that it is a sound principle that first things should come first. I would therefore say that the first thing that is now important for our country is production and if there is more and more production all our grievances will be remedied. There is no use in harping upon this scheme and that scheme when the belly is hungry and when we are all in distress and difficulty. We should concentrate our attention on production and see that we become self-sufficient before the end of next year so that we need not borrow large amounts of money and purchase food from outside at high rates. Even from the Uttar Pradesh we purchased

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foodgrains and paid a very high price for it. That is why I appeal that we should all concentrate our attention on production.

"The next point that I want to stress is as regards the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyal Protection Act. It has been dismissed in our Governor's Address with the single sentence that it is working satisfactorily. I hope and trust that the Government will not come to the conclusion that it is working satisfactorily and extend it to other parts of the State. Already agitation is going on. Agrarian troubles are being fomented and agitation is carried on in Chidambaram taluk because the agitators know very well that if there is agrarian trouble, the Government will extend this Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act to this area. I therefore appeal to the Government to scrutinize the matter very carefully and not to extend this Act to any other part of the State but to wait and see whether the Act is working satisfactorily. In fact, in this connection, I would remind the Government of that famous verse of Dr. Johnson:

How small, of all that human hearts endure  
That part which laws or Kings can cause or cure!

So long as the relationship between the landlord and the tenant continues to be harmonious and they are working together, it is wrong to apply our legal notions and to create trouble between the landlord and the tenant unless the Government are forced to do so. Nothing should be done rashly. I would therefore appeal to the Government to proceed carefully in the matter of the extension of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Protection Act to other parts of our State.

"Lastly, Sir, I did not intend to speak on the Andhra question and even now I am prepared to ignore it entirely but I would like to submit that I endorse fully all that has been said by Sri P. N. Marthandam Pillai. His initials 'P.N.' does not stand for his father's name or his village name but it means 'Piravikki Nallan'. I am therefore glad to cross the 't's' and dot the 'i's' of his speech and at the same time I may also associate myself entirely with the spirit in which our great leader Dr. A. Lakshmanaswamy Mudaliar has spoken. It is that spirit that should permeate the whole of the atmosphere in our State. If that spirit permeates we shall all be contented and happy. Our ancestors were much wiser. There were Andhra rulers in Tamilnad; there were Andhra rulers in Tanjore, in Gingee, even in Madurai and Tirunelveli, in the heart of the Tamil country. The great Thyagaraja spoke in Telugu, sang and composed his *kritis* in Telugu and these Telugu songs were appreciated throughout Tamilnad. Our Tamil musicians sing these Telugu songs and earn thousands of rupees and our Appiah Dikshitar has said:

Andhratvam, Andhra Bhashacha Prabhakara Parisamam  
Tathrap! Yajustu Sakha Nalpasya Tapasa Phalam.

He said 'I love the Andhras and their language.' This is the spirit that animated our forefathers. Let us not go for precedents to other countries. People begin to talk of Czechoslovakia, of the partition between Eastern and Western Germany and so on. It is

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this unnecessary knowledge of other countries that has spoiled the mentality of our people. If we are true to our own traditions, if we are true to the genius of our own culture and if we look to our great ancestors for guidance, the question that arises is 'Did they make any difference between the Tamils and Telugus?' Nothing of the kind. The whole of South India was one harmonious unit and that was why they spoke with such strength before. Let us have that strength again. I would like to repeat even at the risk of the Chairman ringing the bell, what our Chief Minister said at Hyderabad. He said that we should not stick to the Congress resolution on linguistic States even at the sacrifice of commonsense and reality, and that we must change that resolution when the time comes. This resolution was all right when we were attacking the Britishers because the Britishers always harped upon the fact that there were 250 languages in our country and that there could be no union at all and so on. Then we thought that our agitation should be carried on on a linguistic basis. We have now become units of a single administrative Union. In these circumstances let us all put our heads together and imitate at least the example of the Madras Cabinet who are not divided at all. All of us should join together and work happily so that both the States may be contented. I do not wish to speak more on this question lest I should touch upon some sentiment which may wound the feelings of our Andhra friends. I want to avoid that. It was said that Carlyle preached silence in 32 volumes. I do not want to dilate more upon the Andhra issue lest I should express some sentiment or let slip some phrase by which my Andhra friends' susceptibilities may be wounded. With these words, I commend this Resolution to the acceptance of the House."

SRI M. SATYANARAYANA spoke a few words in Hindi and then proceeded to speak in English.

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"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have been saying something in Hindi with very great anxiety to find out how many of my honourable colleagues have been listening. I find from many faces that they are not willing to listen to my Hindi speech, and that they do not like my speaking in Hindi. I wish that, in a multi-lingual State like ours, the Government should take steps to start a Hindi class for the benefit of all Members of this House, so that all difficulties arising out of linguistic considerations and the consequent exhibition of a lot of passion, anger and differences of opinion by the different members of the various linguistic groups might be avoided. If we have, probably, one common language for the whole of India, we will not be talking about the formation of States on linguistic basis.

"Sir, I am interested in languages. You know, Sir, I have been spending a number of years of my life in the spreading of a common language in this State. If we have one common language in this State, we may not have all these bickerings taking place between the different linguistic groups. Controversies between one language and another language are still being carried on. We are no doubt very anxious that these controversies should be put an

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end to. In the urge for linguistic States, considerations of language do not play any part at all. During the last so many years, agitation for the formation of States on linguistic basis has been going on. For a very long time, the people of Orissa agitated for a separate State and got a State of their own. But do we find, to-day, in that State any development? Take again the State of Bihar. Have the people of Bihar made any greater progress after their getting a separate State for themselves than other States? Again take other States where only one language is being spoken. Have they been making any progress in the development of their languages? It is political and economic considerations that have weighed more than the question of language in the demand for the formation of States on a linguistic basis. People want political power. For the purpose of getting political power, they want to have the organisation of a particular region based on linguistic sentiments. It is quite true that there will certainly be some kind of benefit to the people by the formation of States on linguistic considerations. But is it possible, by having States formed on linguistic basis alone, for the people to have all the benefits of a democratic State? We have before us the experience of other States formed on a linguistic basis which have not paid any special attention to their languages at all after the formation of those States. There is already a good deal of agitation in this country that we must still have the English language, and to the extent that we are using it, it fills the need for a common language. If this is our idea of having a common language, what is the use of having linguistic States? Are we thinking of linguistic States merely for the purpose of finding a permanent place for English? If we have to have linguistic States, I want to endorse the sentiments expressed by my predecessor and colleague Sri Balasubramania Ayyar. I have had occasion to tour throughout India, especially in the South. I did not find anywhere throughout the South either in the Karnataka area or Telugu area or Tamil area any kind of differences observed or felt between one linguistic group and the other. Just as Sri Balasubramania Ayyar said, wherever we may go, to Madurai, Tanjore or Conjeevaram in the South or Tirupathi or Simhachalam in the North, we find the same culture prevailing. It can be easily seen from the history of South India that a fusion of different cultures has been going on during the last six or seven hundred years for making the whole of South India culturally one unit. Look at the development made in the Telugu language in the south. The best literature produced in the 16th, 17th or 18th centuries was all produced in the Tamil districts of Tanjore and Pudukkottai. A number of Telugu poets had been encouraged by the Kings of Tanjore, and the people in that district used to stage dramas in Telugu, Kannada, Tamil and even in Marathi. That was the kind of toleration that was observed in those States. Why is it not possible to observe the same toleration to-day? We are capable of observing it. What we are seeing now is only a temporary phase due to certain circumstances created by certain people on account of certain factors. It is possible for our

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great statesmen to remove those factors or to ignore those factors or to create alternatives which will put an end to all kinds of passion. It is really unfortunate that when I should speak about this here our State should be split up and that we are not able to show to the outside world that we are a single homogenous whole forming part and parcel of that synthetic world unit. When I talk about this mono-State and mono-linguistic State, the result of all that will be that the entire world will be one unit; it will not be inhuman; it will be free from linguistic bias, allowing any amount of fusion of languages, culture and nationality.

"Sir, having said that, I want to make another suggestion. I have been listening to the speeches made by the representatives of the Teachers Constituency. I find there has been a continuous demand made for more and more money to be spent on Education. There have been criticisms about the method and mode of education spread through the agency of Government. I have got statistics with me to show that this State Government have been spending the largest sum on education compared with other States in India. While taxation is Rs. 10 per capita in this State, the State is spending Rs. 2 per capita on education. When we look into the figures of expenditure in other States on education, we find, barring Bombay, no other State spends so much money. We cannot compare our State with Bombay State, for it has a smaller population and a greater income. So we cannot compare our State with it. We have been hearing speeches saying that we are not satisfied with the present mode of education, with the lot of teachers, with the education imparted in the secondary schools and in universities and so on. Almost every representative of the Teachers Constituency was saying that he was not satisfied with this and that. May I ask, 'what are we satisfied with?' Are we satisfied with ourselves? Anyway it is high time we review the way in which education is imparted, the way in which money is spent on education and to what extent we should spend the tax-payers' money on education. I appeal to Government to set up a committee for that purpose. I thank you, Sir, for giving me an opportunity to speak and I support the resolution moved by Mrs. M. N. Clubwala."

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\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, it has been thought by many people that an Upper Chamber is a superfluity, and that feeling is growing especially among highly democratically-minded people. But I have always been of the opinion that in this small House we get very good debates, and so it happens in very many other Chambers also. It is not votes that carry wisdom, but it is the thoughtful suggestions and debates that we get in select bodies like this where, perhaps, we may find corrections for many of our errors. I have been confirmed in that opinion since I listened to the debate here, even on this occasion. The atmosphere has been to some extent charged rather strongly with a certain subject and the emotion connected with that subject. But apart from that, we have had a very

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good debate, and the approach to all subjects has been on the whole very constructive; and what is more than that, charitable and generous. I and my colleagues, Sir, have been trying to do our best. I do not think I can claim more. In the midst of many difficulties we have been honestly trying to do our best. I can say that for myself, and I claim it for my colleagues also, and I give a testimony about them. Mr. Balasubramania Ayyar was quite right when he said that we were perfectly content with one another in this Government and that we are a happy family. No family can be happy unless the members thereof try to do their best. I think we have tried to do our best. This House, in this debate on the whole, has shown goodwill, generosity and charity towards our efforts. The comments that have been made here on various subjects will attract our most sincere and careful examination. We will reconsider things if necessary; we will examine things in the light of what has been said, and we shall try to do our best as long as we are responsible.

"Regarding many matters raised here, even where difference of opinion was expressed, the ideas suggested deserve our attention, more because of the spirit in which those suggestions have been made. Even in regard to Prohibition, in which it may be taken for granted rightly that I hold a very strong and decided opinion, my remark applies. Mr. Alexander Gnanamuttu—I see he is absent from the House—spoke very sweetly and persuasively and almost temptingly. He said, 'I shall give you a secret for finding all the money you want for meeting all the complaints of distress of the poor and hungry people who had not enough purchasing power to buy the rice and grains needed though the stuff was there'. He referred to the distress of the people whose life was so miserable on account of their lack of purchasing power with reference to even essential articles. In that connection he proceeded to say, 'I shall tell you how to get over this distress of the people.' I was watching most intently for the Amrit that he was going to offer to me and to my colleague in charge of Finance. And the style of the language in which he expressed himself was of a high order, and I thought therefore we would get some really very useful tips from him. He said at the end of all that, that in order to improve the purchasing power of the poor people, I should abolish Prohibition and open drink shops and grog shops all over the country, in the countryside as well as in the towns, and draw away what little purchasing power is now left with the poor people and leave them in greater distress. I am sorry I cannot accept that advice, even if it was couched in very good language and in a tempting style. I must say once for all that I cannot agree to scrap Prohibition hoping thereby to raise the purchasing power of the poor. I may be induced to give up my dreams for very many good reasons, for the faults of our people, for their incapacity and for the greed of a few people, at which altar we must sacrifice the good of the common people. I might do it as a wise politician. But I am sure I cannot raise the purchasing power of the poor people by

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opening drink shops (which is the meaning of scrapping Prohibition) and by having a monopoly for the Government for selling this stuff to the people at a revenue-yielding price. Alcoholic liquid does not add to their nutrition. It only removes temporarily a feeling of fatigue or depression. If I do that, I would only be reducing the purchasing power of the people for the real things that they need in order that they might just live. So, whatever may be the crimes that may result from Prohibition on account of the greed of some people and their capacity for committing crimes, and whatever may be the evils arising incidentally out of it, I am sure that as a result of Prohibition the purchasing power of the poorer sections of the people has been raised beyond all possible doubt. I have no doubt about that matter and it would take a long time for me to be convinced that I would be doing a good thing by removing Prohibition. There are many faults in its enforcement just as enforcement is poor concerning the law against murder, theft, adultery or any other crime and it may be that in the matter of eating and drinking, the enforcement is even less efficient than in the other matters. But, at the same time, the purchasing power of the people has been raised at least a little bit on account of this. Friends who have an eye to judge things, friends who have an eye to see how a man is getting on by looking at his face, if they go round in the villages, they will see, as I have myself seen, that the faces of the poor people in the country-side and especially the faces of women, beam with a joy which I had not seen in the days when drink was sold. Then I saw a blank expression in their faces and I could see their misery from the faces of women but to-day it is better. I shall not waste more time on that subject regarding which my conviction is strong. Only, I wish to say that I am always open to conviction even on that matter and if people are able to convince me that Prohibition has not done good to the people and the people are not happier on account of it, then I shall be the first man to give it up because I do not believe in consistency, in pride or in arrogance about this matter, because we are all likely to err; but to-day I repeat my conviction that Prohibition has benefited the common folk in the country-side. I am quite aware of it even as I am aware of weak enforcement in several respects and of the crimes that are committed on account of the greed of some people to make money by exploiting Prohibition. It is going on, I admit it; but yet I do not accept the proposition of Sri Gnanamuttu.

"He said, at the same time, that if I removed Prohibition we can restore the salary cut. I ask, Sir: 'Is it worthwhile to restore the salary cut to officers drawing above Rs. 300 per month by distributing drink to the poor?' The issue becomes very straight as Sri Gnanamuttu put it. He has connected the two closely and we could see what the one means and what the other means. The salary cut, should be restored, I agree, and it would be a very nice thing to restore it. But how is it to be restored? Shall I tell the officials whose salaries have been cut that all this will be restored because I am selling liquor to the people; we have a large number of poor people and each one is paying

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annas eight or six and I have a monopoly regarding its sale and therefore out of that money they could have their cuts removed? I say, Sir, the salary cut is good and it is also good to restore it, if we can. I do not think that we should restore the cut by selling drink to the poor people. If any other means are suggested by eminent financiers here, I will certainly listen, but it must not be by selling drink to the poor people, making them buy a thing in regard to which I have a monopoly and which I know is bad for them and which I know will make them go worse in body and in mind and in their social life and family life. That is the true position; it is not the position of a faddist but a scientific analysis of the situation.

I think Sri Satyanarayana explained the position of teachers very vividly and accurately and suggested that their salaries should be raised. I admit their salaries are not satisfactory. But by scrapping Prohibition—it was referred to in the same connection—is it worthwhile to tell the teachers and the boys that the extra money came from the poor people who paid for their drink? If there is any other way and if the Finance Minister and others find any other way, let it be by begging or borrowing (but not by stealing) from other people and somehow raise the salaries permanently, it would be possible.

"This is a poor country and 95 per cent of the people are backward. It must be admitted that we are poor, all of us, all over the country. How can the Government be richer than the people of whom it is the Government? If all the people are poor how can the Government find the money to spend more than the poor can spend? That is the position and it is a vicious circle. Money must be invested in order that you may become richer and investment must be found somehow. But what is investment must be truly understood; investment is work. Only when we have invested in honest labour for a continual number of years, tightened our belts by not drawing higher salaries, only then shall we be in a position to produce wealth and spend more. We cannot find money unless the people in the country are rich. There is no other magic by which the Government can find the money. It is wrong to imagine that by mere pressure and mere agitation and by trade union organization we can make the Government spend more on its employees. The till must be fall before any Government can spend more out of it and the salaries of teachers follows the same law as do the salaries of industrial workers and others. Besides the question of what salaries, people must be satisfied that Government was not wasting money. That is a point to which attention must be given; we may be very economical, but I assure hon. Members there is not much room there. The only way is to spend 10 to 12 years in honest toil and produce more wealth. Toil is the process by which we can make wealth for better distribution. There is no other way for it.

"Then, Sir, reference was made, I am told, by speakers when I was not here, not from the Opposition but from among my own friends, from people supporting us and very vehement and vigorous

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speeches were made with reference to many matters, particularly with reference to the appointment of special officers for district boards. It is a matter of pride for me that people feel so strongly about the honorary offices that they hold; it is a matter for pride for old politicians like me to see that in this country people are genuinely desirous of undertaking responsibility in the matter of local board administration and are desirous of performing tasks which, I know, are very unpleasant and unpopular if people are honest, straightforward and firm. People are so desirous to hold on to it that I really feel that people are doing very well. But I do not know whether I am deceiving myself. May be that other motives are at work or other causes there may be and it may also be that people have lost their judgment. I think the last is true. If really people want to be re-elected to the district boards, I ask them to take my advice. Let them keep away from the district boards for a little time so that the people may want them again. If you go on sticking to that position,—I give my own experience of a long life,—and want to continue there, you will not be wanted by the people. Like forcing castor oil into the mouths of children for keeping them fit, I would sincerely like my friends to keep out of the district boards for some little time and let the special officers carry on, so that if really the special officers are bad and the district board presidents are better, people will ask: 'Give us back our district board presidents' and the voting will be clear. The appointment of a special officer is a very good thing like a fast or a privation which whets the appetite later on. I, therefore, think that no harsh criticism need be made about this proposal for appointing special officers for a brief time. What are the real merits of the case? 'As was pointed out by the sole occupant of the Communist benches to-day—an unfortunate accident—Sri Ramakrishnaiah and underlined by Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, the tenure of District Boards has come to a natural and legal termination. There was an extension for some time. There was an uproar in the House and Members had asked, 'why not immediately have election?' In the other House we somehow or other persuaded them to bear with us and we extended it for some time. Then we had some reasons for extension. Now unfortunately unexpected difficulties have arisen. The country is involved in a partition of the whole State and people are thinking about those things. In the midst of this, are we to throw this apple of discord in every district and conduct these elections? It is not good and we will have to postpone it once again. Feeling thus, we proposed in the Cabinet that we should put it before the House for a further extension. I felt that we would find bitter opposition to it. It was suggested when we were discussing it—the suggestion also came from outside—'why not then appoint Special Officers?' I accepted it. It appealed to my commonsense. I said, 'Yes, for a brief time we will have Special Officers. We will not have this odium of extending the tenure of Presidents of District Boards a second time.' So, this has come about. It may be right or it may be wrong. I appeal to my friends in this House as well as through them, to the friends outside not only in the other

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House but outside in the country to bear with this measure for a brief interval. We are all for democracy. Special Officers should be controlled and during the interregnum they will be controlled by the Government. We are a democracy, or at least we are a part of democracy and so during that short period, let the Special Officers work not under Presidents of District Boards but under the Ministry and under the Local Administration Department. Then the elections can be run by that Government there and by this Government here when the partition comes. Then it would be satisfactory and there would be a homogeneous set-up in the new State if the elections are held after the new State is formed. But if we now run these elections, there will be unbalance and want of co-ordination. These are the reasons why we want people to accept this temporary arrangement for this period. There is no particular merit in keeping the tenure of Presidents of District Boards extended. It is not really democracy. I have heard an argument which, I think, could not be refuted. In the old Legislative Assembly in Delhi, in the course of a debate, a well-known Nominated Member of our Province claimed that not only he but all the others were really nominated. He was a Nominated Member but he claimed that all the rest of the House were Nominated Members also and he demonstrated it by saying, 'the elected terms of these people have terminated but have been extended from time to time by the mere pleasure of the Government and these people are therefore really nominated by Government. Their constituencies did not elect them for this period at all.' Although the argument was a little fanciful, it is true in spirit and, I think, that it is not right for Presidents of District Boards, after the termination of their tenure, to claim any democratic character in preference to any one that may be newly appointed for running the office properly for some time. I need not labour this point further.

"Sir, much was said about Education. Sri Krishnamurthy was true to his constituency in concentrating on that subject, as he has been always doing from time to time, not only about the salaries and conditions of service of teachers but also about the system of education itself. He was really expressing his mind in a frank manner and with many parts of his speech, I was in thorough agreement. At the same time, I think, as Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar has rightly said, we must not imagine that we suddenly get wise and the rest of us are all wrong and try to introduce a particular reform and force it down. It would not be right. I think, we should allow reforms to grow in the normal course and Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar is playing no small part in re-shaping our system of education. He has been doing it for quite a long time and to-day he holds a special place as the Chairman of a particular Commission which will put before the country reforms in respect of Secondary Education. When Secondary Education is reformed, we cannot help reforming the fields above and below also. Things are so inter-related. We should wait for his report. He has made a fervent appeal that we should keep our minds open and examine the recommendations properly.

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We must all wait for any further reforms in education and do them with care and caution. Much has been done during the last few years by way of introducing the principle of work in the system of education. On that I could say a great deal, as I imagine I understand the subject to some extent. But I do not think this is the time for going into it. Let us wait and let us do what we can. Even in the matter of education, I wish to assure the House that we shall try to do our best if we are allowed to do it and we are called upon to do it. But what can men do when they are pressed hard all round with so many issues, so many troubles, and so many problems? How can a man in such circumstances think about education, about the most difficult subject of understanding the psychology of our children and the equipment of our teachers and what has to be done to produce the machinery that would satisfy our desires in the matter? Much thought has to be bestowed on that matter if we have to do anything carefully and rightly, but a Government surrounded with these difficulties, harassed by famine, want of money, trouble all round and new proposals for making revolutionary changes in the administration cannot do justice to themselves. That is the true position. I crave, therefore, for charity in regard to these matters. We have all talked much; we all have ideas; and the question may naturally be asked, 'why not do this and why not do that'? But we have not been given a fair deal by circumstances in this State and, therefore, I crave for generosity in that connection. Soon, I think, we shall see improvements in education. It may be that we err when we will have to correct whatever we do and change them over and over again. By discovering our errors and making corrections, we progress. That is the rule of all progress.

"Sir, much was said about the incident of the Police constables. I think, Sir, the less said about it here the better." On the whole let us leave it to the Government to deal with the subject. I must say that it has charmed my soul to see all the Police constables working satisfactorily and dutifully and with the correct expressions on their face. The police are not allowed to smile. From the point of view of police discipline, I have nothing to complain about at the present moment. They are all working well and the less we discuss them in this House or in the other House the better. That is my opinion and that is my appeal. But people cannot allow it. In a democratic institution they must refer to current subjects. They must refer to what has occupied the attention of the people. They must either praise or blame the Government. I wish, on this subject, there should be no praise and there should be no blame. The constables have done well. I know the secret why they have done well. They went wrong by misguidance and they have recovered their balance again. I am proud to imagine, even if it may not be true—I am glad to deceive myself even if it be not correct—that they like me and I like them. I like the ordinary police constables who, in these days, work very hard, who take grave risks and who are continuously subjected to unworthy attacks by all and sundry throughout the country. They are doing their work against heavy odds and, therefore, I like them. To-day I

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know, I have a firm conviction that their character and their behaviour during the last two or three years after Independence have been better than they were before during the British regime. I, therefore, feel very proud of our country and our constables. For a temporary period they were upset and now I can understand why they are all behaving so correctly. I beg of all people—politicians, advisers, friends as well as critics—not to refer to them but to help them to carry on. The more we refer to them, the greater are the chances of something going wrong. It is better, therefore, that they are left to themselves.

"Of course, there are a class of people who do not like to leave anything alone in this country! If a man dies somewhere of heart disease, some people must go there and find out whether he died of heart disease or of starvation. If he had died at 10 o'clock after he had digested his last meal, and if the autopsy showed that there was no food in the stomach, here is a case of death by starvation. All this is, however, legitimate for a certain group of politicians. I call it legitimate only in the sense that I can understand it. If there is no rain somewhere, this Government is doing nothing but is engaging itself in useless things when there is no rain. Every disaster in the country is made the subject-matter of attack against the Government by certain groups of politicians. Every disaster, every misfortune is made a cause for attack. I think there is no great sense in imagining that we make a point in debate by referring to these disasters, which we cannot avoid. If there is famine, if prices go up, it is the Government that is responsible. Do they imagine that by simple regulation, by simply putting down rules and regulations and appointing officers and upper division and lower division clerks and typists which go with offices, we can reduce the prices of articles? If we ultimately do not have enough in the country, the prices go up and when there is not enough in our country we have to import. Then we have to pool the cost of the imported food as well as the cost of the food produced here. If it is said that people are producing and that production is cornered somewhere, is exported somewhere or is smuggled away in order to produce distress in the country and profit to oneself, I can understand the need for regulation and control in respect of them. But, in the large scale deficiency that we have, nothing but greater production can meet the situation. No amount of control can produce food. Control can produce salaries, and may be, does sometimes produce correct conduct but cannot produce food. It is only the existing food that we can be distributing by control. So, when everybody is convinced that there is a total over-all deficit, what we should aim at is not mere control but greater production and that is why everyone in the Central Government as well as here, everyone in the Opposition benches here as well as everyone who has a mind to help the Government says that we must work and produce more. We should be busy producing real wealth in the country. Unless this is done our distress and poverty will continue.

"Then, my Friend, Sri D. Venkata Rao, made his speech. After I listened yesterday to Sri P. N. Marthandam Pillai and after I listened to-day to Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, I



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felt so happy and so glad that an atmosphere was created for friendship, goodwill and generally for co-operation and work towards the progress of the country. We have to face certain misfortunes; we have to face certain calamities and we can face them if we work together in goodwill and co-operation. Now, after all this, when I was, so to say, in a dream, imagining that all was well, Sri Venkata Rao, broke the atmosphere. He is perfectly sincere. I know he is perfectly sincere, is friendly to me and friendly to the Government. He is a good man which is more than any other compliment that I can pay. Yet, he has been unjust, I must say at once. I think he is listening to me and I hope he will listen to me with patience and charity. He was unjust. I must say that he does not know me. It is true that he made an appeal on a previous occasion that I should go and approach the late Sri Potti Sriramulu and see that he stopped his fast. But Sri Venkata Rao should also remember the exact terms in which I replied at the time. He put it in the form of a question and I replied honestly and correctly as I thought and I think that reply should have satisfied him. But to-day he does not refer to what I said because I suppose it made no impression on him and he does not remember it; but, he remembers exactly what he told me. He said 'I asked you to make a gesture' and, I think, he implied that I did not make the gesture and so the man immolated himself; was allowed to immolate himself. I think, I have fairly summarised the grief expressed by Sri Venkata Rao but, in my own view, there are other people responsible for his death, not I. I do not think that I am responsible for his death; I think there are others to whom I can point my finger and say 'These have killed him.' But it is not useful; it is not necessary and does nobody any good. It has happened and it is not worthwhile for me to go into that matter. I firmly, however, reaffirm that this method of self-immolation is not the way to progress under a democracy. It is not democratic; it is anti-democratic. It is autocratic. It is one man trying to dominate by his will and by his power of suffering over everybody else, apart from reason and apart from the merits of the situation and, I think, we should not encourage it. This is not the first time I say this. I have told my master, Mahatmaji, that very same thing. I have expressed this view to people on many occasions and I hold to that view still. I say it again that it does not matter whoever is incensed by it, whoever is unflattered by it and whoever is angry over it. It should not be encouraged. It is a grave crime, a very grave crime to kill a nation's democracy by these methods and by encouragement of these methods. It is a great crime to allow this method of intimidation to grow and bring romance to cover it. That is my firm conviction and I do hope that Sri Venkata Rao will excuse me. I do not think I have neglected my duties in this respect. Even at that time, the Prime Minister of India said 'We are going to do it. It is certain the State is going to come. It is undemocratic and it is wrong for any man to fast on this issue.' No heed was paid to this by those who sat round the starving gentleman. He could not possibly have himself thought clearly in his then condition. I have seen even a very brilliant man like

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Mahatmaji failing when starving. One loses his power of thinking properly when the body is not in proper condition. You can read it in the Upanishads. A *rishi* asked a disciple of his to fast for a certain number of days. The disciple fasted and found he had forgot all that he had learnt. He forgot the Vedas and everything else. After some time the *rishi* asked the disciple to take a little water. He remembered a little. Then the *rishi* asked him to take a little food and he remembered a little more and finally the whole thing came back to him. The body and the mind are connected. I would ask 'who was it that had to be convinced?' What the Prime Minister of India said did not carry any conviction to the hard-headed gentlemen who were surrounding this starving gentleman and who could have persuaded him? I had never seen Sri Potti Sriramulu before and I had had nothing to do with him. My word would not have carried any weight with him. There were old colleagues, admirers, friends and collaborators of his round him. They did nothing to prevent that disaster. I must say that, in fact, they tried to use this threatened tragedy as a tool to put pressure upon everybody else who wanted to go through democratic and proper methods. I do not think that Sri Venkata Rao is fair to his colleague and whom he calls his friend. I do not think it is fair on his part. I do not think he has been fair to me in making the observations which he did to-day and reviving this matter. I thought it was a closed chapter and neither party need refer to it. The State is coming with all its difficulties, with all its troubles and with all the nuisance surrounding it. Why then refer to this matter and blame me? He called me a murderer, it is nothing less. I am entitled to my defence and that is why I spent a few minutes on it now. I assure the House that I do not feel guilty in this matter. If I did, I would confess it. I can confess to a number of crimes that I have committed, but here I am not guilty, the Prime Minister of India is not guilty. But those who surrounded Sri Potti Sriramulu are guilty in this matter. I have no doubt in my mind about it, but let that pass.

"Has Mr. Venkata Rao referred in his speech to the disturbances that were allowed to take place in Andhra? Is that good for the country? Is that good for Andhra? Did he make a passing reference to these disturbances even? Were not grave crimes committed there? As a statesman of this country, I am ashamed of it and, therefore, I did not speak about it at all. I did not refer to what happened there. Neither did Pandit Nehru refer to it. All departments of the Government of India, the Railway department and everybody, covered it with silence. Why? Because they were ashamed of it. Things were done which should not have been encouraged by intelligent men. It is not the common-folk who did it. It is wrong to put the blame on the common folk. They could not have done it. They are good people. It is the intelligent people that did it and caused it to be done. These common folk are under their command and it is not difficult to get command over the commonfolk over an issue of this kind. It was done. No reference was made to it. Mr. Venkata Rao thought it worthwhile to spread the whole speech on me and poured out

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vials of wrath and grief on me over the death of Sri Potti Sri-ramulu. Could he not have uttered a word about these things which caused lasting injury to the progress of democracy in this State and in those parts particularly? I think, he has been unfair. . . . (Sri D. Venkata Rao: 'I did not refer to that because I was also ashamed.') Thank you very much. Could you not have been charitable to me besides being ashamed of all that? You could have at least dealt with me in the same way and not referred to that subject. But, Sir, he referred to it and I think it was uncharitable. Mr. Venkat Rao referred to my opposition to a proposal which was stated to have been made in Mr. Justice Wanchoo's report which I had not read at that time and which was merely the subject-matter of rumour. I do not know how the people got it and how the Andhra newspapers and friends got it. As the Chief Minister of this State, I could not even get at the recommendations that were there. It was in that background, I said that it was unwise to do such a thing. It is wrong to do such a thing. It is not good for the Andhra State to claim to be here. Why? I can explain it. Mr. Bhashyam tried to explain it in brief that if the claims had been later given up, there would have been no difficulty. But the claims were not only not given up but are persisted in with great force and with ambiguous assurances, even now. Even yesterday I read in the newspapers statements on this subject. Dr. Lanka Sundaram is not a small man. He is a Member of Parliament. What does he say? He says 'we cannot give up our claim to the City of Madras. Under these conditions, do you have guests and tenants of that type? Can't the Tamil people also speak out?' 'Yes, they may speak. But, why should the Chief Minister speak?' that is the question. Mr. Venkata Rao does not know my temperament, and I wish to explain it. I do not want to place the burden of a difficult thing on other people. I must take it on myself if I feel like that. I must put it frankly to the people because I want to prevent such a mistake being committed by the Andhra people. It is not good for them, I am thoroughly convinced. The communists—their objectives may be different—are very sound in this matter. They have come to very correct conclusions and have stuck to it. Mr. Ramakrishnaiah again referred to it to-day. He said, 'it is not right, it is not dignified for the Andhras to have their capital here'. It is said, 'it is very inconvenient. You cannot drive us overnight.' But who asked for that inconvenience? Did I drive the Andhras away or did the Tamils ask the Andhras to go away overnight? It is they (the Andhras) who said that. One man said, 'I will give up my life unless it (the State) is given the day after tomorrow or by the 16th of March.' Another man said, 'it must be given now'. The hurry, the hustle, the demand—everything comes from the other side. What right have you got to put the burden of it on the shoulders of other people? I do not wish to argue on it. But I do not wish it to be left to others—to newspapers and political whispering galleries—to go on saying that I caused all these things and that I kept myself back, that I am a hypocrite and that I am making other people raise objections while I myself hold the same views but am just holding my tongue.

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I do not admire that position and I do not want to be blamed in that manner. So I said it myself. I say it here again more forcibly because it is not good for us, for either party or for the people as a whole that bitterness should be allowed to grow, that there should be daily opportunities for increased brickerings and quarrels and for impossible situations. I want the thing to grow in a healthy manner. It is possible, it is probable and I think it certain that we will become friends after some time. But to-day living together is not good. Living together will only postpone the date which I hope, however, will come soon. It does not matter whether my motives are accepted or not accepted. That is my motive and I am not going to waver about it. My motive is that we should grow to be friends later. It is possible, probable and certain if we now do not make this mistake. But if we do make this mistake, the date will be postponed. It will be very badly postponed and I do not know what may happen in the interval. That is why, I say to Mr. Venkata Rao not to misjudge me on that score. I may be wrong, but my motive I have explained. He may imagine that I am totally wrong, but he must be charitable enough to accept my assurance. This is my motive and not mere ill-will or hostility or bias or anything of that kind. Let us not try to smoothen matters by falsehoods or by hypocrisy. Let us be frank with one another. Let us deal with one another charitably, particularly over this question.

"I had no intention of dealing at this length on this issue or even at any length in this debate in this House. There will be the other House where there are a large number of people and all kinds of debates, discussions and questions are raised. It is a full House of a large number of people. I had intended even there to be brief about this subject, because the thing has been decided and would be settled in all details in the course of time. I did not wish to refer to it to-day. Suddenly Mr. Venkata Rao sprung upon me this attack, and that is why, I was forced to refer to this. Otherwise, I honestly had not the intention to refer to this subject except by one brief sentence and that too in a humorous spirit. It has now become impossible for me to deal with it in that way and I am sorry I had to take up your time at this length on this subject. I hope, however, it may be forgotten. Let us close the chapter. I have explained what I had to say. Even then let it be forgotten. But in the present set-up, it will be impossible to prevent the newspapers publishing all that I said or all that Mr. Venkata Rao said. We have to work in this set-up. We have to bear it all. Even then, it does not matter; let us try to put these out of our mind. The State is coming.

"I am so pleased that such an eminent and experienced Statesman as Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar agrees with me in regard to the general question of linguistic States. I mentioned at Hyderabad about it quite clearly and I did not seek popularity by making any statement. I did not seek to gain a point. I knew that the Andhra State is coming. There were a number of people wanting other linguistic States there. I said that it was not good. I clearly

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7-20 p.m. expressed my views that it was not fit for modern times. It was all right in the olden days, when there was nothing like territorial patriotism and when there was only tribal patriotism. That corresponds to our communal politics and communal feeling. It does not matter whether you live in Madras or Bombay; if I meet a man of my sect I am fond of him; so also he is fond of me. This is what I call 'tribal feeling'. I am glad an expert on Education and an experienced internationalist like Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar agrees with me in regard to the general principle of linguistic States. It gives me a feeling of joy to hear that what I said on that subject was right. I think it is a good thing not to have States on linguistic basis. India is too big a country to be wedded to such a thing. India will have to think in terms of efficiency and good administration and work. Work is arranged not according to language and not even according to river valleys. We have to take into account railways, river valleys, roads, motor cars and aeroplanes and a host of other things in order to find out what is a proper administrative unit. I am glad the Government of India is coming round to this view and are going to think deeply and ponder and readjust their policies. The times are coming when we can drop all these outmoded ideas and slogans. They were good once but not for modern times. We have very hard and difficult times ahead. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to explain myself." (Cheers.)

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I wish to know whether Sri S. Ramakrishniah presses his amendment."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNIAH:—"Yes, Sir; I am pressing my amendment to a vote."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I shall put his amendment to the vote of the House. The question is—

'Add the following at the end of the motion of Mrs. M. N. Clubwala:—

"but regret to note that

(i) no adequate provision has been made for meeting the scarcity and famine conditions in the State aggravated by general drought, abnormal rise in the cost of foodstuffs, and increasing unemployment;

(ii) no mention is made about the expansion of Compulsory Elementary Education in the State; and

(iii) the elections to the District Boards have been postponed in spite of the assurance of the Government that they will be held before July 1953." "

The amendment was put and lost.

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Sir, in view of the assurance given by the Hon. Chief Minister I am not pressing my amendment to a vote. I beg to withdraw it."

The amendment was, by leave, withdrawn.

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MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I shall now put the main motion to the vote of the House. The question is—

'That an humble Address be presented to the Governor that the Members of the Madras Legislative Council thank him for the Address delivered to the Members of the Legislature on the 7th March 1953.' "

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 6-30 p.m. the day after to-morrow, the 14th instant."

The House then adjourned.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, 14th March 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past six of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

*Testing of the flower (Kanakambaram).*

\* 25 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the flower commonly called 'Kanakambaram' used nowadays for headwear was ever tested at the King Institute, Guindy;

(b) if so, whether it was reported to be a poisonous one; and

(c) if so, whether the Government have any proposal to prohibit the growing of such flowers?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a), (b) & (c) The answer is in the negative.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“May I know, Sir, whether Government are aware of the fact that there has been an opinion prevalent that the flower is poisonous if it is dropped in food?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Government do not know, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“May I know whether Government will in the interest of public health examine the properties of this flower to see whether it will not cause food poisoning?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“If the necessity for it is made out, it will be examined.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANJA AYYAR :—“Does it not poison the hearts of men?” (Laughter.)

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“Is it poisonous when it is on a lady's head?”

*Admission to B. Pharmacy Course.*

\* 26 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of seats in the B. Pharmacy Course;

(b) the number of candidates selected for admission to the same this year;

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to make it more popular;

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(d) the number of Pharmacy Graduates admitted in the Medical Course till 1947 and afterwards;

(e) whether the B.Sc. (Pharm.) Graduates were shown preference for admission to the Medical Course;

(f) if not, why not; and

(g) the number of Pharmacy Graduates employed in the Government Drug Stores?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) 15 seats are available every year.

“(b) 15 candidates were selected for admission this year.

“(c) The course is advertised in the local dailies and the Government do not propose to take any further steps.

“(d) Five Pharmacy Graduates were admitted in the Medical Course till 1947 and one in January 1952.

“(e) & (f) No, because the total of marks in the Part III of the Intermediate Examination alone was taken into consideration.

“(g) The hon. Member apparently refers to the Government Medical Stores under the control of the Government of India. Information regarding the number of Pharmacy Graduates employed in the above stores is not available.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“May I know, Sir when the B.Sc. Pharmacy Graduates are not allowed to sit for competitive examinations held by the Service Commission to non-medical departments on the pretext that they are holders of a professional degree of the faculty of Medicine, why are they not shown preference for admission to the M.B.B.S. course?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“For admission to the M.B.B.S. course, only marks obtained by the candidates in Part III of the Intermediate Examination are taken into consideration.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“May I enquire, Sir, when engineering graduates are admitted to the M.B.B.S. course, why B.Sc. Pharmacy graduates are not admitted to that course?”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“May I draw the attention of the hon. Member to the fact that supplementary questions should not be read?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Graduates in Engineering do not seek admission to the Medical College.”

#### *Admission to Government Medical Colleges.*

\* 27 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state the number of students who were admitted in the Government Medical Colleges in the State under the following categories during each of the academic years 1951-52 and 1952-53 :—

(a) Brahmins;

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(b) Non-Brahmins;

(c) Muslims;

(d) Christians;

(e) Scheduled classes; and

(f) Backward communities?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“A statement\* is laid on the table of the House.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“Sir, arising from the foot-note of the Paper placed on the Table of the House, may I know, Sir, how figures are available for Muslims and Christians alone for 1952-53?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“This information has apparently been gathered by the Director of Medical Services from the columns in the application forms requiring candidates to furnish the name of the father or guardian of the applicant and also from certificates of social status required, if they are candidates belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and the socially and educationally backward communities.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“May I know the names of the members of the committee who are responsible for admission?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“They are—

(i) Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar—Chairman.

(ii) Captain B. T. Krishnan—Member.

(iii) Dr. C. Prasada Rao (Dean)—Member.”

#### *Strength and duties of Deputy Directors of Public Instruction.*

\* 28 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of Deputy Directors of Public Instruction working in the office of the Director of Public Instruction and the duties assigned to each of them; and

(b) the respective years in which these posts were created?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) There are four Deputy Directors of Public Instruction. The duties assigned to them are—

(1) Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Personnel).—Matters relating to the personnel of the department, University Education, Government and aided colleges and administration of subordinate offices of the department.

(2) Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Finance).—Matters relating to Finance, budget and accounts, Secondary

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Education, including grants-in-aid to secondary schools under private managements and personnel in secondary schools under local bodies and aided managements.

(3) *Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Elementary Education).*—Matters relating to Elementary Education, Teacher Education, Audio-visual Education and Anglo-Indian Education.

(4) *Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Basic Education).*—Matters relating to Basic Education.

"(b) Prior to 1920 there was only one post of Deputy Director. The other three posts were created in the years 1920, 1929 and 1951, respectively."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Will the Hon. the Minister enlighten us as to the number of basic training centres now functioning in this State and whether there is need for a separate Deputy Director of Public Instruction for the work? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Basic education has been commenced in a number of schools in our State in view of the policy of the Government to expand basic education, which was decided on in 1951."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" May I know, Sir, whether this post differs from the post of Divisional Inspector in respect of salary and cadre? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Divisional Inspector and Deputy Director are of the same cadre."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Is it a fact that the Deputy Directors have not enough work, so much so they are not available in the office in the afternoons? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Director of Public Instruction has reported that the four Deputy Directors of Public Instruction have adequate work and each is fully occupied with his work in his office."

*Recruitment to the post of Principal, Madras Teachers' College.*

6-40 P.m. \* 29 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the qualifications prescribed for the post of Principal, Madras Teachers' College, and the method of recruitment to the post;

(b) whether an officer of the Education Department was specially deputed for training abroad for the above appointment and if so, the expenditure incurred by Government on his deputation for special training;

(c) when the officer returned from training; and

(d) whether he was appointed as Principal and if so, how long he was kept in the post?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) No qualifications have been separately prescribed for the post of Principal. As the Principal is also the Senior Lecturer in the College, the qualifications applicable to posts of Lecturers apply to the post of Principal as well. Accordingly, a candidate for the post of Principal and Senior Lecturer should possess a First or Second-class degree of M.A. or B.A. (Hons.), or B.Sc. (Hons.) of a University in the State and a degree in Teaching of a University in the State or any other degree or diploma equivalent to it.

Recruitment to the post is by promotion from a lower category in Class III of the Madras Educational Service consisting of Principals of I and II Grade Colleges, Professors and Lecturers. Persons holding posts in the Service, carrying the same scale of pay, are also appointed to the post on transfer.

"(b) Yes. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 29,000 approximately.

"(c) On 21st August 1950.

"(d) Yes. He served as Principal of the College from 21st August 1950 to 16th July 1951."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know, Sir, why the Special Officer who was trained for the Principalship of the Teachers' College was not continued in that post and why he was taken away from the College and posted elsewhere? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The particular incumbent had received special training abroad and had also special training in basic education and so he was posted as Deputy Director of Basic Education."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether the post of Deputy Director carries the same scale of pay as the Principalship of the College and would it not have been better if the officer had been continued as Principal in view of the special training that he had had? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The salary is the same, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know, Sir, if it is not waste of public funds that the officer who had been specially trained at State cost, for a particular post should not have been continued in the same post, thus denying the benefit of his training to the particular institution? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" When he was sent abroad, no doubt he was intended for the principalship. His training abroad plus his special training in basic education were considered as quite adequate and desirable for the post of Deputy Director of Basic Education."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Has an officer of the Education Department of the same grade been posted as Principal now? "



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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes, Sir, another person who was considered to be suitable was posted."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Has that officer special qualifications or experience for holding the post of Principal of the Teachers' College?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The present Principal does not possess the first or second-class degree of M.A. or B.A. (Hons.) of a University in the State and a degree in teaching of a University in the State; he is only a B.A., but in view of his varied experience in the field of education, the Director of Public Instruction considered him suitable for the post and recommended his appointment. Accordingly, as a special case, he was appointed as Principal with the concurrence of the University. He was occupying the post of Deputy Director at the time."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Did not the ex-Minister for Education, Sri T. S. Avinashilingam Chettiyar visit the institution and send out a special report in which he referred to various defects in the working of the institution? May I know, Sir, whether those defects have been rectified?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Notice, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I request the Hon. Minister to refer the matter to the Director of Public Instruction in view of the questions that have been raised on the floor of the House?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" The officer has had some training at Government cost but he is now appointed to do some other work. May I know, Sir, whether he is getting the same benefit in point of his salary in the new post?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Education Department is getting the benefit of his qualifications."

*Purchase of new chassis for the Madras City Bus Transport System.*

\* 30 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by Government to purchase new chassis for the Madras City Bus Transport System, as programmed in the Budget for 1952-53;

(b) whether quotations have been called for, for supply of the same; and

(c) what type or make has been selected for the purpose?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) & (b) In September 1951, the Government decided to purchase 8 large capacity diesel vehicles at a cost not exceeding Rs. 4.53 lakhs, provision for which was made in the Budget for 1952-53. In pursuance of the decision, quotations for all types of diesel

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vehicles available in this country were called for. After careful consideration of the quotations, the purchase of eight heavy type diesel vehicles was authorized. The chassis have been received and coach work on them is being constructed in the Government Coach Building Factory at Chromepet.

" (c) Guy-Gardner diesel chassis of British make."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know, Sir, if there is any proposal to introduce double-decker buses for transport service in the City of Madras?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The question has not been decided but the probabilities are that they will not be introduced on the Madras roads in view of the fact that many trees may have to be cut and telephone wires may have to be re-aligned."

*Appointment of Refrigeration Engineer.*

\* 31 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) when the Refrigeration Engineer was appointed in the Fisheries Department;

(b) the location of his headquarters; and

(c) the work done by him ever since his appointment?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" (a) The Refrigeration Engineer was appointed on 14th July 1950 in the Fisheries Department,

" (b) Mangalore, South Kanara district.

" (c) The Refrigeration Engineer has been attending to the following items of work :—

(1) Installation of ice plant cum cold storage at Mangalore and West Hill.

(2) Installation of ice plant at Mandapam.

(3) Refrigerated transport of fish.

(4) Advice to fish merchants on problems of fish refrigeration.

(5) Attending to other problems of fish refrigeration.

The buildings for housing the two ice plants cum cold stores at Mangalore and West Hill and Cork insulation of the buildings have been completed by the Public Works Department with the assistance of the Refrigeration Engineer."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know, Sir, if this was his first appointment and if so, whether the post was advertised?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" The appointment was made in July 1950 and if I am given notice, I will get the information."

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DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know, Sir, whether this candidate has passed the Public Service Commission examination? "

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—" I would like to have notice for that also."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know, Sir, what the scale of pay of the post and what the present salary of the incumbent are? "

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

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

*Hospitals and dispensaries maintained by district boards.*

14 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the number of regular hospitals and dispensaries maintained by each of the District Boards in the State;

(b) the average annual expenditure incurred by each Board on the maintenance of regular medical institutions and the annual Government grant given to each Board;

(c) the percentage of expenditure on "Medical Relief" incurred by each of the Boards compared to the average general revenue; and

(d) whether medical institutions are being taken over by the Government from the District Boards, and if so, the names of dispensaries taken over by the Government this year?

A.—(a) to (c) The attached statement\* gives the particulars.

(d) The Government are taking over five or six Local Fund and Municipal medical institutions every year subject to availability of funds. During the year 1952, the following three Local Fund institutions have been taken over by Government :—

(1) Local Fund Hospital, Rayachoti.

(2) Local Fund Hospital, Mettupalayam.

(3) Local Fund Hospital, Perintalmanna.

*Construction of an anicut across Kiliyar river.*

15 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state whether any representation has been received from the villagers of Padri, Velamur, Kilamur and Ovathur villages in Madurantakam taluk, Chingleput district, for constructing an anicut across Kiliyar river and for providing a supply channel and irrigation facilities to the above villages; and if so, the action taken thereon?

A.—The reply to the first part of the question is in the negative; the latter part does not arise.

\* Printed as Appendix II on pages 179-180 infra.

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*Metal factory at Kumbakonam.*

16 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to bring the metal factory at Kumbakonam under State control; and

(b) whether the Government have any proposal to increase the number of shareholders of the said society by throwing open the shares to the public?

A.—(a) No, Sir.

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration of Government.

*Water-supply and drainage works of panchayats.*

17 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) the authorities and the money limit prescribed by the Government for according administrative and technical sanction to water-supply and drainage works of the panchayats;

(b) whether the rules governing the execution of such works have been revised after the introduction of the new Panchayats Act; and

(c) if not, why not?

A.—(a) The authorities competent to accord administrative and technical sanction to water-supply and drainage works of the panchayats are as laid down below :—

*Administrative sanction.*

*Nature of estimates.*

*Authority to accord administrative sanction.*

All estimates costing not more than Rs. 250. Panchayat board.

Estimates for original works amounting to Rs. 2,500 and less. District Panchayat Officer.

Estimates for original works amounting to more than Rs. 2,500. Government.

Estimates for repair or maintenance works amounting to Rs. 10,000 for which maintenance grant has not been provided for. District Panchayat Officer.

All estimates for repair or maintenance works for which maintenance grant has been provided for. District Panchayat Officer.

NOTE.—The previous approval of the Government shall be obtained in the case of schemes of improvements to existing water-supply and drainage works not requiring investigation by the Sanitary Engineering Department, if the panchayats expect grants for the works from the Government.

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| Cost of works | Technical sanction. | Authority to accord technical sanction. |
|---------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| Exceeding     | But not exceeding   |                                         |
| ..            | 250                 | Panchayat board.                        |
| 250           | 5,000               | Divisional Engineer (Highways).         |
| 5,000         | 10,000              | Deputy Sanitary Engineer.               |
| 10,000        | 1,00,000            | Sanitary Engineer to Government.        |
| 1,00,000      | ..                  | Government.                             |

(b) & (c) The question of revising the rules is under the consideration of the Government.

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

## II.—PRESENTATION OF THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1953-54.

6-50 p.m. \* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, on behalf of the Finance Minister, I present to this House, the Budget Estimates of the Government of Madras for the year 1953-54. Copies of the Budget Speech\* of the Finance Minister are already with hon. Members. That speech explains the position clearly.

“ This is only an interim Budget. Even though estimates have been prepared for the whole year, demands will be moved only to cover the expenditure of the first six months. The new Andhra State may be expected to come into existence by that time.

“ In a predominantly agricultural economy, the yields from major sources of revenue including even sales tax must vary with agricultural production. The not very significant industrial development that has taken place in our State, is centred round our Hydro-Electric systems, which again are susceptible to the vagaries of the monsoon, as indeed, we are finding now. It has been our misfortune, to be faced with consecutive adverse seasons in the recent past.

“ In framing the Budget for 1952-53, we had anticipated a revenue of about Rs. 62 crores. Our revenue prospects have worsened to the extent of about Rs. 2½ crores. The award of the Finance Commission has, however, helped us to the extent of Rs. 83½ lakhs, by giving us a share in certain items of Central Excise and an increased share of income-tax. Our own new taxation measures, during the course of the year, may also bring in about Rs. 68 lakhs. The Revised Estimate for revenue has thus been fixed at a little over Rs. 68 crores which is Rs. 160 lakhs more than the Budget Estimate. On the side of Expenditure, the Revised Estimate is placed at nearly Rs. 69 crores, registering an increase of nearly Rs. 3½ crores. The increase of expenditure is almost entirely due

Printed as Appendix III on page 181-185 infra.

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to large expenditure on famine relief measures. The net result is a deficit for the current year of nearly Rs. 5½ crores on the revenue account.

“ In framing the Budget for the ensuing year, we have, according to practice, presumed that seasonal conditions will be normal and no provision is made for heavy expenditure on famine relief measures. The revenue for the year has been estimated at nearly Rs. 66 crores and expenditure also is provided for almost at that figure showing just a nominal surplus. The taxation measures already approved during the course of the year may bring in Rs. 1½ crores and a further credit of Rs. 50 lakhs is anticipated by the revision of the Court Fees Act which has been under examination for a considerable time. It is not proposed to bring in any other Taxation Bill during this interim period. We had an agreement with the Government of India, by which they paid us an annual compensation of Rs. 56 lakhs for loss of sales tax revenue on tobacco. This agreement has lapsed with the award of the Finance Commission. The restoration of sales tax on tobacco will bring in a small additional revenue. The Budget, as now presented, appears balanced on the revenue side, but if seasonal conditions turn out bad, this balance cannot be maintained. Let us hope that there will be a break in our continual misfortune and that we will be blessed with timely rains in the coming year.

“ We are not taking on fresh commitments, which can well be put off till after the impending partition. At the same time, all schemes now under execution will be continued. Our heaviest commitments are on the capital side. The progress on all the irrigation and electricity projects already under execution, will be steadily maintained. This is essential not only to ensure economy in overheads, but also to sustain the pace of implementation of the National Plan. During the current year 1952-53, we managed to increase the provision on the Tungabhadra Project from Rs. 290 lakhs to Rs. 417 lakhs, with a view to its speedy completion. The total capital outlay for the current year is now estimated at Rs. 21 crores as against the original Budget provision of Rs. 19.86 crores. For the ensuing year, the expenditure on capital works has been provisionally fixed at Rs. 18.42 crores. As for the resources for this purpose, with the heavy commitments on the capital side in the last few years and with the large outlay on famine relief measures, we have exhausted all our reserves; we shall probably raise an open market loan of about Rs. 5 crores and we may also get some temporary credits under deposits and State Trading Schemes. But all these will not go far towards the large programme of Capital Expenditure. The Centre must come to our assistance. All our works form part of the National Plan. They were started immediately after the war and most of them are in their last lap. With the investment now proposed, some of the major ones like the Tungabhadra and the Bhavani works will come into fruition. The other works can also be largely completed with a similar outlay next year. The further investments will, therefore, earn immediate returns, not only on those additions, but on the entire capital expended on them from the commencement. This

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is a consideration which cannot be brushed aside. The slowing down of these works at this advanced stage is not even practicable, unless we can reconcile ourselves to confusion and waste at work-spots. The National Plan counted on resources which we ran through on relief measures, rendered unavoidable by adverse seasons and scarcity conditions which persisted in large parts of our State for the past few consecutive years. When a State finds itself in this difficult position, it must obtain external assistance. Let us hope that it will come in adequate measure.

"My plain references to difficulties should not depress hon. Members. In spite of trials and tribulations, we have been making progress towards building up living standards. The large irrigation and electricity works which we had taken on hand, long before the Planning Commission came on the scene, will soon yield us some return. They are all lasting assets and will bring in a measure of protection and good cheer to the areas served by them. Madras Finance Ministers and Madras Engineers have ever been true to their tradition of sound management. We have thus far built up capital and remunerative assets of this kind worth about Rs. 194 crores, as against which our Public Debt is only about Rs. 97 crores. Nobody need, therefore, underestimate our general financial strength.

"Let me quote from the Finance Minister's speech in the other House and join in his hope that the recent pronouncements made by the Central Finance Minister on deficit financing give us hopes that further and full assistance may come from the Centre to the extent our State is genuinely unable to meet its commitments according to the National Plan. The upsetting of our resources plan should not depress us, as long as we are honest and wholeheartedly strive to do what has been planned. Money is no more than borrowed work and as long as the latter is honestly forthcoming and the plans are sound, there is no need for alarm or depression.

"A few comparative figures will be interesting and impress on us the changed conditions in which we live. Fifteen years ago we spent in this State on Education less than Rs. 2½ crores. The present Budget provides for a little over Rs. 12 crores. On medical help fifteen years ago we did not spend a crore of rupees. The present Budget provides more than Rs. 3½ crores for medical relief. The Public Health Budget was about a quarter of a crore then. To-day we have provided for more than a crore and a quarter. For the Agricultural and allied departments like Veterinary and Fisheries this Budget provides for an expenditure of Rs. 4½ crores, whereas fifteen years ago it was much less than half a crore. Again, let me emphasise another aspect. Fifteen years ago we spent on General Administration 17 per cent of the total Budget, while to-day it is less than 11 per cent. We spent then on Education Rs. 15 lakhs less than on General Administration. To-day Education absorbs Rs. 5 crores more than what we spend on General Administration.

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"I shall not take up any further time of hon. Members, but commend them to study the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister. In offering their valuable comments, I would request hon. Members to remember that this is only an Interim Budget intended to enable the administration to be carried on properly till the partition arrangements are completed and the respective Governments take charge. I fear the Central Government will be able to introduce the Andhra State Bill in Parliament only in July. I wish most earnestly the thing should be over as soon as possible. The Legislatures of the two new States will, in due course, have to deal with the Budget proposals for the full year and that will be the appropriate occasion for considering new items of development. The two Governments will then, I am sure, vie with one another in a healthy spirit to achieve progress in their respective areas and introduce policies thereunto planned. May God bless their efforts!"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday, 17th March, for the General Discussion on the Budget."

The House then adjourned.

[14th March 1953]

## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 27 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 14th March 1953, page 167 supra.]

The number of students admitted in the four Government Medical Colleges under the following categories during each of the academic years 1951-52 and 1952-53 is given below:—

|                                          |            |
|------------------------------------------|------------|
| Refugees and others from outside Madras. | 12         |
| Classified below .. .. .                 | 318        |
| <b>Total (1952-53) ..</b>                | <b>330</b> |

|                                       | Admitted.                                 |                 |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|
|                                       | During 1951-52.                           | During 1952-53. |
| (a) and (b) Brahmins and non-Brahmins | Total 193 made up of (a) 63 plus (b) 130. | 160*            |
| (c) Muslims .. ..                     | 22                                        | 6               |
| (d) Christians .. ..                  | 35                                        | 19              |
| (e) Scheduled Classes ..              | 17                                        | 33              |
| (f) Backward Classes ..               | 51                                        | 100             |

\* In view of the constitutional changes and judicial decisions, in the application forms issued for 1952-53 no column was provided for the specification of the sub-community to which the candidate belonged. Candidates were required to state whether they belonged to the backward or scheduled classes or not. Hence information regarding number of Brahmin or non-Brahmin candidates admitted during 1952-53 is not available.

[14th March 1953]

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 14 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 14th March 1953, page 172 supra.]

## APPENDIX II.

## STATEMENT.

| Serial number and name of the district board. | The number of regular hospitals and dispensaries maintained by each of the district boards in the State. |                       |                  | The average annual expenditure incurred by each board on the maintenance of regular medical institutions and the annual Government grant given to each board. |                                             | The percentage of expenditure on medical relief incurred by the district board compared to the average general revenue. |     |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
|                                               | Number of regular hospitals.                                                                             | Regular dispensaries. |                  | Annual average expenditure incurred by the board on the maintenance of regular medical institutions.                                                          | Annual Government grant given to the board. | (7)                                                                                                                     | (8) |
|                                               |                                                                                                          | Modern medicine.      | Indian medicine. |                                                                                                                                                               |                                             |                                                                                                                         |     |
| 1 Anantapur .. ..                             | ..                                                                                                       | 12                    | ..               | RS. 73,341                                                                                                                                                    | RS. A. P. 6,660 0 0                         | Not furnished.                                                                                                          |     |
| 2 North Arcot .. ..                           | 13                                                                                                       | 41                    | ..               | 1,64,533                                                                                                                                                      | 10,570 0 0                                  | 11.8*                                                                                                                   |     |
| 3 South Arcot .. ..                           | 2                                                                                                        | 16                    | 3                | 1,28,809                                                                                                                                                      | 2,236 0 0                                   | 7.9                                                                                                                     |     |
| 4 Bellary .. ..                               | 2                                                                                                        | 10                    | ..               | 4,771                                                                                                                                                         | 3,243 0 0                                   | 12.6                                                                                                                    |     |
| 5 Chingleput .. ..                            | ..                                                                                                       | 16                    | 3                | 1,08,993                                                                                                                                                      | 5,919 0 0                                   | 12.8                                                                                                                    |     |
| 6 Chittoor .. ..                              | ..                                                                                                       | 12                    | ..               | 70,169                                                                                                                                                        | 4,550 0 0                                   | 9.8                                                                                                                     |     |
| 7 Coimbatore .. ..                            | 4                                                                                                        | 15                    | ..               | 1,32,830                                                                                                                                                      | 23,600 0 0                                  | 2.0                                                                                                                     |     |
| 8 Cuddalore .. ..                             | ..                                                                                                       | 10                    | ..               | 38,485                                                                                                                                                        | 6,773 0 0                                   | 7.0                                                                                                                     |     |
| 9 East Godavari .. ..                         | 2                                                                                                        | 24                    | ..               | 1,55,813                                                                                                                                                      | 2,021 0 0                                   | 12.6                                                                                                                    |     |
| 10 West Godavari .. ..                        | ..                                                                                                       | 5                     | 17               | 89,775                                                                                                                                                        | 1,067 0 0                                   | 5.5                                                                                                                     |     |
| 11 Guntur .. ..                               | 2                                                                                                        | 12                    | 27               | 1,38,210                                                                                                                                                      | 2,960 0 0                                   | 5.8                                                                                                                     |     |

\* Four dispensaries are temporarily closed for want of rural medical practitioners.

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STATEMENT—cont.

| Serial number and name of the district board. | The number of regular hospitals and dispensaries maintained by each of the district boards in the State. |                       |                  | Regular hospitals and dispensaries—Total. |     | The average annual expenditure incurred by each board on the maintenance of regular medical institutions and the annual Government grant given to each board. |                      | The percentage of expenditure on medical relief incurred by the district board compared to the average general revenue. |  |
|-----------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------|------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--|
|                                               | Number of regular hospitals.                                                                             | Regular dispensaries. |                  | Total.                                    | (5) | (6)                                                                                                                                                           | (7)                  | (8)                                                                                                                     |  |
|                                               |                                                                                                          | Modern medicine.      | Indian medicine. |                                           |     |                                                                                                                                                               |                      |                                                                                                                         |  |
| 12 Kamara (South)                             | 3                                                                                                        | 8                     | ..               | 11                                        | 11  | Rs. 99,939                                                                                                                                                    | Rs. A. P. 1,890 12 0 | 30.0                                                                                                                    |  |
| 13 Krishna                                    | ..                                                                                                       | 24                    | ..               | 24                                        | 24  | 1,06,405                                                                                                                                                      | 7,547 0 0            | 7.5                                                                                                                     |  |
| 14 Kurnool                                    | ..                                                                                                       | 17                    | ..               | 17                                        | 17  | 1,00,608                                                                                                                                                      | 9,491 0 0            | 9.2                                                                                                                     |  |
| 15 Madurai                                    | 3                                                                                                        | 18                    | ..               | 21                                        | 21  | 1,47,970                                                                                                                                                      | 1,834 0 0            | 16.0                                                                                                                    |  |
| 16 Malabar                                    | 4                                                                                                        | 23                    | ..               | 27                                        | 27  | 2,25,457                                                                                                                                                      | 31,775 0 0           | 12.7                                                                                                                    |  |
| 17 Nellore                                    | 3                                                                                                        | 12                    | 16               | 32                                        | 32  | 1,31,907                                                                                                                                                      | 2,558 0 0            | 18.8                                                                                                                    |  |
| 18 The Nilgiris (Ootacamund)                  | ..                                                                                                       | 5                     | ..               | 5                                         | 5   | 34,623                                                                                                                                                        | 3,894 0 0            | 11.9                                                                                                                    |  |
| 19 Ramnathapuram                              | 9                                                                                                        | 28                    | ..               | 37                                        | 37  | 3,49,174                                                                                                                                                      | 24,815 0 0           | 16.3                                                                                                                    |  |
| 20 Salem                                      | 6                                                                                                        | 13                    | ..               | 19                                        | 19  | 1,46,900                                                                                                                                                      | 5,390 0 0            | 8.0                                                                                                                     |  |
| 21 Tanjore                                    | 4                                                                                                        | 28                    | 10               | 52                                        | 52  | 3,59,430                                                                                                                                                      | 33,350 0 0           | 10.61                                                                                                                   |  |
| 22 Tiruchirappalli                            | ..                                                                                                       | 15                    | ..               | 15                                        | 15  | 1,34,729                                                                                                                                                      | 7,578 0 0            | 8.48                                                                                                                    |  |
| 23 Tirunelveli                                | 3                                                                                                        | 24                    | ..               | 37                                        | 37  | 1,93,256                                                                                                                                                      | 15,424 0 0           | 11.5                                                                                                                    |  |
| 24 Srirangam                                  | ..                                                                                                       | 12                    | 14               | 36                                        | 36  | 1,77,576                                                                                                                                                      | 8,047 0 0            | 13.9                                                                                                                    |  |
| 25 Vellore                                    | ..                                                                                                       | 19                    | 31               | 50                                        | 50  | 1,40,535                                                                                                                                                      | 15,335 0 0           | 14.52                                                                                                                   |  |
| Total ..                                      | 65                                                                                                       | 449                   | 114              | 618                                       | 618 |                                                                                                                                                               |                      |                                                                                                                         |  |

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## APPENDIX III.

[Vide item II, page 174 supra.]

*Speech of Sri C. Subramaniam, Finance Minister, presenting the Budget for 1953-54 on the 14th March 1953.*

Sir, we have assembled for the budget session in an unusual atmosphere. The impending partition has cast its shadow on us and our objective vision is somewhat blurred. In spite of many divergences, we had maintained in the past, a unity of purpose in all our deliberations, but now the air is charged with doubts, suspicions, and irritation. In these exceptional circumstances, I consider it prudent to present the budget for 1953-54, in a shape which will provoke the least controversy. The estimates have been prepared as usual, for the full year. Provision has been made for carrying on the general administration and continuing without interruption the ameliorative schemes already in operation. A few new schemes have also been proposed, but only to the extent they have become unavoidable, in the light of the progress on schemes in operation. But demands will not be moved for the full year. After the general discussion, a Vote on Account will be asked for, to meet the anticipated expenditure during the first six months of the financial year, by which time the New State of Andhra will have statutorily come into being. The Legislatures constituted for the two new States, will thereafter have to consider their respective budgets afresh. That is the appropriate occasion for considering new schemes of expenditure and development, according to the resources at the disposal of the two States. If the partition is delayed for any unavoidable and



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unexpected reason, Government must come to the House again with Demands for the full year; but let us hope that this contingency may not arise.

Seasonal  
conditions.

2. When Government presented the budget for the current year, towards the end of last June, we were in the grip of unprecedented famine. In our assessment of the magnitude of the disaster and the extent to which necessary relief measures would cut into our resources, we had erred on the wrong side. As against an estimated outlay of about Rs. 6 crores, we have already spent about Rs. 10 crores on famine relief and expenditure continues to be incurred, though on a reduced scale. When rains came down in the famine area towards the end of May, the acute scarcity of drinking-water was relieved, but the rains were not in time, to enable large-scale agricultural operations. Famine conditions therefore persisted in Rayalaseema. It gradually spread over the central districts of Coimbatore, Salem, North Arcot, South Arcot and Chingleput as the south-west monsoon held back. The rains in early October did some good, but the north-east monsoon again proved disappointing, with the result that crops withered in many areas. Conditions however, improved to some extent in the central districts and elsewhere, with the onset of rains towards the end of November. Acute distress has now shifted to the southern districts of Tirunelveli, Ramanathapuram and Madurai, which did not benefit by the cyclonic spell and relief measures have had to be organized there. A late crop is now being raised in the central districts and an indifferent crop has been raised in large parts of Rayalaseema. There are still very many pockets of distress in these districts and relief measures are being continued there. Land Revenue remissions are being granted and instalments of Talukavi loans are also being postponed wherever necessary. All reasonable steps

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have to be taken to alleviate distress and it is too soon to estimate the cost of famine measures for the budget-year.

3. The devastation caused by the cyclone, in Tanjore and large parts of Tiruchirappalli districts, cannot be reckoned in terms of money. Relief measures were promptly organized to assist the poor to absorb the immediate shock and set them back on their feet. The cost to the State has already exceeded Rs. 25 lakhs. While we bemoan the loss sustained by the people in this calamity, we must be thankful for the rains which accompanied the gale. Over a million acres of paddy in the Cauvery delta, were saved from imminent danger, consequent on the storage in the Mettur reservoir having been fully drained. The central districts also turned the corner with these rains, but for which, our food economy would have been in a deplorable state.

4. Even though seasonal conditions are less unfavourable than in last year, the storage in our hydro-electric reservoirs is sadly depleted. The Mettur power house has been virtually closed down and the Papanasam reservoir is also running dry. The bulk of the load of the Southern Grid is now on the Pykara system, which is naturally unable to meet the demand. Drastic power-cuts have been imposed and this is bound to have very adverse repercussions on our industrial production, unless replenishment comes down the skies early. I am afraid we must be prepared for some unemployment and distress in the industrial areas of Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts, in the next few months. The City is in a more fortunate position as the first set of generators of the Madras Plant extension scheme, is just going into commission, releasing 15,000 K. Ws. of additional power. In years of drought, our hydro-electric grid requires adequate thermal support to

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maintain the load during the non-irrigation months. The Government have been well aware of this need, but the installation of thermal plant of sufficient capacity, will involve large capital running into some crores of rupees. The resources of the Government are, however, severely limited. The choice before the Government was, whether resources should be utilized to supply power to new areas, or whether the supply should be stabilized in areas which had already derived some benefit. The Government decided in favour of extension of power to new areas and so we have now the Machkund scheme for the Circars and the Tungabhadra scheme for Rayalaseema, under implementation. Plans and estimates are, however, under preparation, to make up for the deficit in thermal strength in the Southern grid and let us hope that we will soon be able to gather the resources necessary for this purpose.

Lignite  
investiga-  
tion:

5. In this connexion, Honourable Members may have learnt with interest, that certain investigations are now in an advanced stage of progress at Neiveli in South Arcot district, towards mining lignite or the brown coal, located in that area. Samples have been taken out and found on test to have adequate calorific value. A pilot scheme has just been started at an estimated cost of about Rs. 70 lakhs, with the aid of machinery, generously lent to us by the Government of India and provision has been made in the budget for this purpose. The object of this experimental scheme, is to find out with certitude, whether the deposits can be reached through the intervening layers of artesian springs and to assess the cost at which the mineral can be brought out for industrial use. If the experiment succeeds, i.e., if the cost of extraction is less than about Rs. 80 per ton, which is the price we now pay for rail-borne coal, we shall have an abundant supply of motive power, for industrial development.

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6. Our large weaver population are in great distress owing to the impact of general famine conditions to what already was a problem of great difficulty, viz., competition of the cloth produced by mills in other parts of India and dumped on our markets, both urban and rural. Gruel centres have been opened in certain urban weaving areas, to meet the acute distress among the infirm and the children. About 200 centres are now functioning to provide relief. The scheme which I had referred to in the last budget-speech, for providing employment to weavers through the agency of co-operative organizations, has met with some measure of success. Stocks worth over one crore of rupees, had at one time piled up with co-operative societies, but the off-take improved during Pongal and the accumulated stock has fallen off to about Rs. 60 lakhs worth. There was improved movement in the private sector of this industry also and let us hope that we have passed through the worst phase of this crisis. The House will, however, agree with me that the least that should be done for these people, is to secure them a completely protected market in certain categories of cloth, viz., dhoties and sarees, so that they may ply their trade with confidence, and unemployment, as vast as undeserved, may not continue to prevail in this State.

7. Dealing with the food situation, the levy in surplus districts is making fair progress and we have a stock of about 2 lakhs of tons of rice. The quota of 2½ lakhs of tons promised by the Central Government is also moving in from surplus States. The off-take in fair price shops, has fallen off after the harvest, with the result that large stocks have now to be held on Government account and this is causing serious ways and means difficulties. There need be no apprehension about our ability to maintain

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cent of the Excise duties on tobacco, matches and vegetable products, to be divided in the proportion of population. Our requests have not been granted in full, but we cannot say that we have been wholly disappointed. Under the Deshmukh Award, which was in force till last year, the share of Madras in Income-tax, was  $17\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the divisible pool for Part A States. Under the present award, the share of Madras is  $15\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the divisible pool for Part A and Part B States put together. In respect of Part A States alone, our share will now work out to about 18 per cent, which means that we have gained half per cent. This relative advantage is, however, not material, because the *per capita* collection in Part B States is less than in Part A States. The budget for the current year, had taken credit for Rs. 884 lakhs under Income-tax, but our share will now go up to Rs. 926 lakhs. The budget did not take credit for a share of the Excise duties and we may get about Rs. 289 lakhs under this head in the current year and similar receipts may be expected in succeeding years. Our revenue position has thus improved by Rs. 331 lakhs over budget estimates, largely through the award of the Finance Commission. I am sure the House will join with me in placing on record, our appreciation of the good work of the Commission, in having secured a measure of recognition, to the growing needs of the States on the Revenue side. On the prosperity and order prevailing in the States, depend the strength and stability of the Centre.

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commodity. We were getting a compensation of Rs. 56 lakhs per annum for the loss of this revenue. The Finance Commission has now recommended and the Government of India have agreed, that this compensation may be stopped with effect from next year and the State may be given back the freedom to levy sales tax. It is, therefore, proposed to resume the levy of sales tax on tobacco, with effect from the ensuing year. By a levy under the existing law, we may realize about Rs. 16 lakhs more from this source, than what we were getting as compensation from the Centre.

12. When I presented the budget for the current year in June, I had expected that the accounts of the year 1951-52 would show a deficit of Rs.  $3\frac{1}{2}$  crores. The accounts have since been closed by the Accountant-General and the actual deficit for 1951-52 is Rs. 5 crores. This deficit has further cut into the Revenue Reserve Fund.

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taxation. The yield from the major sources of revenue, such as Sales Tax, Land Revenue, Forests and Registration, has dropped appreciably on account of famine conditions and the lower level at which prices have stabilized. The expenditure has gone above the original estimate by about Rs. 341 lakhs, very largely on items relating to famine relief.

Economies  
in Expendi-  
ture.

14. The House may be aware that some retrenchment has been effected in establishments dealing with the procurement and distribution of food. Since relaxation of controls came into force half-way through the year and the surplus staff could not be disbanded abruptly, the saving in the current year will amount only to Rs. 25 lakhs; but it may be doubled next year. The staff of this department is now about one-half of what it was a year ago and further possibilities of retrenchment without causing undue distress are being examined. The Government have also ordered a 10 per cent cut in the salaries of officers drawing above Rs. 300, the cut being imposed only on the excess over Rs. 300. The Governor, the Honourable Speaker and Chairman and all Ministers have accepted this cut voluntarily. The question of applying this cut on officers of the All-India cadres working in this State is still under the consideration of the Government of India. The pay-cut may not be spectacular or make substantial saving, but it may go a long way to demonstrate that those in the service of Government are sharing difficulties and privations with the tax-paying public.

Capital  
expenditure.

15. The revised estimate for Capital expenditure is Rs. 21 crores, as against the original estimate of Rs. 19.86 crores. The bulk of the expenditure is on irrigation—Rs. 10.49 crores—and on electricity—Rs. 8 crores. The excess over the original estimate is largely due to the increased provision on the Tungabhadra Project, the outlay on which is now fixed

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at Rs. 417 lakhs as against Rs. 290 lakhs originally provided for. Honourable Members may see the details of the provision made on each work in Appendix II\* of the printed copy of this speech.

16. The budget for the year anticipated a net disbursement of Rs. 9 lakhs under State Trading Schemes. The net disbursement is now expected to be Rs. 391 lakhs and this worsening is due to the large stocks of rice and chemical manures expected to be held on Government account at the close of the year.

State Trading  
Schemes.

17. The budget had provided for a net outlay of Rs. 132 lakhs under loans and advances to agriculturists, local bodies, co-operative and other organizations. The revised estimate has now been fixed as a net outlay of Rs. 283 lakhs. The increase is largely due to the more liberal grant of subsistence and takkavi loans to agriculturists in the famine-affected areas.

Loans and  
Advances.

18. The budget took credit for a loan of Rs. 4 crores from the open market, in spite of a more cautious and conservative policy advised by financial circles. Honourable Members are aware of the success of this Government's flotation of Rs. 5 crores, last August. The response, especially from agriculturists, was very gratifying indeed and the loan was substantially over-subscribed, long before the scheduled time for closure. There was enthusiastic co-operation all round and Collectors of districts were put to some embarrassment, in having had to return amounts on their way to the treasuries, when the closure was announced. The issue price of the loan was Rs. 99-12-0, but the securities are now selling in the open market at about Rs. 100-12-0. A sum of Rs. 525 lakhs was realized and the earlier loan of Rs. 219 lakhs, which had matured this year, was repaid. I am full of hope that an equally satisfactory response will be forthcoming when we go into the market again.

Open-market  
loan.

\* See page 206 infra.

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supplies in Fair price shops all through the year. When we remember that we have been able to do all this, during a time when the season was adverse, it may not be unreasonable to hope, that in normal times, the food economy of the State can be maintained without over-much dependence on imports. In computing what additions we must make to our agricultural production, we should remember that such additions do not all run into distribution. Much of it makes up for remedying existing malnutrition in the countryside.

Prices.

8. Prices in general have steadied up at a lower level, after the sharp fall noticed early last year. This is indeed, a welcome feature, but it has of course affected the returns from the General Sales Tax. As against a revenue of Rs. 15½ crores realized under this head in 1951-52, the revised estimate for the current year is only about Rs. 14 crores, which is again half a crore less than the budget estimate prepared earlier in the year. We should not mind loss of revenue under this head, if that is due merely to a lowering of the price-level. When prices fall, the costs of administration may also be expected to diminish correspondingly. What is material is that the volume of trade, measured in commodities, should not fall, because it is this turnover which provides employment. The depression caused by the sharp fall in prices last year, is lifting and trade seems to be running smooth.

Community Projects.

9. In presenting this interim budget, although I do not propose to review the progress made in respect of the various development schemes, I must refer briefly to the Community Projects, for which a token provision alone, had been made in the budget estimates of this year. The projects were inaugurated last October in six centres and intensive operations have just commenced. The scheme is intended to

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intensify co-operative effort in those centres, in order to better living conditions. The greatest emphasis is being laid on growing more food and farmers will be assisted with manures, implements and improved seeds. Three training centres under the Ford Foundation have been opened to train village guides. It is too soon to assess the work so far turned out, but let us hope that substantial results will follow. A provision of Rs. 71 lakhs, has been made in the Revised Estimate of the year and of Rs. 1.11 lakhs in the budget for the coming year. The Government of India have agreed to assist this scheme with grants and credit has been taken for Rs. 29 lakhs in the current year and Rs. 56 lakhs in the coming year under this head.

10. The recommendations of the Finance Commission on the division of certain resources between the Centre and the States, have been published and accepted by the Centre. In placing our case before the Commission, we had pressed three points. We wanted that the share of income-tax payable to States, should be increased from 50 per cent to 60 per cent. The Commission has recommended an increase from 50 per cent to 55 per cent, meeting our request half-way. In the division of this share between the different States, we had pressed that the respective populations of the States should be the only consideration, as that would be a true measure of the financial need of each State and that no special weightage should be given to industrialized States which seemed to show larger collections. The Commission evolved a compromise formula under which 80 per cent of the share of States, should be divided in the proportion of population and the remaining 20 per cent on the basis of collection. We claimed a share from Excise duties levied by the Centre. The Commission has recommended to the States, 40 per

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Loans from  
the Central  
Government  
and Com-  
mercial  
Banks.

19. The Government of India have agreed to grant us loans to the extent of Rs. 1,031 lakhs this year, and this is made up of Rs. 734 lakhs for irrigation works, Rs. 200 lakhs for famine relief, Rs. 95 lakhs for Grow More Food schemes and Rs. 2 lakhs for other objects. In addition, they have given a short-term advance of Rs. 110 lakhs for agricultural purposes which is repayable before the end of the year. A sum of Rs. 100 lakhs was taken from a commercial bank for ways and means purposes and this will have to be repaid in next May.

Ways and  
Means  
Budget,  
1952-53.

20. The current year opened with a minus cash balance of Rs. 442 lakhs. The commitments on the Ways and Means side are—

|                                                                       | RS.<br>LAKHS. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Minus cash balance .. .. .                                            | 442           |
| Revenue deficit for the year .. .. .                                  | 540           |
| Capital expenditure .. .. .                                           | 2,100         |
| Net disbursements on State Trading schemes .. .. .                    | 391           |
| Net disbursements on loans, advances and deposit transactions .. .. . | 313           |
| Making up a total of .. .. .                                          | 3,786 lakhs   |

As against this commitment, the available resources are—

|                                                          | RS.<br>LAKHS. |
|----------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Open market loan less repayment .. .. .                  | 306           |
| Loans from the Central Government less repayment .. .. . | 1,012         |
| Temporary accommodation from a Commercial Bank .. .. .   | 100           |
| Sale proceeds of securities .. .. .                      | 1,449         |
| Making up a total of .. .. .                             | 2,867 lakhs   |

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advances to other States; towards the cost of rice expected to be supplied by them and this may still further increase the minus cash balance at the end of the year. With the sale of securities for Rs. 1,449 lakhs indicated earlier, we have exhausted our Reserves.

The immediate cause for the depletion of our reserves, was the large outlay on famine relief measures. The assistance which has been held out by the Centre on famine relief measures so far, is a loan of Rs. 2 crores and a grant towards half the cost of running gruel centres. Representations have been made to the Government of India, seeking substantial grants and let us hope that the response will be favourable enough to enable us to wipe off these deficits, and begin on a clean slate.



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in the allotment for contingent expenditure of all departments, with reference to general instructions recently issued by the Government, for greater economy under this head. Appendix I\* to the printed copy of this speech gives particulars of revenue and expenditure under all heads.

New schemes.

22. In view of the impending formation of the Andhra State, provision for new schemes has been restricted to those which are more or less continuations of existing schemes. The cost of new schemes during the year is estimated at Rs. 65 lakhs, particulars of which can be found in Appendix I to the Budget Memorandum.

Capital expenditure.

23. Capital expenditure has been provisionally fixed at Rs. 1,842 lakhs which includes Rs. 653 lakhs on irrigation, Rs. 927 lakhs on electricity, Rs. 139 lakhs on buildings and Rs. 75 lakhs for the payment of compensation for abolished zamindari estates. In the matter of extension of electricity to new consumers, the Government have decided to invite contributions from the beneficiaries, towards the capital expenditure. Priority will be given to schemes on which a large measure of contribution is forthcoming from the people. The amounts advanced will bear interest and will be repayable after a specified period of years. In view of this new policy, the usual provision has not been made for taking up extension schemes. No major work is being newly included in the budget and the provision for each of the major works under execution has been kept down to the bare minimum, short of doing what may cause waste in overheads. Many of these works are in an advanced stage of construction, where it would be unwise and impracticable to go slow. The Tungabhadra and the Lower Bhavani projects are expected to be mostly completed in the budget year, bringing under irrigation about

\* See page 201 infra.

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half-a-million acres of land. The Machkund Hydro-electric Project and the Pykara hydro-electric extension will also be reaching the last stage by the end of the year. Appendix II\* to the printed copy of this speech gives particulars of provision made for each work.

24. The general Ways and Means requirements of the year are—

Ways and Means, 1953-54.

|                                                                                              | RS.<br>LAKHS. |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------|
| Capital expenditure .. .. .                                                                  | 1,842         |
| Loans and advances—Net disbursements.                                                        | 22            |
| Repayment of loans raised in 1938 and maturing in the year and a part of other loans .. .. . | 162           |
| Repayment of loans taken from the Government of India .. .. .                                | 20            |
| Repayment of loan from a Commercial Bank .. .. .                                             | 100           |
| Making up a total of ...                                                                     | 2,146 lakhs.  |

As against this, we may expect a net credit of Rs. 373 lakhs under State Trading schemes, on account of the stocks of foodgrains and chemical manures in our godowns and a net credit of Rs. 150 lakhs under deposit transactions, making a total of Rs. 523 lakhs. The balance of Rs. 1,623 lakhs should be obtained by borrowing, there being no reserves to draw upon. Honourable Members may, therefore, see that our budget is highly deficit, because we do not have in sight the means to meet the capital expenditure. The Government of India and the open market are our only resources in this respect. We may be able to raise an open market loan of Rs. 500 lakhs again this year. For the balance, we will have to depend entirely on the assistance from the Central Government in some form or other. Our Capital Expenditure schemes are all part of the Five-Year Plan and the finding of resources required for them must be deemed to be a national obligation and not only a problem of this State.

\* See page 208 infra.

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Five Year  
Plan.

25. The Five-Year National Plan relating to this State, envisages an outlay of about Rs. 141 crores during the five years. Of this sum, Rs. 85 crores cover Capital works on irrigation and electricity, such as the Tungabhadra, the Lower Bhavani, the Machkund, the Moyar and other projects. The balance of Rs. 56 crores, is to be spent on Social Services, including aids to agriculture and industry. This part of the plan is made up of hundreds of new development schemes, both big and small. The formation of a new road, the construction of a new bridge, the opening of a new hospital or school, additions to the capacity of existing welfare institutions, the sinking of new public wells and the supply of manures and seeds to agriculturists are all included in this part of the plan. The capital expenditure of Rs. 85 crores, was expected to be met by withdrawal from the reserves to the extent of Rs. 30 crores, by Central assistance to the extent of Rs. 30 crores, by open market loans to the extent of Rs. 20 crores and by the surplus from deposit transactions to the extent of Rs. 5 crores. The outlay of Rs. 56 crores on social and other services, was to be met from current revenues, i.e., from the normal revenue budgets of the five years, supplemented by additional taxation of about Rs. 20 crores and economies in unproductive expenditure of about Rs. 5 crores. Broadly, the scheme of the Plan in respect of resources, was that the State should shoulder additional burdens to balance the Revenue budgets of the five years, after providing for all schemes in the Plan, which should normally be met from current revenues. If that can be done in all the five years, then there will be sufficient resources in the form of accumulated reserves, Central aid, and open market loans, to cover the capital programme. Two, out of the five years of the Plan, have run out. On the average, the outlay for each year is expected to be Rs. 28 crores, of which Rs. 17 crores may be for

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irrigation and electricity projects and Rs. 11 crores under other heads. In 1951-52, the capital outlay on irrigation and electricity works, was about Rs. 17 crores and the expenditure on other schemes covered by the Plan, was Rs. 10 crores making a total of Rs. 27 crores, as against the average of Rs. 28 crores. The progress in the first year of the Plan may, therefore, be considered satisfactory. But on the resources-side of the Plan, the Revenue budget of the State for that year, far from being balanced, showed a deficit of Rs. 5 crores. In 1952-53, the figures are Rs. 18 crores on irrigation and power and Rs. 11 crores on other schemes, making a total of Rs. 29 crores. The outlay has thus exceeded the average by about rupees one crore, but here again, the Revenue budget has a gap of about Rs. 5½ crores and that too, after taking into consideration, the additional receipt of about Rs. 3 crores from the Centre, on the award of the Finance Commission. As far as execution is concerned, the implementation may be deemed to have kept pace with the Plan. Results, however, have not accrued proportionately, but that is because the major works on the Capital side, are still under execution and may take some more time for fruition. For the ensuing year, i.e., the third year of the Plan, we have programmed for an outlay of only Rs. 15½ crores on capital works, and Rs. 9½ crores under other heads. The gap on the Revenue side, may be expected to be filled in, at the time of the regular budget, if the two separated States are able somehow to gather the necessary additional money, in which event, this side of the Plan will be maintained in the third year also. But we do not yet see the resources for the outlay on the Capital side. The Government had raided the reserves for three years in succession, to balance Revenue budgets, instead of balancing them, with additional taxation. The National Plan, as far as our State is concerned, appears to be breaking down on

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the side of resources. But it is largely due to the famine, which has depleted our reserves to the extent of about Rs. 10 crores and also due to our inability to levy fresh taxation under the circumstances prevailing in this part of India. We made a brave attempt to raise new taxes in the current year and not without some measure of success. Let us hope, that the Legislatures of the two new States, will be able to deal with this matter more competently. The recent pronouncements made by the Central Finance Minister on deficit financing, give us hopes that further assistance may come from the Centre, to the extent our State is genuinely unable to meet its commitments according to the National Plan. The upsetting of our resources-plan should not depress us, as long as we are honest and wholeheartedly strive to do what has been planned. Money is no more than borrowed work and as long as the latter is honestly forthcoming and the plans are sound, there is no need for alarm or depression.

26. Particulars of expenditure on schemes covered by the Plan are given in Appendix IV\* to the printed copy of this speech. In preparing the plan for this State, the Planning Commission may claim to have preserved the relative balance in the development of this State, as compared to the development of the rest of India. The partition may make a difference and the respective portions of the plan of the two new States, may not each maintain that relative balance, with the plan for the rest of the country. To the extent the balance is upset, the plans for the two States, may have to be reconsidered, to make them more in accord with the needs of the two States and the resources at their disposal.

27. The total Public Debt and other liabilities of the State under all heads, is estimated at Rs. 97 crores at the end of the current year. As against this, we hold capital and remunerative assets worth Rs. 184

Assets and  
Liabilities.

\* See page 215 infra.

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crores. The details may be seen in Appendix II to the Budget Memorandum. The position continues to be satisfactory. The question is often being asked as to what had happened to the Reserves accumulated during the War-years. On the 31st March 1946, we held securities worth about Rs. 44 crores in the Revenue Reserve Fund and Cash Balance Account. During the post-war years, we have spent on all capital works, including payment of compensation to zamindars, a total sum of Rs. 87 crores and also lent to agriculturists, industrialists, local and other public bodies a net sum of Rs. 19 crores, making a total investment of Rs. 106 crores. During this period, we borrowed from the Government of India and the open market, a net sum of Rs. 40 crores. The reserves were utilized to cover the balance of Rs. 66 crores. Honourable Members may thus see, how the reserves were used.

28. For the information of the Honourable Members, the budget estimates of revenue and expenditure of the State, have been distributed between the Telugu area and the residuary area and brought forward as a separate volume, which is being circulated along with other budget papers. The estimates for Bellary district, have been included under the residuary area in that volume, without excluding the Telugu taluks. The methods adopted by the Finance Department for this purpose, are not infallible and have no political significance, but are rough and ready ones, as explained in the preface to the volume. The Revenue in 1953-54 for the Telugu districts, is placed at Rs. 2,077 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 2,280 lakhs, showing a deficit of Rs. 203 lakhs in the Revenue account. The corresponding figures for Telugu districts in the revised estimates for the current year are, Revenue Rs. 1,954 lakhs and expenditure Rs. 2,461 lakhs, showing a deficit of Rs. 507 lakhs. One reason for the bigger deficit in the current year, may be the large outlay on famine relief measures in Rayalaseema. Of the capital expenditure of Rs. 1,842

Budget  
figure for  
Telugu  
districts.

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APPENDIX I  
[Vide page 194 supra.]  
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE OF THE MADRAS STATE.

| A. REVENUE.                                         |         |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |        |
|-----------------------------------------------------|---------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| Major heads of revenue.                             | 1938-39 | 1945-46  | 1946-47  | 1947-48  | 1948-49  | 1949-50  | 1950-51  | 1951-52  | 1952-53  | 1953-54  |        |
|                                                     | (1)     | (2)      | (3)      | (4)      | (5)      | (6)      | (7)      | (8)      | (9)      | (10)     | (11)   |
|                                                     | RS.     | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.    |
|                                                     | LAKHS.  | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS. |
| United Excise Duties ..                             | 22.50   | 4,31.25  | 4,48.05  | 5,35.32  | 8,42.22  | 8,23.32  | 8,29.15  | 9,15.43  | 9,25.95  | 8,94.84  |        |
| Waxes on Income other than Corporation tax.         |         |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |        |
| Land Revenue—                                       |         |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |        |
| Gross receipts including portion due to irrigation. | 7,00.78 | 7,97.33  | 8,53.19  | 8,08.42  | 7,68.79  | 8,12.09  | 9,50.71  | 9,20.82  | 10,09.73 | 10,08.30 |        |
| Bridges ..                                          | 3,72.23 | 16,79.50 | 14,67.99 | 10,69.18 | 3,66.54  | 58.82    | 55.28    | 40.74    | 38.78    | 41.88    |        |
| Stamps ..                                           | 1,73.37 | 3,74.20  | 4,37.74  | 3,35.92  | 4,06.57  | 4,32.68  | 4,88.49  | 4,54.27  | 4,97.73  | 5,47.73  |        |
| Fees ..                                             | 45.63   | 1,43.24  | 1,61.39  | 1,82.81  | 1,69.57  | 1,65.70  | 1,88.56  | 2,08.92  | 1,79.44  | 1,65.61  |        |
| Registration ..                                     | 32.70   | 69.83    | 75.96    | 78.90    | 86.55    | 95.47    | 1,07.97  | 1,09.59  | 1,04.49  | 1,04.49  |        |
| Receipts under Motor Vehicles, etc.                 | 81.22   | 97.66    | 1,31.11  | 1,66.64  | 1,97.45  | 3,00.72  | 3,48.74  | 3,90.14  | 4,29.32  | 4,90.65  |        |
| Other taxes and duties—                             |         |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |        |
| General sales tax ..                                | 5,82.70 | 6,95.90  | 8,31.26  | 8,31.26  | 13,03.01 | 16,24.35 | 15,86.87 | 15,59.10 | 14,00.00 | 14,00.00 |        |
| Other taxes ..                                      | 3.19    | 1,45.33  | 1,49.38  | 1,98.52  | 2,29.32  | 2,85.54  | 3,08.61  | 3,62.50  | 3,87.20  | 4,13.21  |        |
| Total ..                                            | 3.19    | 7,28.03  | 8,45.28  | 10,29.78 | 15,32.83 | 18,09.89 | 18,95.48 | 19,21.60 | 17,87.20 | 18,13.21 |        |
| Irrigation—                                         |         |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |          |        |
| Direct receipts ..                                  | 6.31    | 11.73    | 12.82    | 11.88    | 12.06    | 13.78    | 14.29    | 14.19    | 15.17    | 14.68    |        |
| Deduct—Working expenses                             | 38.39   | 70.00    | 79.38    | 91.08    | 1,03.44  | 1,17.86  | 1,14.94  | 1,20.50  | 1,51.28  | 1,19.05  |        |
| Net receipts ..                                     | 32.08   | 58.27    | 66.56    | 79.20    | 91.38    | 1,04.08  | 1,00.65  | 1,06.31  | 1,36.11  | 1,05.07  |        |

## A. REVENUE—contd.

| Major heads of revenue.                      | 1938-39.       | 1945-46.       | 1946-47.       | 1947-48.       | 1948-49.         | 1949-50.         | 1950-51.         | 1951-52.         | 1952-53 (Revised Estimate). | 1953-54 (Budget Estimate). |
|----------------------------------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1)                                          | (2)            | (3)            | (4)            | (5)            | (6)              | (7)              | (8)              | (9)              | (10)                        | (11)                       |
| <b>Irrigation—</b>                           | RS. LAKHS.     | RS. LAKHS.     | RS. LAKHS.     | RS. LAKHS.     | RS. LAKHS.       | RS. LAKHS.       | RS. LAKHS.       | RS. LAKHS.       | RS. LAKHS.                  | RS. LAKHS.                 |
| Direct receipts .. ..                        | 1.99           | 2.80           | 3.02           | 2.80           | 3.09             | 4.23             | 4.54             | 3.30             | 3.44                        | 3.46                       |
| Interest .. ..                               | 19.73          | 95.00          | 124.43         | 79.95          | 93.72            | 91.73            | 77.07            | 53.29            | 21.05                       | 49.44                      |
| Administration of Justice ..                 | 15.39          | 53.75          | 48.92          | 72.51          | 73.12            | 80.99            | 84.55            | 84.48            | 85.78                       | 85.78                      |
| Jails and Orphan Settlements ..              | 5.98           | 15.76          | 13.93          | 13.21          | 15.99            | 22.05            | 20.98            | 26.67            | 27.27                       | 26.45                      |
| Police .. ..                                 | 5.66           | 18.93          | 15.76          | 13.79          | 19.51            | 27.28            | 26.86            | 29.32            | 29.20                       | 29.16                      |
| Boats and Pilots .. ..                       | 44.67          |                |                | 47.08          |                  |                  |                  |                  |                             |                            |
| Education .. ..                              | 3.35           | 15.41          | 27.53          | 32.63          | 30.29            | 42.54            | 31.90            | 64.23            | 49.62                       | 51.76                      |
| Medical .. ..                                | 10.25          | 18.15          | 17.81          | 20.35          | 23.33            | 23.08            | 27.07            | 26.34            | 26.85                       | 27.04                      |
| Public Health .. ..                          | 3.59           | 6.63           | 5.85           | 5.49           | 7.79             | 6.34             | 7.55             | 9.13             | 9.18                        | 9.10                       |
| Agriculture .. ..                            | 3.12           | 20.73          | 30.05          | 22.64          | 23.85            | 35.30            | 1,18.24          | 1,16.60          | 1,38.21 (a)                 | 1,87.20                    |
| Veterinary .. ..                             | 1.02           | 3.34           | 3.62           | 2.73           | 3.50             | 5.30             | 5.93             | 7.85             | 9.07                        | 7.87                       |
| Co-operatives .. ..                          | 4.18           | 7.60           | 7.68           | 8.89           | 12.28            | 18.82            | 26.45            | 18.83            | 26.89                       | 23.62                      |
| Industries .. ..                             | 18.85          | 59.17          | 60.96          | 72.49          | 75.81            | 77.82            | 1,20.39          | 1,10.78          | 1,42.26                     | 1,58.05                    |
| Miscellaneous departments ..                 | 7.62           | 11.02          | 15.09          | 17.14          | 20.68            | 25.64            | 42.61            | 41.33            | 43.41                       | 40.82                      |
| Civil Works .. ..                            | 25.12          | 49.46          | 66.31          | 1,11.25        | 86.34            | 1,15.54          | 1,06.47          | 1,07.24          | 1,70.27                     | 1,36.65                    |
| Receipts from Electricity Schemes (Gross) .. | 42.51          | 1,17.73        | 125.14         | 1,83.89        | 2,71.22          | 3,21.41          | 3,77.61          | 4,71.20          | 5,21.61                     | 5,63.56                    |
| <b>Deduct—Working Expenses.</b>              | <b>— 24.81</b> | <b>— 62.88</b> | <b>— 72.24</b> | <b>1,21.93</b> | <b>— 1,86.10</b> | <b>— 2,20.19</b> | <b>— 2,33.13</b> | <b>— 3,47.64</b> | <b>— 3,65.18</b>            | <b>— 3,79.18</b>           |
| <b>Net receipts .. ..</b>                    | <b>17.70</b>   | <b>54.85</b>   | <b>52.90</b>   | <b>61.96</b>   | <b>85.12</b>     | <b>1,01.22</b>   | <b>1,44.48</b>   | <b>1,23.56</b>   | <b>1,56.43</b>              | <b>1,84.28</b>             |
| <b>Receipts in aid of super-annuation.</b>   | <b>2.88</b>    | <b>6.03</b>    | <b>6.46</b>    | <b>7.39</b>    | <b>14.69</b>     | <b>5.07</b>      | <b>5.26</b>      | <b>5.90</b>      | <b>5.63</b>                 | <b>5.53</b>                |
| <b>Stationery and Printing ..</b>            | <b>3.66</b>    | <b>12.92</b>   | <b>13.94</b>   | <b>13.75</b>   | <b>13.44</b>     | <b>33.67</b>     | <b>16.90</b>     | <b>19.54</b>     | <b>20.79</b>                | <b>19.69</b>               |

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## Miscellaneous—

|                                                                       | 1949-50.        | 1950-51.         | 1951-52.         | 1952-53 (Revised Estimate). | 1953-54 (Budget Estimate). |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| <b>Gross Receipts from Bus Services (b) .. ..</b>                     | <b>23.35</b>    | <b>95.88</b>     | <b>92.40</b>     | <b>1,39.22</b>              | <b>1,65.52</b>             |
| <b>Other items .. ..</b>                                              | <b>93.54</b>    | <b>92.40</b>     | <b>1,39.22</b>   | <b>1,65.52</b>              | <b>1,30.64</b>             |
| <b>Total .. ..</b>                                                    | <b>1,16.89</b>  | <b>1,88.28</b>   | <b>1,39.22</b>   | <b>1,65.52</b>              | <b>1,30.64</b>             |
| <b>Receipts from Road Transport Schemes—Gross Receipts (c) .. ..</b>  | <b>1,04.06</b>  | <b>1,16.68</b>   | <b>1,18.88</b>   | <b>1,27.24</b>              | <b>1,26.36</b>             |
| <b>Working expenses (c) ..</b>                                        | <b>91.87</b>    | <b>— 1,00.84</b> | <b>— 1,10.20</b> | <b>— 116.70</b>             | <b>— 1,06.47</b>           |
| <b>Net receipts .. ..</b>                                             | <b>12.19</b>    | <b>15.84</b>     | <b>8.68</b>      | <b>10.54</b>                | <b>19.89</b>               |
| <b>Grants-in-aid from the Central Government.</b>                     | <b>..</b>       | <b>..</b>        | <b>..</b>        | <b>..</b>                   | <b>..</b>                  |
| <b>Miscellaneous adjustments between Union and State Governments.</b> | <b>0.21</b>     | <b>0.21</b>      | <b>0.22</b>      | <b>0.25</b>                 | <b>0.22</b>                |
| <b>Extraordinary Receipts ..</b>                                      | <b>2,79.25</b>  | <b>2,79.25</b>   | <b>3,26.22</b>   | <b>1,18.62</b>              | <b>1,08.88</b>             |
| <b>Transfer from Revenue Reserve Fund .. ..</b>                       | <b>5.00</b>     | <b>5.00</b>      | <b>..</b>        | <b>..</b>                   | <b>..</b>                  |
| <b>Civil Defense .. ..</b>                                            | <b>0.47</b>     | <b>0.47</b>      | <b>0.40</b>      | <b>0.41</b>                 | <b>0.09</b>                |
| <b>Grand total .. ..</b>                                              | <b>50,70.15</b> | <b>53,33.52</b>  | <b>55,89.49</b>  | <b>59,43.15</b>             | <b>63,36.55</b>            |

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(a) Includes fishery receipts which were shown under "Industries" in previous years.

(b) The receipts are shown under "Receipts from Road Transport Schemes" from 1949-50.

(c) Prior to 1949-50, the receipts were included under the revenue head "Miscellaneous" and the Working Expenses were shown under the expenditure head "Miscellaneous".

## B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT.

| Major heads of expenditure.                                                                                   | 1938-39.   | 1945-46.   | 1946-47.   | 1947-48.   | 1948-49.   | 1949-50.         | 1950-51.         | 1951-52.         | 1952-53             | 1953-54            |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|--------------------|
|                                                                                                               | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS.       | RS. LAKHS.       | RS. LAKHS.       | (Revised Estimate.) | (Budget Estimate.) |
| Land Revenue .. .. .                                                                                          | 25-26      | 26-01      | 27-12      | 28-08      | 37-44      | 40-42            | 46-10            | 58-65            | 84-29               | 1,04-11            |
| Excise .. .. .                                                                                                | 32-13      | 51-59      | 53-09      | 59-44      | 69-04      | 77-24            | 79-79            | 84-86            | 78-60               | 80-16              |
| Stamps .. .. .                                                                                                | 4-72       | 13-74      | 18-23      | 21-04      | 21-16      | 23-05            | 25-25            | 24-10            | 24-22               | 24-22              |
| Forest .. .. .                                                                                                | 40-17      | 77-00      | 80-15      | 86-29      | 79-10      | 79-26            | 74-81            | 80-35            | 88-41               | 84-03              |
| Registration .. .. .                                                                                          | 29-13      | 38-56      | 43-75      | 48-62      | 51-86      | 50-83            | 52-19            | 53-57            | 54-32               | 55-26              |
| Charges on account of Motor Vehicles—<br>(a) Payments to local bodies.<br>(b) Other departmental expenditure. | 75-06      | 68-19      | 80-67      | 96-47      | 1,01-67    | { 0-32<br>9-62   | 90-73<br>9-93    | 90-89<br>9-89    | 93-83<br>11-30      | 90-96<br>13-93     |
| Other taxes and duties—<br>(a) Payments to local bodies.<br>(b) Other departmental expenditure.               | 64         | 48-41      | 68-72      | 87-03      | 1,19-47    | { 97-72<br>43-03 | 1,01-94<br>45-45 | 1,12-48<br>48-83 | 1,10-00<br>50-72    | 1,10-00<br>51-38   |
| Irrigation—Interest on works for which capital accounts are kept.                                             | 87-59      | 89-45      | 91-23      | 95-71      | 1,04-15    | 1,19-15          | 1,42-21          | 1,73-31          | 2,14-93             | 2,84-30            |
| Irrigation—Other revenue expenditure financed from ordinary revenues.                                         | 39-09      | 77-54      | 93-94      | 1,23-06    | 1,43-57    | 1,49-42          | 1,43-25          | 1,45-76          | 1,54-92             | 1,17-26            |
| Construction of irrigation, etc., works.                                                                      | 1-25       | 6-11       | 0-63       | 2-60       | 4-07       | 5-80             | 2-29             | 0-61             | 0-26                | 0-07               |
| Interest on debt and other obligations.                                                                       | 59-48      | 65-40      | 76-52      | 81-96      | 1,00-04    | 1,09-39          | 1,23-06          | 1,45-66          | 2,31-77             | 2,76-47            |
| Debt—Interest transferred to Commercial Department.                                                           | 1,07-54    | — 1,26-45  | — 1,31-53  | — 1,47-83  | — 1,73-56  | — 2,13-13        | — 2,63-54        | — 3,33-49        | — 4,00-10           | — 4,87-61          |
| Net expenditure out of ordinary revenue.                                                                      | — 49-00    | — 61-65    | — 53-91    | — 65-26    | — 73-54    | — 1,03-79        | — 1,41-88        | — 1,87-83        | — 1,69-33           | — 2,11-14          |

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|                                                               | 5-13    | 55-90   | 57-00   | 1,42-78     | 69-68   | 75-47       | 75-68    | 1,02-30  | 1,15-01  | 1,23-56     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|---------|---------|---------|-------------|---------|-------------|----------|----------|----------|-------------|
| Appropriation for reduction or avoidance of debt.             | 2,76-76 | 4,27-24 | 6,13-86 | 5,60-40     | 5,82-05 | 6,26-32     | 6,54-90  | 7,45-71  | 7,04-75  | 6,98-93     |
| General administration.                                       | 90-63   | 1,28-80 | 1,42-42 | 1,45-64     | 1,50-03 | 1,58-34     | 1,65-56  | 1,76-09  | 1,77-14  | 1,76-53     |
| Administration of Justice, jails and convict settlements.     | 23-22   | 61-50   | 65-78   | 79-63       | 1,10-22 | 1,18-52     | 1,20-37  | 1,33-85  | 1,29-21  | 1,27-07     |
| Police .. .. .                                                | 1,00-96 | 2,98-03 | 4,05-74 | 4,64-81     | 6,51-97 | 6,89-89     | 6,98-89  | 7,37-42  | 7,06-06  | 7,00-25     |
| Ports and Pilotage .. .. .                                    | .. .. . | 5-00    | 3-56    | .. .. .     | 0-01    | .. .. .     | .. .. .  | .. .. .  | .. .. .  | .. .. .     |
| Scientific Departments .. .. .                                | 0-96    | 1-53    | 1-21    | 1-37        | 1-52    | 1-58        | 1-64     | 2-33     | 2-09     | 2-05        |
| Education .. .. .                                             | 2,61-98 | 4,50-72 | 5,90-27 | 7,03-70     | 8,85-94 | 9,58-41     | 10,42-65 | 11,01-10 | 11,87-02 | 12,05-34    |
| Medical .. .. .                                               | 98-14   | 1,80-00 | 2,15-93 | 2,38-50     | 2,76-54 | 2,96-18     | 3,14-87  | 3,53-12  | 3,52-79  | 3,56-09     |
| Public Health .. .. .                                         | 26-57   | 54-48   | 97-32   | (a) 1,90-85 | 90-54   | (b) 1,14-42 | 1,04-06  | 1,65-26  | 1,64-19  | 1,27-23     |
| Agriculture .. .. .                                           | 30-02   | 74-06   | 1,05-74 | 1,16-93     | 1,26-74 | 1,82-74     | 2,75-35  | 3,16-49  | 3,28-10  | (c) 3,72-98 |
| Veterinary .. .. .                                            | 19-85   | 23-64   | 28-96   | 31-81       | 40-58   | 49-67       | 56-69    | 62-98    | 62-77    | 59-57       |
| Co-operation .. .. .                                          | 19-82   | 30-93   | 44-33   | 42-69       | 53-41   | 73-64       | 76-43    | 76-39    | 77-89    | 77-05       |
| Industries .. .. .                                            | 27-54   | 77-40   | 96-89   | 1,12-71     | 1,30-30 | 1,29-00     | 1,57-46  | 2,01-67  | 2,44-23  | 2,54-31     |
| Capital outlay on Industrial Development.                     | .. .. . | 22-10   | .. .. . | 0-02        | 0-06    | 0-32        | 0-25     | 0-39     | 0-90     | 0-13        |
| Aviation .. .. .                                              | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. . | .. .. .     | .. .. . | 0-59        | 0-75     | 0-43     | 0-37     | 0-60        |
| Miscellaneous departments (d).                                | 21-11   | 71-33   | 1,87-50 | 1,18-82     | 1,35-55 | 1,31-99     | 1,69-34  | 1,67-29  | 1,57-69  | 1,73-23     |
| Civil Works .. .. .                                           | 119-70  | 2,81-45 | 3,97-72 | 4,68-69     | 5,88-84 | 7,30-05     | 8,27-83  | 7,62-59  | 8,89-65  | 6,02-42     |
| Interest on capital outlay on Electricity Schemes.            | 18-92   | 35-96   | 39-45   | 49-92       | 66-92   | 87-41       | 1,14-36  | 1,48-81  | 1,73-16  | 2,23-76     |
| Other revenue expenditure connected with Electricity Schemes. | .. .. . | 1-13    | 2-32    | 2-92        | 0-11    | — 0-34      | 8-47     | 2-90     | 3-43     | — 2-84      |

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**B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT--cont.**

|                                                   | 1938-39. | 1945-46. | 1946-47. | 1947-48. | 1948-49. | 1949-50. | 1950-51. | 1951-52. | 1952-53<br>(Revised<br>Esti-<br>mate). | 1953-54<br>(Budget<br>Esti-<br>mate). |
|---------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
|                                                   | (2)      | (3)      | (4)      | (5)      | (6)      | (7)      | (8)      | (9)      | (10)                                   | (11)                                  |
|                                                   | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.      | RS.                                    | RS.                                   |
|                                                   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.   | LAKHS.                                 | LAKHS.                                |
| Females .. .. .                                   | 16-04    | 6-32     | 20-38    | 3-80     | 4-75     | 25-03    | 8-00     | 13-96    | 80-83                                  | 22-98                                 |
| Territorial and Political Pen-<br>sions .. .. .   | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | ..       | 1-94     | 2-04     | 12-38                                  | 6-72                                  |
| Superannuation allowances and<br>Pensions .. .. . | 97-12    | 1,38-19  | 1,48-30  | 1,57-53  | 1,56-36  | 1,65-44  | 1,85-24  | 1,97-29  | 2,06-25                                | 2,06-98                               |
| Commission of pensions ..                         | ..       | 3-59     | 2-08     | 1-83     | 4-27     | 8-12     | 9-59     | 17-18    | 17-81                                  | 18-10                                 |
| Stationery and printing ..                        | 27-07    | 48-97    | 51-66    | 49-42    | 71-98    | 94-51    | 87-10    | 1,06-10  | 1,00-49                                | 83-70                                 |

(4) Includes Rs. 100 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-supply Fund.

(b) Includes Rs. 10 lakhs representing contribution to the Rural Water-supply Fund.

(c) Includes the expenditure of the Fisheries department, previously shown under "Inland Fisheries."

(c) Includes expenditure on Harijan Uplift, Labour and other items. The details of expenditure on Harijan Uplift, Labour and other items, previously shown under "Industries".

(e) incurred expenditure on Harijan Uplift, Labour and other items. The details of expenditure under Harijan Uplift are shown below :—

[14th March 1958:

[illegible]

### B. EXPENDITURE ON REVENUE ACCOUNT—cont.

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| Major heads of expenditure.                                            | 1938-39.   | 1945-46.   | 1946-47.   | 1947-48.   | 1948-49.   | 1949-50.   | 1950-51.   | 1951-52.   | 1952-53 (Revised Estimate). | 1953-54 (Budget Estimate). |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------|
| (1)                                                                    | (2)        | (3)        | (4)        | (5)        | (6)        | (7)        | (8)        | (9)        | (10)                        | (11)                       |
|                                                                        | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS.                  | RS. LAKHS.                 |
| Miscellaneous—                                                         |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |                             |                            |
| Expenditure on Bus Service.                                            | ..         | ..         | ..         | 12.44      | 90.31      | *          | *          | *          | *                           | *                          |
| Other items .. ..                                                      | 4.39       | 1,52.66    | 5,31.98    | 1,06.86    | 1,33.24    | 43.58      | 29.76      | 26.58      | 21.63                       | 22.90                      |
| Extraordinary charges—                                                 |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |            |                             |                            |
| Net outlay on State Trading Scheme transferred to the Revenue Account. | ..         | — 1,60.35  | * 12,20.77 | — 16.04    | 2,03.63    | (a)        | (a)        | (a)        | (a)                         | (a)                        |
| Other items .. ..                                                      | ..         | — 0.02     | 2,15.90    | 1,84.53    | 78.61      | 1,13.41    | 1,06.29    | 97.05      | 71.54                       | 50.25                      |
| Total .. ..                                                            | ..         | — 1,60.37  | 14,36.67   | 1,68.49    | 2,82.24    | 1,13.41    | 1,06.29    | 97.05      | 71.54                       | 50.25                      |
| Community Development Projects.                                        | ..         | ..         | ..         | ..         | ..         | ..         | ..         | ..         | 71.26                       | 1,11.05                    |
| Transfer to Revenue Reserve Fund.                                      | ..         | 17,31.00   | ..         | 4,90.00    | ..         | ..         | ..         | ..         | ..                          | ..                         |
| Civil Defence .. ..                                                    | ..         | 1,62.64    | 38.79      | 20.29      | 1.17       | 0.72       | 0.45       | 0.05       | ..                          | ..                         |
| Grand total .. ..                                                      | 16,09.72   | 47,98.74   | 57,04.65   | 50,69.93   | 53,33.42   | 55,54.01   | 59,45.21   | 64,43.84   | 68,75.28                    | 65,74.51                   |
| Final Revenue Surplus (+) or Deficit (—).                              | + 3.73     | + 0.16     | + 0.37     | + 0.22     | + 0.10     | + 35.48    | — 1,38.87  | — 5,00.69  | — 5,39.73                   | + .20                      |

**(a) Shown under Capital Account. The figures are:**

— 4,49.11 — 1,38.13 2,54.38 + 3,91.02 — 3,72.89

**Working Expenses of the Madras City Bus Service are taken in deduction of the receipts from 1949-50.**



| Description of schemes.                                                                                                                       | Approximate estimated cost. | B. CAPITAL OUTLAY ON ELECTRICITY SCHEMES. |            |            |            |            |            |            |            | Revised Estimate, 1951-52, 1952-53. | Total (1946-47 to 1952-53). | Budget Estimate, 1953-54. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------------------------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------|
|                                                                                                                                               |                             | (1)                                       | (2)        | (3)        | (4)        | (5)        | (6)        | (7)        | (8)        |                                     |                             |                           |
|                                                                                                                                               | RS. LAKHS.                  | RS. LAKHS.                                | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS. | RS. LAKHS.                          | RS. LAKHS.                  | RS. LAKHS.                |
| Mechkund Hydro-Electric Scheme                                                                                                                | 14.85-00                    | 3.32                                      | 10.09      | 29.18      | 89.88      | 72.79      | 1.97.41    | 2,16.43    | 6,18.60    | 2,80.15                             | 2,80.15                     |                           |
| Moyar Hydro-Electric Scheme ..                                                                                                                | 4.64-00                     | 23.68                                     | 35.67      | 69.96      | 64.68      | 74.72      | 57.25      | 10.28      | 3,36.24    | —                                   | 10.87                       |                           |
| Pykara Hydro-Electric Scheme ..                                                                                                               |                             | 21.45                                     | 71.56      | 40.18      | 82.01      | 1,18.98    | 88.27      | 1,26.79    | 5,49.24    | 2,31.07                             | 2,31.07                     |                           |
| Mettur Hydro-Electric Scheme ..                                                                                                               |                             | 20.27                                     | 60.44      | 68.21      | 65.49      | 1,01.82    | 67.01      | 79.27      | 4,62.51    | 73.32                               | 73.32                       |                           |
| Papanasani Hydro-Electric Scheme.                                                                                                             |                             | 17.54                                     | —          | 90.83      | 66.09      | 58.97      | 53.95      | 1,01.14    | 3,87.87    | 42.23                               | 42.23                       |                           |
| Madras Thermal Electric System ..                                                                                                             |                             | ..                                        | 1,65.67    | 49.16      | 84.40      | 1,76.78    | 93.94      | 1,62.74    | 7,32.69    | 1,07.79                             | 1,07.79                     |                           |
| Coastal District Scheme ..                                                                                                                    |                             | ..                                        | 55         | 10.26      | 13.83      | 22.97      | 17.26      | 8.13       | 9.54       | 82.54                               | 1.27                        |                           |
| Vishakhapatnam Thermal Scheme ..                                                                                                              |                             | ..                                        | 2.46       | 5.54       | 4.04       | 17.09      | 10.38      | 9.07       | 7.96       | 56.54                               | 5.81                        |                           |
| Vijayavada Thermal Scheme ..                                                                                                                  |                             | ..                                        | 2.12       | 15.77      | 8.76       | 16.46      | 4.62       | 3.29       | 3.05       | 54.07                               | 54.34                       |                           |
| Elankonda Thermal Scheme ..                                                                                                                   |                             | ..                                        | 1.18       | 13         | 3.01       | 4.57       | 3.51       | 2.47       | 2.61       | 16.48                               | 7.6                         |                           |
| Vijayavada-Rajahmundry-Samalkot Extensions.                                                                                                   |                             | ..                                        | 6.88       | 22.76      | 41.49      | 35.46      | 46.40      | 16.54      | 3.23       | 1,06.86                             | 6.98                        |                           |
| Kalluru Thermal Scheme ..                                                                                                                     | 1,01-00                     | ..                                        | ..         | 27.13      | 9.0        | 6.92       | 18.02      | 6.29       | 67.56      | 6.44                                | 6.44                        |                           |
| Karimol Thermal Scheme ..                                                                                                                     |                             | 1.12                                      | 0.8        | 4.7        | 1.66       | 0.59       | 0.98       | 2.66       | 7.56       | 1.75                                | 1.75                        |                           |
| Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme.                                                                                                            | 7.94-00                     | ..                                        | ..         | ..         | ..         | 0.93       | 3.68       | 19.99      | 21.60      | 99.19                               | 99.19                       |                           |
| Empowerment provision for payment of interest on loans for acquisition of electrical undertakings of local authorities and private companies. | 4.50-00                     | ..                                        | ..         | ..         | ..         | ..         | ..         | 30.00      | 30.00      | 9.00                                | 9.00                        |                           |
| Other Minor Schemes ..                                                                                                                        | ..                          | ..                                        | 1.28       | 31         | 4.53       | 6.67       | 31.68      | 18.29      | 17.92      | 80.68                               | 15.88                       |                           |
| Total ..                                                                                                                                      |                             | 1,00.85                                   | 4,24.76    | 4,24.55    | 5,63.85    | 7,37.45    | 8,00.00    | 36,75.98   | 9,27.11    | 9,27.11                             | 9,27.11                     |                           |

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| When obtained. | Description of loan. | Total amount. | Amounts expected to be outstanding on 31st March 1953. | Remarks. |
|----------------|----------------------|---------------|--------------------------------------------------------|----------|
| (1)            | (2)                  | (3)           | (4)                                                    | (5)      |
|                |                      | RS.<br>LAKHS. | RS.<br>LAKHS.                                          |          |

II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT—cont.

2) Post-autonomy debt—  
cont.

|                     |                                                                                                  |        |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|---------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|--------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1951-52—cont.       |                                                                                                  |        |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
| P.W.D. Schemes.     | Irrigation ..                                                                                    | 23-00  | 21-83  | Repayable in fifteen annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.                                                                                                                                                                  |
| River Schemes.      | Pumping ..                                                                                       | 9-00   | 20-13  | Repayable in ten annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.                                                                                                                                                                      |
| Tractor Schemes.    | Cultivation ..                                                                                   | 13-00  |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                     | Purchase and distribution of oil engines and electric motor pumpsets.                            | 12-00  | 9-75   | Repayable in five annual equated instalments with interest at 3½ per cent per annum.                                                                                                                                                                     |
| Industrial Schemes. | Housing ..                                                                                       | 9-00   | ..     | This loan was free of interest and repayable after 25 years. As, however, the industrial concerns which applied for the loans dropped out of the scheme, preferring another scheme sponsored by the Government of India, the loan was repaid in 1952-53. |
| 1952-53—            |                                                                                                  |        |        |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|                     | Purchase and distribution of manure to the ryots.                                                | 100-00 | ..     | This is a short-term loan repayable with interest at 3 per cent on or before 31st March 1953.                                                                                                                                                            |
|                     | Purchase of cotton seeds from Madhya Pradesh for expansion of cotton cultivation.                | 10-00  | ..     | This loan is free of interest and is repayable on or before 31st March 1953.                                                                                                                                                                             |
|                     | To finance capital expenditure on Tungabhadra, Lower Bhavani and Malampurha Irrigation projects. | 734-00 | 734-00 | Loan from the special development fund repayable in annual equated instalments commencing from 1955 and ending in 1961. For the first two years, 1953-54 and 1954-55, interest alone at 4 per cent per annum is to be paid.                              |
|                     | To finance famine relief expenditure.                                                            | 200-00 | 200-00 | Terms have not yet been decided.                                                                                                                                                                                                                         |

APPENDIX

14th March 1953]

APPENDIX III

STATEMENT OF THE DEBT POSITION OF THE MADRAS GOVERNMENT  
(EXCLUDING TEMPORARY ADVANCES, REPAYABLE DEPOSITS AND SIMILAR  
LIABILITIES).

| When issued.                                          | Description of loan.                          | Total amount<br>issued. | Amount expected<br>to be outstand-<br>ing on 31st<br>March 1953. | Remarks.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      |
|-------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------|-------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                                   | (2)                                           | (3)                     | (4)                                                              | (5)                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
|                                                       |                                               | RS.<br>LAKHS.           | RS.<br>LAKHS.                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                       | <b>I. OPEN MARKET LOANS.</b>                  |                         |                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| September 1937 and<br>September 1940.                 | 3% Loan, 1952,<br>I and II issues.            | 2,33.54                 | ..                                                               | Repaid in 1952-53.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
| September 1938                                        | 3% Loan, 1953.                                | 1,51.29                 | 1,42.08                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| June 1939                                             | 3% Loan, 1959.                                | 1,50.00                 | 1,23.96                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| September 1942                                        | 3% Loan, 1955.                                | 1,25.00                 | 1,23.25                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| September 1943                                        | 3% Loan, 1956.                                | 1,25.10                 | 1,25.10                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| August 1944 ..                                        | 3% Loan, 1958.                                | 1,10.00                 | 1,07.95                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| September 1945 ..                                     | 3% Loan, 1960.                                | 3,00.00                 | 2,78.44                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| September 1946 ..                                     | 2 1/2% Loan, 1961.                            | 4,09.30                 | 3,81.77                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| July 1950 ..                                          | 3% Development<br>Bonds, 1960.                | 4,39.75                 | 4,38.26                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| September 1951 ..                                     | 3 1/2% Loan, 1962.                            | 3,01.49                 | 3,01.49                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| August 1952 ..                                        | 4% Loan, 1964.                                | 5,24.81                 | 5,24.81                                                          |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                       | <b>Total, I.</b>                              | <b>28,70.28</b>         | <b>25,47.11</b>                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                       |                                               | RS.<br>LAKHS.           | RS.<br>LAKHS.                                                    |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
|                                                       | <b>II. LOANS FROM THE CENTRAL GOVERNMENT.</b> |                         |                                                                  |                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| (1) Pre-emption<br>consolidated debt<br>(April 1937). | ..                                            | 7,56.71                 | 3,14.57                                                          | The Madras Government's<br>debt to the Government<br>of India after certain<br>adjustments amounted to<br>Rs. 7,56.71 lakhs on 1st April 1937. This debt was consolidated<br>into a 4 1/2 per cent loan and it is repayable by 1961-62 by<br>half-yearly equated instalments. |

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 17th March 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

*Report of the Hotel Sanitation Committee.*

\* 32 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any action has been taken on the Report of the Hotel Sanitation Committee appointed by the State Government; if so, the orders passed thereon; and

(b) if not, when final orders will be passed on the recommendations of the Committee?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) & (b) Draft orders are being made ready for issue and as soon as it is printed it will be placed on the table of the House.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“May I know, Sir, if the Government propose to ban the use of tumblers for serving coffee and other things as it is being done at present and insist on the use of paper cups so that the cups sipped with the lips may not spread contagion in the matter of wasting diseases?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“It is a matter of detail which will have to be considered.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“May I know, Sir, whether it is proposed to communicate the recommendations of the Committee to the Corporation of Madras and other mufassal municipalities so that they may carry on propaganda and enlist the co-operation of the hotel keepers in ensuring better standards of sanitation?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Pending issue of orders on the recommendations of the Committee, the proprietors of hotels and all local bodies have been asked to utilize their existing resources and powers to raise the standard of sanitation in the hotels to a much higher level than what had been prevailing in the past.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“Has any municipality so far established a ‘model restaurant’?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“Not to my knowledge, Sir.”

## APPENDIX

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## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide page 198 supra.]

STATEMENT SHOWING THE DETAILS OF EXPENDITURE ON  
THE SCHEMES INCLUDED IN THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN.

| (1)                                              | Five-year<br>Plan,<br>1951-56.<br>(2) | Actual<br>Expenditure,<br>1951-52.<br>(3) | Revised<br>Estimate,<br>1952-53.<br>(4) | Budget<br>Estimate,<br>1953-54.<br>(5) |
|--------------------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------|----------------------------------------|
|                                                  | RS.<br>LAKHS.                         | RS.<br>LAKHS.                             | RS.<br>LAKHS.                           | RS.<br>LAKHS.                          |
| <b>I. Agriculture and Community Development—</b> |                                       |                                           |                                         |                                        |
| 1 Agriculture .. .. .                            | 15.94                                 | 2.74                                      | 2.76                                    | 2.11                                   |
| 2 Community Development Projects ..              | * ..                                  | ..                                        | 55                                      | 67                                     |
| 3 Veterinary and Animal Husbandry ..             | 1.00                                  | 19                                        | 19                                      | 17                                     |
| 4 Dairying and Milk Supply .. ..                 | 50                                    | 4                                         | 8                                       | 2                                      |
| 5 Forest .. .. .                                 | 39                                    | 4                                         | 5                                       | 3                                      |
| 6 Co-operation .. .. .                           | 1.00                                  | 6                                         | 8                                       | 3                                      |
| 7 Fisheries .. .. .                              | 1.00                                  | 18                                        | 12                                      | 12                                     |
| 8 Rural Development .. .. .                      | 2.00                                  | 22                                        | 27                                      | 31                                     |
| Total, I ..                                      | 21.83                                 | 3.47                                      | 4.10                                    | 3.46                                   |
| <b>II. Major Irrigation and Power Projects.</b>  | 84.32                                 | 16.76                                     | 17.63                                   | 15.40                                  |
| <b>III. Industry—</b>                            |                                       |                                           |                                         |                                        |
| 1 Cottage Industries .. .. .                     | 1.17                                  | 16                                        | 16                                      | 15                                     |
| 2 Other Industries .. .. .                       | 85                                    | 37                                        | 63                                      | 41                                     |
| Total, III ..                                    | 2.02                                  | 53                                        | 79                                      | 56                                     |
| <b>IV. Transport (Roads) .. .. .</b>             | 5.00                                  | 1.43                                      | 1.15                                    | 67                                     |
| <b>V. Social Services—</b>                       |                                       |                                           |                                         |                                        |
| 1 Education .. .. .                              | 8.00                                  | 1.03                                      | 1.23                                    | 1.26                                   |
| 2 Medical .. .. .                                | 3.00                                  | 57                                        | 45                                      | 78                                     |
| 3 Public Health .. .. .                          | 9.00                                  | 1.39                                      | 1.40                                    | 96                                     |
| 4 Housing .. .. .                                | 3.00                                  | 60                                        | 76                                      | 62                                     |
| 5 Labour and Labour Welfare .. ..                | ..                                    | ..                                        | ..                                      | ..                                     |
| 6 Amelioration of Backward Classes ..            | 4.67                                  | 1.23                                      | 1.32                                    | 1.28                                   |
| Total V ..                                       | 27.67                                 | 4.82                                      | 5.15                                    | 4.90                                   |
| Grand Total ..                                   | 1,40.84                               | 27.00                                     | 28.82                                   | 24.09                                  |
|                                                  |                                       | (a) + 71                                  | † + 4.17                                | † - 4.17                               |

\* The expenditure on Community Development Projects has not been specifically included in the Plan figures pertaining to States.

† Represents the estimated cost of chemical manures and agricultural pipes and fittings expected to be held in stock at the end of 1952-53 and to be disposed of in 1953-54.

(a) Represents the net expenditure incurred in 1951-52 on account of the purchase of chemical manures and agricultural pipes and fittings.

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SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Sir, may I know, whether the Government cannot ban the use of plates and insist on the use of leaves as was done some twenty or thirty years ago to avoid the spread of contagious diseases? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, the hon. Member may send his valuable suggestions to the Government which will be duly considered.”

*Closure of women and children section in the Municipal Hospital, Ambur.*

\* 33 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) when and what for the women and children section of the Municipal Hospital, Ambur, has been closed;

(b) whether the Government contemplate reopening the women and children department; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the Municipal Hospital, Ambur, is to be provincialized; if so, when?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) The women and children section of the hospital at Ambur was closed in April 1942, when the institution was under the management of the North Arcot District Board, as the financial position of the Board was not sound.

“ (b) The question does not arise as the institution is now maintained by the Ambur Municipality.

“ (c) The matter is under consideration.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ May I know, Sir, whether the financial position of the municipality which is now running the municipal hospital will permit the opening of the women and children section there? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, a separate question may be asked.”

*Preservation of sculptures and inscriptions in the temples.*

\* 34 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments and Registration be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the preservation of sculptures and inscriptions in the temples in the State; and

(b) whether instructions have been issued to the temple authorities against the misuse of temple mantaps of architectural importance as bazaars, godowns, etc., and if so, to place a copy of the same on the table of the House?

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ (a) The ex-Hindu Religious Endowments Board and the Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, have issued from time to time instructions to the

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authorities of religious institutions to preserve and safeguard the sculptures and inscriptions in temples while whitewashing, carrying out repairs, etc., and not to disfigure them by burning oil lamps or do anything which will tend either to mar the beauty of the sculptures or render the inscriptions illegible. Any scheme of repairs or renovations launched by the authorities of religious institutions is subject to the preservation of their inscriptions and sculptures and special instructions are issued to them in this behalf.

“ (b) Instructions in this regard have been issued by the Commissioner. A copy of the instructions issued by him to the Deputy Commissioners and Assistant Commissioners, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Sir, do these instructions issued by the Commissioner for Religious and Charitable Endowments apply to existing bazaars and will they be removed on the termination of the present lease periods? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Sir, as far as possible these bazaars are being shifted. As they are also a source of income to the temples they are being slowly removed from these places.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ May I know, Sir, who supervises these temple buildings on the technical side and advises the Executive Officers in the matter of the proper maintenance of the temple architecture.”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Sir, the Assistant Commissioners and sometimes the Deputy Commissioners also inspect the temples.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ My question refers to the technical side.”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Sir, we do not have any technical experts to advise us in this matter. Usually the bigger temples have got some overseers or Assistant Engineers.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Sir, was there not hitherto an arrangement by which the Hindu Religious Endowments Board made technical advice available to the temple authorities and would the Government revive this scheme in consultation if necessary with the Director-General of Archaeology of the Government of India? ”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“ Sir, new rules are being framed for the building and rebuilding of various parts of the temples and these rules will provide for certain engineering advice to be given.”

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Sir, as the Religious and Charitable Endowments Department has now become a quasi-Governmental department, will it not be possible for the Public Works Department Officers to be deputed to inspect these temple buildings? "

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" Sir, the Public Works Department are also sometimes asked to give advice in this matter."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, are the Government aware of the fact that most of the big *gopurams* remain to be renovated? May I know if instructions are periodically issued to the temple authorities to just remove all the plants and trees that take root on these *gopurams*? "

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" Yes, Sir, wherever we find that the *gopurams* are not in good condition, we are advising the temple trustees to repair them."

*Cost of publication of " Madras Information ".*

\* 35 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of copies of " Madras Information " printed in each language for every issue and the annual cost of publication of the same?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The total average monthly circulation of ' Madras Information ' and its regional language counterparts is 10,400.

The details of circulation of the different editions are as follows :—

|           |    |    |        |
|-----------|----|----|--------|
| English   | .. | .. | 2,725  |
| Tamil     | .. | .. | 3,275  |
| Telugu    | .. | .. | 2,200  |
| Kannada   | .. | .. | 1,100  |
| Malayalam | .. | .. | 725    |
| Hindi     | .. | .. | 375    |
| Total     | .. | .. | 10,400 |

The annual cost of publication of all the editions is about one lakh of rupees."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Sir, may I know how many copies of this bulletin are intended for free supply? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, copies are supplied free to other Governments on an exchange basis.

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Members of the Legislative Assembly and Members of the Legislative Council of this State and the Members of Parliament elected from this State, officers of the Secretariat and prominent institutions at the discretion of the Government get it free. The free circulation is as follows :—

|           |    |    |      |
|-----------|----|----|------|
| English   | .. | .. | 800  |
| Tamil     | .. | .. | 170  |
| Telugu    | .. | .. | 100  |
| Kannada   | .. | .. | 50   |
| Malayalam | .. | .. | 50   |
| Hindi     | .. | .. | 50 " |

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Sir, is there in addition any proposal to issue an annual report on each of the Welfare Departments of Government in handbook form in the respective regional language? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Administration Reports are there already and, in addition, from time to time pamphlets and handbooks are being issued and it is proposed to continue them, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know, Sir, whether suitable articles on Governmental activities contributed by Members of the Legislature will be accepted for publication in the ' Madras Information ' ? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Surely, they will be considered, Sir."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know why the proceedings of the Legislature do not find a place in the ' Madras Information ' ? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, it is quite obvious that they are being published separately."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know whether it is not possible to just give bits of information as brief notes in the ' Madras Information ' so that those who may not have access to the separate publication may see them? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, nowadays, we are getting it very promptly in the daily papers, both morning and evening."

*Purchase of vans by the Fisheries Department.*

\* 36 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state— 4-40 p.m.

(a) the number of small vans purchased by the Fisheries Department for the past three years;

(b) the purpose for which they are used; and

(c) whether the vans were purchased after calling for tenders from the various motor vehicle dealers?



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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) Fisheries Department have purchased 14 small vans for the past three years.

“(b) Of the 14 small vans, 11 are used in various districts for transporting the fish fingerlings from the different collection centres to the nurseries, from the nurseries to the railway stations and from the railway stations to the different waters where the fish are to be stocked. The movement of these vans differ according to the programme of stocking operations. Three vans are used for quick clearance of the landings of fish at different centres to the distant markets and other consuming centres.

“(c) These vans were purchased in 1950 at the controlled prices fixed by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Madras, and the question of calling for tenders did not arise then.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“May I know, Sir, whether it is in order to purchase motor vehicles without calling for tenders?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“These vehicles were purchased in 1950 and they were purchased at prices fixed by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“May I know, Sir, in what places these vehicles are being used?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“They are being used all over the State.”

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including Pandits who are in service as whole-time teachers in recognized schools under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for at least three years and who possess the qualifications prescribed in the rules are permitted to appear as private candidates for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination, and that the 75 Hindi Pandits whose applications have been withheld, have not either put in three years of teaching experience or have not had three years of service after obtaining the Pracharak qualification which is a necessary qualification for a Hindi Pandit.

“(b) Hall tickets were sent for some of the ineligible candidates also. Instructions have since been issued to withhold them and not to admit the candidates for the examination.

“(c) It is very difficult to interfere at this late stage, as the Examination will have commenced on the 17th March. The Government have recently extended the concession for teachers to appear privately for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination up to March 1956. So there will be no hardship. These teachers have thus enough time for sitting for the Examination. The fees already paid by them for the Examination this month will be refunded to them.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“May I know, Sir, whether the rules require only three years of service as a teacher in an institution under the Director of Public Instruction or whether the rules require three years of service after getting themselves qualified with the Pracharak Diploma?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“They have to satisfy the period of service as well as the possession of the qualification.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“Are the Government aware that even last year teachers of three years' approved service had been admitted and that only a few days before the examination now they have just begun to apply these rules which have not been in the know of teachers and, perhaps, in the know of the people who are responsible to issue hall tickets?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“The rules are there all the time. But what has happened now is, under the impression that they will not have an opportunity later on because this extension was only up to 1953, a number of applications which were not eligible were forwarded and were accepted by mistake. The mistake was rectified now. As a matter of fact, recently, we have extended the period by three years. So the mistake cannot be rectified further.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“If the rules have been enforced, could not the authorities responsible for issuing hall tickets and making the pupils prepare for the examination till the eve of the examination, at great strain to their finances, health and energy, clarify the position and just not issue them hall tickets?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“By the time this mistake was discovered, it so happened that by about

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7th March hall tickets to about 13,000 private candidates appearing for the examination were despatched, and among them were the hall tickets issued to some of the ineligible candidates also. Not all the ineligible candidates got the tickets, and in some cases the hall tickets were withheld. In cases of those to whom tickets were issued by mistake, the Chief Superintendents of the examination centres had been instructed not to admit them."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Are the Government aware that in the case of language pandits like Tamil and Sanskrit Pandits this rule of three years only applies and that the rule of three years after getting themselves trained in addition to the Vidwan or Siromani is not insisted on? May I know why this additional qualification should be insisted on in the case of Hindi Pandits only, especially when the Congress Government are bent upon encouraging Hindi?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The hon. Member has raised a question relating to revision of the existing rules. The rules, as they are, apply for the present."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Sir, I may kindly be permitted to put this last question. Will the Government kindly assure us on the floor of this House that they will issue instructions to allow these frustrated hundred and odd candidates scattered throughout the State to appear for the next October examination so that they may be spared the trouble of studying new text-books?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"It is not a new rule in the first place. The suggestion will be considered."

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there might be a big deficit and that the Government might be compelled to propose new taxes. We are very glad that there are no surprises in the Budget.

At the very outset, I should like to congratulate the Government on the very prompt measures they took to alleviate the distress of the people in the famine-stricken areas. Hon. Members will remember that when the Budget was presented in June last there was a provision of six crores of rupees for famine relief. The Hon. the Finance Minister has pointed that the allotment of six crores of rupees under famine relief has now mounted up to ten crores of rupees. Even to-day the expenditure is going up and it may be something more than 10 crores by 31st March 1953. We are very glad that the Government have gone very promptly to relieve the distress of the famine-stricken areas. From reports published, we find that there are four thousand famine relief works started and about two and a half lakhs of men on an average are employed in these famine relief works. We also find that all told nine hundred gruel centres have been opened in the whole of the State and that on an average about 3½ lakhs of people are being fed in them. Agricultural loans, subsistence loans, remission of land revenue and other forms of relief have also been given to the people of the famine stricken areas. Even two days ago, we find Mr. Hejmadi, the Famine Commissioner, has visited the famine districts and granted an additional sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs for starting relief works. We hope that the Government, without caring for the amount of expenditure involved, whenever needed, will rush to the relief of the people in famine-stricken areas.

Two days back, Sir, we find that our Food Minister in the House of the People, said that during this year in the whole of India we have 277 lakhs of people affected by famine, and out of this population our Madras State has the misfortune of heading the list to the tune of 84.7 lakhs. We are glad that the Government of India have come to the help of our State. We request them to give us a full-grant for famine relief and not merely give 50 per cent of the expenditure involved on the running of gruel centres.

Sir, our leader, Rajaji, said, while presenting the Budget for this year to the Council, that in spite of famine, in spite of rise in prices, in spite of the poor purchasing power of the people of our State, in spite of errors in the methods of distribution we have been able to preserve normalcy in the State; and because Government have been to maintain normality, we wish to offer them our congratulations for that. I wonder what the Government will do, if this State were to be visited by famine day after day and month after month even this year; for we have been hoping almost every day that we have turned the corner, and that 1953-54 will not be a famine year, there will be no failure of the monsoon and that there will not be any scarcity for water.

I am glad that we can congratulate our Government on the huge provision of Rs. 18.4 crores made for capital expenditure.

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I am glad sufficient provision has been made for the projects in which I am personally interested, i.e., two schemes, one in Malabar and the other in Tirunelveli district. I mean the Malampuzha and the Manimuthar schemes. I am glad these two schemes have not been slowed down. I find there is a provision of one crore and odd for the Malampuzha project and a sum of one crore and fourteen lakhs for the Manimuthar scheme in 1953-54. We have also a provision for 22 lakhs for the Mangalam and Walayar schemes in Malabar in the coming year. For hundreds of years there has been no irrigation scheme worth the name in the district of Malabar; and I remember Mr. P. Govinda Menon speaking on the last session of the Council saying that no money has been spent on the Walayar and Mangalam projects in Malabar district. I hope those projects will be speeded up this year.

"Sir, we are also glad that as a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission, we have had a windfall of about three crores of rupees. We thank the Finance Commission for increasing the share, under income-tax, of the States to 55 per cent and also giving us a share in the Excise duty, and thus bringing our revenues from this source to the tune of three crores. As expressed by our Finance Minister in appreciation of the good work done by the Finance Commission, we here express our appreciation of the very good work done by the Finance Commission, and we are also glad that the recommendations of the Finance Commission have been accepted by the Government of India.

"Now, Sir, arising from the recommendations of the Finance Commission, it is proposed to levy a sales-tax on tobacco. Several tobacco merchants and manufacturers, who are our friends, have been asking me, 'where is the justification for the levy of this tax?' We have to tell them that while the Government of India have told this State that they cannot any longer give us a grant of 56 lakhs this State Government cannot get this 56 lakhs even by an Excise duty. But the tobacco merchants and manufacturers have no relief from this tax. It has been pointed out in several memoranda sent to the Members of the Council and the Assembly that tobacco is already subject to a tax and so there is no justification in Government levying a tax on tobacco. In fact, the President of the South Indian Merchants' Association has stated that the State Government is already levying an Excise duty, and so there was no necessity for another tax on tobacco. I request Government to look into the matter and listen to the representations of the tobacco merchants and manufacturers. Ours is a democratic Government, and so it is up to us to see nobody is hit hard. What the tobacco merchants and manufacturers now say, is, that there is no relief to them; for they are already paying an Excise duty, and now, in addition to that, they have to pay this additional sales tax.

"Sir, in the budget speech of our Finance Minister, while talking about the Ways and Means position, he says that we are sorry to say that our reserves have all been eaten away and that we have

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no reserves to fall back hereafter. But it is a matter for consolation for us to see that all the reserves have been spent on Capital schemes, and that there has been no dissipation of the reserves. As was pointed by our Finance Minister we have spent all our reserves on first-class assets of this country, and to-day the assets of our State stand high in the market. This has been borne out and demonstrated when the public loan was raised.

"Now, Sir, I shall refer to another subject. I shall now talk about the medical inspection of our children, about which I spoke last year also. I find, in the Budget there is a provision of Rupees 14 lakhs less under Public Health, than was made last year. I would request Government to make a token provision this year for the medical inspection of our children studying in schools, so that a real beginning may be made in this direction this year.

"Then, Sir, in presenting the Budget to the Council, our leader, Rajaji gave some comparative figures on the increase of expenditure during the last fifteen years. He compared the figures of expenditure in 1938-39 with those of the year 1953-54. He said that while the expenditure on Education was 2½ crores in 1938-39, the expenditure under the same head in 1953-54 amounted to 12 crores. May I point out, Sir, that while there has been a great increase in expenditure on Education, on Medical Relief, on Public Health, on Agriculture and other allied Departments, there has also been a phenomenal increase also in the Revenues of the State. Let me call the attention of hon. Members of this House to the fact that in 1938-39, the Revenues of this State amounted to 16 crores. But to-day, the Revenues have increased from that 16 crores to about 66 crores. While that is so, there has also been an increase in expenditure on Education and other allied Departments of the State; and it is quite right that that should be so. For, our Constitution envisages a Welfare State, and we shall not be justified in calling ourselves a Welfare State if the expenditure on Education, Public Health, etc., remains stationary. So we are very glad that there has been an increase in expenditure along with an increase in Revenues. So hon. Members have to realise that along with our increase in expenditure there has been a great increase in the revenues of our State.

"The other day, speaking on the question of the salaries of 5 p.m. teachers my good Friend Sri Satvanaravana compared the scale of salaries paid in the State of Madras with the salaries of teachers paid elsewhere. I find that he is not quite correct in the statement that he made. In this connection, whatever may be the scales of pay paid, we have to remember that there is Article 45 of the Constitution according to which within a period of eight years the States have to see to it that all children between the ages of 6 and 14 have to be provided with free compulsory education: the ideal has been set before the country of universal, free, compulsory education and for that we have to spend crores and crores of rupees on the education of children for achieving this object. Sri Satvanaravana compared the salaries paid in Madras State with the

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salaries paid in other States. I find that the salaries of primary school teachers in Madras are above the salaries of teachers in the same category in the U.P. In Madras the primary school teacher is paid Rs. 30 per mensem but in U.P. it is Rs. 25. In almost all other States in India, the basic salary is more than the basic salary given in Madras. In the Madhya Pradesh, it is Rupees 32; in Orissa the starting salary is Rs. 34; in the Punjab it is Rs. 40 and in Delhi and Ajmere it is Rs. 45. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: What about Bengal?) I have not noted the figures in Bengal. I am giving the figures from the book entitled 'Scales of Pay of Primary and Secondary School Teachers for the States in India' published by the Ministry of Education, New Delhi. With regard to high school teachers also, the salaries in Madras are certainly not attractive because in this State a graduate trained teacher is started on Rs. 85 whereas in the Punjab the starting salary is Rs. 90, in Bihar, Rs. 100 and in Rajasthan, West Bengal and Assam, it is Rs. 100 and in the Madhya Pradesh, it is Rs. 110 and in Orissa, Ajmere and New Delhi and in U.P. it is Rs. 120. I, therefore, request my hon. Friend Mr. Satyanarayana to go through these figures. I was thinking that Madras salaries are really attractive and that Madras is going ahead of other States but after going through the figures relating to the scales of pay obtaining elsewhere, I have been a bit disillusioned and I feel that I cannot take any great pride about what we have done in Madras. I wish to take the House into the question of the salaries of teachers paid in other countries.

"Of course, there is this very important fact to be remembered, namely, there are wide differences in the average income of the people in other countries. But it is good for the legislators to know what the salaries of teachers are in other countries. I am giving the House figures from the Government of India publication, 'Education in Britain'. It must at the same time be remembered that on account of the difference in the standard of national income, etc., they do not offer any direct basis of comparison. In England and Wales, according to the recent recommendations of the Burnham Committee for Revision of Salaries of primary and secondary school teachers, a man teacher starts with an equivalent of Rupees 417 per mensem in the scale of £375—15—630. The woman teacher gets Rs. 376 because in England the women teachers are paid less than the men teachers, and in Australia, it is the same case and therefore, we need not have an attitude of complacency because we are paying salaries of Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 in this country.

"I admit that our finances are not enough and that if finances permit we will increase the salaries. But let there be not any attitude of complacency on the part of hon. Members that we are paying very decent salaries to our teachers. Taking other countries, for instance in Burma, the primary school assistant is getting a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 and a special Committee recently appointed by that Government have recommended an increase of Rs. 40 in the basic salary of the primary school teacher and Rs. 70

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in the case of the high school teacher. In Australia, the minimum salary for primary school teachers is Rs. 300. We know the conditions in Ceylon. There, education not only in the elementary stage but in the secondary stage also is free. I am told in Malaya, a graduate teacher without any training gets a salary of two hundred dollars which is the equivalent of Rs. 300.

"Our salaries have been very low and the teachers have not been able to make both ends meet and our organization, the South Indian Teachers' Union, which has been recognized by the Government of Madras has been bringing to the notice of the Government again and again that something should be done to alleviate distress among the teachers in all kinds of schools, Government, local bodies and private schools. At the end of 1952, we were hoping that something would be done because the previous Minister for Education, the hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon, gave the assurance from several public platforms that something would be done before the Ministry went out of office, to raise the salaries of teachers. Again I remember how the Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty speaking on the floor of the House in March 1952 gave the assurance that the revision of the salary scales of the elementary school teachers and secondary school teachers working in high schools was under the active consideration of the Government. All these assurances and promises made by the Minister on behalf of the Government in power made the teachers believe that something would be done and because nothing has been done, there was a sense of disappointment and a sense of frustration in their minds. It is because of this sense of frustration and disappointment that there is so much of discontent expressed everywhere.

"Some of the hon. Members have received something like a memorandum from the aided school teachers in Malabar and if these 19,000 teachers in Malabar threaten direct action and say, they will go on a strike, I feel that we have contributed something to this kind of acts because as early as 1947 and late in 1948, the Government said that they would pay Rs. 27 and the management would pay Rs. 3 and thus pay Rs. 30 to the elementary school teachers. With regard to the secondary grade teachers, the Government said that the Government grant would be Rs. 35 and Rs. 5 would be paid by the management and thus Rs. 40 would be paid to them, but unfortunately the managements did not take any action and they circumvented those orders and I am sorry that the Government did not act very firmly in dealing with the recalcitrant managements of private elementary schools in Malabar. The Government were kind enough to increase the grant so that Rs. 30 could be paid to the elementary school teachers and Rs. 40 to the secondary school teachers but 95 per cent of the managements, have refused to carry out these orders of the Government in the matter of hearing the small portion of Rs. 3 that they were asked to give. So, there is dissatisfaction among the teachers that the Government orders have not been carried out and no action has been taken

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against those who did not obey the orders. If the managements do not even contribute Rs. 5 and Rs. 3 per month I wonder what the contribution of the managements is to eradicate illiteracy in the State.

5-10  
p.m.

"Sir, let me point out that the South Indian Teachers' Union is not a Trade Union body and is not actuated by Trade Union motives. It does not encourage the idea of strike among teachers. I listened with very great respect and admiration to the words of Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar the other day when he said: 'Three classes of people—Police, Doctors and Teachers—should not strike.' I agree with that idea. Teachers should not strike and the South Indian Teachers' Union does not at all believe either in strike or direct action. But the teachers in Malabar sent a Memorandum and some of their demands seem to me reasonable. They ask for security of service. They say, teachers who have been in service for 12 months shall not be sent out without the approval of the Department of Public Instruction or without the approval of the Deputy Inspector or the District Educational Officer. Is this not a reasonable request? After all, it is the duty of the Government—the least the Government can do—to see that teachers have security of service and that should be guaranteed by the State.

"Sir, teachers demand a basic salary of Rs. 50 per month. It is, after all, not a very big salary. If the Government are not able to pay Rs. 50, something less can be paid.

"The other demand is, the Department should deduct at source the contributions of the teachers and of the managements to the Teachers' Provident Fund. This has to be done because in a large number of elementary schools not only in the Malabar district but all over the State—you will be surprised to know—the managements are compelling teachers not only to pay their contribution of one anna in the rupee but also half anna in the rupee which the managements have to contribute. Unless the teachers agree to their preposterous demands, they are not prepared to give their salaries. Therefore, it is the duty of the Government to compel the obstinate managements to pay their contribution if they have to call themselves 'managers of schools'.

"A duty allowance should be paid to head teachers of schools. The head teacher of an elementary school is a very important person. He should have something like the salary of a Tahsildar. Here, the Memorandum says, the head teacher should be given a duty allowance of Rs. 5 or Rs. 8 a month. After all, it is not a very big demand. In this connection, I would earnestly plead with the teachers of Malabar not to think of a strike or direct action but to proceed on constitutional lines and I am prepared to do everything to advance the cause of teachers of Malabar. I would in all earnestness and in all humility beg the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Finance Minister to consider if something cannot be done to alleviate the discontent among teachers.

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"I believe that the South Indian Teachers' Union almost became desperate and last year they passed a resolution saying 'the Executive of the South Indian Teachers' Union is of opinion that the time has come when it will have to declare its inability to maintain the right morale of the teaching profession in the State, and it, therefore, appeals to His Excellency the Governor to appoint a Committee of Enquiry to go into the salaries and service conditions of teachers in the State.' The Committee can be appointed by the Government to go into the whole question. The Finance Minister can be the President of the Committee or the Education Minister can be the President of the Committee. By the appointment of the committee, the teachers of Malabar can also be told, 'Here is the Committee appointed by the Government. Their grievances will be looked into and something will be done to satisfy the legitimate grievances of teachers'. This Committee can also go into the whole question of finance, agency, etc. The least the Government can do is to appoint such a committee. Sir, we are very thankful to the Government for all that has been done. We are also thankful for the school-fee concessions to children of teachers and N.G.Os. and also for giving half-grant to managements of schools towards compensation for fee-concessions given to all these people. At the same time, I request the Chief Minister to appoint a small committee to go into the whole question of salaries of elementary and secondary school teachers. With these words, I have great pleasure in congratulating once again the Finance Minister and the Government on having been able to present a balanced Budget this year, in spite of the difficulties of the Government."

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I join my hon. Friend Sri E. H. Parameswaran in congratulating the Hon. Finance Minister on presenting a balanced Budget this year without recourse to any additional taxes. It is, of course, a tight-fitting Budget leaving just a small balance after providing for items of normal expenditure and making drastic cuts even in the matter of Welfare activities of the State. Of course, there is no provision for any New Schemes worth mentioning and it is all attributed to lack of funds. My Hon. Friend the Finance Minister has added that in view of the impending formation of the Andhra State, provision for new schemes has been restricted to those which are more or less continuations of existing schemes. I do not know why the formation of Andhra State should affect our progressive activities.

"Sir, the Hon'ble Finance Minister has proposed the amendment of the Court Fees Act and revision of court-fees. This has been pending for a long time and, I hope, it will be possible to revise the rates of court-fees in the coming year. I hope as a result of this, wanton and vexatious litigation will go down.

"As regards retrenchment, I find a cut has been made in the allotment for contingent expenditure of all Departments. That is

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the usual 'retrenchment' in the Secretariat whenever any question of general retrenchment is taken up. Though the general instructions will be issued by the Government for greater economies in all Public offices, when the revised Budget is to be submitted, the Heads of Departments will come up for sanction of the full amounts under the head later, with some explanation for excess expenditure over original budget allotment.

"With regard to the question of retrenchment of staff, only in the Civil Supplies Department the staff has been reduced by about one half of what it was a year ago. Apart from this, we have been pressing that there must be some large scale retrenchment in all branches of the administration. I have been pointing out on the floor of this House, how there are several Departments in which there are supernumerary posts like Deputy Directors, Assistant Directors and so on. It is with a view to focus the attention of the House and also the attention of the public as to the work turned out by the innumerable Deputy Directors, Deputy Superintendents, etc., in the several Departments, I asked for details as to the work done by them. I do not refer to the Education Department alone about which I had to mention more particularly yesterday, but to all Departments where there are such intermediary appointments with little or no justification for such high paid posts. I hope it will be possible for the Hon. Finance Minister to effect suitable cut in establishment in all departments. We are on the eve of partition and when the staff is proportionately divided between the two States there ought to be drastic retrenchment because we cannot afford to run a top heavy administration with all the staff that may be left over in the Residuary State in the higher ranks.

5-30 p.m. "Sir, on the question of finding funds for capital expenditure, one thing strikes me and that is, during the War period we had what was called the Provincial War Fund Lottery. I do not see why we should not revive such a scheme and have a State Welfare Fund Lottery now. The first prize then was about rupees seven and a half lakhs and, if the Hon. the Finance Minister had not already considered the question, I am sure he will come across details of the Scheme that was adopted during the War. I hope, though it may not be possible to secure public support for additional taxation, it will be possible to secure public support for a State Welfare Fund Lottery and we will be able to get some tangible amount to finance urgent capital schemes.

"In this connection, it may also be considered whether we could not make the 'Crossword Competitions' pay something towards the State funds. I think that some action has been taken in this respect in Bombay. It may be possible to introduce a tax on crossword competitions in this State and perhaps, it will also go a long way in checking these 'competitions' which seem to play a havoc in our society.

"Sir, the Government have ordered a ten per cent cut in the salaries of officers drawing above Rs. 300, but it has not been possible to apply this cut to the officers of the All-India Cadres

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working in the State and the matter is stated to be under the consideration of the Government of India. If the Government of India should turn down such a proposal, I would very much appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister to restore this cut in the case of the low paid officers of this State. It is not proper that because the higher paid officers have protested and because they come under a different category, they should be allowed to go without the cut and the lower paid officers should be subjected to the cut. I do not also like that the Hon. Ministers should have imposed this cut on their salaries, though voluntarily. I feel that the Hon. Ministers of this State are much over-worked. They attend the Legislative Assembly from 8-30 a.m. to 2 p.m. and the Legislative Council again from 4-30 p.m. to 6-30 p.m. and in between, if there is some time, our Hon. Chief Minister would not spare them and there will be the Cabinet meeting. In the afternoons after the sittings of the Legislative Council the Ministers have to attend the party meetings. On all holidays and Sundays also there are Cabinet meetings and I very much sympathise with them."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"What about the Secretariat staff?"

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—"Sir, I was coming to that subject. I was about to say that, if it were possible, the Hon. the Minister for Industries could make the Madras Shop Assistants Act applicable to the Secretariat and to the Ministers. Then there would be regulation of working hours and there will be time for the Hon. the Industries Minister to go away to his club for, I know he is a Bridge enthusiast and it is only Bridge players who know what it is to be deprived of the afternoon game. I hope, Sir, that it will be possible to adjust the sittings of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council in such a way that there will not be too much strain for the Ministers. While on this question, Sir, I feel that it is rather not quite proper that the Council should meet only for two hours a day and of course, of these two hours only some 15 or 20 minutes are spent on questions, thanks to our Secretariat who though there are lots of questions pending are able to get only 5 to 10 questions put up on the agenda each day. I hope, Sir, you will kindly consider the question of revising the hours of sitting of the Legislative Council so that we may have 3 or 4 hours at least each day and more hon'ble Members may have an opportunity to express their views when important questions arise for discussion on the floor of this House."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"The number is largely reduced now."

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—"Sir, all the twenty four Members will be coming back shortly.

"Sir, I am very glad that the Hon. the Chief Minister assured us the other day that action is being taken under Article 309 of the Constitution of India and that the necessary legislation will be



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" In regard to the Public Works Department, it has been repeatedly said that certain districts have been unduly favoured and that others have not been given due consideration. But on going through the figures furnished by the Hon. the Finance Minister I find that there is no substance or truth in such statements. I give below details of expenditure taken out from the Budget Speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister.

|                              | Cost (in lakhs). | Expenditure up to end of 1952-53 (in lakhs.) |
|------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------------------|
| <i>Andhra districts.</i>     |                  | RS.                                          |
| 1 Tungabhadra Project ..     | 19,70.0          | 15,92.52                                     |
| 2 Rallapad Project ..        | 57.5             | 24.44                                        |
| 3 Romperu Drainage Scheme .. | 96.1             | 84.96                                        |
| 4 Upper Pennar Project ..    | 83.9             | 22.94                                        |
| 5 Bhairavanitippa Project .. | 93.1             | 32                                           |
| Total ..                     | 23,00.6          | 17,25.18                                     |
| <i>Other districts.</i>      |                  |                                              |
| 1 Lower Bhavani ..           | 9,07.00          | 9,52.02                                      |
| 2 Malampuzha ..              | 3,80.00          | 2,61.18                                      |
| 3 Mettur canals ..           | 2,44.50          | 74.57                                        |
| 4 Manimuthar ..              | 3,98.00          | 74.55                                        |
| 5 Araniar ..                 | 95.20            | 8.33                                         |
| 6 Walayar ..                 | 99.90            | 2.31                                         |
| 7 Mangalam ..                | 44.80            | 2.39                                         |
| 8 Cauvery Drainage Scheme .. | 29.60            | 29.60                                        |
| Total ..                     | 21,99.00         | 14,04.95                                     |

" As against Rs. 23 crores proposed to be invested in the Andhra area, the programme for the residuary area amounts only to Rs. 22 crores. The actual outlay on the schemes in the Andhra area up to the end of the current year amounts to Rs. 17 crores as against Rs. 14 crores only for schemes in the residuary area.

" As regards the question of surplus funds, it is seen from the statement of Revenue and Expenditure in 1945-46 that in all the 11 Telugu districts (including the whole of Bellary district), the total revenue was 15.56 crores of rupees and the total expenditure was 12.34 crores leaving a balance of 3.21 crores whereas in the case of the residuary area including the City of Madras the total revenue was 32.42 crores of rupees, and the total expenditure was 19.93 crores leaving a balance of Rs. 12.49 crores. Thus out of a total of 47.98 crores of rupees there was a surplus balance of Rs. 15.70 crores for the whole State and out of this the share of the Andhra districts was only Rs. 3.21 crores. The surplus in the Telugu districts was only 20 per cent of the surplus for the whole State.



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introduced in the Assembly and the Council for regulating the service conditions of Government servants. Under the Government of India Act, 1935, the securing to the public services, of the rights provided for them under that Act and the safeguarding of their legitimate rights, was one of the special responsibilities of the Governor. The members of the services had therefore the advantage of their appeals or memorials being considered and decided by an authority distinct and separate from the authority which passed the orders from which the appeals or memorials might have been preferred. Under the altered position after the coming into force of the Constitution, it happens that the Chief Minister who himself has passed the orders against which appeals or memorials have been preferred, decides also the appeals and memorials. (Interruption from the Hon. the Chief Minister.) Sir, whatever is said to be done in the name of the Governor, I believe, is done by the Chief Minister. The Chief Minister decides also the appeals and memorials preferred against his own orders. It may be noted in this connexion that at both the stages when the original orders are passed and when the appeals or memorials are being dealt with, it is the same Secretariat personnel who deal with the issues. Under the old Constitution, the Governor had a Secretariat of his own and might also in his discretion consult the Public Services Commission. There were thus all the safeguards necessary against the showing of partiality or the arbitrary exercise of power by lower authorities. There is no such safeguard now. In order to set right this position, it will be worthwhile constituting an independent body or a Standing Committee of the Cabinet to deal with the appeals and memorials referred to by me. I hope that the Hon. the Chief Minister will kindly consider this aspect of the problem when the regulations under Article 309 of the Constitution are to be placed before the Legislature.

"There are also certain salient features in the present complexion of the services to which I would like to refer and which require examination in the context of the changed Constitution. The classification of the services as Gazetted and Non-Gazetted, superior and inferior, etc., obviously requires to be changed so as to ensure to them the dignity and status of a free citizen of India. The classification as Class I, Class II officers, etc., adopted by the Government of India may, with suitable modifications, be adopted in the case of the State Government servants also. In particular, the Government may remove all superfluous classes and categories in the hierarchy of the services, the existence of which has led to harmful tendencies of 'casteism' in the already class and caste-ridden society. The classification should be such as to ensure equality of opportunity to the maximum possible extent consistent with efficiency. I hope, Sir, that these aspects will be considered by the Government.

"Another matter to which I want to refer is that it would be very desirable if Standing Advisory Committees are appointed to advise the Ministries in the general administration of the different

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State departments. These committees would serve as a sort of liaison between the Ministries on the one hand and the Legislature and the public on the other. The Standing Advisory Committees would be able to discuss several important questions concerning the policies and programmes of Government in the several departments. I would urge Sir, that this matter also should engage the attention of the Government.

"Then, Sir, there is the Bharat Sevak Samaj recently inaugurated by the Prime Minister of India. I do not know whether specific instructions have been issued to Government servants in this State to co-operate in the activities of the Bharat Sevak Samaj. Being the convenor of the Bharat Sevak Samaj for Chingleput district, I came across several Government servants and they have told me that they have not received any orders from the State Government to co-operate in these activities. I wish this organization is taken full advantage of and quasi-Government activities like Vanamahotsava, Compost Week, Adult Education Week, etc., may be left to this body to organize and conduct successfully. I would also like that anti-corruption propaganda among Government servants and the public may be entrusted to the Bharat Sevak Samaj. It is stated in the programme of work for the Bharat Sevak Samaj that this anti-corruption work may be entrusted to it and I do not know if any reference has come from the Government of India to the State Government about it. If it has come, I hope it will receive the earnest consideration of the State Government and specific orders will be issued to enable Bharat Sevak Samaj to take up useful activities on those lines.

"Sir, in the report on the Separation of the Judiciary from the Executive as published in the newspapers, it was stated that frequent ministerial tours were undertaken in the districts to the detriment of the work of district officers. I for one believe sincerely that there must be a greater contact with the public on the part of the Ministers, and as the Hon. Ministers would testify, I have been requesting the Ministers often to inspect several places in Chingleput and North Arcot districts covering my constituency. But it should be possible, I believe, to see to it that these tours of the Ministers are 'staggered' in such a way that there will be no overlapping of visits by several Ministers in different parts of the district at the same time or at too frequent intervals, for that would cause dislocation of work for district officers unless the Ministers write previously that their presence, I mean the presence of the District Collectors, etc., is not considered necessary. I think, these questions were considered by the Omandur Ministry or the Raja Ministry. I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to kindly look into this problem, and establish some wholesome conventions.

"Sir, before I proceed further I wish to state that a practice should be set up in this House by which not only the Hon. the Chief Minister will reply or answer to all the questions that are raised in the course of this debate but also each Minister will have to reply to the Budget Debate on the last day; say for about ten

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5-40  
p.m. With regard to the utilization of reserves accumulated during the war period, it is seen that the reserves were practically untouched till 1949-50 when it stood at about Rs. 40.7 crores. The capital expenditure incurred from 1949-50 up to the end of 1952-53, including payment of compensation for zamindaris, amounts to Rs. 72 crores. Of this, the share of the Andhra area including the entire investments on the Tungabhadra Project amounts to Rs. 31.5 crores of rupees which is roughly 44 per cent of the total amount. The entire reserves have been utilized for this purpose and the balance was met from borrowing and other sources. From these figures it is clear that the Andhras have secured more than their fair share of the reserves. I have mentioned these facts so that the public may not be misguided by the propaganda carried on by interested parties and I trust these will be fully considered when deciding the financial issues between the two separating States.

" Sir, as regards rural electricity schemes, I am glad that a new scheme has been formulated, by which it will be possible for extension of electricity to the villages. That is to be done by obtaining loans from the villagers. Sir, I recently attended an agricultural conference at Sholinghur in North Arcot district. It took place day before yesterday. There, I did my best to popularise the new electricity extension scheme among the villagers. The villagers were whole-heartedly in favour of the scheme and they were willing to come forward with loans. But one gentleman got up in the conference and asked whether such a loan would not meet the fate of the loan raised for the Manimuthar Project in Tirunelveli district. He said that as was done in the case of the Manimuthar Project perhaps the Government would collect such loans and utilize the same for other purposes and indefinitely put off the electricity schemes. Of course, I disabused the public from entertaining such ideas and did my best to instil confidence in the minds of the people. I asked the local officers whether they had received orders in regard to the raising of these loans. They replied that they had not yet received orders. I hope, Sir, that orders will be issued without delay and I am confident that non-officials will help the Government in pushing forward such schemes of extension of electric supply to rural areas and co-operate with the local officers in the raising of loans. The Government should issue instructions to the subordinate officers to visit the villages for which electricity extension schemes are ready and explain the details of the scheme to the public and arrange for early execution of the works. I would also suggest in this connexion the starting of co-operative societies to finance such schemes.

" Sir, turning to education, I feel I had better leave it to be tackled by the educational experts in this House especially as we heard only the other day the views of our Chief Minister on the question. But all the same I wish to refer to one matter. I find that there is no provision made in the Budget for building grants for secondary schools run by local bodies. Secondary schools have been started by local bodies in several places with the help of local philanthropy. In several cases, there are no proper buildings to

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house them. The educational authorities are pressing the local bodies to provide suitable buildings for the schools and unless Government help the local bodies with the usual grant it will not be possible for the local bodies to improve the schools. I hope adequate grants will be given to the local bodies to further their building programmes during 1953-54.

" Sir, I wish to dwell on another matter which pertains to the portfolio of the Hon. Education Minister. I would like to bring to his notice the delay in the issue of Administration Reports. The Administration Reports on the working of several departments of Government for the year 1951 are being issued now together with the review of the Government thereon. I shall give here a concrete case, just one among several such instances. The Administration Report of the Forest Department for the year ending 31st March 1951 is being made available only now. It was reviewed by Government in G.O. No. 1438, Development, dated 3rd April 1952. After one year of its review by Government, printed copies of the report were received by the Members of the Legislature and the public in March 1953. Two years have been taken to bring the report out, and out of that period of two years, one full year has been taken by the Government Press in printing it. This shows that there is inordinate delay in printing. Not only that, Sir. This inordinate delay is also seen in printing the proceedings of the Assembly and the Council. Those who are conversant with the running of democratic institutions in other countries would be familiar with the practice obtaining there. Most of the Members may perhaps know, how quickly the 'Hansard' is printed in England. We find that the reports of the proceedings of the Parliament are being made available the very next morning in England and other countries to the Members of the Parliament before they enter the Parliament House the next day. Here, if we want any previous reports or proceedings for reference, it is not available for months together. The last printed report of the proceedings of the Council we have received is for the November session, and the proceedings relating to the December sittings are yet to come, though we are now in the month of March. I hope special arrangements will be made to print the proceedings of the Assembly and the Council as quickly as possible. Special staff may be appointed by the Government Press, if necessary, to tackle this problem. The Government Press has got a Superintendent, a Joint Superintendent, one Senior Deputy Superintendent, one Junior Deputy Superintendent, four Assistant Superintendents at the top and innumerable other workers. I do not see how in spite of this establishment it is not possible to get things done at the Press expeditiously. I trust the Government will take note of this and arrange for prompt publication of administration reports, etc., and very expeditious issue of the printed reports of the Council and Assembly Proceedings.

" While speaking on this subject, I wish also to invite reference of Government to my interpellations on the floor of this House on

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the state of affairs in the Government Press, particularly with reference to Accounts and Stores. There is now a Superintendent and a Joint Superintendent in the Press. This dual superintendence of the Press should go. Instead of a Joint Superintendent, it would be better if an Accounts Officer is appointed and put in charge of Accounts and Stores of the Press. The post of Joint Superintendent should well be abolished. It is a temporary post sanctioned for a specific period and purpose and should not be continued interminably.

" Sir, regarding Prohibition, the Hon. Minister in charge of the portfolio told us the other day that there are no rules for the issue of permits. May I submit that that is not fair. I hope early steps will be taken to have a set of rules for guidance of the Government officers and the public, so that all of us may know what exactly the rules are and feel confident that there is no arbitrariness about it. Sir, the Hon. Minister also told us that security amounts are demanded from applicants even before issue of permits. I submit it is not fair to do that. I find it stated in the permit form that it is open to the Collector to demand any security amount on report of abuse of the permit. Sir, I can understand the demand of a security if there is any transgression of the provisions of the permit. But to penalise in advance even before issue of permit is wrong. I hope hereafter at least security amount will not be demanded in advance of issue of permit against possible misuse. For it stands to reason that if only anybody transgresses the conditions or misbehaves, we should demand security as we have a right to do so, or we can even refuse renewal of the permit. Sir, the directive principles of the Constitution under Article 47 enjoin that the State shall endeavour to bring about total Prohibition excepting for medicinal purposes. But, Sir, the other day, the Hon. Minister for Prohibition told us that Government in their discretion could order a cut in the quantity recommended by the Health authorities for liquor permits. May I submit that it is not fair or justifiable to do so. For, when a certain quantity is recommended by the Health authorities for medicinal purposes, it is not proper on the part of the Government to reduce the quantity while granting permits, for it goes against the very spirit of the Constitution as any scheme of Prohibition should not apply to medicinal cases. I trust this aspect will be borne in mind by the Government. Then, Sir, I find as regards the enforcement of Prohibition, in some districts the enforcement is entrusted to the Excise department, while in other districts it is being done by the Police department. I wish the entire enforcement is entrusted to the Police department. To have one set of staff belonging to the Excise department in some districts and enforcement by regular Police department in other districts is not conducive to uniformity of administration. I trust this aspect will be fully considered by Government and a uniform system of administration by one department is introduced in all the districts.

" Sir, I shall now deal with the nationalized motor transport system in the City of Madras. Sir, we have had the nationalization scheme in the City for some time past. The object of nationalizing

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the transport system is threefold. The first and foremost of these objectives is to see that the transport system which is a social amenity to the nation is not run with a view to profit; secondly, the transport should not be costly; thirdly, it should be an easy and convenient method of travel for the common man. Prior to the War, the City had a system of transport, run by a few private companies running buses and there was healthy competition among themselves. Then, no standing passengers were allowed. The standing passenger system was introduced during the War as an emergency; but the emergency has come to stay. I feel that this should be stopped in the interest of convenient travel in a system of nationalized transport. Public bodies also could help the State in solving the City Transport problem. Colleges have been able to run buses for picking up their students residing in various parts of the city at reasonable fares with reasonable comfort in travel. There are many offices and establishments in the City with staffs numbering hundreds, living in various parts of the City. Similarly, there are associations of particular professions that have members distributed, like the Advocates' Association, the Trades Association, etc. It should be possible for such establishments, offices and associations to own buses on a co-operative basis and run them exclusively for the benefit of their members. That seems to be the only way in which the problem can be tackled. From the experience of colleges and schools running buses, it may be safely stated that such venture will not be unremunerative. The Government also could allot one of its buses to each office or group of offices to take its staff to and from specified central posts. I commend this suggestion for the very favourable consideration of Government.

" My Hon. Friend the Minister for Transport assured the House that the State buses plying from the City to mufassal stations will be withdrawn and that the Nationalization Scheme will be limited to the Madras City. Though he has given that assurance, I see still Government buses plying to the mufassal stations and I do not know why the policy that he has so categorically announced in this House has not been given effect to and I hope that very early action will be taken in the matter.

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" In the matter of renewal of the permits for public motor transport vehicles, the Government have directed that the validity of permits for stage carriages is for two years in all districts except the Chingleput district where such permits are to be renewed once a year. The reason for this differential treatment in the case of Chingleput motor operators is stated to be to facilitate the extension of nationalization of motor transport to mufassal stations, when necessary. Anyway, when the extension of the nationalization of bus transport to other districts is to be given up, as already referred to by me, I do not think there is any necessity for making this invidious discrimination against the Chingleput district alone and I would earnestly appeal to the Hon. Minister for Transport that even for that district the period of renewal should be two years and not one year as such an order was issued in the case of that district before it was decided to cry halt to the nationalization programme in the matter of Motor Transport.

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" Sir, the motor bus and lorry operators in the State are grateful to the Hon. the Minister for Transport and the Hon. Minister for Finance for issuing instructions that monthly payment would be accepted from them under the Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act when the tax is compounded. But I am sorry to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that clear instructions have not been issued to the Regional Transport Officers with the result that quarterly payment of the tax is being demanded in all cases. I hope this will be duly considered by the Hon. Minister and clear instructions will be issued to the Transport Commissioner and the Regional Transport Officers so that the assurance given by him and the principle accepted by the Government may be given effect to.

" As regards factories, I believe, Sir, the House is aware that there is a provision in the Factories Act for the appointment of welfare officers for all factories and, I understand, the rules for the enforcement of this provision have been submitted to the Government by the Labour Commissioner a long time ago and I do not know why the rules have not been issued so far. I request the Hon. Minister to take very early action in the matter and see that the rules are finalized so that the factories may have the benefit of the appointment of welfare officers to look after labour welfare.

" Then, Sir, there is the very important question concerning the issue of paddy seeds, etc., to the ryots through the Department of Agriculture. I have to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister that the arrangements for the supply of seeds, etc., are not at all satisfactory. At the agricultural conference that was held at Sholinghur to which I referred earlier, complaints have been made by the ryots stating how they have to go long distances to the taluk headquarters and district headquarters for obtaining seeds and how the Agricultural Demonstrators generally make them wait till late in the afternoon before they comply with their requirements, so much so they often find it difficult to catch the last bus to return to their villages after having spent one full day on the job. I suggest, Sir, that adequate arrangements should be made for the supply of seeds and other things required for agricultural purposes at least during the harvest season at the firka headquarters and for this purpose the supply could be arranged through Firka Revenue Inspectors or through co-operative societies, if any, nearby. I should think the Revenue Inspectors could be entrusted with this work as they would be available near at hand to the ryots.

" Regarding agricultural loans, the general complaint is that loans are not sanctioned promptly and so speedy arrangements should be made for the quick disbursement of loans to the agriculturists. It has also been pointed out to me during my visits to the rural areas that under the latest orders of Government the supply of pump sets to ryots on the hire-purchase system will not be made in future to ryots owning more than 5 acres of lands. I am not able to see why this rule has been introduced seeing that owners of 5 acres of land are also in need of these pump sets and are not well off to go in for them on their own. I trust that the Government will reconsider their orders. It is well to remember that

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there is a large number of applications from such people owning more than 5 acres which are pending for a long time and it is not right that they should be told now that their applications would not be granted because of the new rule which says that these people are not eligible for supply of the pump sets on the hire-purchase system. Their applications were made to the department long before the new rules came in and they had obtained the necessary solvency certificates, etc., and made the applications in the hope that in due course they will be supplied with the pump sets. So, I suggest that these old applications should be disposed as heretofore under the old rules and those among old applicants owning more than 5 acres of land should not be deprived of the benefit of providing themselves with pump sets on the hire-purchase system. The new rules should be applied in the case of future applications. Five acres of property have been held to be the standard of solvency for grant of this benefit hitherto.

" A liberal policy has always been advocated in regard to local administration. The reports of the Committees appointed to go into the question of local board and municipal administration have been received by Government, it is learnt, but nothing has been done to implement the recommendations of the Committees. Presumably, everything has been shelved till the Andhra State question is decided. I submit that those vital matters need not wait till then and that the reports of the Committees might be examined and something done to liberalize the policy with regard to local administration.

" The appointment of special officers for district boards has been very strongly criticized by some hon. Members. I have myself been a special officer P.A. of certain district boards and in that capacity, I am proud to say I have been able to do something and in fact, Sir, your predecessor-in-office, the Hon. Sri R. B. Ramakrishna Raju, was invited by the public of that district to unveil a portrait of mine in the district board hall in appreciation of my service rendered as special officer of the district board. I submit, Sir, it is not proper that the special officer's administration should be condemned wholesale. All the same, on principle, the administration of district boards by special officers may be considered "undemocratic" but as the Hon. the Chief Minister pointed out the other day, it may not be unwelcome to have a brief spell of official administration by special officers now and then. It must be stated that the Collectors have no time to devote to this work because they have varied problems to deal with, and to take on to them the administration of the district boards will not be a desirable arrangement. Perhaps, as hinted by the Hon. the Chief Minister, it might be possible to appoint non-officials as special officers, but the best that can be done is to have the elections straightway. After all, it is seen from the newspapers that the Andhra State is not to come before October. Why then should there be any postponement of the elections and why should special officers be appointed against the wishes of the public. I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to have this question fully examined in all its aspects.

244 GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1953-54

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"I am glad that the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill has been dropped. It has been stated in the Budget Speech of the Hon. Finance Minister that postponement of kist collections has been ordered in several areas. I hope it will also be possible to postpone the collection of instalments due under the takkavi loans this year. Last fasli, the collection of takkavi loan instalments was put off and even this year the position has not improved and I would plead that this year also it should be possible for the Government to postpone the collection of the instalments due in respect of takkavi loans and in respect of agricultural loans for purchase of motor pump sets.

"The recent announcement of Government on the new policy of land revenue remission is causing great distress and dissatisfaction among the ryots. It is stated that ryots who are paying more than Rs. 100 by way of annual land assessment will not be eligible for remission. All on a sudden if such orders are passed at a time when even the bigger ryots have been expecting some relief, it will be very difficult for them to make arrangements to meet the kist demand and I, therefore, suggest that the new policy of not giving kist remission to big landowners should be made applicable from next fasli and certainly not this year. Ruthless demand this year would shake the confidence of the agriculturists in the present Government. Time should be given to them to adjust their economic position after years of struggle and distress. I do not think that I shall be justified in leaving this question untouched. I find on a perusal of certain old papers that in the famous Karachi resolution of the Indian National Congress, the Congress had decided that land revenue should be reduced by half if and when the Congress Government came to office. Our Hon. the Chief Minister has told us that these resolutions are subject to changes with the change of times. That may be so. But my submission is that even if no relief is given, let us not put additional burdens on the ryots and let us not scrap the scheme of land revenue remissions that have been in force ever so long. Land Revenue Reforms should be taken up as a whole and such piecemeal revision of policy does no good. Moreover, the present time is such that even the big landholders have been hard put to it to find the wherewithal to pay the kist amount on account of adverse seasonal conditions for the last five years and therefore, it is not proper that they should be asked to pay the full amount now and I feel strongly that they should be given the remission which they had been expecting; I hope the Government will revise their policy.

6 p.m. "Sir, one other matter I want to refer to under the head 'Revenue', and that is the revision and reprint of the Board's Standing Orders. The Board's Standing Orders contain so many corrections and we do not know what the original rules are and how they stand now after numerous corrections, omissions and additions. There was some time back a proposal to revise the rules and a special staff also was appointed. I wish the Board's Standing Orders are completely revised and completely brought up to date.

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"Sir, I now come to Commercial Taxes. The Central Government have been kind enough to raise the exemption limit for levy of income-tax. I hope it will be possible for us also to raise the exemption limit for sales tax levy so that there might be some relief for small traders. I trust this aspect also will receive the earnest consideration of the Government.

"Sir, when the Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill was introduced, the Hon. Chief Minister and also the Hon. Minister in charge of Transport told us that they realized the hardships that the bus and lorry owners would be put to by this additional impost and that when the difficult times the State Government faced were over, it would be possible for the Government to show the motor operators some concession by way of tax relief. Now, I remind the Government about that promise in the full hope that it would be possible for them to show the needed relief to the motor operators.

"Sir, our Hon. Chief Minister has occupied several high offices and several distinguished positions. He has fulfilled several missions in his political and official career but the greatest mission of his life is what he has done recently to his own part of the country by the bold stand that he has taken to espouse the just cause of the Tamils in the present partition controversy. I congratulate him on it and I hope and sincerely wish it will be possible for us all to say in the near future, that he went, he saw and he conquered too!"

\* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, when we discuss the Budget to-day, we are doing it in an atmosphere of unreality and a bit of uncertainty as well, for it is known to everybody that the formation of the Andhra State is coming very soon. The Government are now in an embarrassing position and though they presented the Budget for the whole State, they have given information as regards Budget estimates of revenue and expenditure separately for 'Telugu districts and the Residuary State'. Therefore, when we discuss this Budget, we must have in view the effect it will have when the new States are formed and their own Legislatures function normally. Then, the Budget is going to receive more careful attention when the two States frame different budgets. Even the Demands, we are told, will be moved only for half a year and not for the whole year.

"Sir, when I looked at this Budget with the separate figures of revenue and expenditure for the Telugu districts, I was surprised to find that there will be, at any rate, a deficit of Rs. 5 crores so far as Telugu districts are concerned. It was really a matter of surprise to me, because all along I was thinking that the proposed Andhra State would be one of the most flourishing, wealthy and prosperous States. Even though it may not be a surplus Budget now, I predict that it will get over the present deficit and produce a surplus budget very soon. I say so for more than one reason. It may be that for the present that part of the country is not well developed and the taxes are not properly collected. But I do feel that they have got certain advantages over the Residuary State which will stand them in good stead.



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" Sir, so far as Telugu districts are concerned, there are three deltaic regions—the Krishna, the Godavari and the Tungabhadra—and one of them is being developed to-day and there is plenty of water available in the Krishna and the Godavari which can be utilized for the purpose of further cultivation and improvement of lands. But the only delta that we can boast of is the Cauvery delta. Therefore, they have got much scope for improving the irrigation facilities by utilizing the waters of the Krishna and the Godavari. Thus, in this respect, they are in a much happier and more advantageous position than the Residuary State. Even as it is to-day, they have a surplus in food grains to the extent of 6 lakh tons. This 6 lakh tons of foodgrains are being utilized for feeding other parts of the State. After their separation, they may negotiate for a higher price for their surplus foodgrains and then we shall be in difficulties in the matter of foodgrains.

" Sir, they have got a beautiful harbour much bigger than Madras and they will develop it and proposals are there for developing it into a first-class harbour. They have got a University, more compact and more harmonious than even the University of Madras. Even in respect of the abolished zamindari estates, they have got a greater number of zamindaris than in the Residuary State. Most of the zamindaris contained forests, not developed and not even made use of. Also one other important factor which is in favour of them is that they can expand upwards up to Hyderabad. Whereas the Residuary State will perhaps be shut in by sea on all the three sides and by the sturdy Andhras on the north. Even the minerals available in the Telugu districts have not been developed at all and if they are developed, they will yield large revenue. Therefore, so far as the Andhra State is concerned, it will be a very wealthy and prosperous State and it will get over this small deficit in no time. If only they give their attention to getting Hyderabad rather than fighting over the poor Madras City, it will be much better for them. That is the appeal I would make in respect of the controversy that has been going on over the City.

" Sir, coming to the Budget, at any rate we are glad, however, that the Budget as a whole has been a well-balanced budget. There are no reserves to fall back upon and everything has been used up. For the purpose of balancing the Budget, one proposal that has been made by the Hon. Finance Minister is the revision of the Court Fees Act. I am one of the persons who really want such a revision, because the Court Fees Act was passed long, long ago in 1870. It is an archaic thing. Many things are there which are not quite modern and, therefore, it is necessary to have a revision. There are ambiguities and inequalities which have led to conflicting decisions in the High Court. There must be revision. In fact, I would call not for a revision but for a new Bill altogether. But, in this connexion, I wish to utter one word of warning. Litigation is already costly. Everybody complains about it and it is an accepted principle that the Government should not make any profit out of justice. Therefore when they really enhance Court-fees, let them not revise the fees in such a manner as to inconvenience the people more. There are already complaints that the

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courts are only for the rich and only they have got a lot of money to go to courts and press their claims, and poor persons are practically nowhere in the courts. Litigation is so costly now and the poor litigant has first got to pay the Government its dues and only what is left after paying the Court-fees he pays the lawyer. In fact, the Court-fees are so high that the lawyer's fee dwindles into nothing. (Interruption from the Hon. the Finance Minister, Sri C. Subramaniam.) I can tell you, Sir, that Sri C. Subramaniam is a prosperous lawyer and Sri C. Rajagopalachari was a prosperous lawyer though not so much on the civil side as on the criminal side. Still they were able to dictate their own terms for the purpose of making the clients pay. From whom did they get it? They got it only from the rich people. So far as these prosperous lawyers are concerned, they get it only from the rich people. I am pleading for the poor litigant who is not able to go to a court because of the heavy court-fees and the poor litigant is also not able to go to a big lawyer for getting the necessary assistance.

" Sir, by way of sale of stamps, the Government are getting about six crores of rupees. The stamps are divided into judicial and non-judicial stamps. The non-judicial stamps are those which are used for various documents as well as mortgages, leases, etc.; judicial stamps are court-fee stamps. So far as the Budget proposals are concerned, I see that the Government expect a revenue of rupees two crores and twenty lakhs after the revision of the court-fees. I would like to ask of the Government whether they think that even including the top-ranking lawyers, the fees amount to rupees two crores and twenty lakhs. I would like an estimate to be made and proper conclusions arrived at in respect of this matter. I know many a struggling lawyer in the High Court going with his flapping gowns but starving. Out of seven thousand lawyers in Madras we can count about 200 or 300 lawyers only who may be said to be fairly prosperous. It is no use merely saying that the lawyers have most of the money that is coming out of the litigants. It is the Government which taxes the litigant most. I would therefore like to point out that in any revision of the Court Fees Act care should be taken to see that the poor man who has only a small claim to make, say about a thousand rupees, must pay a lesser rate of tax than one with a large claim. Relief should be afforded to the small scale litigant who is not able to find the necessary money. I would like to point out that so far as the revision of court-fees is concerned, it would be better if the Government constituted a small committee for going into it. There is a big report submitted by Sri R. Satyamurthi Ayyar, Registrar of the High Court, dealing with this point and the matter has been placed before the High Court and the Board of Revenue and I think a portion of it has been dealt with by me as Law Minister. There is plenty of material in that report for the purpose of revising the Court Fees Act. (Interruption from the Hon. the Chief Minister.) I am glad, Sir, that you are doing the revision on these lines.

" The revision is not to be on the ground that the rates payable are to be increased. Take an instance of inequality. In a

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case of partition a man pays a certain amount, say, a hundred rupees as court-fee valuing the property at a certain figure. Actually when it is decreed he may get lakhs of rupees. I certainly like the inequalities and ambiguities being levelled up but what I would like to have as an ideal is that when the revision takes place the Government should take care that the cost of litigation does not go up and is kept within bounds so that even the poor man may have access to the courts of law. I would like however to wait till the drafting of the Bill takes place for offering my further remarks.

"Apart from this question, there is a good deal of delay in respect of the disposal of cases. Of course, every effort is being made to give assistance to the District Judges and Munsifs but still the delay is there. How to minimize it is the question which has to be gone into. Of course various suggestions have been made. A Committee was appointed for the purpose of looking into this matter. They only suggested some procedural remedies for the consideration of Government. Drastic methods are necessary if you want to get rid of these law's delays. In cases where it is possible you must introduce a system of compulsory arbitration, that is to say, in cases of partition, maintenance and boundary disputes, people must be made to go before an arbitrator before they could go to a court."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Some arbitrators are as bad as Munsifs and will take as much time as possible. Besides the lawyers too must be there!"

\* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"I think the lawyers have got into the head of the Chief Minister. I want to say a word about lawyers and arbitration. It cannot be said that a competent man is not needed to present a man's case. A man appearing in person in court is nervous, his fingers twitching and he is so baffled that he does not know what to say. I can understand if a suggestion is made that lawyers ought not to take fees. A provision could be made in respect of this matter. But there are still persons who want to engage only top-ranking lawyers and the top-ranking lawyers say that they want their fees. But, if it is said that lawyers should not appear before arbitration courts there would be plenty of injustice. In the case of villagers, if they are not to be represented by competent persons, they would necessarily have to go to the village karnam or some other person who becomes a 'lawyer'. There is no use in saying that you should not go to a lawyer."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"There is no difficulty. In the case of labour tribunals there are no lawyers."

\* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Yes, but I too know of cases where for want of lawyers to put their cases properly, a number of points have been left out when the matter went before the High Court, and it was only yesterday that I had to set right matters in a case before the High Court. There is no use in merely decrying the lawyers, and even though the Chief Minister is opposed to them,

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I say that lawyers are the only persons competent to state cases properly. (Interruption from the Hon. the Chief Minister.) The Hon. the Chief Minister says that I should welcome the fact that lawyers are not to be permitted because they will not be useful. I want them because they will be useful for the speedy disposal of cases.

"In the cases of division of property, I should very much like the Government take care to see that so far as poor litigants are concerned they are not made to pay heavy court-fees, for it is very unjust to make them pay heavy court-fees. I will reserve my further comments on the above question until the Bill dealing with revision of court-fees comes up. 6-20 p.m.

"So far as land revenue is concerned, I find that the Government are put to great difficulties on account of the remissions they have to make in various cases and postponement of collections in certain cases. These things make the task of the Hon. the Finance Minister difficult to make both ends meet. I may suggest a radical reform in this connexion. A basic tax, say, Rs. 5 for all 'nanja' lands and Rs. 2 or Rs. 3 for all 'punja' lands, should be fixed for all lands and additional taxes should be imposed for taking water, for cultivating commercial crops and so on. In that case, Government can be assured of a certain amount of basic land revenue and there will be fluctuation only in regard to the additional levy. This is a reform which had been suggested long ago by some reformers.

"With regard to commercial taxes, I want to say a word. There is a proposal to speed up the disposal of cases by amending the Act so as to empower the Chairman of the Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal to constitute Benches of any two persons from among the members of the Tribunal, and the Bill, we are told, is likely to come up for consideration. There are at present three persons in the Tribunal. If the proposal of the Government is accepted, one will be left out without any work, unless they (Government) appoint one more person to the Tribunal. Further it is not known what will happen when there is a difference of opinion in respect of certain matters between the two persons constituting the Bench. It is much better to have single Judge Tribunals just as we have got Labour Tribunals for the purpose of deciding disputes between Capital and Labour. (The Hon. the Finance Minister: 'That depends upon the value of the claims made . . .') If that is so, I should like to see the Bill. I am of the view that with a Bench of two persons it will be difficult to carry on work efficiently.

"I gladly welcome the proposal to levy sales tax on tobacco. It is said that this tax will hit hard the common man who is mostly using tobacco. I do not know how it is. Tobacco is a luxury and it is not a desirable thing. Nowadays it is a fashion to smoke. Students in Colleges and even girl-students have taken to smoking cigarettes. This kind of thing must really be put down. There was a proposal to put down juvenile smoking by making parents liable for allowing their sons and daughters



## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 18th March 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

### I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS.

##### *Supply of stationery to Government offices.*

\*37 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether all articles of stationery supplied for Government offices are made in India, and

(b) if any such articles are not of Indian manufacture, what those items are and whether Indian made variety is not available in regard to those articles?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) No.

“(b) The articles which are of foreign manufacture purchased for use in Government offices are mentioned in the statement \* laid on the table of the House. For the articles noted against items 3, 9, 10 and 12, Indian-made varieties are not available. As regards item 8 (steel nibs) only a small quantity of foreign nibs is purchased when durable and strong nibs are required. In regard to the rest of the items Indian-made varieties since they have not come up to the required standard those of foreign manufacture are preferred.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Are not Indian-made envelopes available? I find envelopes of Dickinson product made in Great Britain are being supplied to the Madras Legislative Council office.”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Is that in the list?”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“It is not in the list.”

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

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether the paper supplied by the Andhra Paper Mills is being used by the Government or not?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“A good deal of Indian paper is used but I should like to have notice to give information exactly as to whether the paper of the Andhra Paper Mills is used.”

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know roughly the percentage of the total number of bus and lorry operators who have opted to compound the tax? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I can tell the hon. Member that out of the total demand of Rs. 7,92,000 for February, a sum of Rs. 5,96,000 has been realized. A separate question may be asked as to how many operators have paid this amount. I want notice."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Will there be any reduction in the establishment consequent on the large number of people who have agreed to avail of the compounding provisions of the Act, as is evident from the figures furnished by the Hon. Minister."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" The possible saving may be neutralised by the fact that the Government propose to introduce a system whereby monthly payments are made and, therefore, there may not be a saving from the point of view of the staff."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Are the Government aware that the recent orders referred to by the Hon. Minister with regard to the collection of the compounded tax every month instead of quarterly, do not appear to have been communicated to the R.T.Os. yet and will the Government be pleased to issue clear instructions to the Transport Commissioner and the R.T.Os. about this."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" I may tell the hon. Member and this House that that change requires the sanction of the Legislature. I have already given notice in the Assembly that the rules should be altered for permitting monthly payments. As soon as the Assembly passes it, it will be given effect to."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know, whether, till then quarterly payments will be insisted on by the department? "

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Yes; quarterly or on the mileage basis, that is so much per mile."

*Supply of paddy seeds to ryots by the Agricultural Department.*

\* 40 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that adequate quantities of paddy seeds of different varieties are not available for supply to ryots by the Agricultural Department particularly in the Chingleput district;

(b) if so, what steps the Government have taken or propose to take to ensure adequate stocks of all kinds of seeds required during the harvest season for prompt supply by the Agricultural Demonstrators in all parts of the State; and

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(c) whether the Government have any proposal to supply seeds on loan system to the cultivators during the year 1952-53?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) There was a keen demand for short duration paddy seed in areas served by irrigation tanks which were filled up by the rains in November 1952. Arrangements were made by the Director of Agriculture for the urgent supply of seeds required in those areas. He arranged for the supply of 2,000 bags of seeds to Chingleput district.

“(b) In each district the quantity of seed required for distribution is fixed in the district programme of work. The District Agricultural Officers purchase the required quantity from seed farm ryots. If sufficient quantity is not available locally, arrangements are made to supply the deficit quantity from surplus districts. Special instructions were issued by Government to the Director of Agriculture soon after the last rains to ensure adequate supply of short duration paddy seeds and he has taken necessary action.

“(c) There is no such proposal under consideration.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“In view of the difficulties felt by the ryots, may I know if it would not be possible to arrange for the supply of seeds through Revenue Inspectors at Firka headquarters?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“The present arrangement is working pretty satisfactorily. Usually the cultivator reserves the best seeds that he has produced for his agricultural purposes. It is only a small percentage of cultivators who ask for seeds from our department.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“May I ask the Hon. Minister to enlighten us if any arrangements could be made by which the ryots could get seeds at a nearer station than being obliged to go to the taluk headquarters.”

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“That question will have to be considered. We are having only one Demonstrator for each taluk. It has been the aim of the Department to have two and then it will solve the problem to some extent.”

SRI M. HARISCHANDRA PRASAD :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that Agricultural Demonstrators are selling these seeds in the blackmarket for human consumption?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“Sir, whenever such matters have been brought to the notice of Government suitable action has been taken. This is something like the old proverb that there is a black sheep in every fold.”

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*Sanction of 'takkavi' loans to agriculturists.*

\*41 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the different agencies entrusted with the sanction and disbursement of several items of 'takkavi' loans to agriculturists;

(b) whether there is any proposal to entrust this entire work to one department; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to expedite the grant of these loans to the ryots?

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“(a) Loans under the Land Improvement Loans and the Agriculturists' Loans Acts are sanctioned and disbursed by the Revenue Department except in the cases mentioned below :

| Officers.                       | Loans.                                                                                                                                |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| District Agricultural Officers. | Rs. 250 for purchase of manure or improved varieties of seed.                                                                         |
| Do.                             | Rs. 100 for purchase of agricultural machinery or plant.                                                                              |
| Do.                             | Special loans up to a maximum of Rs. 200 per individual under the Intensive Manuring Scheme for the purchase of chemical fertilisers. |

“(b) No such proposal is under the consideration of the Government.

“(c) The Government have impressed on all officers concerned the need for expeditious disposal of loan applications. Instructions have been issued that loan applications for agricultural purposes should be disposed of within a period of two months, while loans under Pumping Installations and Agricultural Machinery or Plant Rules which take a little more time to conduct the necessary enquiries should be granted within a period of four months where the advice of the Industries Department is taken and within two months where the advice of the Industries Department is not sought for.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“Sir, may I know whether orders have been issued for the postponement of the collection of the takkavi loan instalments which are due this year till the next fasli?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“Yes, Sir, orders have been issued in respect of certain districts and I do not know to which district the hon. Member refers. Even in Chingleput district—I can say without notice—postponement has been ordered.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“Sir, are the Government aware that these orders do not seem to have been

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communicated to the subordinate officers and that the amounts due are demanded for immediate payment under threat of coercion in Chingleput and North Arcot districts?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"It seems to be a vague and general question, Sir, and if any specific instances are brought to my notice, I will certainly look into them."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Sir, will the Hon. Minister please see that clear instructions are issued to the district staff?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"Yes, Sir it goes without saying."

SRI M. HARISCHANDRA PRASAD:—"May I advise the Government to entrust the whole distribution of these loans through the Co-operative Societies?"

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—"The hon. Member puts me a question on general policy and, Sir, I want time to consider it."

#### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

##### *Survey of cottage industries by the Economic Adviser.*

18 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) why the Economic Adviser was authorized under G.O. No. 740, dated 1st July 1952, to survey the cottage industries pertaining to nine firkas; and

(b) whether it is not the function of the Department of Industries?

A.—(a) & (b) The need for undertaking a survey of cottage and small scale industries was pointed out by the All-India Cottage Industries Board at its meeting held on 14th December 1948. The Director of Industries and Commerce, Madras, who was consulted on this question, suggested that random surveys might be carried out by the Economic Adviser to Government and his staff in selected areas. It was this suggestion which finally resulted in G.O. Ms. No. 740, Rural Welfare, dated 1st July 1952, sanctioning the scheme for the survey of selected cottage industries in selected areas by a Special Officer working under the direction of the Economic Adviser to the Government.

##### *Admission to Government Engineering colleges.*

19 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the number of applicants from

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each district for admission to Government Engineering Colleges in the State in the year 1952-53 and the number of candidates belonging to each of the districts admitted in these colleges?

A.—A statement\* containing the requisite particulars is placed on the table of the House.

##### *Constitution of Selection Committees for admission to colleges.*

20 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) when the Engineering College, Guindy, was re-opened after summer vacation in 1952;

(b) when the Selection Committee for new admissions to the colleges were constituted;

(c) when the selections were made; and

(d) when the new students actually started their course in 1952 in the colleges?

A.—(a) The Government Engineering College, Guindy, re-opened in the first week of July in 1952.

(b) The Selection Committee for new admissions for 1952-1953 was constituted on 1st July 1952.

(c) The selections were finalised in the first week of August.

(d) The new students started their course on 18th August 1952.

##### *Admission of women students to Government Engineering Colleges.*

21 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) the number of women students who applied for admission to the Government Engineering Colleges in the State in 1952-53; and

(b) the number of such students admitted?

A.—(a) & (b) Three women students applied for admission into the Government Engineering Colleges in 1952-53 but none of them was admitted.

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

#### II.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

##### (1) ELECTION OF SIX MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

*That with reference to Rule 144 of the Madras Council Rules, the House do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Chairman to elect six members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1953-54.*"

\* Vide Appendix III on page 267 infra.

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The motion is—

'That with reference to rule 144 of the Madras Council Rules, the House do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Chairman to elect six members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1953-54.' "

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNIAH :—" On a point of information. ఈ సందర్భం ఈ House Committee చేసినట్లుంటే బిల్లు, ఫలితాన్ని గురించి తెలియజేయాలని కోరుచున్నాను."

\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have to go according to the rules and before the end of this session we must appoint a Committee. This is not the time for obtaining a report and debating it and I may tell the hon. Member that the fact that there has been no report means that the House Committee is doing very well."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

'That with reference to rule 144 of the Madras Council Rules, the House do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Chairman to elect six members to be members of the House Committee for the financial year 1953-54.' "

The motion was carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have to inform the House that, in accordance with the Regulations framed for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st March 1953, as the time within which nomination of candidates for election to the House Committee should reach the Secretary. There will be an election between 12-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. on Wednesday, the 25th March 1953, if the number of candidates nominated exceeds six."

## (2) ELECTION OF NINE MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Chairman Sir, I beg to move—

'That with reference to rule 143 of the Madras Council Rules, the House do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Chairman to elect nine members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1953-54.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

'That with reference to rule 143 of the Madras Council Rules, the House do proceed on a date to be fixed by the Hon. the Chairman to elect nine members to be members of the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1953-54.' "

The motion was carried.

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have also to inform the House that, in accordance with the Regulations framed for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 4 p.m. on Saturday, the 21st March 1953, as the time within which nomination of candidates for election to the Committee of Privileges should reach the Secretary. There will be an election between 12-30 p.m. and 2-30 p.m. on Thursday, the 26th March 1953, if the number of candidates nominated exceeds nine."

## III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—contd.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" We shall now proceed with the discussion on the Budget."

\* MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset, I would like to offer my congratulations to the Hon. the Chief Minister, the Finance Minister and the other members of his Cabinet for the very fine work that they have done during the year. We are indeed grateful that Rajaji has accepted the office of Chief Minister and we are more grateful to the Governor, Shri Sri Prakasa, who was able to persuade Rajaji to come and be at the helm of affairs. Men and women of affairs who have been closely connected with the affairs of the State know what vast changes have taken place during his Ministry. As soon as he entered upon his office, he was faced not only with internal difficulties but also with natural calamities. The wide-spread famine was quickly taken care of by the personal visits of the Ministers of the Government and the officials to the spot and the social workers who also had the privilege of working in these famine areas know what efficient welfare work and famine relief work have been done by our Government. As I said earlier last week, people are apt to exaggerate certain aspects but I have always said and will always ask 'If we were doing the same thing, could we have done better?'

"I also congratulate the Government on their wise decision to decontrol food products, a little later about this time last year, and I do not think that all the fears, misgivings and criticisms expressed at the time of decontrol have shown that they were justified. Decontrol has been to a great degree successful. But I wish and hope that the Government were able to maintain more fair-price shops. I not only plead in the name of the general housewives but also in the name of the many institutions, private hospitals and other agencies in our State because they are finding it very difficult to buy their foodgrains and other foodstuffs in the outside market as the prices are soaring very high throughout."

"I am very grateful, on behalf of the State Women's Food Council, to the Government of Madras for all the interest that they have taken in our work and for all the encouragement they have given us. I think they also must be feeling that we have not done a bad job of our work. As it was the wish of our Government that we should popularise the use of wheat, our non-cereal

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cafeteria has been popularising the use of wheat in addition though in other States the cafeterias run by the Women's Food Council are completely non-cereal. We have done so and that successfully. Not only do we do village welfare work but also teach the villagers the value of wheat and other foodstuffs and the very foods that they can get at their own doors. But I am sorry to say that the Government have not renewed their grant since November for this work and I do hope that the Hon. the Finance Minister who is the Food Minister as well will renew the grant to us because we are carrying on the work in spite of not having received the grant from the Government. I would request the Hon. the Chief Minister to alienate as early as possible some land to build our cafeteria. We do know whether the Hon. the Chief Minister has instructed the concerned department to go into the matter. As I have mentioned already, we are very unlucky people and we have been thrown out of four buildings and it has cost us a lot of money, a lot of wasting of time and anxiety. For your information, Sir, not only this cafeteria supplies wholesome food, cheap and clean, and popularises the use of wheat and other foodstuffs but also is giving a very fair employment to men and women. We employ about 52 people in the cafeteria and we are giving wages to the extent of Rs. 2,800 per mensem, in addition to spending Rs. 1,600 on their feeding. With all this, we make a very small margin of profit. We are not running this cafeteria for profit-making purposes but we are there to show that there is much cheaper and cleaner eating house. I hope the Government will give all facilities to pursue this work.

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I often think when we attend meetings and see ladies and gentlemen making a lot of noise and carrying on perpetual talk how they would have, perhaps, behaved in a different way had they been taught scouting and guiding.

"I am very sorry to note with dismay that the Government have not been able to allot a larger share to social work. This makes us very sad indeed. I may now refer to the two institutions which were at one time started by volunteer workers that are now under the charge of the Government of Madras. I refer to the Madras Vigilance Department and the Women's Welfare Department. I take the Madras Vigilance Department first. The founder of that—Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi—is now sitting behind the Treasury Benches. She founded this Association along with others. This Association had been built up with sweat, toil and tears because it was shunned by society and it was also shunned by our co-workers. Dr. Reddi and quite a few of us did not worry and we did all we could to reclaim the girls who had fallen astray, very often, through no fault of their own. In 1948, the Government of Madras provincialized this Department and completely removed the voluntary help from this Department, which, as I have said on many occasions, is deplorable. It does not mean that the Department has suffered with the departure of volunteer agencies. It has progressed from strength to strength. It has a very fine Chief Inspector, Shri Narayana Menon, Mrs. V. T. Lakshmi and many other workers. But on account of the strict rules and the red tape of the Government organization, many many girls are left out. Many girls fall an easy prey to malpractices. Somehow I feel that ever since the Government have provincialized this Department, they are complacent about what is happening. It must not be understood that because the Government have taken over charge of this Department there is nothing left over to be done. There are hundreds and thousands of girls both educated and uneducated coming into the City. There are people waiting for them at the Railway Stations and Employment Exchanges. At the Employment Exchanges these girls are often turned away because they cannot get any employment and when they cannot get any employment they become very much worried and take to a bad life. The Venereal Diseases Department of the General Hospital does not get the full list of people who are suffering from venereal diseases. Their social workers are doing an excellent job of their work. We understand from the facts and figures supplied by them that some of the slum areas are the biggest hot-beds of this malpractice. This is so, not because of the slum-dwellers, but due to the fact that under the safe cover of the slums some rich men as well as evil women take to these malpractices. I am sorry that the Hon. Minister in charge of Courts and Prisons is not here now. He says that he will soon take up this Bill relating to the amending of the Suppression of Immoral Traffic Act as also the Madras Children's Act. I have heard the same about these Bills from three successive Ministers. They have taken up many other Bills. I ask, is not this Bill equally important? On account of the unscrupulous people exploiting the unfortunate women, the energies of our future

GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR  
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has his own native prestige, and he is as desirous as any others for the progress of his area. We are sometimes delighted to see some of the improved slum areas where there are panchayats, reading rooms, recreational facilities and co-operation without side agencies.

“ Sir, last week, I spoke about the plight of the handloom weavers in our State. I know the plight of these people is the deep concern of the Chief Minister. I have seen their women and children coming down to the City in batches to eke out their livelihood, as they have no work in their villages. The condition of the handloom weavers is most distressing. I know the cause of the handloom weavers is dear to the heart of our Chief Minister. I dilated on this subject last week, and so I would content myself to-day by saying that effective steps should be taken to see that the handloom weaver gets his yarn directly. I would appeal to our womenfolk to patronize always handloom saris only. They are very beautiful, though a little bit costly than other saris. But all the same, as handloom saris are beautiful our womenfolk should go in for them. It is better to have one such sari than have two or more of the other varieties of saris. I may say here for information that I always go in for the handloom sari. I always wear that kind of sari. It is not only that I put it on when I attend this House. The sari which I now wear is also handloom. It comes from another part of our State.

“ Turning now to the lot of social workers, I have to state that the time is long past when social work should entirely depend on voluntary workers. In the past there have been excellent missionary workers, both among Hindus, Muslims and Christians, and also a few other communities. And along with them voluntary workers carried on their work with success. But to-day with the growing problems of social welfare in India it is our duty to have fully trained paid social workers. With the establishment of a Welfare State, the field of social welfare has expanded, several new interests have arisen, and so not all the efforts of a few enthusiastic workers can satisfactorily do any lasting good work. So the need for fully trained social workers has arisen. It is as necessary in this walk of life as in any other walk of life. There are several children uncared for, unclothed and living on the pavements, and not even having a square meal a day. No doubt the Madras Corporation has done excellent service in the cause of the improvement of the slums. I agree with Rajaji that slum dwellers should not be removed from their living places, but should improve their environments. But for all this, trained social workers is necessary. We have training institutions in other parts of India, but not in this State. Many social workers who got admission to these institutions, in spite of the handicap of language in which instruction was imparted there, completed their course of training in the environment prevailing there, but, after their course they were not able to carry on work here, in this State, as the environment here is quite different from that in which they got the training. So the necessity to start a School of Social Work in this State has arisen. I do not wish to narrate here the history of this School with all its vicissitudes. Suffice it to say, this year, I am not



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going to plead with Government to start such a school, because we have already started one. We should offer our thanks to the Government for the small mercies shown to us. We are grateful to them for the small grant of Rs. 1,000; and we are grateful to them also for permitting their expert professors in the University and Colleges to lecture to our students and asking their field staff to give us all the necessary facilities. We are glad to see that there is a good deal of goodwill on the part of Government towards us, and we had the honour of our Rajaji opening the school. We have at present 25 students; they come from different parts of the State; and among them, five are girls. We have a full-time tutor and we hope to get full-time lecturers on Industrial Welfare and General Welfare. Some of the experts of the United Nations Organization, who were here last December, were kind enough to visit our School. The distinguished visitors from abroad and from our country had talks with our students; they met the Board of Management and they had nothing but praise for the School. The syllabus followed in the School is that prescribed by the Government of India, and we request the Government to recognize our Degree. If it is recognized by the Government, then, the public also will recognize it; the students will get more enthusiastic and we shall be turning out a very good batch of useful citizens from the School. Sir, I am afraid I have tired the patience of the House by speaking at some length on this subject.

“ Sir, I have told the Minister for Public Works many a time that there is great scope for Tourist Traffic in our State. People from abroad are coming to visit our temples and places like Mahabalipuram and Conjeevaram, and they greatly appreciate them. But there is no facility for them to go and see them. It will be a useful trade for Government if they run a Tourist Traffic. Money will then flow into the coffers of the Government, and the Hon. Finance Minister will find in this a new source of income to the State. At present the Tourist Traffic is in the hands of outside bodies or with the Central Government. I request Government to form a Committee consisting of officials and non-officials and run this Tourist Traffic. Tourists spend much more money than others, as they come for pleasure. May I here point out that Mahabalipuram is getting more and more popular and there is only one Travellers' Bungalow there. People who go there have to sit under the trees because the Travellers' Bungalow is occupied by somebody else. There are no proper facilities for feeding the tourists. There are only small feeding houses. There is need for better-class feeding houses. Transport facilities are not as good as what they may be. Besides this, I want to refer to things nearer home. We have beautiful scenic places. At one time, we heard that a National Park was going to be made at the Nilgiris. I hope the idea has not been dropped. These tourist centres were visited by many foreigners, who were delegates to the Sixth International Conference of Social Work.

“ In this connection, I would like to mention how deeply grateful we are for the wonderful support that the Government and Rajaji gave to us. If it was not for what they gave us, the

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buildings, the transport, the conveniences and the many sorts of help, we could never have made the conference the success it was. We know there were people who were not for holding the conference here when there were difficulties in the City. But by God's grace difficulties passed. Rains came and the conference was a great success and it brought in a good lot of money to our hotels, shopping centres and to many other aspects of trade. The social workers of Madras earned a name as good organizers. Perhaps the Government are not interested in that. But all the same it gave a good name to the State.

“ Then, Sir, talking of the activities of the welfare agencies, there are many welfare agencies and may I say a few words about one, about which I take a great interest—The Guild of Service Agencies, both in the City and the districts? They have been working very actively for famine relief and cyclone relief. They have been running milk centres and gruel centres, and also manning women's centres, hospital centres, relief centres and also making large collections of money for famine relief work. In the districts they have been giving large donations for purchase of X-ray instruments, cots and other equipment for our hospitals. We run nursery schools in five hospitals. The Women's Association has been working hard collecting money for the T.B. Sanatoria and Cancer Hospital. I do hope that the Government would extend more help to the women's organization. We are grateful to the Government for all the help we have received so far. We got the fine gifts of milk powder, foodgrains and other things from the Government. All the welfare agencies in this City, such as the Ramakrishna Mission, Ayvai Home, Madras Vigilance Association, Women's Welfare Department, All-India Women's Conference, Nursery Schools, Seva Samajam Boys' Home and many other schools and agencies also benefited from these gifts of milk powder and rice through the Guild of Service. I hope the Government would place more and more help in our hands.

“ Sir, many of us have been asking for lands to build orphanages. There are vacant Government lands that are lying waste. I do not know why Government are so slow in giving us the lands. For over two and a half years we have been trying to get some lands. When we think there is some possibility of getting the lands, we are told that the particular place had been given to somebody or that it needs so and so, and so on. I hope the Minister for Public Works will instruct his department to see that lands are made available to us to construct the buildings. We are doing a nation-building service and I am unable to understand why we do not get encouragement. The ex-servicemen and the political sufferers, have got lands. Rightly so. But I ask: Why not think of others also, the orphans, and do something for them? I do ask the Government to alienate land to us and help us. I know the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture is an enthusiastic gentleman and he will give us all the help for starting farming and other aspects of work for the children.

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" Sir, the Children Act is a sore point with the social workers. It has been put on the shelf because Government have no time to bring it into being. May I plead with the Government, Sir, to bring the Act into being? Can I tell you of the malpractices that are going on with children? During the last ten months, out of 2,807 cases tried in the Juvenile Court, 398 were theft cases, 1,350 were cases of destitutes and 456 were Prohibition cases. I have been telling the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition for a long time of the malpractices that were going on with these children. I do agree with the Hon. the Chief Minister that in the villages, the enforcement of Prohibition has done immense good to the women. But in the City the Act has been mostly misused. Elders are misusing the children in not only carrying the illicit liquor but in preparing it also. The reason is they have no other means of livelihood and temptation is put in their way. I would ask the Government to give the Police and the other departments more powers to deal with these people even more strictly. With that, Government must also introduce the Children Act. Then only we can have an opportunity to punish the adults who deal with these children in this manner. As matters stand at present, we can only deal with these poor innocent children. Rajaji was full of praise for the Senior Certified School, Chingleput. I have been connected with the school for the last 25 years. The Government have to be congratulated on the wonderful work they have done for the boys there, to keep up their spirit, to make them happy and inculcate fine discipline among them. But I may tell Rajaji that with all this, the boys are in the prison. The bars of the windows are prison bars and the doors of the school are prison doors. Whatever we may do for the children the psychological effect is there. They are in the environment of the prison. The same applies to the schools at Bellary and Tanjore. I would request the Government to change the doors. The Hon. the Minister for Public Works is incurring heavy expenditure on these schools. Cannot the Hon. Minister do something to make the children feel that they are completely in a home atmosphere? I do hope that this would be considered by the Government and they would change the doors and windows.

" Then, Sir, I come to the lot of the Probation officers, not the Prohibition officers. They do a great deal for the reclamation of the young as well as old people. But they are very ill-staffed. I understand that last year from 14 districts there were something like 24,187 cases and only 4,171 were released on probation of good conduct. All the others were put into jails. If the Government had appointed more Probation Officers, they could have prevented a lot of these people going to jails and saved some money. They could have used the money so saved for the cause of the children. Further, these Probation Officers, being ill-staffed, have to cover large areas. They get only an allowance of Rs. 20 whereas a Sub-Inspector of Police gets Rs. 30. I hope the Government would consider their case favourably and do something for them.

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" I am very sorry to note that the Government are not pleased to think of appointing a Minister to be in charge of Social Welfare though they think it is not peculiar enough to have a Minister for Sports. I do not know why a Minister should not be appointed to be in charge of the portfolio of Social Welfare. The Government have a Rural Welfare Department, a Department for Community Projects and they have a Minister for Sports. Why not have a Minister for Social Welfare? We have to run from Department to Department, from Minister to Minister trying to get our grants and other things. Even the Planning Commission has chosen to have a woman on their Committee. And we have seen how much the women were able to do, given an opportunity. Now women are useful for the savings scheme propaganda. Government take our services there. Why don't they take our services in other departments also? I may mention that it is a lady from this State that has made a name for women on the Planning Commission. I hope Rajaji would also make more women take part in his Government. I am not asking too much for women. I know Rajaji would answer that the work of women lies in their homes. Doubtless I know, there are women who can work in their houses as also in Government Departments.

" Before I close, I would like to refer to one aspect of a remark that Rajaji passed the other day when he opened the new housing scheme. He said: 'Compared to cities and towns elsewhere, Madras was not an ugly but a beautiful city. Travellers who go about seeing towns and cities feel a sense of peace and comfort when they see Madras as compared with what they feel when they go round and see other cities. There may be in other places finer and bigger structures with many modern adornments, but they do not give that peace of mind which people get in Madras City'. This is verily true. This is said by people from all sides. We know it ourselves. There is no more beautiful City in India than Madras. It is half-city and half-rural. But Sir, can we really be proud of a city, if at the railway stations, at the bus stops, public thoroughfares, and places of amusements, hundreds of hungry children spread out their hands to you asking you to give them something? They have no homes, and they suffer from diseases. In other countries children are the first concern of the State. We in India are well-known for the many children we produce but what care do we take of these children, especially those who are deprived of their parental care and their homes? Sir, the youngsters of our State are becoming veritable pick-pockets. You cannot go in safety in a bus or a tram or enter a cinema-house. Every fifth man in each case would tell you that he has lost his purse in the tram or in the bus or in the cinema-house. Why is all this happening? It is all because of the economic condition of the boys and nothing else. This beggar problem is a shameful blot on our State and on the fair name of the City. The Social Service organizations have been doing something for these boys. Cannot the Government do something for these boys? We know our State is hard pressed just now. But there are groups and groups of

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social service organizations who are willing to do the reclamation work. They are sorely in need of lands for building hutments for these boys. We have reclaimed some of these beggar children who came to us of their free will. We took some of these children from the bus stops, etc., to the Mohite playground where they were given food, games and medical check up. Now we hope to start a school for them. They themselves come and ask us to give them food, shelter, etc. Sir, I would ask the Government to make available to us any vacant buildings even outside the City limits. Please give them to us or give us lands. We have got sufficient public interest in this cause. The public feels very strongly about this. I assure the Government that help will be forthcoming in many ways if they give us lands and grounds. I do feel that apart from everything else if we can do something for the children, then we would have done something worthwhile. I am not used to quote poetry but there is a verse I would like to quote :

*The Everlasting Memory.*

' And he who gives a child a treat  
Makes joy-bells ring in Heaven's Street,  
And he who gives a child a home,  
Builds palaces in Kingdom come.'

Now, may I thank you, Rajaji and our Ministers for all the goodwill they gave to us. Please give us encouragement and I know our Rajaji sufficiently well to be sure, he will. Mr. Chairman, I am very grateful to you for the generous time you have given me and also for all the encouragement you give me and to social workers, of whom you are one."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will not say this is a colourless Budget. Superficially it may seem colourless but if one takes the trouble of diving deep into it, there are hidden colours. There is a vast departure from the previous Budget. We find that the Civil Works Budget has been cut to a considerable extent, though I may have my own remarks on that later on.

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"Just now I have received a telegram from Tanjore just delivered to me to the Council address, wherein it has been reported : 'Notice without reason given terminating the services of all teachers and other staff numbering 42. Pray interfere. Details follow.' This telegram has come from the Desikar educational institutions, Karuthattangudi, Tanjore. I hope, the Government will look into the matter.

"Sir, teachers are being mismanaged like anything even in departments supposed to be under the direct control of the Government, like the Harijan Welfare Department, where pensions are being denied to teachers. Teachers who have put in a service of more than 18 or 19 years are confirmed just a year or two before their retirement and even when they apply for pension, it is said that they have to put in three years' service after confirmation. On this score, pensions are being refused. Sir, I had the privilege of addressing this House, when the last Budget was under discussion here, about a particular case, and I am very thankful to the Government that some action has been taken on it. But still that Harijan teacher is to get his pension! There is another instance of the department just acting without any sympathy towards teachers, and that was referred to in the short notice question I put yesterday. The officer-in-charge of the S.S.L.C. Examination has been unsympathetic enough to issue an order just two or three days before the date of the examination barring more than 75 Hindi Pandits from appearing for the examination. I do not know what stood in the way of their just postponing their decision and then applying it to future cases. I would, therefore, request our revered Rajaji to look into this matter and see that Government servants, especially highly paid servants, begin to treat themselves as servants of the public, as in a democracy. In a democracy the Government are not supposed to rule but they are only supposed to serve.

"Sir, coming to the Budget proper, I find that our Government have been lucky in just being able to get about Rs. 5 crores additionally this year. Of course, we had a windfall of Rs. 2.89 crores by way of Union Excise Duties. Besides that, we have the Petrol tax, the Passenger tax and arrears of Income-tax and the revision of court-fees which is attempted. All these go to make up Rs. 5 crores this year and they have been able to show a surplus, though it is a nominal one of Rs. 20,000.

"Now, I am very glad that the Civil Works estimate has been cut down considerably by over Rs. 1 crore. But still I am pained to see that on repairs alone we have to spend Rs. 3.15 crores and on new buildings and roads, we have to spend Rs. 1.26 crores. The total comes to Rs. 4.41 crores. I shall just put this question to the Government. Are roads more important than the task of feeding the people? As the previous speaker, the hon. Member Mrs. Clubwala, pointed out we find so many people actually starving. We find so many people homeless. When are the Government going to stop building big edifices and constructing big roads and painting them and repairing them? When are the Government to stop all these things and think of the masses that are really

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starving? Why not postpone the formation of roads and making them so smooth and polished, just as we are doing on the Beach road? Can we not put ourselves to the inconvenience of motoring through rutty roads? We have to spend Rs. 3.5 crores on repairs alone. A crore means one hundred lakhs. A lakh means one hundred thousand. So many thousands and thousands of rupees have to be spent simply for maintaining these roads. Is it the maintenance of the public that is important or is it the maintenance of the roads? I find there is a tendency on the part of the Government to believe more in brick and mortar than in men and minds."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"How are we to feed the people? Except by opening such works, we cannot feed the people."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—"Now, I should like to submit my explanation to the remarks of the Hon. the Chief Minister. I can understand that by giving work in laying roads, people can be just maintained. They can be given labour. I sometimes used to wonder why when there was no rain, the Government insisted upon laying roads instead of digging tanks. They may say that there are enough tanks already. But I wonder how this laying of roads would solve the problem. If there are tanks even in dry places like Rayalaseema, sometimes when God Varuna pours His blessings, these tanks will get filled up. Of course, they can give labour by laying roads. That is not the only way. If it is a transitional or critical period which we want to overcome, really there are other ways besides laying roads and constructing buildings. They can be asked just to cultivate thousands of acres of cultivable lands that lie fallow which will surely lead to increased production of food and filling up of bellies. But the Government seem to have more faith in brick and mortar than in men and minds. I would request Members of the Treasury Benches just to remember that there can be also other brains on the opposite side or outside their fold who can suggest schemes. I would request them not to treat this budget discussion for four days as a routine procedure but to see that the time given to hon. Members is simply to get from them certain views which can be incorporated in the Budget and which may go to the modification of the Budget. It is not a routine affair.

5-30 P.M. It is not as if the Budget has to be presented, that one has to sit throughout and listen to all sorts of speeches and other things and the Budget is after all to be presented again at the appropriation stage also with the same figures and so on. There are men outside the Government fold also who have got real patriotism in them, who really want to work for the country and distribute the 65 crores of rupees that we spend for the benefit of the masses and the good of the people. I would therefore just request the Government to see whether these repairs cannot be curtailed or postponed for one or two years till we are able to maintain the masses properly. Of course, I was very glad that after the last Budget Session, our revered Chief Minister was just able to bring pressure upon the Corporation of Madras regarding the improvement of slums and the provision of houses for the pavement dwellers.

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"I also know the practical difficulties of the Government. All the problems cannot be solved in a day or overnight but I know that when a thing is taken up by the Rajaji Government they would go to its logical conclusion. I would therefore like the Government to probe into the question of the possibility of issuing free ration cards to disabled beggars and to the starting of social welfare societies. As my colleague who spoke previously pointed out, we could take statistics of able-bodied beggars who can be diverted to some useful work.

"Now, coming to the Public Health Budget, I see that three and a half crores of rupees have been provided on the Medical side but only Rs. 1.3 crores have been provided on the Public Health side. The Public Health side has got two sides, viz., the preventive side and the curative side. More attention has been paid to the curative side by way of providing Rs. 3.5 crores while only Rs. 1.3 crores are intended to be spent in the coming year on the preventive side. It has been the case for the past so many years. I would like to invite the attention of the Hon. the Minister for Public Health to this point, namely, that the Government could take into their confidence the schools and teachers in the matter of the spreading of sanitary habits. I would like to ask whether the Government have ever thought of the question of how we can improve public health by tackling the question of air-borne diseases, fly-borne diseases, water-borne diseases and dust-borne diseases without resorting to hospitals? With regard to water-borne diseases the policy of the Government has been just to ensure a protected water-supply. Will it not be cheaper and better in the interests of the Government and the people to just protect the water storage instead of just transferring this stored water into pipes and supplying them to so many people? I think our small towns, major and minor panchayats can well resort to the old system of protecting these water storages by just employing a watchman and inculcating habits of sanitation in our boys. If I remember correctly, wherever our Chief Minister goes he has been making one remark, namely, that people have been resorting to unclean habits on the banks of rivers, tanks and so on. Can we not stop all these? Cannot our municipalities and major and minor panchayats resort to the protection of these water sources? Is it not high time that we got them to take these measures? We find so many vegetable markets and eating houses spread out on the road side. Can we not segregate them and put them in a protected place and thus protect the people from dust-borne diseases? Instead of trying impossible methods of protected water-supply to each town and village, as the impossible method of 'Each one, Teach one' in adult education, can we not by some method protect the water storage in each and every small town and major and minor panchayat? Could we not just see that the future hospitals and colleges are established outside, say five or ten miles away from the city atmosphere? We can do all these things on the preventive side and naturally the people may say that it will involve more money. If we can save Rs. 3 crores by avoiding the laying of roads we can spend that on the public health side in preventing diseases.

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"Coming to Industries, I will take up the problem of the handlooms weavers. This problem has brought it to the forefront, that it is not a question of the handloom weavers' problem but it is a problem of 'man versus machine'. There were days when we thought that the mills in India were not sufficient even to provide us with just the clothes we required but we now find that mechanisation has advanced so much that it has reached a stage when it has become a question of man versus machine. This is applicable to all cases. Take the plastic industry. In a few years time it will be a question of the plastic industry versus the potter or the cobbler. We are giving room to so many industries and we are importing so much of foreign machinery and foreign technical personnel that we are just trying to throw out of employment a large number of people. We are carried away so much by modern civilization and are so much attracted by all these things that I would urge upon the Government to consider the far-reaching consequences of any new industry which may be started. The Government have stated that cottage industries have to be encouraged as a first item. But, I wonder that even for the agricultural industry we are thinking of importing Japanese implements and other things so that one machine may do the harvesting that is now being done by ten men or the ploughing that is now being done by twenty men. It may be nice in itself and all the big landlords who have to face the problem of managing the men under them may be for it. But, in the long run it will bring about unemployment, discontent and disloyalty to the Government.

"I will now come to the question of the Police and just refer to another point raised by my colleague the hon. Member Mrs. Clubwala. Boy Scouts can be given still further training and I have known of instances where they have been able to manage traffic problems. Properly trained Boy Scouts may be asked to do voluntary work in controlling traffic and crowds at large gatherings and festivals. This will, to a large extent, stop the need for further expansion of the Police Force.

"In regard to Prohibition, I would earnestly urge upon the Government to see that thousands of stories are written to suit the various classes about the evils of drink, the consequences of drink and the ruin of so many families on account of drink and thus the Prohibition policy may be slowly encouraged through schools to ensure that at least in the next generation Prohibition may be an achieved object.

"Coming to Agriculture, I find that over one crore of rupees has been provided for industrial exhibitions and demonstrations. We know how much effect these demonstrations by demonstration have on the agriculturists. It is enough we have some co-operative agency to distribute the seeds and other things and the demonstration or advice that has to be given to the agriculturist may be conveniently carried on as is now being carried on through All-India Radio by means of the Villagers' Programme. This can surely save this sum of a crore of rupees.

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"Lastly coming to the most important item and my own pet item, nameiy, Education, I should like to mention that the agency question has not so far been solved and I would also like to point out that the question of security of service for teachers which does not cost the Government a pie has not been tackled so far. During the last Budget Session I had the privilege of bringing to the notice of the hon. Members of the House that a considerable portion of this Education Budget could be reduced by reducing the Inspectorate and by abolishing the external examinations. We do not know how many students have answered or are answering the S.S.L.C. public examination that is now going on. The numbers have probably swollen to a lakh and we have not been able to manage them. Their certificates are sent to various places, even out of the way places, and to places where they ought not to be sent and the boys are not able to get admission into the colleges in time. We know the difficulties of the external examinations and still we want to have them. If we abolish the external examinations and if we reduce the Inspectorate considerably so that every school is inspected only once a year, we can have a saving of nearly half a crore of rupees.

"I find in the Budget that buildings for basic training schools have been provided for in 1953-54 to the tune of seven lakhs. Are they really needed? We find that only in school buildings which have thatched roofs better education is being imparted. Why should we spend 7 lakhs of rupees on buildings for basic training schools? These 7 lakhs of rupees can conveniently go to equalise the pay of teachers who are having a heart-burning that people with the same qualifications are treated on different footing even under the aegis of our revered Rajaji. They can also be given the house rent allowance.

"Now I find in the Five-Year Plan that the Madras Government have only provided 8 crores of rupees for Education out of 140 crores of rupees. While the Government of the State of Bombay have provided 46 crores of rupees out of 146 crores for Education in the Five-Year Plan, our Government have provided only 8 crores.

"Let us leave it at that, and let us come to the question of how this amount of 8 crores of rupees is going to be spent. I should like the Hon. the Finance Minister to enlighten me on this point. Now we are in the third year of the Five-Year Plan. For each year a sum of nearly 1½ crores of rupees has been provided. In 1951-52 and 1952-53, the Government have spent nearly 2½ crores of rupees. The Budget presented to the House shows that this year they have provided for 1½ crores of rupees, and including this year's allotment, we have nearly 3.75 crores of rupees. The Education Budget for the year 1950-51, i.e., before the starting of the Five-Year Plan was 10.42 crores of rupees. The present Education Budget for the year 1953-54 is 12.05 crores of rupees. If a sum of 3.51 crores of rupees representing the actual provision made for the first three years under the Five-Year Plan is added on to the sum of Rs. 10.42 crores provided in the Education Budget for



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1950-51, it will come to 13.93 crores. I do not know how a sum of 12.05 crores of rupees is only shown in the Education Budget for the coming year 1953-54? Probably certain items in the Five-Year Plan have been linked up with the routine expenses and the figure for the Education Budget for 1953-54 which ought to have been 13.93 crores is only 12.05 crores of rupees.

" I find during the last two years, under the Five-Year Plan, 10 lakhs of rupees had been spent for 'adult schools', 50 lakhs of rupees had been spent for 'compulsion' and 60 lakhs of rupees had been spent for 'starting of colleges.' I would just ask all the Hon. Members of this House to consider whether the starting of adult schools, whether the enforcement of compulsion and whether the starting of colleges fall under the routine items or under the Five-Year Plan sponsored by the Government of India for the development of the whole country. I would request the Government, in my own humble way to see that the 5½ crores of rupees that are to be spent in the coming three years from the commencement of this year are spent for the development of the status of the teacher and for the development of the educational interests of the pupils.

" Now, with regard to providing finances for Education, I would submit certain points for the consideration of the Government. The other day, our revered Chief Minister gave an answer to my Friend Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu when the latter pointed out that the Government would be able to get enough money if they gave up their present policy of Prohibition. Our revered Chief Minister gave his answer in such a humorous way that it made me laugh and laugh till I got stomach-ache. He put his answer in an extraordinarily humorous way. I am not going now to suggest anything like the one suggested by Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu. I wish only to make a few suggestions which would, if given effect to, bring more money to the State Exchequer. They may be unpalatable to the public; they may be a little unpalatable to the Government also; but if they are worked in the proper spirit they may do us good. It is not out of the way to suggest that a man who gets some education must pay for the labour.

" There are more than 35 lakhs of children in our elementary schools. Barring backward and scheduled classes' children and the children of teachers and non-gazetted officers who have been granted concessions in the matter of school fees, there will be at least 20 lakhs of children in elementary schools. I would suggest the levy of a rupee per child per mensem towards a Teachers' Maintenance Fund to be started by the State Government. This levy should not be classed as a regular school fee as such a levy is against the spirit of the Constitution. If at least 20 lakhs of pupils pay one rupee a month, it will come to nearly 2½ crores of rupees a year and the Elementary Education Budget alone will be swelled to the extent of 2½ crores of rupees. The elementary school teachers can be paid double the salary they are getting now or at

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least 10 or 15 rupees a month more than what they are getting now. Besides, some sort of old age provision can also be made for elementary school teachers.

" Coming to the secondary school teachers, I would suggest the levy of one rupee per month as a special contribution towards a Secondary School Teachers' Maintenance Fund'. At the present moment, each pupil studying in the secondary school is paying school fees in ten instalments. Now he will have to pay one rupee more along with each instalment of school fee. This amount will give the Government 60 lakhs of rupees, per year. This amount will be separately funded as 'The secondary school teachers' maintenance fund' and will be under the control of the Provincial Government. This arrangement will go a long way to improve the status of the secondary school teachers by paying them at least 10 or 15 rupees a month more than what they are getting now and also some old age provision. It may seem strange that we are trying to tax parents for giving education to their children. But it must be realised that by our giving education the immediate benefit goes to the parents and the ultimate benefit goes to the State. Many parents are nowadays employing teachers on Rs. 10 or Rs. 15 per mensem for giving tuition to their children studying in infant classes. When there are parents who can pay such fees, let them pay this additional contribution. I only want, Sir, that teachers should not be made to starve. The Government are not willing to pay more for teachers. The parents may be willing to pay more. Why should the teachers who are doing after all an immediate duty to the parents of young children and an ultimate duty to the Nation be made to starve? I ask, Sir, why cannot the parents be made to pay more? It is after all a matter of one rupee per month. It is not a very big amount for even a middle class man; but many a mickle makes a muckle and with the help of this amount we will be able to improve the finance of secondary school teachers. If really the Government think that they cannot spend over the 12 crores of rupees that they have been spending now, I would just request the Government to consider my suggestion and see that a 'Teachers' Maintenance Fund' is built up separately in respect of elementary education and in respect of secondary education.

" I would also put forth another suggestion for the consideration of Government. Teachers may be authorized to have the monopoly of publishing text-books and the making of note-books required for our children in our State. If this monopoly is given to teachers and if under the aegis of the Government co-operative societies and if under the control of teachers are started. I think crores of rupees can be got out of this arrangement. Of course the Government can keep to themselves financial control over these co-operative societies. I do not see any reason why the publication of text-books and the manufacture and sale of note-books should be the monopoly of traders, particularly when the teachers are starving like anything? If really the Government want to do something

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to the teachers, it really they have a mind to do something for the teachers and if it is only a question of finance standing in the way of translating their sympathy towards the teachers, I think there will be no difficulty in supporting my suggestions, namely, starting maintenance funds for teachers and starting co-operative societies to manage the publication of text-books and the manufacture and sale of note-books. At least five or six crores of rupees will be got through my suggestions and this amount can be used towards the relief of the distress of the teachers.

"Now I wish to conclude by giving a few points as to what I would do if I were the Minister in charge of Education. If I were the Minister in charge of Education, I would simply change the working hours of schools. I would also lessen the working days and working hours. I would convert all the elementary schools into basic schools before the next re-opening of schools by asking all primary school teachers to undergo a three months' course in the next vacation. I would just see that the Text-Book Committee is abolished. I would just see that a Text-Book Committee of teachers who will not desire any position of honour or remuneration is formed. I would see that the change of text-books is not resorted to in the routine subjects like History, Geography, Mathematics, etc., in the lower classes. I would also abolish the system of getting text-books written by various authors containing the same matter. I will also see that children do not carry so many books and note-books though they may carry nothing in their heads. I would just see that the inspectorate is reduced to a considerable extent and that the inspections of schools are reduced considerably. I would just see that external examinations are abolished and I would vest the power of examination in the authorities of the institutions themselves. I would prescribe departmental inspection only for the purpose of auditing accounts. I would just see that teachers are paid sumptuously by adopting the schemes that I have suggested in the earlier part of my speech and are also paid some old age provision.

"Sir, we have been asking for old age provision in the form of a gratuity and not for-pension. We only ask for gratuity on the formula of the last pay drawn multiplied by the total number of years of service. This would give a sum of Rs. 1,200 to a higher grade trained teacher, Rs. 2,500 to a secondary grade trained teacher and Rs. 4,000 to Rs. 5,000 to a L.T. teacher. We want this to be done by a stroke of the magic pen which decontrolled food-grains overnight. This can be done without touching a pie from any of the items in the Budget. I would humbly request Shri Rajaji to see that teachers are given gratuity at the time of their retirement. The retired teachers should be made eligible for Government gratuity without reference to managements.

"Sir, I shall show how this scheme cannot touch the exchequer for the next two or three years. I would request the Chief Minister to issue a Government Order extending the age of retirement of teachers to 60. If that is done, then, for the next two or three

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years or even five years there will be no retirement of teachers and hence no demand for gratuity. There may be a few rare demands in the case of deaths; but the actual demand and the full demand will arise only five years hence, as the age of retirement is raised by five years.

"I wish the order to be issued now. I request our Revered Chief Minister, Rajaji to issue this order with his magic pen and place it in the statute book, at least before my term ceases. Thank you, Sir, Mr. Chairman for giving me this much time to speak."

\* DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to congratulate the Government and the Finance Minister on the lucid exposition of the Budget they have presented to us. We are especially grateful to them for getting up the pamphlet called 'Introduction to the Budget,' for it is needless to say, how useful it is to us. Then, I wish to congratulate the Government on the firm stand they are taking with regard to the policy of Prohibition. There is a section of public opinion which wants that Prohibition should go. On behalf of the women I would plead with the Government to enforce Prohibition. In every good reform there will be a certain amount of opposition even in civilised countries and even in very progressive countries and so we should be prepared to put up with opposition. We cannot compromise with evil. Good is good for all time, and truth is truth for all time. I have seen the benefits of Prohibition in the villages. For I live in Adyar and there I have seen women and children living in the huts round about Adyar very happily and cheerfully. I know that those who advocate abolition of Prohibition, do so for several reasons. One reason advanced by them is that there is illicit distillation rampant in the country. People take to it because of poverty and ignorance. This can be combated only by the Government with the co-operation of the enlightened public. Again, I would congratulate the Government, particularly the Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments, as also the management of the Hindu Religious Endowments and Charitable institutions for the change of heart that has come upon them with regard to their policy. The Devasthanams have also shown a change of heart on their part. I see from the letters received from the Devasthanams of Palni and Srivilliputtur temples that they are going shortly to start orphanages with the surplus funds available with them. I am delighted to note it. For, there cannot be a better use and better investment of surplus funds of our temples than that of helping children—children in distress and children without shelter. In our country to-day there are hundreds and thousands of children who need our attention. Therefore I am delighted with the change of heart on the part of the temple authorities. Perhaps this is all due to the Chief Minister's good influence. I have with me a letter from the Commissioner for Hindu Religious Endowments Board, which says that he is going shortly to call for a conference in this State for chalking out a programme of starting orphanages, attached to the several Devasthanams. Sir, this is a long-felt need, and I see, it is being realised now by the Grace of the Almighty.



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" I wish to congratulate the Minister for Transport. He has an old and wise head over an young shoulder. He has done a wise act—though I did not get official information, yet I read it in the newspapers—in his decision to start a refresher course of training for the motor drivers. In my opinion there must be a similar training for all drivers, be they of the motor car or bus, tram car or any automobile. For, we give a training to our nurses, for our school teachers, doctors and so on. There are among motor drivers some who have no good vision, or good hearing, and there are some who cannot decide quickly as to what to do in times of emergency. It is because of these reasons that we have had some recent motor accidents in our city, which, perhaps hon. Members of the House would not have forgotten. So, there should be a training course for motor drivers; and I would like Government to institute a medical examination of their bodies, as also hold an intelligence test. Sir, once again, I offer my congratulations to the Minister for Motor Transport on his new proposal, and I wish him success in this good and noble endeavour.

" I am thankful to Government, that in spite of their financial difficulties, they have taken prompt action and effective steps to give immediate relief to the distressed people in the cyclone and famine-affected areas. My friends who spoke before me have dwelt on this subject, and so I do not wish to deal with it at any length. But I wish to say only one thing on this subject. I do not know how it has come to pass that *sarvamanyam* lands which are also affected by cyclone and famine are not given any concession by Government. I want to be enlightened on this one point.

" Then, I see in the Budget, provision is made for the Tungabhadra and Lower Bhavani projects, and also for several other irrigation schemes. It is all very good, and we are thankful to the Government for the same, for, we want water to grow more food. In this State, there are several minor irrigation works which have to be attended to. In this connection I would like to draw the attention of the Government to one such work. Last year, the people of Tiruvanmiyur, a village near Adyar, presented a memorandum to the Government. The Village Uplift Association of that place wanted that the tank in that village should be repaired. In fact, for the last two or three years they have been representing to Government about this. The urgency of this work is as follows. During the rains, the tank being shallow and the bunds having almost disappeared, the water collecting in the tank could not be stored, and so it flows into the nearby sea. After repeated representations, the Minister for Public Works has written to say that it is under consideration. I find, after perusing the list of tanks to be taken up for repairs in the coming year, in the Budget that this tank does not find a place there. Therefore, may I draw the attention of the Government to see that this tank so near to Madras City, is repaired in the coming year, if need be, by bringing a supplementary demand. After all, I do not think there will be any need for that step. The repairs may not cost much. It

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may not run even into lakhs; perhaps it may come to about three or four thousands. There is a sacred temple built by a Chola prince. The people inhabiting the village are all fishermen, they depend for their food on fishing in certain seasons of the year. In the other seasons, they have no occupation. Some of them have taken to illicit distillation. Some of them are toddy tappers. So it is very necessary that they should have some occupation to find food. Therefore I request this little help may be given to them by our National Government.

" Again, I come to the Women's Welfare Department. My 6 p.m. hon. Friend Mrs. Clubwala has spoken very eloquently. I am very proud of her. Now this department has been in existence for the last three years. It has been doing good work. It was started during the time when Sri Omandur Reddiar was the Chief Minister of this State through the efforts of the Women's Indian Association. Now there are 63 centres of that department working in the rural areas. In the report of the Director of Public Health, I read with joy that the women's welfare workers helped the Public Health Department staff such as Sanitary Inspectors and others in giving first aid and attending on mothers and providing other hygienic conveniences for the poor villagers. According to the recent report of the Maternity and Child Welfare Department I find that only 15 to 16 per cent of the mothers receive skilled help during the time of child birth. (The majority of our mothers live in villages.) The rest, that is about 84 per cent of the mothers are still left in the hands of our unscientific, unskilled and barber midwives. Sir, you can easily realise the pangs of the mothers at the time of the child birth. The mother and the child are given to the charge of illiterate and dirty midwives in the villages and that too at the most critical time of their lives. Government should see that more midwives are trained and sent to the villages to render aid to these mothers and children. Again of the 63 or 64 centres in the rural areas only 24 centres have midwives. Representations have been made by the other centres that they should be given trained midwives. In this connection I wish to bring to the notice of the Government the cut that has been effected in the provision made for medical relief in the Budget. The provision for training of midwives for last year was about two lakhs of rupees. I do not know why this amount has been reduced this year. We want more and more midwives for the villages. That being the case, I am unable to understand the cut effected under this provision. It takes only Rs. 360 for a candidate for a year by way of scholarship and other things. I should say that this is the severest cut of all. When our mothers suffer in the villages for want of trained midwives, may I ask :—Can we not at least keep the same provision this year for the training of midwives? Therefore I would plead that more provision should be made for training of midwives for providing scientific and skilled aid to the mothers during the time of child birth.

" Further, I find the Women's Welfare Department has not been made permanent. There is only one home in Madras which

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has 150 women. These women are trained as basic teachers, midwives, matrons, etc. They are doing good work. Now the starting of such homes in the mofussil are necessary. In Coimbatore they want a Women's home. There, rich mill owners are ready to give the building required for starting the homes. Correspondence is going on in regard to this for the past one year. Whenever I go there I used to ask the people there 'Why don't you have a Women's home here?' They said that even though they were ready to make available a building for the home they had not obtained the sanction of the Government to start one there. May I in this connexion suggest that the Women's Welfare Department might be made the training centre for women welfare workers. These workers will be very useful in organising such homes for women and children in the districts. I very often receive letters from the districts asking me to send them good trained matrons, midwives and welfare workers for their homes. The work of training is very important. Here we have the nucleus for training personnel. The women welfare workers trained here may be deputed to the districts to be in charge of Orphanages that are started by the municipalities, district boards, and devasthanams, etc.

"When I was a member of the Council in 1926-30, I was urging on the Government the need for the organisation of maternity and child welfare centres. Then I had the good fortune to get a resolution passed that a Woman Assistant Director of Public Health should be appointed to look after this work. Now we all know the progress made by this department. It has made vast progress. There are now about 511 maternity and child welfare centres throughout the State. Of these 54 are maternity homes and the rest are child welfare centres. The work has become popular among the public. The municipalities and the local boards are giving grants to start the centres and they also meet a certain amount of the recurring expenditure. At that time the Government were good enough to pass orders sanctioning 50 per cent of the building cost and 25 per cent of the recurring expenditure just to stimulate the activities of these very important and nation building works of the centres. Therefore may I suggest that the Women's Welfare Department may be made the centre for the training of these workers and the workers so trained deputed to the districts to organise the homes for women and children there.

"We find now, there is a large influx of women and children into the city from the villages. We cannot prevent it. It is because they are starving in the villages and they have no homes. Famine, cyclone and the natural calamities drive them to the city. They therefore come here in search of shelter, employment, food and clothing. We see people coming into the city every day. Last year I have described the conditions of these people and so I will not now go into details. My hon. Friend Mrs. Clubwala is more active than myself. I wish more women of her type would take up to this work. She said that the Guild of Service was assisting a

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number of children who had come into the City for want of food and due to poverty. Why do these children come into the city from the villages? It is due to poverty and economic distress that is prevailing in the villages. When these boys come into the city and wander about in search of food and employment, they are taken by the Police and put in a place called the 'Remand Home'. This is in Monteith Road. I wish some one of you who are parents should pay a visit to this home. Two hundred or three hundred boys are lodged there. The atmosphere is crowded and insanitary. There is no proper water-supply and other conveniences. The other day when I visited the place, my heart broke, on seeing the conditions under which the poor boys were living. A building was constructed to house these boys partly with public contributions and partly with Government aid. I want to know what has become of the building? I understand that the Civil Supplies Department has appropriated the building for the storage of grains. There are no people to find better quarters for these poor, innocent boys. I protest against this action of the Government, especially the Government headed by Rajaji. The Government should either hand over the building for the use of the boys or the boys should be removed to better quarters because these boys have not committed any offence to deserve such treatment. Even if a child were to commit an offence, is he to be confined within a building and kept idle for the most part of the day, without any occupation, without any recreation at all, till they are taken to the Juvenile court? Now the Police take their own time to put them before the courts. They have to find out the village from which the boy had come, who are the parents of the boy, why has he come to the city and all that. These are things that the police have to do. I do not blame the police for that. But I do blame the Government. Why are these boys kept in that building? They ought to be removed to their own building, or removed to a better building. They must not be kept idle. We all know the effect of idleness on the minds and physique of these young boys. When I was the Hon. Secretary of this Society, I know of a boy who was committed to our charge. He came away from his parents and he was kept confined in a room for some time. After 10 or 12 days when I visited the boy he looked very anaemic. There are only two things to do to improve the condition of these boys. They should be removed to a better building. That is the first thing. The next thing is that they should be kept occupied, that is, they should be given tuition in handicraft or gardening or some other occupation. As Mrs. Clubwala has pointed out, these boys should not be kept in the cities and they must be given a big colony. What has become of the Sholavaram building? I have no idea of it. The Government should know better. We want to teach agriculture to students in our schools and colleges. Why not teach agriculture, gardening, grow more food and several other things to the boys who are thoroughly destitute?

"There are Junior Certified Schools in Bellary, Tanjore and Ranipet where the boys who commit offences are sent. After

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serving their full term and when the parents come, they are discharged from these schools and handed over to their parents. But in the case of destitute boys, nobody claims them. They are homeless boys; they are helpless boys; and they are friendless boys. They are discharged at the age of 12 or 13 years. Here, I have got a report about them and if you doubt my statement, please go through the report. Where are these destitute boys to go at the age of 13 years? Can they find employment in the City of Madras when even Graduates and under-Graduates cannot find employment? It is a matter for thought to the Government or whoever is in charge of the administration. I am not criticising the Government and let me not be misunderstood. I am not making this criticism in a bad spirit. Because I feel for those children, I am talking about them.

“ Sir, even Devasthanam funds are being used for the starting of orphanages and that will go a long way towards the advance and progress of child welfare in our State. I hope, this example will be followed by others. After all, a child has the right to expect help in times of distress. The sick child must be nursed and the hungry child must be fed. That must be the principle which must guide us in the treatment of children. A child is innocent whether it is a poor child, low class child or a high class child. Therefore, with all our care and with all our efforts, we must prevent the child from being exploited by vicious-minded people.

“ Now I come to Public Health. As my hon. Friend Mr. Krishnamurthy has pointed out, we want Health Education more than education in History, Geography or Logic in our schools and colleges. First of all, we must take care of the body. After all, a healthy body is essential for good work. Good health is essential for good thinking. Healthy intellect is found only in a healthy body. When I went through the report issued by the Public Health Department, I found the extent and scope of the work of the Public Health Department. Vital statistics are still imperfect. Communicable diseases are many in our State and these include cholera, plague, typhoid, leprosy and tuberculosis. Though these diseases find a place in the report, no mention has been made about cancer. That is my grievance. Cancer claims as its victims as much as tuberculosis. At the Cancer Conference that we held the other day, we found out that cancer claims even more victims than tuberculosis. Still it does not find a place in the Public Health Report.

“ Then comes the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres. Then comes the Rural Sanitation and Rural Water-supply and then the hotel sanitation about which our friends were talking yesterday.

“ Our Director of Public Health is a very able and efficient man and this gentleman has proposed some schemes to this Government. He says, that Health Education and Health Propaganda are very essential from the point of view of preventing diseases. In China—surely our Rajaji should have known about it—the Chinese

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when they are ill, do not pay the doctor and it is only when they do not get ill, they pay the doctor. They are healthy and intelligent people and let us also learn from them that prevention is better than cure.

“ Now let me come to the tax on tobacco proposed in the Budget. It is a good thing that the Government have proposed to levy this tax on tobacco. It is tobacco which is responsible for most cancer cases in our country, cancer of the mouth, throat, tongue, larynx and lungs. This tax will help the people to be free from cancer of the tongue or cancer of the cheek. This cancer is generally caused by continued tobacco-chewing and continued smoking of cigarettes. I am sure, hon. Members will not oppose this tax on tobacco.

“ Coming again to Public Health, let me refer to the proposals of the Director of Public Health. He wants to establish a Central Museum for Health Propaganda and also regional nutrition laboratories. He has applied for a mobile van. These are very essential to prevent 50 per cent of the diseases that are prevailing in our country. Even cent per cent prevention there can be, if only we give him all the facilities for carrying on his work of Health Education and Health Propaganda throughout the State.

“ Now, let me refer to the work done by our Women's Associations. Let not hon. Members think that we are only talking and not doing anything. A branch of the All-India Women's Conference is working here. We are a part of that organization which is running two Mobile Medical Vans, one in Kodaikanal, and another in Malabar. There, our women workers are doing rural roadside hospital work. That branch has approached this Government for a grant and this Government have not been pleased to meet some portion of their expenditure. Then, in Malabar a very active member of our organization, Mrs. Damodara Menon, is running a mobile medical van. The public paid some money. She also applied to the District Board for grant. They sanctioned some amount but when it came to this Government, they cut down the grant. She is very much disappointed and she has written to me a long letter about it. I appeal to the Hon. Minister for Health who is talking so much about mobile vans, to help our women's organizations which are doing their work through mobile vans and giving medical relief to the poor villagers. They are doing a very important work and they are handicapped now for want of financial help.

“ At the recent Cancer Conference held at the Secretariat on the 7th December 1952, mainly through the efforts of our Minister for Health and our Chief Minister, we in consultation with the experts who attended the Conference, arrived at certain conclusions. We also recommended that propaganda should be carried on to teach people on the early signs and symptoms of the disease and that there should be Regional Laboratories. There should also be training of the staff for carrying on the above work in the newly

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started colleges at Madurai and Guntur. May I ask the Government, why those recommendations of the Conference have not been placed on the Table of the House? When are those recommendations to be implemented? I will not talk more on the subject of cancer because you have heard enough and I do not wish to prolong the discussion.

6-20 P.M. " Now, let me come to the three-year medical course now agitating the mind of the Government and the medical profession. We do need medical aid for rural areas but that aid must be efficient. Now we are rejecting so many applications for admission to medical colleges. From the last year's admissions, I could see that so many worthy women candidates were refused admission for want of seats, for the Government think that women are likely to get married and settle down in life and would not therefore carry on the medical practice. To solve this problem, may I suggest to the Government to provide more seats and more staff and take bonds from the applicants that they will serve either in an honorary capacity or in a paid capacity in the villages? It has not been difficult to take such bonds from teachers. The hon. Member, Sri G. Krishnamoorthy, will support my statement. There cannot be any difficulty in taking such a bond. The urban areas are crowded with doctors. Let us leave them alone. If we want more doctors for the rural areas, a condition should be laid down as I have suggested in regard to future admissions.

" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have taken up so much of the time and I thank you for giving me this opportunity. I would also like to congratulate the Government. With Rajaji at its head, with his wisdom and his far-seeing politics, we are bound to progress. At his age, in his weak state of health he has taken up this great responsibility and with his wide experience and knowledge, we are sure that he will do all that is possible, if funds permit. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you once again."

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget that has been presented by the Finance Minister is what I may call an 'interim Budget'. The Vote for Grants is only for six months as he himself has stated and even that, it seems to me, is a very tentative one because there are many items about which we cannot be sure what the final expenditure will be especially as regards famine relief and things like that. But, any reader of our Budget will first note that our reserves are completely exhausted. For an ordinary routine bank or company or anything of that sort, it will really be an alarming situation if all their reserves are lost but so far as the Government of a country is concerned, especially where public finance is concerned, it is not such a serious thing. Many great authorities on finance are agreed that it is no use having accumulations of reserves because they do not carry any interest and will not be earning anything and are 'dead' reserves. If the Government want to invest them or sell these securities, they may have to incur a loss. If the Government want to see these reserves in emergencies they may not be in a position

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to realise immediately the amounts to their satisfaction. On all these grounds, it may not be such a serious thing to learn that our reserves are exhausted but, at the same time, it is also a factor causing us some concern when considered along with the statement in the Finance Minister's speech, namely, I am quoting his words, 'The National Plan as far as our State is concerned, appears to be breaking down on the side of resources.' This is a very depressing statement but he has had to make it on account of the situation in which we are in.

" Our capital outlay for the Budget year is Rs. 1,842 lakhs. For this amount we have got adequate irrigation schemes and electricity schemes. In respect of electricity schemes, the Finance Minister has enunciated a policy that priority would be given to schemes for which a large measure of contribution is forthcoming from the people but I do not find such a statement in respect of irrigation schemes."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" This policy is in relation to extension of electricity schemes."

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" I think that just as in the case of the Manimuthar Project, in respect of other irrigation schemes also the Government can give priority to those schemes for which there is a large contribution from the people. It will be a very good thing. We have now got the Lower Bhavani Project and the Tungabhadra Project which are said to be nearing completion and it is not possible in the case of these two schemes to do anything now except satisfying ourselves that we have replenished our exchequer by floating a public loan to meet the great expenditure that we have had to incur on these two projects. In the case of the other schemes, I think this procedure may be tried as a question of policy, viz., that those schemes for which large contributions will be made by the people will be taken up first and other schemes later.

" I have read in the newspapers that our Government suggested ten more schemes as Part II Schemes. The answer that the Deputy Minister at the Centre gave was that except in the case of two schemes it was not possible for the Central Government to finance them. We are therefore in the position of the Central Government also not coming to our rescue in regard to many of our schemes.

" Then we have got this great problem of the impending partition of our State. It is not possible for any one to say what the implications of it will be on the whole financial picture of the State. Already, I read in a speech of a Member from the Andhra area that the whole of the expenditure on the Tungabhadra Project has been put on the Andhra area even though the Kannada people are to be benefited after the completion of the project. I am afraid there will be quarrels between the two States as regards the apportionment of these costs and I am therefore afraid that our capital outlay on these irrigation works may not work as smoothly as we

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would like it. It is therefore better that on the whole we should have a cautious policy in regard to these irrigation schemes. I have always been urging even at the risk of some unpopularity that it is better to slow down these schemes and spread the expenditure on them over a number of years before we finally succeed in completing these schemes. I think this is better than resorting to taxation for the purpose of meeting the expenditure on capital outlay for these schemes because it is a sound maxim which has been accepted by all authorities on public finance that it is not right to call upon the citizen to pay a contribution to the Budget of the State until the necessary domestic budget has been provided for by him. We know very well what our domestic budget is now-a-days. It seems to be a dismal budget. If we look into it carefully we will find that the Indian people who are noted for thrift have lost this old habit of theirs. Even as early as 1880, Sir, Mr. Whitney Stokes of the Anglo-Indian Code, had complimented the Indian race as a thrifty race but that statement can no longer apply to the people of our country. With these cinemas, the amusements and other things, even our poor people have lost their habit of thrift. That is why we find that our Officers threw up their hands when they were asked to undergo a cut in the salary by ten per cent. Such has been their influence with the Government of India that the latter have still not seen their way to accept the proposal of the Government of Madras. I spoke with several officers and they are all of opinion that the cut imposed by the Madras Government is the most drastic one that can ever be imposed by any Government. Such was their sentiment in regard to this matter. When our Finance Minister introduced the Budget last year he said in his speech : ' The Five-Year Plan envisages the augmentation of our resources by Rs. 5 crores in each of the five years, of which Rs. 4 crores are expected to be raised by additional taxation and Rs. 1 crore by retrenchment on routine administrative expenditure.' I do not find in the Budget speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister for this year any statement to the effect that a sum of Rs. 1 crore had been saved by retrenchment on routine administrative expenditure. I do not know whether the Government will ever embark upon retrenchment at all. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam : ' On the Civil Supplies side we have done.') But not one crore of rupees in the routine administrative expenditure as was stated in his Budget speech last year. I think it is high time that we devote our attention to this aspect of the matter, because it is fundamental for the working of the National Plan, that 4 crores of rupees should be raised by additional taxation and that Rs. 1 crore should be raised by effecting retrenchment on routine administrative expenditure. Of course retrenchment has always been a very unpopular proposition with all of us. But still we must try and see whether retrenchment can be effected. It is not possible for me, without any experience of administration, to suggest how retrenchment can be effected. But I can very well say that there are more people in places of position than are necessary. I find that these things are generally said by people. I am not

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stating any things in any irresponsible manner at all before the hon. Members of this House. There is always a feeling among all members of the public that there are more men than are needed for the work that is carried on in the various departments. There may be many reasons because many men are appointed for various other considerations. Therefore my submission to this House will be that we have to take on hand this question of retrenchment and we have to do the work in spite of our incurring some displeasure and unpopularity in many quarters. We have to do that and without that it is pretty clear that we cannot augment our resources according to the Five-Year Plan."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The hon. Member can continue his speech to-morrow. The House will now adjourn and meet again at half-past four of the clock to-morrow evening."

The House then adjourned.

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## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 37 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th March 1953, page 253 supra.]

- 1 Colour cakes.
- 2 Waterproof drawing ink.
- 3 Tracing cloth.
- 4 Auto plates.
- 5 Stylus pens.
- 6 Cyclostyle wheel pens.
- 7 Needles, three cornered.
- 8 Steel nibs.
- 9 Crow quills.
- 10 Typewriters.
- 11 Parker Quink ink (for fountain pens).
- 12 Chiffon cloth.
- 13 Paper, writing, Imperial blue laid 72 lb.
- 14 Lancashire Ledger paper.
- 15 Paper, handmade, Hodkinson Pale buff (for mending records).
- 16 Drawing papers.
- 17 Tracing paper.
- 18 All-rag Litho paper.
- 19 Bank Post Paper.
- 20 Paper Black Super-royal.
- 21 Paper Herbarium, medium, for drying.
- 22 Sponges.

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## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 39 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th March 1953, page 254 supra.]

*Statement showing the additional staff sanctioned in connection with the enforcement of the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952, and the expenditure involved in their employment.*

| Office for which sanctioned.                | Designation of posts.               | Number of posts sanctioned. | Extra expenditure to Government.                                                                                      |
|---------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)                                         | (2)                                 | (3)                         | (4)                                                                                                                   |
| Central                                     | Joint Transport Commissioner        | 1                           | Rs. 1,90,000 per annum. (Rupees one lakh and ninety thousands against estimated annual yield of rupees ninety lakhs.) |
| Road Traffic Board.                         | Assistant Secretary                 | 1                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Senior Superintendent               | 1                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Junior Superintendent               | 1                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Upper Division Clerks               | 4                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Lower Division Clerks               | 2                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Steno-typist                        | 1                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Typist                              | 1                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Peons                               | 4                           |                                                                                                                       |
| Office of the Deputy Commissioner of Police | Motor Vehicles Inspector            | 1                           |                                                                                                                       |
| (Traffic and Licensing), Madras City.       | Upper Division Clerk                | 1                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Typist                              | 1                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Attender                            | 1                           |                                                                                                                       |
| Regional Transport Officers.                | Regional Transport Officers         | 7                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Motor Vehicles Inspectors           | 7                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Assistant Motor Vehicles Inspectors | 18                          |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Superintendents                     | 7                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Head clerk                          | 1                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Accountants                         | 25                          |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Upper Division Clerks               | 6                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Lower Division Clerks               | 15                          |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Typists                             | 16                          |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Attenders                           | 8                           |                                                                                                                       |
|                                             | Peons                               | 15                          |                                                                                                                       |

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## APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 19 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 18th March 1953, page 259 supra.]

| District.             | Applications<br>received from<br>candidates<br>for admission<br>to Engineering<br>Colleges. | Number of<br>candidates<br>admitted. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| (1)                   | (2)                                                                                         | (3)                                  |
| Guntur .. ..          | 111                                                                                         | 14                                   |
| Krishna .. ..         | 104                                                                                         | 22                                   |
| West Godavari .. ..   | 110                                                                                         | 21                                   |
| Srikakulam .. ..      | 28                                                                                          | 1                                    |
| Nellore .. ..         | 53                                                                                          | 8                                    |
| East Godavari .. ..   | 143                                                                                         | 20                                   |
| Visakhapatnam .. ..   | 65                                                                                          | 11                                   |
| Cuddapah .. ..        | 55                                                                                          | 11                                   |
| Chittoor .. ..        | 38                                                                                          | 9                                    |
| Anantapur .. ..       | 45                                                                                          | 8                                    |
| Kurnool .. ..         | 46                                                                                          | 6                                    |
| Bellary .. ..         | 44                                                                                          | 10                                   |
| Chingleput .. ..      | 42                                                                                          | 6                                    |
| North Arcot .. ..     | 68                                                                                          | 15                                   |
| Tiruchirappalli .. .. | 93                                                                                          | 17                                   |
| Tanjore .. ..         | 86                                                                                          | 21                                   |
| Madras .. ..          | 173                                                                                         | 54                                   |
| South Arcot .. ..     | 42                                                                                          | 4                                    |
| Tirunelveli .. ..     | 96                                                                                          | 24                                   |
| Madurai .. ..         | 65                                                                                          | 12                                   |
| Salem .. ..           | 60                                                                                          | 8                                    |
| The Nilgiris .. ..    | 8                                                                                           | 3                                    |
| Coimbatore .. ..      | 108                                                                                         | 18                                   |
| Ramanathapuram .. ..  | 39                                                                                          | 3                                    |
| Malabar .. ..         | 151                                                                                         | 25                                   |
| South Kanara .. ..    | 68                                                                                          | 16                                   |

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 19th March 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

## I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS.

*Public holidays in Government offices.*

\* 42 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Chief Minister be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have considered the curtailment of the number of public holidays in Government offices, and if so, with what result; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to revise the working hours in Government offices and public courts?

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“(a) Yes, Sir. The question of reducing the number of public and Government holidays observed in Government offices was examined in detail early in the year 1951 and it was then considered that no reduction was desirable especially as sectional holidays and casual leave period had been cut down in this State. The possibility of reducing the number of holidays is always kept in view at the time of drawing up the annual list of holidays for each year, and this year we have no separate holidays for Mattu Pongal and the Lunar Eclipse.

“(b) The revision of working hours in the Secretariat and other Government offices is under examination of the Government. There is, however, no such proposal in regard to ‘Public Courts’.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, will there be any change in the working hours of Government offices at least as a temporary measure during summer months?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The suggestion will be considered.”

SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM:—“Sir, will it not suit the convenience of the Government if the office hours are changed on the lines of those of the Central Government offices and a half-holiday is given on Saturdays?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The suggestion will be kept in mind. But I may at once say that that would mean a reduction in the total number of working hours, which will mean more arrears, more worry and more trouble.”



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SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM :—" May I enquire whether the Central Government are not doing it well? "

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" It is not a matter of competition with the Central Government. Probably the Central Government could do it, but this State would not be allowed to do it by the people."

*Recruitment to Medical Service and representation on Government Committees on Medicine and Public Health.*

\* 43 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether there was any deputation representing various grievances such as recruitment to Medical Service, representation on Government Committees on Medicine and Public Health, and provincialization of the services of the medical officers in the local bodies and abolition of the cadre of Class I and Class II Health Officers; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) & (b) There was a deputation from the Joint Standing Committee of the Andhra and South Indian Provincial Branches of the Indian Medical Association in June 1952. A copy \* of the proceedings with a statement indicating the action taken on each of the issues raised is placed on the table of the House.

" The deputation did not raise the question of abolition of the cadre of Class I and Class II Health Officers."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Sir, may I know whether the cases of the temporary Medical Officers were considered at the time of extension of their service and whether their claims were considered in preference to the claims of raw graduates? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" Recruitment of candidates is a matter left to the Madras Public Service Commission."

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remedial measures has been fixed by the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle, and the Sanitary Engineer. The Corporation is also attending to their portion of the work."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Has the Corporation of Madras submitted any definite plans for the improvement of the Buckingham Canal within the City of Madras, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" As I said, Sir, a programme of remedial measures has been fixed by the Superintending Engineer, Madras Circle. This has been done in consultation with the Sanitary Engineer."

*Recruitment to the Madras Educational Service.*

\* 45 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Madras Public Service Commission invited some time ago applications for recruitment to the posts of District Educational Officers and Lecturers in Training Colleges and Inspectresses of Girls' Schools in the Madras Educational Service;

(b) how many such posts were to be filled and how many applications were received from fully qualified candidates;

(c) how many qualified women candidates applied for the posts;

(d) the age limit prescribed for the candidates;

(e) whether there was any case in which exemption from age rule was granted and, if so, the reasons therefor and how many years of teaching experience the candidate possessed;

(f) whether any of the candidates so exempted was selected for one of the posts; and

(g) whether at the Public Service Commission selections, the Head of the Department concerned is generally present to assist the Commission; and, if so, who attended at the time of the above selection on behalf of the Education Department?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) 23 posts; and 437 applications were received.

" (c) 61.

" (d) For Grade I—25 years.

For Grade II—

(a) Those who possessed a degree or diploma in teaching—30 years.

(b) Those who did not possess a degree or diploma in teaching—29 years.

(c) For teachers in non-Government schools—40 years.

" (e) Yes. In three cases exemption from age rule was granted. The exemption was granted, taking into consideration the qualifications, experience in teaching, etc.,

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possessed by the candidates. The teaching experience of the candidates, who were granted exemption from age rule, varied from 9 to 22 years.

"(f) Yes.

"(g) Yes. The Director of Public Instruction and in his absence the Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Personnel) assisted the Commission in the above selections."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Then, Sir, from the replies of the Hon. Minister to clauses (b) and (c), may I know whether the Public Service Commission rejected the applications of the candidates who did not possess the prescribed qualifications?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I do hope so."

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Then, Sir, may I know how the application of any of the disqualified candidates was entertained and the age rule relaxed; did it come through the Director of Public Instruction; and was it recommended by the Director of Public Instruction?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Which candidate is the hon. Member referring to?"

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"The candidate or candidates referred to in clause (e) of the question?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I have referred to three candidates."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"May I know, Sir, whether any percentage of these posts is allotted to Headmasters and L.T. Assistants of High Schools?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Six posts in Grade I and seventeen posts in Grade II, out of which five are reserved to be filled from among teachers employed in non-Government Secondary Schools. I suppose that includes Headmasters and others."

*Purchase of trawlers for deep sea fishing.*

\* 46 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) how many trawlers the Government have purchased for deep sea fishing for the past six years and at what cost;

(b) whether they have been purchased on the advice of technical men;

(c) how many of them are now in working condition; and

(d) what amount of fish is landed every day by the trawlers and how they are marketed?

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—" (a) The Government have not purchased any trawler for deep sea fishing in recent years. But in the year 1946, they purchased 8 motor fishing vessels at a total cost of Rs. 2,63,700.

"(b) Yes.

"(c) Four of them are now in working condition.

"(d) A few hundreds of pounds of fish are caught daily by each of these vessels and they are sold by open auction in some places and at fixed rates to certain contractors in other places."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"May I know, Sir, whether at the time of purchasing these trawlers, the advice of the technical men from the Navigation Steamship Company was sought?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"At the time of purchase of these vessels in 1946, the department had the services of Sri A. Somayaju, who was the Special Officer for craft and tackle and a man who had vast experience in these vessels and he selected these vessels."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"May I know, Sir, at what centres these trawlers are stationed now?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Two vessels are working under the control of the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Tuticorin, and the other two are at Madras under the control of the Assistant Director of Fisheries, Vellore."

SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM:—"Will the Government consider the question of purchasing more trawlers and thus bring more fish to the market to meet the demands of the public?"

4-10  
p.m.

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"The Government are thinking of increasing the number of fishing vessels."

SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM:—"Is not the policy of the Government in this regard fishy, Sir?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Fish are very good to eat, Sir."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"Sir, may I know whether the fish marketed are iced or fresh?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"Both, sir."

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

II.—PROGRAMME OF BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE. •

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"On a point of information, Sir. May I request the Hon. the Leader of the House to very kindly enlighten me on how long the present sitting of the Council would last and whether after the Budget work is over we would be required to sit to dispose of urgent legislative work to which references have been made in the Governor's Address?"

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May I also request the Hon. the Leader of the House to tell us whether the Resolution that has been tabled in the Legislative Assembly with regard to elections to district boards would come up before the Legislative Council for consideration?"

\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, so far as the legislative work goes, some legislative work has to be done and we will have to sit for a few days. I expect that we will sit till the first week of April. As regards the non-official resolution which was referred to, that is part of the Legislative Assembly's non-official work."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" I thought it was official work."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" We have given official time, but the Resolution is a non-official Resolution."

### III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—cont.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I would request hon. Members to be as brief as possible in their speeches as there are many more in the list of speakers. I hope hon. Members would help the Chair and finish their speeches as quickly as possible. Mr. Balasubramania Ayyar will now continue his speech."

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR (cont.) :—" Sir, I turn now to another aspect of the Budget, namely, the increase of the revenue receipts. The Hon. the Finance Minister in his speech has said that there may be an additional income of about Rs. 50 lakhs by revising court-fees. So far as this increase in the court-fees is concerned, I would request the hon. Members to look at page 39 of the Budget Memorandum. There it has been definitely and clearly stated that the Court Fees Act requires considerable revision. I think hon. Members will have to agree that that is the correct statement of the position. It is stated there that 'the Court Fees Act which was enacted years ago bristles with anomalies and has resulted in a mass of conflicting decisions by the various High Courts. It is also unsuited to modern conditions. The Government have, therefore, decided to introduce a fresh law on the subject in order to set right defects in the existing Act and to see that the incidence of Court-fee taxation is equitable and bears some relation to the magnitude of claims, the intrinsic value of the subject-matter of the suit and also the time taken by Courts and Public Officers.' The bald statement of the Hon. the Finance Minister that legislation is to be introduced with a view to get revenue receipts may not be quite acceptable to lawyers. So early as 1870 or so, Mr. Henry Maine introduced the Court Fees Act. He said on the floor of the Legislative Council : 'The least thing to be attributed to Government was the policy of taxing litigants as a separate class for the benefit of the general finances.' Therefore, if the Government want to introduce a revising legislation for the purpose of benefiting the general finances, it may not be

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correct. I would, therefore, more readily agree with the reasons stated in the Budget Memorandum than in the Budget Speech of the Hon. the Finance Minister. I agree that it is a legislation which requires modification in many ways and in many respects. For example, I would refer to section 7 and the various sub-sections under that section. The valuations mentioned there have been very severely criticized by courts of law, especially portions of land belonging to estates, for which the market value is mentioned there. But if it is the whole estate, it is 15 times the revenue which will be much less than the market value for the portions of the estate and for which the Court-fee will be much larger. This is one instance I quoted for the sake of the non-lawyer Members of this House. From this instance it could be understood how glaring the difference is, and how the Act works hardship on the litigants. Therefore, I think the Court Fees Act should be revised. The Suits Valuation Act also should be looked into at the same time. These two run together. Therefore, it is also necessary to look into that.

" Sir, for the purpose of revising this legislation, my hon. Friend Mr. Bhashyam suggested that it was necessary to have a Committee. I do not think a Committee is necessary to look into the Court Fees Act for the purpose of revising it. We know that committees mean taking a lot of time, even at times shelving the question altogether. We have the Bar Council. We have got the Rules Committee of the High Court. These are expert bodies. We can also refer the proposed legislation for opinion to experienced District Judges and High Court Judges. I think with the aid of these people the revision of the Court Fees Act could very well be undertaken and without the appointment of any special committee for the purpose of going into the matter. We know, as a matter of fact, that things referred to committees take a long time to come out of the committees, because the committees roam about the State to take evidence and then come to their conclusions. Finally, the Government may not accept the conclusions of the committee. Therefore, I would rather prefer that the whole thing is done on the advice of the various bodies that I have just now mentioned.

" Sir, with regard to two other matters, I should like to have some information. Last year the Hon. the Finance Minister in his speech said that he would be going before the Assembly for a supplementary grant in regard to the handloom industry. In the present Budget speech it has not been mentioned whether such a request was made. The second is in regard to the grant of concessions to the non-gazetted officers. In regard to this also, he said he would be going before the Assembly with a demand for a supplementary grant. I do not think any such application was made by the Hon. the Finance Minister before the Assembly for supplementary grants."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" These are payable next year."

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\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ As these have not been mentioned in the Budget speech, I referred to them now.

4-50 p.m. “ Sir, now I come to another aspect of our Budget, viz., increasing the taxation. So far as land revenue is concerned, the Land Revenue Surcharge Bill is, for the present, postponed and therefore, I do not want to say anything about that now. But I would request the Government not to think in terms of increasing the land revenue as such for some time to come. As a matter of fact, on account of various difficulties, the Government are now engaged in giving kist remissions rather than in increasing the land revenue. I think the Government have adopted a wise policy in not mentioning about any increase in the land revenue. During all these centuries, the land revenue was a milch cow but unfortunately hereafter I do not think, even in our Residuary State after partition the land revenue will yield as much revenue as it has done before. I do not hope and pray that our seasonal rains will not fail and that our land revenue also will increase.

“ I now come to the tax on tobacco proposed in the Budget. It has already received much attention. I find from the newspaper reports that a deputation waited on the Deputy Minister for Finance and requested the Government of India to reduce the tariff on tobacco proportionately. But I can say for the information of the hon. Members that the tobacco tax is a tax levied in all parts of the world. When I referred to books on ‘ Finance ’, I found that in the United States of America, England, France, Germany and in other countries, the tobacco tax is a part of the general tax structure. Even in some States, there is the monopoly of the tobacco industry. Some other States collect licensing fees from manufacturers and retail dealers. Of course, this tax on tobacco will affect the people who are addicted to smoking of cigarettes and chewing of tobacco. So far as the Madras State is concerned, tobacco is really a foreign stuff.”

SRI S. NARASAPPAYYA :—“ Evidently the hon. Member is a non-smoker.”

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Yes, Sir, I am not a smoker but I give full liberty to all those who smoke. In this connexion, I am reminded of Frederick Harrison who is a great non-smoker. It seems that once when he was travelling in a train, there was a smoker by his side and he asked Frederick Harrison whether he had any objection to his smoking. Frederick Harrison kept quiet. The question was asked repeatedly and then Frederick Harrison came down with another question whether the smoker had any objection to his vomiting there. Frederick Harrison has mentioned this incident in his book. Sir, there may be people who are fond of smoking and I am not one of those who will protest when somebody smokes by my side. The use of tobacco is really a luxury. Sometimes I used to see people smoking and lying on an easy chair and enjoying the sight of the fumes from the cigarette going up in a spiral manner. Tobacco is not necessary for life and

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therefore it is a luxury. In this connexion, I may remind hon. Members of the general principle that luxuries can very well be taxed. It is a general canon of taxation in all countries. In fact I referred to a certain book on ‘ Nation’s Income ’ and even there I find this general principle of taxing luxuries. At page 43 of the Budget Memorandum—it is so well drafted that hon. Members can read it with great profit—it is mentioned that the Budget Estimate for entertainments tax would come to Rs. 119.96 lakhs. Why not the Government explore the possibility of increasing the tax on luxuries? At page 45, I find a statement that ‘ the collection of tax on the sale of newspapers, periodicals, etc., levied at a single point has been discontinued with effect from 1st January 1951, with reference to the Government of India’s legislation in the matter ’.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Constitution is against it.”

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ I will not speak more on that subject. I will become unpopular with newspapers and I do not want to say anything about it.

“ Sir, entertainments, amusements, betting and gambling are luxuries and it is a general principle that luxuries should be taxed. I now come to betting tax. I find this tax is now being levied at 12½ per cent of the sum paid into the totalizator and by book-makers for race meetings at Guindy and at 5 per cent only at Ootacamund. Why make a distinction in the rate of this tax between race meetings at Guindy and Ootacamund? Why not increase the rate of this tax to 12½ per cent in the case of race meetings at Ootacamund also? Ootacamund is having a salubrious climate and after all, only the rich people rush there for race meetings. I say, without any fear of contradiction, that those who want luxuries can afford to pay taxes. This is all that I want to say with regard to this matter. It is only with a view to replenish our treasury and increase the revenue receipts, that these taxes are proposed. At present, there is only a surplus of Rs. 20,00,000 on the revenue side. (Dr. C. Nathamuni Naidu : ‘ It is only Rupees 20,000.’) I stand corrected. Therefore, it is wise on the part of the Government to see that they increase receipts on the revenue side.

“ Sir, there are many matters about which I have got grievances but I do not want to harp upon them. In fact, I would like to associate myself with those who represent the teachers in saying that the salaries and status of teachers should be raised.

“ Now, I would plead with the Hon. Minister for Public Health that hospitals of indigenous medicine should not only be increased in large numbers but more money should be spent on the running of these hospitals. In fact, these hospitals can be run at a cheaper cost than the hospitals of allopathic medicine. Indigenous medicine is more effective and more popular with the villagers than the allopathic medicine. I will not dilate more upon this matter

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as I know on account of the impending partition of our State, famine and other factors, our financial position will not be bright and happy for some time to come. But I am happy to find that even under the difficult circumstances, the Madras Government have been able to present such a fairly good Budget this year. So long as we are prepared to pay taxes, we can ask for grants from the Government. But I know very well that to tax the people and please them also is not given to any Government. In fact, every tax-payer will be loathe to pay even the necessary taxes and that is our ordinary general mentality.

5 p m " Therefore we cannot be enthusiastic about the very many reforms that we require. Ninety per cent of our people are very poor and we must pay personal attention to raise their standard of living before we can demand all these reforms about education and other matters which require the expenditure of large sums of money.

" After having reflected over all these matters calmly and dispassionately, I want to conclude with this appeal to all of us here and to people outside also. I think there must be a State-wide drive or a campaign for all of us to take interest in agriculture and become farmers. I think it must be done. Did they not have in England conscription in times of peril and did not Mr. Lloyd George, the Welsh Solicitor, during the years 1914-18 become the 'Drummer Boy' of the whole nation? Why should not our Chief Minister who has set an example of austerity and sincerity become the 'Drummer Boy' of our nation? Everyone of us, whether one is educated or not educated and whether one knows agriculture or not, should put his shoulder to the wheel or, I should rather say, to the plough. The immortal sage, the author of the *Kural* has said :

“உழுதுண்டு வாழ்வாரே வாழ்வா - மற்றெல்லாம்  
தொழுதுண்டு பின் செல்வவர்.”

It has been said so wisely that it is the man who is a farmer that really lives and those who labour in other directions only follow the farmer. I can therefore very well understand why when the Father of the Nation was asked what his occupation was during his famous trial for sedition he said 'I am a farmer; I am a weaver.' This is what he said and we must all remember it at least out of respect to the Father of our Nation. Let all of us remember that we must become farmers and we must all try to produce more. Our Prime Minister has always been harping on the dignity of labour. In the state of national peril in which our whole State is now, I would appeal to everyone of us to try and do some work by which we will produce some cereal or some other article of food, so that the whole State may prosper and our finances may be kept in a good, prosperous condition. I do not see my colleague, Mrs. M. N. Clubwala. I wanted to address a few words to her. However much I value her social work, I would prefer her to use all her influence for the sake of asking everyone of us here not merely to do social work but to produce more food. This is the

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panacea for all our ills. If everyone of us becomes a farmer, the problem of landlord and tenant and all the differences between the two will disappear. That is why, Sir, the great Sankaracharya of Kanchi Kamakotipeetam has always been saying to everyone who comes to him to do some work with the plough and he goes even to the extent of taking *Biksha* only out of the rice a man has produced by his own labour. Let me conclude by saying that this is my appeal but a feeble voice like mine may not have any effect but if it comes from the powerful voice of the Head of the State, our Chief Minister, I am perfectly sure it will go a long way and from next year onwards our Finance Minister will be able to give us prosperous Budgets."

\* SRI S. NARASAPPAYYA :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me first of all congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on the balanced Budget that he has presented to this House. It is no doubt true that it is an interim Budget or a tentative one. Still, the presenting of a balanced Budget especially during these troublous times is no small achievement.

" Last year, about this time, Rayalaseema was in the grip of a famine which was unprecedented both in extent and intensity and all the resources and strength of the State had to be concentrated on the relief of distress there. When some relief had been afforded to Rayalaseema the Tanjore cyclone started and once again brought destruction and suffering to a large part of the State. Even to-day there is such a lot of drought and all the southern districts are suffering from scarcity of water. The crops are withering and it is difficult even to get drinking water. Even in the West Coast which has normally a very plentiful rainfall, difficulty is felt for drinking water in places like Kozhikode, Cannanore and Tellicherry. The Government, though rightly, are called upon to relieve the distress and shoulder the responsibility for providing relief and it is a strain as well as a drain upon the resources of the Government. The Government had to spend Rs. 10 crores on famine relief. Famine is a national calamity and it is in the fitness of things that the Union Government with its vast resources must undertake the responsibility of relieving distress in the famine areas. It was expected and it was hoped, especially after the Prime Minister of India came down to see things for himself and toured the affected districts and saw the suffering and the distress, that the appeal of the Madras State Government for funds would be met in a very generous manner. While thanking the Union Government for the grant of Rs. 2 crores for famine relief, we have got to say that the amount granted is certainly not in proportion to the distress and the vast amount of expenditure that the State Government had to incur. I believe that our Chief Minister will be able to prevail upon the Union Government for further grants for famine relief and the Union Government will see their way to provide more funds.

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"Nature, as I said, has not been very kind to our State and in addition to that, the impending partition of the State is also a factor which the Finance Minister had to take into consideration in framing this Budget. The sense of uncertainty that always prevails on the eve of partition must have given him a lot of trouble in bringing out a balanced Budget. Even in a household when two brothers agree to part and divide there is some sort of misunderstanding, feelings are roused, tempers are warmed up and even with the best of intentions certain acts or certain utterances are misconstrued. And, this impending partition is no exception. Even such an innocent act as showing Bellary along with the other districts in the Budget has been commented upon very severely and motives have been attributed to the Finance Minister. It is well-known that so far as figures of income and expenditure are concerned, they are available only districtwar. Seven taluks of Bellary are admittedly Kannada taluks to which the Andhras cannot have any claim. The other three taluks are disputed taluks. The figures for Bellary have to be given and as they are available only districtwar I do not see anything wrong in the Finance Minister adding the figures for this district along with those of the other non-Andhra districts. These figures have to be added on either to those of the Andhra districts or to those of the other districts, and in his very first speech the Hon. the Finance Minister had made it clear that there was absolutely no motive or there was absolutely no commitment involved by adding Bellary on to the other districts. In spite of that assurance I see from the newspapers that the Finance Minister had been very severely criticized, both on the floor of the other House and outside. I am only saying this to show that in times of partition certain tempers come up and feelings are roused. But I hope it will only be temporary. In due course people will forget all these things. The Andhra State is certainly going to come, and the component parts of our State are going to be divided into the Andhra State and the residuary State. But centuries of association will not be forgotten and both the States will have to live in good relation and depend on each other for ever so many things, and as such all these bitter feelings roused will abate and we will get on well together as before.

"Sir, I belong to a Kannada district. Sooner or later, a Kannada State is going to be formed. We expect that a Kannada State will be formed, if not in the near future at least some time later. The question of the formation of States on a linguistic basis is a very big one. I ask, who is really responsible for this agitation for linguistic States. If you really go into the history of the agitation for linguistic States, you will find that our leaders and elders are responsible for this. When the Congress High Command was fighting with the Britishers, this matter of the formation of linguistic States was taken up by the Congress High Command and the people were asked to agitate for it. This matter was used as a plank of Congress agitation against the foreign Government. Even as early as 1921 the division of India into linguistic States had been planned in the Nehru Report. Our

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Chief Minister and the Prime Minister of India were parties to this agitation for the formation of linguistic States. Having told the people that the division of India on a linguistic basis was proper, they now find that it is very inconvenient. What is to be done? They have themselves started the agitation. It is too late even for them to go back. It is no use at present saying that this demand for linguistic States creates fissiparous tendencies or that it is an anti-dated idea. But, for example, take up the policy of the present Government of Madras in regard to the medium of instruction in schools and colleges and we will find therein that encouragement for linguistic State agitation is given. The medium of instruction in all the high schools in this State is the regional language. Our State is a composite State having four different languages. Our boys in the high schools are taught in their mother-tongue and when they go to the University classes they are taught through the English medium. Nobody understands the difficulties of our youngsters in following up their studies in the English language in the University classes. Nowadays a School Final student will not be able to write even two sentences together. I learn from reliable quarters that the students, for the first six months in college, find themselves at sea. Who is responsible for this state of affairs? Time and again Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar was saying that the standard of education was coming down. When once we contribute to the theory of regional languages being employed in various governmental and other activities and stress that regional languages should be encouraged, we cannot plead that there should be no agitation for linguistic States. The division of India into linguistic States is bound to come. It may come sooner or it may come later on. Under these circumstances, I appeal to my Andhra friends and also others, one and all, to part in a very cordial spirit, so that even after the partition of the State we can live side by side happily.

"So far as the Budget is concerned, there is only one taxation measure put forward. That again speaks volumes to the Finance Minister's capacity to incur expenditure without any fresh taxation.

"My hon. Friends, both Mr. Bhashyam and Mr. Balasubramania Ayyar, who are both advocates have spoken about the revision of the Court Fees Act. It has very many anomalies and in certain cases it is even ridiculous. There is no doubt that the Act requires very radical revision. But if the revision of the Court Fees Act is considered from the point of view of income, then I should certainly appeal to my Friend, the Hon. the Finance Minister, not to look at it from that point of view. Even now if we take the court-fees collected on the one side and the expenses incurred by the Government in the matter of administration of civil and criminal justice on the other side, we will find that the Government are making a clean profit of over a crore of rupees. The court-fee that is now paid is already very high. On the first Rs. 1,000 it is Rs. 11-4-0 per Rs. 100. Any further increase will smack of selling justice rather than administration of justice. If, however,



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the Hon. the Finance Minister by rectifying the anomalies is able to collect some more revenue, he is certainly welcome to do so. It will be better if the Finance Minister thinks of reducing the fee in the first slab and increasing it in the subsequent slabs, so that the poor people may not be deterred from going to the courts on account of the cost of litigation. To-day, in the country, if there is one institution that is really respected, honoured and is safeguarding the liberty of the citizen and protecting his rights to property it is these courts. I appeal to the Hon. the Finance Minister to look at the question from that point of view. Of course both the Hon. the Chief Minister and the Hon. the Finance Minister are well-known lawyers. They themselves must know that litigation is not becoming costly on account of the lawyers. To take a contrary view because there are some top-ranking lawyers who make thousands of rupees and go about in luxurious cars, is certainly not correct, for there are thousands of lawyers finding it very difficult to make a living. It is very wrong to blame the entire class of lawyers for the costliness of litigation. I would request the Hon. the Finance Minister to consider the question of the revision of the Court Fees Act not only from the point of view of setting right the anomalies but also of making justice available to the poor man without making it more costly than what it is already.

"I wish to refer to one other point, namely, about the Community Projects. It is really very gratifying to note that Rs. 111 lakhs have been set apart for this Community Project scheme. My own district is one of the districts where this scheme is being worked. On account of the propaganda, both in the Press and outside, there has been a certain amount of enthusiasm that has been whipped up and the people in the villages, for whose benefit these projects are intended, are coming forward with contributions of labour, of land and in some cases even of money. There is such an amount of enthusiasm that has been roused that it is only proper that this enthusiasm should be kept up, canalized and taken advantage of for all works beneficial to the community. I am very sorry to state that the Government routine is impeding progress in this matter. I appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister who is in charge of this subject to look into this matter and see that the Project Officer in the locality and the District Collector are given powers of expenditure. At present even for small expenditures like Rs. 10 or Rs. 12 they have to send estimates to the Secretariat at Madras and get their sanction. Up to a certain minimum the Project Officer or the District Collector should be given full powers to accord technical or administrative sanction. The intention of the scheme will not be fulfilled if the people get frustrated. Once the enthusiasm that has been created cools off it is very difficult to get the same enthusiasm again. I request the Hon. the Chief Minister to look into this matter and give powers to the District Collector and the Project Officer to accord necessary sanction for estimates up to a certain minimum.

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"Sir, I do not want to take more time of the House. I once again congratulate the Finance Minister and the Chief Minister on

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bringing before us a good budget. Sir, in passing, I have to state one thing in conclusion. The way in which the administration of the State has been carried on all these days deserves the grateful thanks of the entire State. We are all grateful to the Government for the manner in which they have solved the several problems which arose during the course of the last one year. Sir, at this time last year everybody thought that no stable Government could be formed in this State. It was at that juncture that our present Chief Minister came forward and took up the reins of Government. Ever since then, by his various acts, he has infused a sense of confidence in Government among the people, as also a sense of security. To-day the people have trust and confidence in the Government. Everybody now feels and also says that there is at least one gentleman at the top of Government who is ready to listen to the representations of the people, who will do the right thing and see that no injustice is done to anybody. That Government should infuse such a feeling among the people is indeed a great achievement. Sir, on all this achievement I heartily congratulate the Government."

\*SRI M. K. M. ABDUL SALAM :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! நமது மதிப்பிற்குரிய கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் பதவியேற்றபின் இந்த சபையின் முன் இரண்டாம் தடவையாக பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார்கள். சென்ற வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பித்தபோது இந்த மாகாண நிலை மிகவும் மோசமாக இருந்தது. அச்சமயம் பிரதம மந்திரி கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இந்த பதவியை ஏற்காமல் இருந்திருந்தால் நமது மாகாண அரசியல் நிலை மிகவும் மோமான நிலையை அடைந்திருக்கும். அந்த அவல நிலையிலிருந்து நம்மைக் காப்பாற்றிய பெருமையுடன் சென்ற வருஷ பட்ஜெட் சமர்ப்பிக்கப்பட்டது. புயலாலும், பஞ்சத்தாலும் நமது மாகாணம் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த சமயத்தில் அதை வெற்றியுடன் சமாளித்த பெருமையுடன் இந்த இரண்டாவது பட்ஜெட்டையும் அவர் நம்முன் இப்பொழுது சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிறார். மந்திரி சபையை முதலில் அமைப்பதற்கு கொஞ்சம் காலதாமதம் ஏற்பட்டது. அப்பொழுது கனம் குமாரசாமி ராஜா அவர்கள் ஒரு இடைகால பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பித்திருந்தார். அக்கவே ராஜாஜி சமர்ப்பித்த பட்ஜெட் குறைவருஷ பட்ஜெட்டாக இருந்தது. அந்த நிலை இனி ஏற்படாது என நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருந்தோம். நாம் எதிர் பாராதபடி இப்பொழுது ஆந்திரமாகாணப் பிரிவினை ஏற்படுவதை முன்னிட்டு அச்சுணல் இவ்வருஷமும் குறைவான பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பிக்க வேண்டியிருக்கும் நிலை ஏற்பட்டதற்கு வருந்துகிறேன். எப்பொழுதும் பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பிக்கும்போதும் சர்க்கார் அவர்களுடைய கொள்கைகளைப் பற்றியும், பல புதிய திட்டங்களைப் பற்றியும், இந்த சபையின் முன் எடுத்துக் கூறுவது வழக்கமாக இருந்தது. குறைபட்டெட்டாகையால் இவ்விரவர்களில்லை. கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுடைய மந்திரி சபை ஏற்பட்டு பத்து மாதங்கள் ஆகின்றன. இவ்வளவு குறுகிய காலத்திற்குள் எவ்வளவோ சாதனைகளை இந்த சர்க்கார் சாதித்திருக்கிறார்கள். முதலாவதாக பஞ்சம், மழையின்மை முதலியவைகளால் நம் மாகாணம் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருந்த காலத்தில் உணவு உற்பத்திக்கு தடையாக இருந்து வந்த இந்த உணவு கண்ட்ரோலை இந்த சர்க்கார் எடுத்து மிகவும் போற்றத்தக்க விஷயமாகும். இதைச் செய்ததினால் கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இம்மாகாண மக்கள் மனதில் நீங்காத இடம் பெற்றுவிட்டார். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் உணவு விஷயமாக எடுத்துக்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளுக்கும் அவர் செய்து வரும் வேலைகளுக்கும் நாம் அவரை மிகவும் வரவேற்று பாராட்டுகிறோம்.

"இரண்டாவதாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லா மிராசுதார பண்ணையாள் சட்டத்தை கொண்டு வரும்போது அதை மிகவும் தைரியமாகத்தான் கொண்டு



[Sri M. K. M. Abdul Salam] [19th March 1953]

வந்தார்கள். இந்த சட்டத்தின் லாப நஷ்டங்களை அறிந்து கொள்ள முடியாமல் புயலாலும், மழையின்மையாலும் இந்தபாகம் பெரும்பாலும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. ஆதலால் இந்த சட்டத்தின் லாப நஷ்டத்தை தஞ்சை வாசுகள் அறிய முடியாத நிலையில் ஆக்கிவிட்டது. புயல் இல்லாமலும் பருவமழைதவறாமலும் இருந்திருந்தால் சட்டத்தின் முழுமையை மிராசு தார்கள் உணர்ந்து தாங்கள் செய்துவந்த எதிர்ப்பு கிளர்ச்சியை தவறு என உணர்ந்து கொண்டு அதற்கு பிராயச்சித்தம் செய்துகொண்டிருப்பார்கள்.

“மூன்றாவதாக மது விலக்குச் சட்டம். இந்த சட்டத்தை மாகாண மக்கள் அனைவரும் முழு மனதுடன் வரவேற்று அதற்கு ஆதரவு கொடுக்கிறார்கள். குறிப்பாக முஸ்லீம் சமூகத்தினர் இதை மனமாற வரவேற்கிறார்கள். இந்த சட்டத்தை கவர்ன்மெண்டு அமுல் நடத்தும்போது அது பரிபூரண வெற்றி அடையாமல் இருக்கிறது. அதற்குக் காரணம் அதை நிறைவேற்றி வைக்கும் அதிகாரிகளின் தவறுதலாகும். இந்த சட்டத்தைக் கொண்டு போலீஸ்காரர்கள் லாபம் அடைகிறார்கள். திருச்சி ஜில்லாவில் பல இடங்களில் கள்ளச் சாராயம் காய்ச்சி பகிரங்கமாக விற்கப் படுகிறது. அதை கண்டுபிடிக்காமல் அதைக்கொண்டு போலீஸ்காரர்கள் லாபம் அடைந்து வருகிறார்கள். இந்த சட்டத்தை அதிகாரிகள் ஒன்று பிரயோசனம் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். அதனால் ஜனங்களுக்கு சர்க்காரிடத்திலுள்ள பற்றும் போய்விடுகிறது. உதாரணமாக திருச்சி ஜில்லா, பெரம்பலூர் தாலுகாவில் ஒரு நபரை பிடித்து அவர்மேல் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தின் பேரில் வழக்குத் தொடுத்தார்கள். அந்த நபர் குடி பழக்கம் உள்ளவன் இல்லை என்பதை அந்த வட்டாரத்திலுள்ளவர்கள் நிரூபிப்பார்கள். அவர் மேல் குற்றம் சாட்டி வழக்குத் தொடுத்தார்கள். அந்த நபருக்கு வழக்கை வாதாவதற்கு வக்கீல் வைத்துக் கொள்ளக்கூட பண வசதி கிடையாது. பரம ஏழை. மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் முன் வழக்கு வந்தது. ஆனால் மாஜிஸ்ட்ரேட் அந்த வழக்கை விசாரித்து அது பொய் கேஸ் என்று சொல்லி கேஸை தள்ளிப் போட்டான். இது விஷயமாக கவர்ன்மெண்டு ஒரு நடவடிக்கையும் எடுக்கவில்லை. இதைப்போலவே ஒவ்வொரு இலாகாவிலும் தவறுகள் நடந்துகொண்டு வருகின்றன. அதற்குக் காரணம் சர்க்கார் அதிகாரிகள் தான்.

“அடுத்தபடியாக கீழ்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் யாதொரு பரிகாரமும் செய்யவில்லை. ஆசிரியர், குமாஸ்தாக்கள், போலீஸ்காரர்கள் போன்ற கீழ்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு சம்பளத்தை ஏற்றிக் கொடுக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக்கொள்ள வேண்டும். தற்போது போலீஸ்காரர்கள் சிலரின் தூண்டுதலினால் தவறாக நடந்து கொண்டார்கள். அதற்கு சர்க்கார் நடவடிக்கை எடுத்துக் கொண்டதைப்பற்றி நாம் சர்க்காரை பாராட்டுகிறோம். ஆனால் போலீசார் தங்களுடைய தவறை உணர்ந்து சர்க்கார் அவர்களை மனக்கசம் தோரணத்தில் நடந்துகொண்டதற்கு மனமுவந்து சர்க்கார் அவர்கள்மேல் எடுத்துக்கொண்ட நடவடிக்கைகளை ரத்து செய்தது சர்க்காரின் உதாரணத்தை எடுத்துக்காட்டுகிறது. இந்த உதாரணத்தினால் இருந்து விடக்கூடாது. கீழ்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுடைய சம்பளத்தை சர்க்கார் உயர்த்திக்கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டும். மத்திய சர்க்கார் சிப்பந்தியான தபால் தந்தி இலாகா ரன்னருக்கு ரூபாய் ரீ கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. ஆனால் மாகாண சர்க்காரில் வேலை பார்க்கும் பட்டதாரியான லோயர் டிவிஷன் கிளர்களுக்கு ரூபாய் 45 தான் கொடுக்கப்படுகிறது. இதே வரவு லைவு தொகையுள்ள பட்ஜெட்டை சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கும் பம்பாய் சர்க்கார் தங்களுடைய போலீஸ்காரர்களுக்கும், இதர கீழ்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கும் அதிகமாக சம்பளம் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால் வேறாக உள்ள கீழ்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு அதிக சம்பளம் கொடுக்காவிட்டால் மரம் போன்ற சர்க்காரை வீழ்த்தி விட முடியும். சர்க்கார் இது விஷயமாக ஆவன செய்யவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். கீழ்தர உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களுடைய நிலை தவறினால் ஆயிரம் ராஜாஜிகள் தலைமைப் பதவியில் இருந்து சர்க்காரை நடத்த முயன்றாலும் முடியாமல் போய்விடும்.

[Sri M. K. M. Abdul Salam] 19th March 1953]

“நான் Local Authorities Constituency பிரதிநிதி என்ற முறையில் சில வார்த்தைகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். சமீபத்தில் நென்னை கார்போரேஷனுக்கு கமிஷனரை ரீஜனல் இன்ஸ்பெக்டர் கிரேடிடிலுள்ள ஒரு நபரை நியமித்திருக்கிறார்கள். இந்த நியமனமானது அந்த இலாகாவிற்கு ஒரு கௌரவத்தை அளித்ததாகும். அதைப் போன்று ஒவ்வொரு முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளிலிருக்கும் கமிஷனர்களுடைய நிலையும் உயர வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது முனிசிபாலிட்டிகளில் அவர்கள் உயர்ந்த அதிகாரிகளாக இருப்பதோடு அவர்களுடன் மற்ற அதிகாரிகளும் இருந்து வருகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கெஜட் பதிலில்லாத உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களின் அதிகாரத்தின் கீழ் வேலை செய்யும் உத்தியோகஸ்தர்களான Health Officer, Engineer, போன்றவர்கள் கெஜட் பதிலுள்ள ஆபீசர்களாக இருக்கிறார்கள். இது ஒருக்காலும் பொருந்தாது. ஆகவே கமிஷனர்களுடைய பதவியை கெஜட் பதிலாக்கப்பட வேண்டும். அதே மாதிரி சில பஞ்சாயத்துக்கள் நல்ல செல்வ நிலையில் இருக்கின்றன. அவர்களுக்கு ஏராளமான வருமானம் கிடைக்கிறது. அவர்கள் பல திட்டங்களைச் செய்வதற்கு சர்க்கார் உத்தரவுகளுக்காக காத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்களுக்கு கவர்ன்மெண்டார் அங்கீகாரமளிப்பதில் மிகவும் காலதாமதம் செய்கிறார்கள். மணப்பாறை பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டு தங்களுக்கு தங்களுடைய செல்லிலேயே Water Supply, Drainage Scheme முதலிய வசதிகள் செய்து கொள்ளுகிறோம் என்று அனுமதி கேட்டார்கள். கவர்ன்மெண்டு இது விஷயமாக ஒன்றும் இது வரையிலும் உத்தரவு கொடுக்காமல் இருப்பது அவர்களை உதாசீனப் படுத்தவதாகத் தோன்றுகிறது.

“சில முன்விபாலிடிகளுக்கு வருமானம் குறைவாக வருகின்றது. இதற்கு அந்தந்த நகரத்திலுள்ள நகர போக்கு வரத்துக்களை (City Bus Transport) அவர்களே எடுத்து நடத்தும்படி கவர்ன்மெண்டு ஏற்பாடு செய்து கொடுப்பது மிகவும் நலமாக இருக்கும். ஆகவே கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களால் கொண்டுவரப்பட்டிருக்கும் 1953-1954-ம் வருஷ பட்ஜெட்டை நான் முழு மனதுடன் ஆதரிக்கிறேன்.”

\* SRI S. O. S. P. ODAYAPPA :—“கனம் சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களே ; 5-30 p.m.  
இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை நான் மனப்பூர்வமாக ஆதரிக்கிறேன். இந்த பஞ்ச காலத்திலும் இந்த கஷ்டகாலத்திலும் அவர்களால் திறம்பட தயாரிக்கப் பட்டிருக்கும் பட்ஜெட் மனப்பூர்வமாக வரவேற்கத் தக்கதாகும். அதிலும் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டானது பஞ்சத்தில் அகப்பட்டு, மிகத் துயரத்தில் அகப்பட்டுத் தவிக்கும் மக்களைக் காப்பாற்றும் முறையில் தயாரிக்கப்பட்டிருப்பதைப் பார்க்கிறோம். பஞ்ச நிலைமையைப் பற்றி அடிக்கடி சொல்ல வேண்டியது அவசியம் தானா, ஒரு முறை பேசினால் போதாது என்று நினைக்கலாம். பஞ்சம் மிகவும் கோரமாகத் தாண்டவமாடிக் கொண்டிருக்கும் பொழுது ஒரு தடவை மட்டும் பேசினால் போதும் என்று நான் எண்ணவில்லை. அதுவும் தென் ஜில்லாக்களில் குறிப்பாக பாண்டிய நாட்டிலே பருவ மழை தவறியதால் மக்கள் மிகவும் கலிக்கிறார்கள். உண்ண உணவின்றி கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பாண்டிய நாடு என்றால் மதரை, ராமநாதபுரம் திருநெல்வேலி போன்ற ஜில்லாக்களாகும். இதைப் போலவே இன்னும் சில ஜில்லாக்கள் தமிழ்நாட்டில் பஞ்சத்தால் பீடிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆயினும் கடந்த வருஷங்களிலே ராயல்சீமா முதலிய இடங்களில் பரவி வந்த பஞ்சத்தைப் போக்க சர்க்கார் மனமுவந்து 10 கோடி ரூபாய் அளித்ததால் தான் அந்நாட்டு மக்கள், அந்தப் பிரதேச மக்கள் ஓரளவு சுகமாக இன்றையதினம் வாழ முடிகிறது. அதைப் போலவே பாண்டிய நாட்டுக்கு பத்து கோடி ரூபாய்கள் கொடுக்காவிட்டாலும் ஒரு கோடி ரூபாயாவது குறைந்த பசும் கொடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று இந்த அரசாங்கத்தை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அரசாங்கத்திற்குள்ள பொருளாதாரக் கஷ்டம் எனக்கு நன்றாகத் தெரியும். இருப்பினும் நாம் சுதந்திர மக்கள். நம் நாடு சுதந்திர நாடாகி விட்டது. ஆகையால் சுதந்திர நாட்டில் சுதந்திர மக்கள் யாரும் பசியால், பட்டினியால் வாழமுடியாமல் செத்தார்கள் என்பதை நாம் பார்த்துக் கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது. வதோ அடிமை நாட்டிலே மக்கள் அவதியுற்றாலும், அலங்கோலமுற்றாலும் ஆண்டு

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கொண்டிருப்பது அன்னிய ஆட்சியாதலால் அதை அட்சியம் செய்தல் செய்யலாம். சுதந்திர மக்கள் யாரும். சுதந்திர நாட்டிலே, ஏன் ஒரு ஜீவன் கூட பஞ்சத்தால், பட்டினியால் அவதியுற்றார்கள் என்பதை நாம் பார்த்து சகித்துக் கொண்டிருக்க முடியாது ஆகையால் பணமில்லையென்று சொல்லாமல் பணத்தைக் கடன் வாங்கியாவது துன்பத்தில் அகப்பட்டுக் கொண்டிருக்கும் மக்களுக்கு நிவாரணம் அளிக்க வேண்டியென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். அது மிக மிக அவசியமாகும். ஒரு குடும்பத்தில் சம்பாத்தியம் செய்யக் கூடிய ஒருவனுக்கு நோய் வந்து விட்டது என்று வைத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். பணம்ையில் இல்லை. டாக்டரை அழைத்துக் கொண்டு வந்து காட்டி ஊசி போட வேண்டும். அவருடைய பணம் கொடுத்தாக வேண்டும். நாம் கடன் வாங்கியாவது டாக்டரை அழைத்துக் கொண்டு வருவோமே தவிர நோயாளியை இறந்து கொண்டிருக்க விட்டு விட்டு பணம் இல்லையென்று சும்மா உட்கார்ந்திருப்போமா? கடன் வாங்கியாவது பணத்தை டாக்டருக்குக் கொடுத்து நோயாளிக்கு ஊசி போடச் செய்வது எவ்வளவு அவசியமோ அதைப் போலவேயான இன்றைய தினம் கடன் வாங்கியாவது நாம் பட்டினியால் வாடி வதங்கி இறந்து கொண்டிருக்கும் மக்களைக் காப்பாற்ற முன் வந்தாக வேண்டும்.

“மேலும் மதுவிலக்குக் கொள்கையில் மிகவும் தீவிரமாக இருப்பதை நான் பாராட்டுகிறேன். நமது பட்ஜெட்டில் சுமார் 16 கோடி ரூபாய்க்கு மேல் வந்து கொண்டிருந்த வருமானத்தை மக்களின் நன்மைக்காக, ஏழை எளிய மக்களின் நன்மைக்காக நாம் தைர்யமாக இழக்க முன் வந்தது குறித்து நாம் பாராட்டப்பட வேண்டியவர்களாகவும் இருக்கிறோம், அந்தக் கொள்கையில் இந்த மந்திரி சபை மிகவும் உறுதியாக இருப்பதைக் குறித்து நான் இதை ரொம்பவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

“மேலும் கல்லியிலே கொஞ்சம் சர்க்கார் இன்னும் தாராளமாக இருக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். ஆரம்பப் பாடசாலைகள் விஷயத்தில் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாக்களிலும் deficit இருக்கிறது. அதைச் சர்க்கார் கொஞ்சம் கவனித்து இந்தப்பற்றுகு குறையை எல்லாம் மக்களின் நலனை உத்தேசித்து அதிகப் பணம் ஒதுக்கி நீக்க முன் வரவேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். மேலும் உயர்தர கல்வி விஷயங்களிலே சில அல்லல்கள் இருக்கின்றன. உதாரணமாக சர்க்கார் பள்ளிக் கூடங்களில் வேலை செய்யும் உயர்தர ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஒரு வகை சம்பள விதிமும், ஸ்தல ஸ்தாபனங்களில் வேலை செய்யும் ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ஒரு வகை சம்பள விதிமும் இப்படியாக பாரபட்சம் காட்டுவது சரியல்ல. இப்பொழுது உணவுப் பஞ்சத்தைப் போலவே ஆசிரியர்கள் பஞ்சமும் ஏற்பட்டு இருக்கின்றன. தலைமை ஆசிரியர்கள், அதாவது எல்.டி. ஆசிரியர்கள் தான் அதிகமாகக் கிடைக்கவில்லை ஆகவே ரிடியாராகும் வயதை 55 இருந்து 60 ஆக உயர்த்தலாம். ஆனால் மாணேஜ்மெண்டு ஸ்கூல்களில் 55 வயதில் ரிடயர் செய்தாலும் ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் அதிகாரிகளுக்கு எழுதி எக்ஸ்டென்ஷன் வாங்கிக் கொள்ளுகிறார்கள். அதைப்போலவே போர்டுகளிலும் தங்கள் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களிலுள்ள தலைமை ஆசிரியர்களுக்கு ரிடயரானாலும் கூட 60 வயது வரை ஒவ்வொரு வருஷமும் எக்ஸ்டென்ஷன் கொடுக்கலாம் என்று எனக்குத் தோன்றுகிறது. சிலர் சொல்லலாம் இப்படி பதவியில் இருப்பவர்களுக்கு பதவியை நீடித்துக் கொடுத்தால் இளைஞர்களுக்கு மேல் பதவிக்கு வர எப்படி சந்தர்ப்பம் கிடைக்கும் என்று கேட்கலாம். அது ஒருபுறம் இருந்தாலும் கூட இப்படிச் செய்தால் நம் மக்களைத்திலுள்ள எல்.டி. ஆசிரியர்கள் பஞ்சத்தை போக்க முடியுமென்று நான் கருதுகிறேன். மேலும் சாதாரணமாக எங்கள் ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள டி.வி.எஸ். போட்டார் டிரைவருக்குக் கொடுக்கும் சம்பளத்தைவிட மிகக் குறைவாக எல்.டி. ஆசிரியர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கிறார்களென்றால் அது ரொம்பவும் வருந்தத் தக்க விஷயமாகும். அவர்களால் அவர்கள் குடும்பத்தைச் சமாளிக்க முடிய வில்லை. ஆகவே அவர்களுடைய நிலைமையையும் உயர்த்த முன் வர வேண்டும்.

[Sri S. O. S. P. Odayappa] [19th March 1953]

“மேலும் தாலுகா போர்டுகளில் நான் இருந்த காலத்தில் அதன் பள்ளிக்கூடங்களையெல்லாம் சூப்பிரைவஸ் செய்ய சூப்பிரைவஸர்கள் இருந்தார்கள். சாதாரணமாக ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் சுமார் இரண்டாயிரம் ஆரம்பப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் இருக்கின்றன. அந்தப் பள்ளிக்கூடங்கள் சரியாக நடக்கின்றனவா என்று ஜில்லா கல்வி அதிகாரிகள் சார்பில் ஒவ்வொரு கிராமத்திற்கும் சென்று பரிசீலனை செய்ய முடிய வில்லை. ஆகவே கட்டாயம் சர்க்கார் சூப்பிரைவஸர்களை நியமித்துக் கொள்வதற்கு அனுமதிக்க வேண்டும். அதைப் பற்றி அனேக முறை ஜில்லா போர்டு மீட்டிங் களில் தீர்மானம் போட்டு அதை சர்க்காருக்கு அனுப்பியும் சர்க்கார் அந்த அனுமதியை தர மறுத்து விட்டது. அதனால் எந்தவிதமான இடையூறும் ஏற்படாது. ஆகவே சர்க்கார் இதை அனுமதிக்க வேண்டுமென்று நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“மேலும் ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் டாக்டர்கள் பஞ்சம் நிறைய இருக்கிறது. டாக்டர்களுக்கு சர்க்கார் கவர்ச்சிசுரமான சம்பளம் கொடுப்பதில்லை. இரண்டாவதாக கிராமங்களில் போய் உதவிசெய்ய, பெரிய படிப்பு படித்த டாக்டர்கள் விரும்புவதில்லை. அவர்கள் தங்கள் வருமானத்தைக் குறித்து பெரிய நகரங்களிலே தான் தங்க விரும்புகிறார்கள், அதனால் தான் கிராமத்திரங்களில் பல ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளில் டாக்டர்கள் கிடைக்காமல் அவைகள் சரியாக நடைபெறுவதில்லை.

“மேலும் Headquarters ஆஸ்பத்திரிகள் தாலுகாவிற்கு ஒரு ஆஸ் 5-40 பத்திரி இருப்பதை சர்க்காரே எடுத்து நடத்த வேண்டும். அப்பொழுது p.m. தான் கிராமங்களிலுள்ள ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை ஜில்லா போர்டு முதலியவைகள் எடுத்து நடத்துவது சரியாக இருக்கும். தாலுகா Headquarters ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளிலுள்ள டாக்டர்களுக்கு மட்டும் அரசு நிகம் சம்பளம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். மீதமுள்ளவர்களை ஜில்லா போர்டில் நடத்தி வர வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. தலை நகர ஆஸ்பத்திரிகளை கவர்ன்மெண்டில் எடுத்து நடத்தி கிராமங்களுக்கு டாக்டர்களை அனுப்பி வைக்கும்படி வசதி செய்ய வேண்டும். டாக்டர்கள் படித்தவுடன் டாக்டர் பட்டம் பெறுவதற்கு முன் அவர்கள் கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்று 1 அல்லது 2 வருஷம் கட்டாயமாக வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று ஒரு ஏற்பாடு செய்ய வேண்டும். அப்படிச் செய்தால்தான் சரிபி கேட்டுக் கொடுப்போம் என்று சொன்னால் தான் சௌகரியமாக இருக்கும். அதற்கு ஆவன செய்ய வேண்டுமென்று சர்க்காரை நான் கேட்டுக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“புதிய வரி போடாமல் புகையிலைக்கு போடப்படுவதும், கோர் பீசை உயர்த்திப் போவதும் திருப்திகரமான விஷயம். கனம் பாஷ்யம் அவர்கள் கோர் பீசை உயர்த்தக் கூடாது என்று சொல்லுகிறார். அதைப் பற்றி அவருக்கு நன்கு தெரியும். அவர் பேச அனுபவம் வாய்ந்தவர். அநேக மாசு அடிக்கடி கோர்ட்டுகளுக்குப் போவதால் கால தாமதம் ஏற்பட்டு வருகிறது. அவ்விதம் போடுவதில் கோர்ட்டு பீசையும் ஸ்டாம்பு duty னையும் அதிகரிப்பதையும் கூட விரும்புவார்கள். கோர்ட்டுகளுக்குப் போனால் கால தாமதம் ஏற்படாமல் பார்த்துக் கொண்டால் மிகவும் நல்லது. ஆனால் இந்த இரண்டு வரிகளுடன் மட்டுமே நந்தால் திருப்தி கொள்ளலாம். இடைக் காலத்தில் புதிய புதிய வரியைப் புகுத்தினால் மக்களுக்கு கஷ்டம் ஏற்படும். சென்ற ஆண்டில் பட்ஜெட் ஆரம்ப காலத்தில் இருந்த வரியை விட்டடைக் காலத்தில் புகுந்தப்பட்ட வரிகள் இன்னும் அதிகம். அதனால் சில ஜனங்களுக்கு கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டது. ஆகையினால் இந்த இரண்டு வரிகளுடன் நின்று இடைக்கால பட்ஜெட்டில் மக்களுக்கு வேண்டுமென செய்வார்கள் என்று நான் கடவுளை பிரார்த்தித்ததக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை தயாரித்ததற்கு இந்த மந்திரி சபையாரை நான் மிகவும் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.”

\* Sri G. VENKATACHALAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, in rising to congratulate our Finance Minister on presenting to us a balanced budget—a subject I am free to confess, will always be a

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sealed book to me—I wish to call his kind attention to a small scheme I submitted to him some time ago. Though I do not find any provision for it in the budget, I feel sure that he will help me to carry the scheme into effect in the course of this year as he promised to consider it sympathetically. I have discussed the same scheme with the Minister for Education and he has also promised to give his best consideration to it, provided the Finance Minister gives or promises a special provision for it. Sir, the scheme is this: the starting of six cultural centres at Tiruchirappalli, Madurai, Tirunelveli, Chidambaram, Coimbatore and Kancheepuram; the awarding of scholarships to deserving artists and the publication of art books on South Indian sculpture and temple jewels. I want all these art centres to be made into State-aided municipal museums and I suggest a modest sum of Rs. 50,000 for this venture. Museums and art galleries play a tremendous part in the cultural life of a people and all civilized States in the world to-day maintain such cultural centres because of their highly educative value. Culture cannot be imparted through text-books or through schools and universities; it must surround people's life like atmosphere. People feel a thrill of joy when they have beautiful things round about them; they get a certain amount of pleasure when they see objects of art. Now, Sir, the need for such centres need not be emphasized in this House or even to the public. These centres, Sir, must be in the form of museums containing paintings by modern artists, copies of old masterpieces, sculptures and the art-crafts of those places. Madurai, Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, Chidambaram, Coimbatore and Kancheepuram are all municipal towns with Town Halls and these may be utilized for the purpose. I have selected those places for this special reason; they are frequented by foreign tourists and students of art; also pilgrims visit these ancient temples and they will be only too glad to see works of art of the locality properly displayed in one place. I know, Sir, there are several demands on our State Exchequer, some of the most pressing kind. I know food, shelter and clothing are the primary needs of our people and must be Government's first concern. But there are other things also which play an equally important rôle in the life of a people, and which occupy an important place in the everyday life of a civilized nation. There is a saying in China, which shows what an advanced state of culture they have attained. The saying is: 'If you have two loaves of bread sell one and buy a flower'. Sir, in our country where we have a no less superior culture from very ancient times, where we have produced works of art the like of which can nowhere be found in this world, particularly in sculptural art, for which our South India is rightly famous, it is but right that we should have several such centres of culture and art.

5-50 p.m. "I have suggested in my scheme some scholarships for dancers, musicians and painters. It need not be in the form of a formal scholarship, but a State fund, from which these struggling artists may be financially helped. We have amidst us a number of Sabhas and Academies which patronize the musicians and

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dancers, but we know how some of these Sabhas function. They encourage and patronize only those musicians who are famous and who are a box-office success.

"There are however any number of struggling musicians, dancers and painters in our State, who are more gifted than the better known among them whom the State must patronise. Only a few days ago I came across a musician, who could easily be among the first six singers in India, and whose music is really superior and first-rate. Yet, that man lives in dire poverty, with a big family, and with no means to support them. It is a great tragedy that such men should be allowed thus to live and die in the gutter. I know the Government of India are taking some interest in encouraging and helping deserving artists of the country, but that is a very small thing for a vast country of ours. Our State should now come forward to help financially deserving painters, musicians and dancers. The starting of a small fund for such purposes would go a long way to relieve the miseries of these people. I have suggested that four scholarships of Rs. 2,500 each should be given to four deserving painters; two scholarships of a similar amount to two dancers and two of a similar amount to two musicians. These aids should go not to the popular and the well known artists but to the needy and starving. I know the work of selection will be difficult, but it could easily be tackled. The Education Minister should form a small committee of non-officials to advise them in the matter. I am myself connected with such a committee constituted by the Government of India and I know the Government of India choose very outstanding and distinguished artists from all over India on the advice given by the Committee. I am not referring to the selection recently honoured by the President.

"Sir, I wish to take this opportunity to congratulate the Hon. the Minister for Religious Endowments on the fine work he has been able to carry out in cleaning up the temples under his care. The temples I visited recently were clean and neat, a thing not known for several decades. This is a very important thing because these temples are visited not only by pilgrims from all over India but by foreign tourists who want to see the beautiful paintings and carvings in our temples. In the old days European travellers were disgusted with the conditions of the temples, but thanks to the efforts of our enterprising Minister the cleaning up of the temples has begun in right earnest. But much has to be done in this direction. The Hon. Minister has only started cleaning the 'praharams' and the courtyards; the cleaning up of the statues and paintings which have been neglected for hundreds of years by unthinking priests and foolish pilgrims must now begin. In this connexion I wish to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the 'Naick Mandapam' at Madurai. This is a wonderful art gallery to see which thousands would come in the future if it is made into one. And yet what is the condition of the 'mandapam'?

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It is a market-place with all sorts of shops, and the beautiful statues are hidden from view. I would request the Hon. Minister to tackle this first, and I am prepared to offer my services willingly if he wants them.

"In this connexion I would request the Hon. the Minister for Education and the Hon. the Minister for Finance to help me to bring out two volumes, one of our paintings and the other of our sculptures in South India which would be both instructive and interesting. A volume may also be brought out in colour containing the temple jewellery of South India. They are not only precious but are great works of art. This would be a wonderful contribution of South India to world art, and also be a paying proposition. I thank you, Sir."

\* SRI P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI :—"Sir, I am not sure whether it will be possible for me to say half of what I intended to say within the time allowed by the Chair. Anyway I obey your orders.

"Let me begin by congratulating the Ministry on the Budget they have presented. It is not a formal word of congratulation because last year we had the famine in Rayalaseema and this year we had the cyclone and then the famine in the Southern districts of Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli. Therefore it is that anyone who peruses the Budget must ponder over the various provisions made therein and be satisfied that at least a balanced Budget has been presented this year. The Ministry really deserves our congratulations. I am also congratulating them particularly because they have provided amply for the Manimuthar Scheme. I do hope they will spend the whole amount and not allow it to lapse because if that scheme is completed, five taluks of Tirunelveli district which are almost dry now and which depend on rainfed tanks, will get plenty of water and will produce more food and the people will no longer complain of drought unless it be that there are no freshes in the Tambaraparni. This seldom happens because a few freshes will certainly lead on the water from the Manimuthar to the various dry taluks of the district. The completion of this scheme would bestow a huge benefit upon the people of these dry taluks, of having at least two full meals a day which in normal times they have never known.

"Sir, these poor people are dependent upon the palmyra trees. This tree is known as the 'kalpatharu' in that district. They generally drink the 'neera' during the day-time and have only one meal in the night. This is so nutritious that if you see a boy at 14 and see him again at 16, you would see him a fully grown-up man, not to be compared with the puny children that you see here. The people there are a robust race of people. They live on this 'neera' and work hard."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"What is this 'neera'?"

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SRI P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI :—"It is 'padini' and not the 'kallu'."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" 'Padini' is the word for it. Then why say 'neera'?"

\* SRI P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI :—"The Hon. the Minister for Prohibition used that word and so I thought it was the official word and used it. Jaggery is manufactured from this 'padini.' 'Padini' is a pleasant, good drink. It does not produce any intoxication whatsoever. This wonderful drink does not, however, find general acceptance in other districts, as food. 6 p.m.

"Sir, the palmyra industry, which provided employment for these people, is really wonderful. Though there is not much demand locally for its products, there is a good market for them in other districts. Because of the continuous drought conditions in the last five or six years, the palmyra trees have almost withered away, with the result these poor people have to migrate from place to place in search of employment. Wherever they go, they do not find palmyra trees or even a trace of them. The other day I read in the papers that whole villages migrated in search of employment. I know the Government will do their utmost to relieve the sufferings of these people but that 'utmost' may not be to the satisfaction of these people. When a house is on fire even if we pour water from a huge tank, the fire will consume everything and yet it will not be extinguished. Famine is also like that. Whatever you may do for the people in the famine-stricken areas, they will consume everything and will demand more. We cannot blame them. Being accustomed to live near the starvation level in normal times, this absolute starvation without any food whatsoever puts them in a very sad plight. Therefore, the Government must spend much more than what they are doing now.

"Sir, if the Government have no more money to spend than what they are doing now, there are means to get more money. Why not make an appeal to the Central Government to grant more money to this State? I was even about to say, beg or borrow or steal—not 'steal'. Steel your mind to do the best in the matter and, I am sure, people will benefit by it. Men like Rajaji steeling their minds to do a particular thing is quite different from what an average man can do. Therefore, if the Government would only make up their minds to do a particular thing, they will surely succeed and, at the same time, people will also benefit to a very great extent. History has taught us how the Roman Empire, the Carthaginian Empire, the British Empire and the Moghul Empire flourished on the poverty of peasants. During these periods some men had glorified themselves and lived in luxury with great pomp and splendour. Even to-day it is said that the old Moghul Courts used to be the seat of great pomp in the world when there was all round misery and poverty among the people. In those days, people may not have been so numerous as they are to-day but all the same they were subject to great stress and strain. So also now, there is the

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misery and poverty of millions of people. I do not blame the Government for this state of affairs but my grievance is that they are following the legacy left behind by the Britishers. They are following the same old system of administration and method of centralization. I say this deliberately because it is only a few men at the helm of affairs and a few Judges of the High Court or even District Courts who benefit much more than what poor people can ever hope to benefit. I do not say for a moment that a poor man must earn Rs. 5,000 a month as a Judge does. But I do feel that a poor man must be able to earn at least Rs. 50. It is possible that a son of a poor man after prosecuting higher studies may come up to the level of a High Court Judge and he may earn Rs. 3,000 or Rs. 4,000 but the poor man may still have to struggle for Rs. 20 or Rs. 30 if his son does not protect him. I think this disparity in the income of the people should be put an end to. At the same time I must state that I am not complaining that a lot of money is being expended on these highly paid officials alone. But what I want to point out is that we must follow the Gandhian ideal in this respect and see that no man is given a salary of more than Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000 whatever be his qualifications. I think that will satisfy to a very great extent the public feeling in regard to this matter. In this connexion, I may say that there is also a feeling in some quarters that this man does not deserve that position and that man does not deserve this position. Sir, we should not give room for such a feeling to exist. After all, they are our men; they are our brothers; they are our sons; they are our uncles and our nephews. But at the same time I want to know why some people alone should be paid high salaries while a majority get or are paid a pittance and they are unable to make both ends meet.

"Sir, now I want to suggest a very attractive proposal and that is decentralization of administration. Let the village be a replica of the Indian Republic. Let not a village confine itself only to 30 houses but let it cover even an area of 10 square miles or even a taluk, and I do not mind it. Divide the district or even a taluk into separate units for administrative purposes and then concentrate all your activities there. The local men will do the job very well. Let the students be taught not merely elementary or higher elementary education but also they must be asked to put their hands to the plough. They must also be asked to do many other useful things so that after completing their studies, they must be in a position to earn. They must not be made to go from place to place in search of employment without any chance of getting it.

"Sir, I now come to courts. I remember once a respectable Judge said that he very much admired the judicial system current in this country. Well, everybody may admire it but the difficulty is, at whose cost is he admiring it? Is it not at the cost of the poor litigant? As suggested by my hon. Friend Mr. Bhashyam the other day, I also request the Government to reduce court fees. The poor man does not require a High Court Judge to decide his case. Panchayatdars and arbitrators can do the job without any court fees, without any fees for lawyers and without taking the

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necessary witnesses to the court and thereby expending on them one year's expenditure of his family. Sir, we can put down all these expenses if we refer all cases to arbitration and that will satisfy both the parties. I remember, myself having appeared in a small case, where two neighbours fought over the possession of a coconut tree hanging over the adjacent house and when it came before the High Court, the presiding Judge remarked, 'Mr. Marthandam Pillai, are you not ashamed to appear in a case of this kind? I wish you compromise the case.' Within thirty minutes the whole case was compromised. Therefore, if a case is referred to a competent arbitrator, he will deal with it in the correct way to the satisfaction of both the parties.

"Then, Sir, I come to cottage industries. A course on 'cottage industry' should be introduced in our educational system and it should be made a part of it. I do not want the knowledge of this subject and other subjects to come up to the level of an Arts Graduate or a Medical Graduate or an Engineering Graduate but to the level of an under-graduate. A man who passes the S.S.L.C. Examination must possess some knowledge of engineering and some knowledge of medicine so that he may be able to help the people in the villages.

"Sir, now I come to medical aid. It is better to have some sort of medicine than having no medicine at all. I come from a village which has a population of more than 2,000 and there is a rural dispensary there. We are not able to find a man to look after the dispensary. For getting medicine, we are left to the mercies of barber-doctors and other men without the least qualification who pretend that they know something about medicine.

"As you are looking at the clock, Mr. Chairman, Sir, I will sit down after mentioning only one more thing. The Madras Electricity System is not functioning as satisfactorily as the previous private company managed it. Their accounting system is absolutely ununderstandable. The accounts are always wrong and if you go and approach the office for setting things right you are asked to go to this man and that man without any results whatsoever. You have to go there very often and I think this must have been the experience of every gentleman in Madras who consumes electricity. There is no finality about their accounts. I wish, Sir, the Minister-in-charge would kindly look into the matter.

"As regards transport, I only wish to say that we should not be hasty in nationalizing industries. So far as I have been able to see, I do not think the Government is in a position to run the transport system in a better manner than the private owner. The private owner is able to employ men on a lower salary and is able to run it efficiently somehow or other and earn more profits. The Government have to pay higher salaries. This is the same trouble with the Triplicane Urban Co-operative Society also because we have to spend Rs. 350 per month for running a sales shop while an ordinary bazaar man is able to run his shop on about Rs. 50 a month.



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I would therefore request the Government not to nationalize any industry for the sake of profit unless they are compelled to do so for other reasons. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity."

\* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate the Hon. the Finance Minister on presenting the interim Budget through the Leader of the House, which is able to command a modest surplus of Rs. 20,000. If only what my friend, Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, said that there was a surplus of Rs. 20 lakhs had been a fact, I would have embraced the Hon. the Finance Minister on the floor of the House itself. But, it is not a fact and the Finance Minister has only a modest surplus of Rs. 20,000.

" Sir, you know very well that the Madras State by virtue of its extent and population is one of the major States of the Union of India and its financial administration has a record of great efficiency and soundness. As part and parcel of the Indian Union our State has undertaken the responsibility of carrying out the major projects of the National Five-Year Plan.

" Our calculations with regard to expenditure have been exceeded, as it always had happened in the past, due to famine conditions and the vagaries of nature in major agricultural districts like Tanjore and Tiruchirappalli. In this connexion, Sir, I would like to say a few words about some of the speeches made in the other House."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The hon. Member should not refer to speeches made in the other House."

\* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Thank you, Sir. There is an opinion prevalent among some people that the relief measures are not adequate. I have stated in unequivocal terms the specific relief measures that have been afforded by our present Government, viz., the granting of subsidies, opening of relief shops and the supplying of millets and wheats at a price lower than that of rice. These could not have failed to come to the notice of every Member of the Legislature, be he outside the House or inside the House. But, I know, Sir, that drastic remarks have been made against this Cabinet and more particularly on the Chief Minister. Sir, he has come to our rescue at this age, when his muscles long for rest, and some people have cast aspersions on him and said that he has not done anything towards relief works. I think it is a glaring mistake and a thing which should not be upheld by any Member of the Legislature and much more so by the public. Sir, last year, before the formation of the Ministry, there were only 152 members in the Congress Legislature Party and most of the members who had receded from the Congress were thinking that they would form the Government. But Rajaji came and he was able to form a Government and he has run it successfully for one year. Last year during the Budget Session the Members sitting on the Opposition Benches said that this was not a proper Cabinet. I then said that if Rajaji had not come to our rescue the Communists who were

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sitting in the Opposition would have taken the Government into their hands and allowed chaos to enter into the affairs of our State. In these circumstances, everyone, more particularly those sitting on the Government side, should feel grateful for the efforts which our Chief Minister has taken in establishing a very sound Government in our State.

" Sir, the Hon. the Chief Minister has been criticized even for giving the figures relating to 15 years ago and the figures for the current year. Sometimes, it is said that figures do not speak the truth but I feel that figures must be made to speak for themselves. Is it not worthwhile to make a comparative study of the figures of 15 years ago when we were under alien rule? I would like to quote again certain figures which the Hon. the Chief Minister himself has quoted when he presented the Budget to this House. With regard to Education, the alien Government was spending only about Rs. 2½ crores but now our Government is spending about Rs. 12 crores. Is this not proof positive to show to those Members who have criticized our Government that we have made a great improvement over the alien Government? Let us take Public Health. Less than a crore of rupees was spent on medical aid and now we are spending Rs. 3½ crores. Likewise on Public Health—preventive side—about Rs. 25 lakhs were spent 15 years ago and to-day we are spending Rs. 1½ crores and the cost of new schemes during this year is estimated to cost about Rs. 65 lakhs. The Hon. the Chief Minister has given all these figures so that even a Member who is not able to find time to go through the details of the Budget can get at the real state of affairs of the Government by a cursory glance at these figures.

" If the Government had been run efficiently for the last one year, the credit must go to Rajaji and his Cabinet and had these critics who are now levelling charges against the Chief Minister, been in office, there would have been several No-Confidence Motions and they would have got out of office. I am forced to say all these things because the difficulties which the present Cabinet had to face are not recognized even by our own people. I do not think that such criticisms do infuse any spirit into the youngsters of my time, though I do not call myself a youngster being new to this Legislature. In fact, Sir, I must feel grateful for what the Members sitting on the Opposition side have said in unequivocal terms about the present Cabinet. That is proof positive of the efficiency of the Ministry and should be a lesson for these unwanted critics.

" Sir, we cannot hold the Government responsible for the misfortune that has overtaken the people through adverse seasonal conditions. The electricity generated is already very meagre for our industrial and agricultural needs. Added to this, there has been a further cut in the supply of electricity resulting from the vagaries of nature. It is a pity that we are not having thermal stations to supplement the hydro-electric power. On account of the shortage of electricity the working of most of the industrial concerns will be affected. I wish many of the big mills and industrial concerns in

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p.m.

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the State copy the example of one of the biggest mills situated in my district which has purchased its own generators at a very high cost of a lakh and a half rupees, as a stand-by to meet emergencies, so that they may not entirely depend upon the hydro-electric power. If monsoons do not set in this year also, the cut in the supply of electricity may be further increased, resulting in further unemployment. However, I am glad to see that the Thermal Electric System which is supplying electricity to the consumers in the City is being further strengthened for the supply of additional power. The Government have also done the right thing in pushing through the Machkund Hydro-Electric Scheme and the Tungabhadra Hydro-Electric Scheme in the Andhra districts.

"An hon. Member on the other side was telling the House that we were saved from further taxation except the one proposed to be levied on the sale of tobacco. The proposal of the Government to resume the levy of sales tax on tobacco is a very reasonable one. Till now the Madras Government had suspended the levy of this tax at the request of the Central Government and they were getting a compensation of Rs. 56 lakhs per annum for the loss of this revenue. The Government of India have now stopped this compensation from next year and the State has been given back the freedom to levy sales tax. By such a levy the Government hope to realize about Rs. 16 lakhs more than what they were getting as compensation from the Centre.

"Sir, I should like to say a few words about the question of granting relief to handloom weavers since I come from a constituency which has a large population of handloom weavers. Sir, in the year 1945 there were only about five lakhs of looms and about 22,500 bales of yarn were supplied to the weavers every month. According to the census of looms taken in the year 1951, there are about 881,000 looms in our State. But the amount of yarn supplied every month to our State is still about 22,500 bales, though there has been an increase of 63,500 looms. I am surprised to find that no action has hitherto been taken either by the past Governments or by the present Government to increase the quota of yarn allotted to this State in proportion to the increase in the number of looms. Therefore I would earnestly appeal to the Hon. the Chief Minister and also to the Hon. Minister in charge of Industries to increase the allotment of yarn to this State.

"Sir, whenever questions relating to the supply of yarn were raised on the floor of this House, it was stated on behalf of the Government that they had no powers in the matter of distribution of yarn. Sir, this is a serious problem confronting this State in addition to the problem of famine. Last year our Government gave some relief to handloom weavers by organizing all unemployed weavers into co-operative weavers' societies. The Government also advanced to these societies the share capital due from these individual members. Weavers were also paid daily wages at a subsistence level. In this connexion I would request our State Government to insist on the Central Government to delegate to

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them powers to interfere with the production of yarn in the textile mills in the State so that they may prohibit the mills producing only certain counts of yarn which are not wanted by the weavers. Sir, the textile mills are not producing 20's or 30's or 40's wanted by the handloom weavers. Besides, the textile mills are allowed to sell 50 per cent of the yarn produced by them in the free market. The master-weavers purchase this yarn at black-market prices and are able to dictate terms to the handloom weavers who consequently suffer very much.

"Sir, as a result of the efforts of our Chief Minister, 40 per cent of the production of certain varieties of handloom dhoties was reserved for the use of handloom weavers exclusively. The mills are allowed to manufacture even now 60 per cent of bordered dhoties. The mills are able to produce bordered dhoties very cheaply and as a result of this there is keen competition between the handloom goods and mill-made goods. I feel, Sir, that this 60 per cent reservation of production of dhoties by mills should be done away with and that the Government should secure complete reservation for handlooms of bordered dhoties. This will go a long way to solve the problem of handloom weavers.

"Sir, one word more about the handloom industry. The Central Government expect about six crores of rupees from the cess of three pies per yard levied on mill-made cloth. I understand that the Central Government have only allotted a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for this State out of this cess amount. Nearly one-third of the looms in India are in this State and therefore a third of the total collection from the cess amount, i.e., Rs. 2 crores should be allotted to this State.

"Sir, the war on the food-front should be continued to increase the production of food. I trust it will not be out of place if I suggest that a programme of family limitation should be adopted. Our subsistence level is the same as it was before and our population is going on increasing. I will give for the information of the Members of this House some particulars about the figures of population in other countries:—

| Name of country.                          | Area.           | Population. |
|-------------------------------------------|-----------------|-------------|
| 1. United States of America .. ..         | 3,026,789 Sq.M. | 158,000,000 |
| 2. Union of Socialist Soviet Republics .. | 8,708,000 ..    | 193,000,000 |
| 3. India .. ..                            | 1,221,000 ..    | 356,29,435  |
| 4. China .. ..                            | 3,870,437 ..    | 461,000,000 |
| 5. Great Britain .. ..                    | 90,000 ..       | 59,618,000  |

"Let us see the figures of the growth of population in the Indian Union—

| Year.      | Population.    |
|------------|----------------|
| 1901 .. .. | 235.5 million. |
| 1911 .. .. | 248.2 ..       |
| 1921 .. .. | 249.1 ..       |
| 1931 .. .. | 275.5 ..       |
| 1941 .. .. | 314.8 ..       |
| 1951 .. .. | 356.82 ..      |

"A programme of family limitation must be a social movement which would call for initiative on the part of the individual members. The State should provide facilities for sterilization or



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give advice on contraception on medical grounds. Such advice should not be withheld from others who seek and need it on social and economic grounds. Research and information centres should be organized by the State and also given financial assistance.

6.30 p.m. "The problem of population control is engaging the attention of the Government of India. The report of Dr. Abraham Stone, World Health Organization Consultant on Family Planning, is being considered. He has suggested a method of family planning called the 'Rhythmic method'. Rhythmic period means the ten days prior to the onset of the next period. A scheme to popularise this method costs about three lakhs of rupees, and the Government of India have set apart this amount for this purpose for the year 1953-54. It may not look nice for the House to hear all these things, but all the same, we have to tackle the food problem. One way of doing it is to reduce the increase in the population of the State. Therefore, I think this subject also must be taken into consideration, and certain clinics should be established where people can take advice on control of birth.

"Sir, I come now to Education. This is a much-talked of subject in this House, as there are a number of advocates of Education in this House. So, I do not wish to take more than one or two minutes on this subject. My friend on the other side of the House was saying that social studies should be introduced in our schools. Perhaps she is not aware of the fact that in the present curriculum of studies we have the subject of Social Studies, where everything bearing on that subject is taught in a prescribed manner. I think this goes a good deal to educate our children. There are certain bifurcated courses of studies in our secondary schools, and agriculture is one of the subjects taught therein. I know there are no suitable text-books dealing with Agriculture. I invite the attention of the Minister for Education to this and I request him to see that proper text-books are published before the syllabus is introduced in schools. I am the manager of an institution. I know the difficulties experienced in teaching Agriculture for want of proper text-books. I have been asking the authorities to assign to us a piece of land for carrying on practical work in Agriculture. For the last five or six years we have been asking for the land, and till this date it has not been assigned. I request both the Revenue Minister and the Education Minister to look into this matter and see that immediate orders are issued to assign the required land to my institution and to other similar institutions in that same plight.

"One word, Sir, about medical help in our State. With regard to medical help I should say that the provision made in the Budget is not adequate. We expected it to be something more. Medical aid and Public Health should have the next priority after Education. I know, as a matter of fact, many of our rural dispensaries are now closed for want of doctors. I know what difficulties there are now to get the proper type of men. In the first place the salary offered to them is not adequate. Like the profession of teachers,

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medical profession also should be made attractive. Then only proper kind of men will come forward. When Government appoint a doctor to run a rural dispensary, he is thereby asked to forego all his club life and other facilities he enjoys in an urban area. Therefore, it is incumbent on Government to give proper emoluments to doctors and thus make the profession attractive. Thank you, Sir, I have finished."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4.30 p.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

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## APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 43 asked by Dr. C. Nathamuni Naidu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 19th March 1953, page 294, supra.]

A deputation from the Joint Standing Committee of the Andhra and South Indian Provincial Branches of the Indian Medical Association waited on the Minister for Health on Wednesday, the 18th June 1952, at 11 a.m. in his room in the Secretariat, Fort St. George.

The following were present :—

- (1) The Minister for Health.
- (2) Dr. T. S. Tirumurthi.
- (3) Dr. D. V. Venkappa.
- (4) Dr. K. C. Nambiar.
- (5) Dr. K. Viswanatha Rao.
- (6) Dr. G. V. Hanumantha Rao.
- (7) Dr. Sivaramakrishnan.
- (8) Dr. A. M. Sivaraman.

The Director of Medical Services (Dr. P. Arunachalam) and the Secretary to Government (Sri S. R. Kaiwar) were also present.

**I. Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons.**—Dr. G. V. Hanumantha Rao, President of the Andhra Provincial Branch, read a memorandum regarding the disabilities arising out of a number of temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons employed during the war period being discharged round about 1950-51. The memorandum is a comprehensive one and deals with all the problems raised by the Association. The main prayer is that these discharged people should be taken into Government service relaxing whatever rules or provisions that may be necessary to relax and give the benefit of past service, etc.

The Minister promised to have the matter examined.

**II. Recognition of the Indian Medical Association.**—The deputation read out portions from a letter sent by the Secretary to Government stating that the desirability of associating representatives from the Indian Medical Association with Government Committees would be borne in mind when Committees were constituted to review important problems of Medical and Public Health. It was explained to them that it was the intention to examine sincerely and honestly every time the question of constitution of a Committee comes up before Government to review health or medical problems. It was explained that it was difficult for Government to enter into a categorical commitment that no Government Committee will be constituted on

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medical or health problems without a representative of the Indian Medical Association on it. The subject was not further pressed by the Association although they expressed the hope that the Government will find it possible to associate representatives from the Indian Medical Association with their Committees which they may have to form in the near or distant future.

**III. Provincialization of Local Fund Medical Service.**—The Association then raised the question of the provincialization of all Local Fund Medical Officers. As a first step they desired that the existing two categories of Sub-Assistant Surgeons and Civil Assistant Surgeons in Local Fund Service should be abolished and their pay raised to that of Civil Assistant Surgeons in Government Service.

Some members of the deputation referred to individual requests from certain district boards for raising the pay. The Minister pointed out that that would give rise to agitation elsewhere and the question would have to be considered comprehensively.

The Minister said that he would have the question re-examined.

**IV. Admission to Medical Colleges.**—(1) The question of giving preference to children of medical men for admission to medical colleges was raised. Dr. K. C. Nambiar urged that giving preference to a group over another group would not attract the non-discrimination provisions of the Constitution.

(2) The deputation also urged the disadvantage imposed on sons of educated persons seeking admission to professional colleges should be removed.

**V. Guntur Medical College.**—The deputation next raised the question of clinical classes being opened in the Guntur Medical College immediately, i.e., from July 1952. The Director of Medical Services said that he was visiting the College soon and he would submit a report to Government. The Minister said that whatever is practicable would be done in this case.

The action taken by Government on the various matters represented by the above deputation is indicated below :—

**I. Temporary Civil Assistant Surgeons.**—Recruitment to the posts of Assistant Surgeons in the Madras Medical Service is within the purview of the Madras Public Service Commission and it is not possible to comply with the request of the deputationists.

**II. Recognition of the Indian Medical Association.**—It is difficult for Government to enter into a categorical commitment that no Government Committee will be constituted on medical or public health problems without a representative of the Indian Medical Association on it; but the Government will examine the question each time, as the occasion arises, and a decision will be taken on inclusion (or otherwise) of the representatives of the Indian Medical Association on Government Committees on medical or public health problems.

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III. *Provincialization of Local Fund Medical Service.*—The provincialization of the services of medical officers in the employment of local bodies appears to be beyond the range of practical politics under present conditions of finance.

IV. *Admission to Medical Colleges.*—(1) It is not possible to discriminate in favour of the children of medical practitioners under the Constitution of India.

(2) The principles governing the selection of candidates for admissions to all professional colleges (including the Medical Colleges) have been laid down by Government. Medical Colleges cannot be treated in a different manner from the other professional colleges in this matter.

V. *Guntur Medical College.*—It is too late to take any action this year. The question is constantly before the Government and the course will be opened as early as practicable.

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, 20th March 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the chair.

### I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS.

##### *Nurses' Quarters of the Government Hospitals.*

\* 47 Q.—SRI S. NARASAPPAYYA [on behalf of Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi]: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that there is only one common kitchen and dining room for both vegetarians and non-vegetarians in the Nurses' Quarters of the Government Hospitals;

(b) if so, whether the Government have considered the desirability of having separate kitchens and separate dining halls for vegetarian and non-vegetarian Nurses and Midwives; and

(c) whether it is a fact that the vegetarian girls form a good percentage among nurses and midwives?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“(a) Yes, in most of the hospitals.

“(b) In new constructions, separate kitchens are built and though there are common dining halls, separate tables are provided for vegetarians and non-vegetarians.

“(c) The answer is in the negative.”

##### *Introduction of 'painting' as a compulsory subject for the S.S.L.C. Examination.*

\* 48 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to introduce 'painting' as a compulsory subject for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“No.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know, Sir, the place of 'Painting' in the curriculum at present?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Drawing and Painting is one of the special subjects in the Diversified Course that has been introduced during the last two years.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government do not think it proper to just include it in the

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General Course as it would add to the creative side and also make the pupils self-supporting as soon as they pass the S.S.L.C. Examination?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I do agree that some provision should be made for encouraging the artistic instinct of the students. But as a specialized thing leading to livelihood, it can be introduced only as part of a diversified Course."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"May I know whether the pupils who take the Diversified Course find any difficulty in getting admission to the University classes?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"There is no difficulty provided they satisfy the conditions for admission."

*Sale of the equipment of the private film exhibitors.*

\* 49 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state with reference to clause (b) of the starred Legislative Council question No. 35 answered on 11th July 1952, what steps the Government have taken with regard to taking over for sale of the equipment of the private film exhibitors?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The items of Audio Visual Education equipment offered for sale by the ex-exhibitors were inspected and their prices have been fixed. The Director of Public Instruction has been asked to get into touch with the ex-film exhibitors and ascertain from them whether they agree to dispose of the items of equipment at the prices fixed. Orders will be passed after the report from the Director is received."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"May I know how many films have been offered for sale and how many projectors have been offered for sale by the exhibitors?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I want notice."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"May I know whether there is any proposal on the part of the Government to just allow these film exhibitors to lease their films and just allow the Headmasters to hire these films when they are not able to get the same from the Central Film Library?"

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Are the Government aware of the fact that most of the schools are not able to get the required film at the required time as the Government insist on suggesting alternatives when they want films?"

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

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*Madras City Transport Service.*

\* 50 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) when the Madras State Transport Department was constituted; and

(b) whether the Department is continued on a temporary basis and if so, the steps taken by the Government to place the Department including the Madras City Transport Services on a permanent basis?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) Different branches of the Department were constituted at different periods. The Central Road Traffic Board was constituted in 1938 and the first batch of six of the Regional Transport Offices in 1945. The Nationalization Branch was constituted in 1947.

" (b) The entire State Transport Department is not being continued on a temporary basis. Certain posts in the Central Road Traffic Board and Regional Transport Offices that have been in existence for a period of over five years have been made permanent though the Nationalization Branch of the State Transport Department continues to be on a temporary basis. The question of making the Nationalization Branch permanent has not yet been taken up as it was considered premature. But all the same the workers have been allowed several benefits in the matter of leave, compassionate gratuity, etc., like other Government establishments."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Is it not the accepted principle of the Government to make permanent all the posts which have been temporary for five years and therefore, is it not necessary that all such posts should be made permanent?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"The matter will be considered."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"May I know if there is any proposal or request from the Corporation of Madras to transfer the nationalized City Transport to the Corporation?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"I do not think I have any information on the matter, except what the hon. Member gives now."

*Admission to the Veterinary College.*

\* 51 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications received from candidates for admission to the Veterinary College in the State during the year 1952-53;

(b) the number of candidates selected for admission to the above College; and

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(c) what steps the Government propose to take to provide more accommodation in the College?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—

B.V.Sc. Degree.

Veterinary and Livestock Inspector's Course.

(1)

(2)

"(a) 248 -- -- 774

"(b) 55 .. .. 45

"(c) None at present."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Will the Government take prompt action to constitute Selection Committees this year for admission to the professional colleges so that the college classes might begin to function without delay on the due dates after the opening of the colleges in the next academic year?"

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—"That is the intention of the Government."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Questions are over. Now, we will continue the General Discussion on the Budget."

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

## II.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—cont.

\* SRI MAHOMED USMAN:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, let me also join the chorus of congratulations that have been offered to the Ministers on the excellent work that they have done in the year and to the Hon. Finance Minister for producing a balanced Budget without taking recourse to extra taxation. May I also thank the Hon. Chief Minister for the stable Government that he has given to us. About eight or nine months ago, we were faced with great difficulties as to what would happen to this State and it is a matter for thankfulness that our Hon. Chief Minister has come to our rescue and has given to this State a stable Government."

"Sir, the one question that is greatly disturbing the minds of those living in Tamil Nad is the Andhra question. Of course there is no dispute with regard to the formation of the Andhra State. If the Andhras want to have a separate State, by all means, let them have it. But certain problems have arisen which are causing some difficulty in connexion with the Andhra State."

4-40 p.m. "First of all, some of the Andhra leaders said that Madras City will be the joint capital of the Tamil Nad and Telugu States. Afterwards they gave up that claim and said that Madras should be the temporary capital of Andhra and also that they will continue to agitate and see that Madras City is converted into a Chief Commissioner's Province. Well, these statements made by prominent leaders of the Andhra country have no doubt provoked

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the leaders of Tamil Nad and they have rightly come forward to say that Madras should not be the temporary capital of Andhradesa even for a single day, because they know that after this controversy, if the temporary capital of Andhradesa is located in Madras, there will be a great deal of friction and enmity between these two communities which we all want to avoid. I do not know what the Andhra leaders mean by saying that Madras should be converted into a Chief Commissioner's Province. They say that Madras should be the temporary capital for three or four years and they will go away to Visakhapatnam or Rajahmundry and they want the Tamils also to have some other capital, either Nagapattinam or Cuddalore, so that Madras may be made into a Chief Commissioner's Province. That is to say, the Andhra leaders want to see that Madras, which occupies a high position among the cities of India and is one of the foremost cities of India, is reduced to dust and ashes by making Madras into a seventh rate or seventieth rate city in India. This is what is going to happen if Madras is to become a Chief Commissioner's Province.

"The analogy of Delhi is quite different because Delhi is the capital of the whole of India and is therefore a very important town. What our friends want is that Madras should be made into a Chief Commissioner's Province. I cannot see any reason at all why there should be a Chief Commissioner's Province. If Madras is included in the residuary State, Madras must become the capital of the residuary State. There is no point in saying that it must be converted into a Chief Commissioner's Province."

"Well, Sir, my friend, Sri Prakasam, has stated that he will start a *satyagraha* if Madras is not made the temporary capital of Andhradesa; but he forgets the fact that the Tamil people can also start a *satyagraha* if Madras is made the temporary capital of Andhradesa. A *satyagraha* movement can be started by one party and the other party can also do so when they find that what they wanted is not achieved. There is therefore no meaning in the threat of Sri Prakasam that he will start a *satyagraha* if Madras is not made into a Chief Commissioner's Province or it is not made the temporary capital of Andhradesa. If the Government of India decides in favour of the Andhra people having Madras as their temporary capital, or making Madras a Chief Commissioner's Province, I can, of course, foretell that there will be a huge agitation in the Tamil country and they will also start a *satyagraha*. The result will be that there will be no Andhra State for years to come. No Central Government would create a State when there is so much of enmity, so much of bitterness and so much of friction between the two parties. Therefore, the best course for the Andhra leaders is to give up the claim to Madras even as a temporary capital, to find a temporary capital within Andhradesa and not to speak of converting Madras into a Chief Commissioner's Province as Madras, if it is to become a Chief Commissioner's Province, will be a very, very insignificant town after 30 or 40 years."

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"While I am strongly of the opinion that Madras should not be the capital even for a single day for the Andhra country, I am anxious to bring to the notice of the Government that there are so many Andhras in Madras who have made Madras their home. They are practically Tamilians and they should not be denied the privileges of public life. They must also be put up for elections to the legislature and for elections to the municipalities because they have made Madras their home for decades.

"I would also like to bring to the notice of the Government the fact that there are many Andhra officers in the service of the Government who have made Madras their home for decades. They must not now be sent out to the Andhra country against their will. If they want to remain here, I think, facilities must be given to them to remain here and I am absolutely certain that the Hon. the Chief Minister will take a generous attitude in this matter.

"Sir, I would just like to add a word about Prohibition. We have, of course, heard a lot of criticism that by introducing Prohibition we are losing many crores of rupees. But, we all knew when Prohibition was introduced that such a thing was going to happen. No great reform can succeed without making sacrifices and statesmanship consists in not undoing Prohibition but in conquering all the difficulties connected with Prohibition. It is a matter of regret to me that my hon. Friend, Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu, spoke about giving up Prohibition. I was just thinking that we are living in the unfortunate days when educationists have become the propagandists for the drinking of liquor. I am glad to see, however, that the other educationists in this House have not taken up this view. We have, no doubt, lost a great deal of income by introducing Prohibition but we are trying to build a nation on purer and healthier lines and I think it is worth sacrificing some 10 or 12 crores of rupees which we would have got from liquor.

"I do not know what has happened to the scheme the Government had of bringing into existence general medical practitioners after giving them a three year course in medicine. There has been some opposition, of course, but I think the Government should ignore that opposition. It is a very good scheme because efficient and highly qualified doctors are always living in cities and towns with the result that there is nobody in the villages to safeguard the interests of the people there. The Government can therefore bring into existence these general medical practitioners after a three year course and after getting an agreement from them that they will go and reside in the villages. I think it will go a long way towards solving the problem of health in the villages. In this connexion, I am reminded of a biblical saying that the sabbath was made for man and not man for the sabbath. When I see the agitation against this three year course, I often think of the truth of the saying that I have just now quoted. Doctors are intended to serve the people and not the people to serve the doctors by paying them high fees so that this small number of

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efficient doctors could serve only the people in the towns and neglect the masses in the villages. I sincerely trust that the Government will do their best to see that this three year course is introduced.

"I am also glad that the Government have taken a wise step in ordering that the Graduates in Indian Medicine should undergo a course in allopathic hospitals. This will surely go to add to the efficiency of the training that they get now in the Indian Medical College, and I congratulate the Government on their wise decision.

"Sir, I know that so many speakers have spoken about various other subjects and I do not want to refer to them but I would like once again to congratulate the Government on the excellent work they have done, and specially Rajaji, who by his splendid spirit of selflessness and self-sacrifice, has placed the State under a deep debt of gratitude to him."

\*SRI V. BASHYAM AYYANGAR:—Mr. Chairman, Sir, I also wish to associate myself with the congratulations which have been offered to the present Ministry on the able work which they have done since they accepted office just less than a year ago. As the hon. Member who has just spoken pointed out, the political situation left by the general elections was indeed very bad and the whole position has been relieved by this Ministry with the revered Rajaji at its head. The whole credit goes to this Ministry for having re-established the reign of Law and Order in this State and for having infused confidence in the people about the capability and ability of the Government to conduct the business of Government properly and honestly. We have therefore every right to congratulate the Ministry on the achievements which they have made during the past one year.

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"The Budget which the Government have put forward now, indeed shows that they have done it courageously and prudently. I say that the Budget is at once prudent and at the same time brave. In spite of the many difficulties which the Government had to encounter during the year that is coming to a close they have been able to balance the Budget and show that the work of the Government could be carried on ably and efficiently in the coming year. I need not recount the difficulties that they had to encounter during the short period during which this Ministry has been in power. We have had the famine in Rayalaseema, cyclone in Tanjore district, agrarian troubles, troubles among Government servants and all sorts of difficulties. The last but not the least is the agitation for a separate Andhra State which has given rise to a number of difficulties and also created some ill-feeling between the two groups who have hitherto lived most amicably and friendly. It is a matter open to question whether a separate Andhra State is at all necessary. Now that the agitation has been going on and has come to fruition it is not worth while to rake up that matter now. I wish and hope that when

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the Andhras and ourselves separate, we separate as friends. Of course they wanted to have Madras as their temporary capital for a few years. That was the last request they made. But we have not been able to agree to that request on account of the previous history of their agitation. The Hon. the Chief Minister has pointed out how in the best interests of the Andhras themselves it will be better for them to give up Madras and have a separate capital for themselves. That advice was a most bona fide advice and I entirely agree with the spirit of that advice. We know as a matter of experience that when brothers divide and establish separate establishments in different places they generally continue to be friends and amicable relationship arises and grows between them; but when they stick on to the same place even very small trifles give rise to misunderstandings and they end in a big quarrel. Therefore, if the Andhras go to a different place they will be our friends still and there is no doubt that good feelings will continue to exist between us and the Andhras. Sir, Mr. Mahomed Usman made it a recommendation that the Government of the residuary State may allow the Andhras who continue to remain in Madras all facilities and rights of citizenship. I think it goes without saying. There could absolutely be no difficulty for the Andhras who have settled here or who may hereafter make up their minds to come and settle in the residuary State to get all the citizenship rights. After all, we are all citizens of the same Union of India. There could be no difference between the resident of one State and the resident of another State on these grounds. There need be no misgiving at all in this matter.

“ Now passing on to the proposals contained in the Budget, the first subject to which I would make reference is that of education. In education, we have got elementary education, secondary education and collegiate education. I will, for the present, not deal with collegiate education. So far as primary education is concerned, we find that the progress has been very slow. In this connection I would refer to the article in the Constitution which says that within a period of 10 years there ought to be free and compulsory education in the whole of this land. Now out of that period of 10 years, three years have already expired. I wish to know, Sir, whether we are now any nearer to the goal that is set up in the Constitution. I do not know how long it will take to make primary education free and compulsory in the whole of India. If we continue to have the present system of education it will take, it seems to me, not only many decades but probably even a century to attain this goal and the cost of it would be enormous. It has been estimated that it would cost more than Rs. 600 crores every year for the whole of India to make this primary education free and compulsory. Can India afford to meet such large expenditure? If India cannot afford to do it, what is the remedy? The question of free and compulsory education for India was considered deeply by our late Father of the Nation. The remedy which he suggested, having regard both to the quality and cost of education, was that

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of basic education. He thought that the only way by which education could be extended to all the children of this land was to adopt basic education. Basic education will be a sort of constructive education. Originally the idea of education with which the English people started our schools was only to manufacture clerks and persons to serve the British Government. Now the British Government have left and their policy of education ought not to be our ideal. Education must be given for the sake of fitting pupils for life, and to make them better citizens, and not merely for manufacturing clerks and officers. The present schools only tend to increase unemployment. In this connexion, I am reminded of an observation which an old Harijan made at Kakinada when I was there as Director of Harijan Welfare last year. There were four or five boys who had failed in the School Final Examination and who had not been able to secure any employment. They came to me and sought my help to secure some job. With them there was an old Harijan of seventy years or thereabouts. He told me that the Harijan Welfare Department had spoiled the children of Harijan families, and that we had not only not given them sufficient education but made them useless for the traditional work to which they were accustomed. There was a great deal of practical commonsense in what that old man said. Generally, old people have got a fund of commonsense. I thought in what he said there was great force and truth. Now in our country the system of education given in our schools has produced much unemployment. The only possible thing that we can now do to get over it, is to adopt the system of basic education, which not only makes our pupils clever, able and competent, but also solves the financial problem to a large extent, if not wholly. Gandhiji advised that primary education according to the basic system of education should be spread throughout the whole country. It was also tried in some places and the experiment has been found to be successful. Therefore I suggest that our Government should extend basic education throughout the whole State. Of course, I know basic schools have been established in some parts of this State. A former Minister for Education, Mr. Avinashilingam Chettiyar, while he was in office was enthusiastic about basic education and he took steps to popularise basic education and extend it. But after he left office, the progress of basic education has not been satisfactory. I would request the Madras Government to take up this question in right earnest and leave no stone unturned to spread it as fast as possible. Of course, paucity of trained teachers may stand in the way. But that can and ought to be got over by training more and more teachers for that system. If more basic schools are substituted in the place of the present traditional schools and that too in a fixed period, then, the question, which the hon. Members from the Teachers' Constituencies, raised in this House, namely, that the present pay of the elementary school teachers is low, inadequate and absolutely insufficient to keep them above want and so on, can also be solved easily. As things are the complaint is real. There can be



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no doubt about it. Elementary school teachers get a salary which is less than what a peon in a Government office gets or what a peon in commercial firms gets! How can we expect them to command due respect or prestige; how can we expect them to put their heart and soul into their work; and how can we expect them to devote their full attention to their work of teaching? No doubt the teacher's profession is an honourable profession. But at the same time the teacher should be given sufficient pay to enable him to keep his body and soul together. This question immediately takes us to the much-vexed problem of finance. Out of sixty and odd crores of revenue which this State gets, it spends one-fifth on education. Consistent with their other commitments it may not be possible for the Government to allot more money for education. If thus they cannot allot more money for education or give greater pay to the teachers, how can primary education be made to spread? The only remedy that appears to be possible under the circumstances is to adopt the system of basic education and take urgent steps to spread it throughout the whole State.

"Another point which I would like to mention in connexion with this subject of education is the teaching of languages in secondary schools. So far as primary schools are concerned, teaching is now carried on in the regional language. English is not a compulsory subject in the primary course. But when these pupils go to the secondary stage, English is a compulsory subject. Now, the question is whether English or the regional language should be given greater importance. In some schools the regional language is given an important place, while in some others English is given an important place. I wish to ask, Sir, why we should continue to insist on English being a compulsory subject in our secondary schools. Regional languages have been improved sufficiently to take the place of a language intended to give our children all kinds of knowledge, and of late, we have, I think, been getting fresh books and literature published in the regional languages, to supply all needs. Why then should English be a compulsory subject? Hon. Members are aware that in our Constitution Hindi has been made the national language of India and it has to be such after a certain specific period. But what steps are we taking here in the South to reach that goal, I do not wish to press this point too much. I do not want to create difficult problems just now for the Government. I do not want Government to say that Hindi should be made a compulsory subject in secondary schools. But I respectfully submit that English may be made an optional subject in the secondary schools along with Hindi. There may be two or three optional subjects. For instance, English, Hindi, Sanskrit and other languages like Telugu and Kannada may be made optional subjects. That is to say, a boy who goes to the secondary school will have to study one language as a compulsory language—that will be his regional language—and he will be allowed to choose any other language as an optional

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language. He may also be given the choice to select one or more optional languages; he may even select three languages if he can. Sir, when I say all this, it is not that I wish to belittle the importance of the English language. For to-day it is an international language. It has become a world language. People in India who wish to study international questions may have to learn English. Some of our leaders have said that English should be retained and continued in our schools. All right, have English by all means; but why force it upon anybody. If a person wants to study English, let him study it; if a person wants to learn Hindi, let him also be allowed to choose it in the place of English. My complaint is that at present English is a compulsory subject and unless a pupil passes in English also he is not promoted to the higher class. I submit this rule is unnecessary and should go. The present Government should take courage in their hands and make a radical reform in this direction.

"Sir, another matter connected with education is about the suitability of text-books which are prescribed for various classes in our secondary schools. I have had occasion to look into some of these text-books. The Harijan Sevak Sangh, Madras, of which I am the President, has been running a hostel for girls. In it there are eighty girls who are studying in the various high schools in the City, from I Form to VI Form. Their bugbear is English. In their homes they have nobody with knowledge to teach English to them. I have had to help them for English. They find English very difficult to learn. And why should they be compelled to learn it? English is unnecessary for them. It is really a great infliction. It will be a great relief to them if English is made only an optional subject. Sir, I was referring to text-books. I have seen the text-books prescribed in some of the schools in the City. I do not know about the mofussil. Confining myself to the text-books which I had occasion to come across, some of them are undoubtedly quite unsuitable. Some of the text-books prescribed for III, IV and V Forms, contain stray chapters from big books. The pupils cannot easily understand or follow the spirit of the said chapters. I fancy that even college students will find it very difficult to understand some of the selections given in these books. I wish to know Sir, who is responsible for selecting these books? I would earnestly request the Hon. Minister for Education to consider this matter and see that text-books prescribed for students in the high schools are proper and suitable for the respective classes for which they are prescribed.

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"Now, I come to another subject, viz., Harijan Uplift. I find that the grant for this year is somewhat less than in the last year. Apart from that, I wish to point out that until some years ago, it was possible to comply with almost all the applications received from the poor Harijan candidates, but now owing to the large number of applications, it is not possible to comply with all of them and some have to be shelved.

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"So far as the so-called Backward Classes are concerned, it is only four or five years ago that concessions began to be granted to them. In the first two or three years people belonging to the Backward Classes did not get aware of the existence of these concessions and therefore very few applications came from them and it was possible to accept all the applications from them. Now, too many applications come from them and several of them have to be rejected for want of funds. Last year the Government provided about Rs. 10 lakhs and, I think, for this year also they have provided a similar sum of Rs. 10 lakhs. Of course in the case of Harijans, the grant is larger.

"Sir, as I said before, applications from Harijan candidates are on the increase and it is not possible to grant scholarships, etc., to all of them. It cannot be said, considering the state of finances of the Government to-day, that their grant for Harijan Uplift is small. I am not prepared to say that. As some of the applications have had to be rejected, complaints are received from the candidates whose applications for either residential or non-residential scholarships are not accepted. I know several such applicants. If the Government are not able to provide a larger amount this year, it seems to me, the proper thing is to introduce some sort of merit test for granting scholarships. Otherwise these scholarships are likely to be dealt with without any principle and merely on the basis of 'first come, first served' or some other irrelevant consideration. The result will be that some applications are accepted and some rejected. Therefore, in order to avoid these results, I would suggest to the Government to consider the question of merit also at the time of granting scholarships and other educational concessions to people belonging to the Backward and Scheduled Classes. That should be the basis on which applications should properly be accepted or rejected, if it is not possible for the Government to comply with all the applications.

"Sir, while I am on this question of Harijan Uplift let me refer to the general attitude of the Harijan leaders in the matter of help given by the Government to Harijans. I find that many of the speeches made by Harijan leaders are not quite balanced and they do not appreciate the fact that the Government are well disposed towards Harijans and that they are trying their best to do what all is possible. Some of the Harijan leaders have complained that after the death of Mahatma Gandhi, nothing is being done for the Harijans. It is true that Gandhiji was doing his best for them while he was alive. It is not true to say that after his death, nothing is being done. So far as the Madras State is concerned, after Gandhiji's death, the grant for Harijan Welfare has almost been doubled. I think, in 1947-48 it was less than Rs. 60 lakhs. To-day it is more than Rs. 110 lakhs. Still those Harijan leaders say that this Government are doing nothing for the Harijans. I do not think it is proper on their part to say so. It does no good to anybody. I would respectfully appeal to our Harijan friends to be reasonable in their criticisms of the Harijan Welfare work.

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"Now, I come to Prohibition. Of course, we have heard some arguments against Prohibition, in this Council in the debate on the Governor's Address. Two arguments were advanced to scrap Prohibition. The first argument was that we have lost a good deal of money on account of Prohibition and if Prohibition is scrapped, we can get about Rs. 15 or 20 crores. I do not know exactly how many crores we will get. Whatever it is, this argument cannot be upheld. Sir, how would the Government get this income? It is only the poorest of the poor that would have to shell out three or four times the amount of the excise revenue out of their hard earnings. In order to enable the Government to earn say Rs. 15 crores by way of excise levy, the poorest of the poor may have to spend about Rs. 60 crores. Therefore, the argument, that we should get these Rs. 15 crores or so by scrapping Prohibition, should not be advanced by any reasonable man. The second argument advanced against Prohibition is that it has led to illicit distillation. In this connexion, let me refer to an article published in the 'Harijan', dated February 28, 1953, where it is stated that in the United States of America, after Prohibition was removed, illicit distillation of liquor has actually increased in quantity. Thus, indeed, it would seem that the illicit manufacture of liquor thrives even more where there is no Prohibition, for he can make huge profits by tax-evasion. It appears that in the United States of America, more illicit liquor is produced now than licit liquor. Therefore, it is not correct to say that Prohibition leads to or encourages the manufacture of illicit liquor. The example of the United States where more illicit liquor than licit liquor is being produced now, must convince us that illicit manufacture will not cease by the mere scrapping of Prohibition. This argument does not therefore hold water.

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"In this connection, I would like to read a very fine expression of opinion by Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg, Executive Secretary of the American Temperance Society addressing a Press Conference in Bombay on the 10th March 1953. It was quoted in the newspapers and is as follows:—

'India with her deep religious convictions, rich cultural and philosophical background, idealistic yet realistic outlook, and a generally accepted position regarding the manufacture, distribution, importation, sale and consumption of alcoholic beverages, is in a strategic position to set an example of total abstinence and national Prohibition for the entire world to follow. The example of India may well set the pace for the entire world; for, such a move on the part of India will not only meet with the approval of all orthodox Hindus, but will also receive the support of the Muslim world, as well as the endorsement and moral support of those Christians who believe in the fundamental doctrines of Christianity.'

Well, India, can set such a glorious example in the matter of these alcoholic beverages. I will earnestly beseech the present Government, as also their successors, if I may do so—not to scrap Prohibition but to enforce it as best as is humanly possible and earn for India the name of being a country where alcoholic beverages are unknown. I would request the Government not to be afraid of the criticisms which may be levelled about this Prohibition. I think the majority of the people, and all women even more than men, are solidly in support of Prohibition.

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"Then I would like to say a word about Community Projects and the working of the Rural Development Scheme. They are doing very good work indeed but they have been started only in a very few places where there are already good facilities like water, etc. But, what are districts like Chingleput, North Arcot and Salem which are dry and where Nature has been very unkind for the last five or six years to do? Will not the Government try to do something for these dry areas? The condition of the mass of the people of these districts has become almost hopeless and most of the people have migrated from the villages to the towns. The Government must find out a remedy for such a state of affairs.

"I am glad that Religious Endowments have been taken over by the Government and placed in the charge of a Minister, who devoutly believes in temples and temple worship. I expect much good to come out of this department. The Religious Endowments Minister is a thoroughly orthodox gentleman, who fully believes in temple worship. I am sure he will set right the temples and introduce desirable reforms to place the administration of the temples on a satisfactory basis. At the same time, I would like to say that the greatest care should be taken not to secularise temples and other religious institutions. There is always the fear of religious institutions being swamped by secular ideas. I grant that there is scope for reform in the spending of the religious funds but one has also to see that they are spent according to the intentions of the original authors and not as others may think proper.

"On the question of social welfare work, Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi and Mrs. Clubwala have spoken at length. They have made excellent suggestions with reference to it. I support their recommendations as regards the Women's Welfare Department. I would specially like to mention only one particular item, namely, the School of Social Work started by the Guild of Service. At one time, this School of Social Work was to have been started by the Government itself on the suggestion of the Guild of Service. The Government had almost sanctioned its starting, but later on they suddenly dropped the idea. Therefore, the Guild of Service had to take upon itself this task. The school has now been started and is doing very good work. In these advanced times the necessity for such a school cannot be denied. Various high authorities on social service have visited this school and have spoken about it in eulogistic terms. The school is now obliged to take the help of several voluntary workers. Such help has been willingly given. But they could not be expected to continue their voluntary help for ever. The school undoubtedly deserves the help of the Government in a full degree. It deserves the recognition of the Government. Such recognition would place it on a safe footing and those who go out of the school will be recognized throughout the whole of India.

"I do not wish to take up more time. Before I close, I would like to congratulate the Government on the pamphlet 'Introduction to the Budget' which has been given to us. It is a very

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useful pamphlet. The Finance Minister himself has referred to it in his speech and said that he found it very useful. I would like to congratulate the Finance Secretary who prepared it on the manner and treatment of the subject. I have derived much benefit by a perusal of this pamphlet. It has enabled me to go through the Budget more intelligently. The Finance Secretary deserves our congratulations on the issue of this pamphlet this year."

\* THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU:—Mr. Chairman, Sir, it was a matter of special pleasure to speak in this House because I was a Member of this House for a number of years and I had not missed to make a speech on the occasion of the discussion of the Budget all those years. Further I am also happy to find that many appreciative references were made to the work done by the religious endowments department. Thanks to the Constitution, we have got here representatives of social work, art and culture who are the best experts in those fields of work, like Sister Subbulakshmi Ammal, Sri Bashyam Ayyangar, Sri G. Venkatachalam and others. Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi, in her speech, expressed satisfaction regarding the opening of orphanages. The idea generally is that temples have large amounts of money and that they can be used for various purposes. But we find that temples have not got sufficient money. The land tenure legislation has particularly hit them hard. They have only enough money to see that they are maintained properly. I may also say in this connection that several small temples have to be closed for lack of finance. Unless bigger temples come to the help of these smaller institutions, they may not survive. Still, Sir, with the little surplus money that is available, the temples are trying to see that some humanitarian services are rendered. Wherever funds permit, the opening of orphanages is encouraged. Each district, we hope, will have at least one orphanage to provide for 200 children. In this way, about 5,000 children can be provided for in the course of a year which will be quite a good relief for destitute children.

"Mr. Venkatachalam, our Art Specialist, has given very good points about the preservation of temple architecture and temple sculpture. Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar has also drawn pointed attention to this matter through interpellations on the floor of this House. The President of India during his recent tour in South India has also praised the value of our temple sculpture and architecture, and made a special plea for their preservation. It has been known, Sir, for some time that temple walls and pillars which contain beautiful sculptures and pictures have been marred by ugly colour-washing or by dirt or by oily substances. We have been making attempts to see that they are restored to their original glory and colour. We are glad that by means of some chemicals we have been able to remove dirt or oily substances, etc.

"Mr. Venkatachalam also stated that temple jewels must be photographed and a good album made out of them. There is a department for the verification of jewels and they are trying to

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get the cost of the jewels assessed and also get photographs of some of the very rare precious jewels available in the temples. (Interruption from Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.) No, Sir. They are all very well preserved. By photographing some of the very precious jewels, the great art in them which is now not easily known to the people will hereafter be made known to the world.

“ Mr. Venkatachalam also said that it is very desirable to have a good guide so that the tourists may also know where there are good architecture and good sculpture. I may inform the Members that we are making arrangements to publish a good guide for tourists.

“ Sir, in these days when there is so much talk of famine and difficult conditions for food-supply, I am drawing the attention of the House to the fact that the temples have always been looked upon as places where people can have food and some gruel, and this neighbourly spirit of help and charity has always been appreciated. The temples are doing this work to see that many a forlorn child, the sick, the infirm, the destitute and the weary get some succour.

“ Then, Sir, there is a demand for diversion of temple funds for colleges, schools and hostels. As I said before, there is not enough money to have this diversion. If the purposes for which these temples are primarily instituted are satisfied we will be doing a great thing. I have to say so because there is not enough money to go round for other purposes. Formerly temple renovation work was undertaken by the State and the Nagarathar community also did a great deal to see that these temples were properly maintained. But now it is not possible to carry out renovation work easily. It is a very difficult problem to keep these works of art in good condition. Then, Sir, with the integration of Pudukkottai, Sandur and other States, the burden of maintaining temples in those areas also has fallen on the State Government and they are doing their best in this matter also.

“ I have mentioned in brief how these ancient monuments and works of art and architecture which enhance the greatness of South India are maintained.

“ Now I wish to refer to another subject, namely, the Registration Department where there is a great demand for the establishment of more registration offices. Sir, with the limited finances available we are not able to meet the demand; but we are trying our level best to see that as many new offices as are possible are opened every year.”

**DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:**—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel an air of unreality in trying to speak on this occasion on the Budget proposals. We have not the good fortune of having a full House here due to the vagaries of the electoral law. Nor are we having sufficient amount of attendance on this

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particular occasion because, somehow or other, there seems to be other factors which are distracting the attention of the Members of this House. It is therefore not at all surprising to find that at the commencement of his speech the Hon. the Finance Minister has referred to this and stated ‘ that the impending partition has cast its shadow on us and our objective vision is somewhat blurred.’ I hope it is only a temporary phase though I do not see much justification for it and that we will be able to get over the blurred vision very soon. I should like to express my thanks to the Finance Minister for the statement that he has put before the Members of this House.

“ Reference has already been made to the pamphlet that has been published and circulated which gives an introduction to the Budget. It is a very good pamphlet, Sir, as far as it goes, but undoubtedly education on Budget proposals cannot rest on that particular pamphlet but has to be continued with further education in several fields. An examination of the Budget as presented in these big volumes is a matter for considerable study and will last for days if one is inclined to do it. Unfortunately some of us have not the aptitude and some have not the leisure to fully study it.

“ Sir, having said this, I feel I should make some observations on this Budget. In the first place I have to say that this Budget is not a real Budget. It is only an interim Budget. It is more or less, what I may call, a carry-over Budget and not a Budget framed with the full implications of the needs—I won’t say, resources—of the State being taken into consideration. Secondly, as I have stated on a former occasion, it is a Budget for only one half-year at the most. Possibly it may be for a lesser period; and therefore to that extent we are not in a position to understand what the intentions of the Government are for the whole year. So a Budget for the whole year will have to be presented again. It may be that there may not be many alterations in that, or at least in one respect, by way of any further taxation proposals. Sir, the month of March is always a month of considerable anxiety to most of the people who have to pay tax. As I said on a former occasion, the system of taxation in this country is a three-pronged attack on the people. For, the first taxation comes from the Centre; the second taxation comes from the State and the third taxation comes from the local bodies. I am glad there is some relief from these three directions.

“ Reference has been made to the prevalence of famine in this State. We all realize that unfortunately, owing to something that has gone astray—I do not want to say through whose fault, it may be this visitation is from Providence for what was done in the past—famine is now stalking our State for more than six years. Everybody is now concentrating his attention on Food and food resources; and just at the moment when we were thinking we had tided over the crisis, it has worsened. For famine had spread its tentacles on the southern districts, and added to that, Nature in

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all its fury destroyed almost everything in the fertile district of Tanjore. So the question of famine must necessarily command the attention of the Government. I must confess that in spite of certain statements to the contrary, Government have been trying to do their level best to meet the situation. I have gone to Rayalaseema while the situation was bad there, and found that there had been a sincere attempt on the part of officials to devise measures to meet the situation.

There is another type of famine which has taken hold of our State. This has also resulted from the failure of the rains. It has affected the power-supply to industries. It has resulted in severe cuts in the supply of hydro-electric energy. We have been witnessing that for the last six years or so, and I am afraid the cut in supply is increasing year by year; so that, we cannot expect normal production from industries working at their normal speed, let alone stepping up production. The result has been that a number of industries have had to slow down their output. Not only that, they have also to see that labour is paid irrespective of its production because, certainly, labour cannot be starved. In fact, in previous years, the State had made it compulsory on industry to pay wages to labour whether the industry was working or not. Now, this cannot go on for all time; it can go on only for some time; for, after a certain stage the goose that laid the golden eggs will not be available.

Now, the question of hydro-electric power, apart from the question of output of industry, involves also the question of labour—how far it will be possible for labour to continue to work. Sir, so far as labour is concerned, the State and industry must both be interested in it. I find this in the speech of the Finance Minister:

'Drastic power-cuts have been imposed and this is bound to have very adverse repercussions on our industrial production . . . Then, a little further on, he says—

'I am afraid we must be prepared for some unemployment and distress in the industrial areas of Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts, in the next few months.'

Now, Sir, it is not merely a question of our being able to meet the situation. It is a question of others exploiting labour for ends which we do not contemplate. Therefore, I beseech Government to see that auxiliary sources of electric supply are made available so that industry may go on with their normal production. Here, I have a suggestion to put forward. I feel, if Government will get at mill-owners and see that each of them contributes towards the establishment of what may be called thermal units to be utilized by industry when there is a serious shortage of power-supply—if, for instance, in Coimbatore, Tiruchirappalli and Madurai districts, efforts are made to get at mill-owners and they are asked to contribute voluntarily a certain amount of money and if Government also will come forward and help them with funds by way of loan or otherwise to establish

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thermal units (not necessarily big stations), they could be made available for industry in times of power-cut, and at other times they could be utilized for agricultural purposes. I have no doubt the industries will welcome this idea. For, already, I understand some of the mill-owners, some far-seeing among them, have their own stand-by thermal plants and are utilizing power therefrom. I want Government to see that all the mill-owners in a particular area are brought together and use their best efforts through the Industries Minister to see to it that every mill-owner is made to contribute some sum to establish a thermal unit, there. For, as far as we can foresee we do not see that normal seasons would prevail in the near future. Quick action will have to be taken. We cannot afford to postpone it for any length of time. For, a stage will be reached when all the resources of the mill-owners would have been exhausted and then, they cannot be made to contribute anything.

(At this stage Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar occupied the Chair.)

"Now, I proceed to another subject. From the speech of the Finance Minister it is seen that there is a fall of revenue under General Sales Tax from Rs. 15½ crores to 14 crores. He says that he would not mind that loss of revenue under this head if that was due merely to a lowering of the price level. Sir, the law of diminishing returns was expected to operate when this General Sales Tax was first instituted some years back. We are very glad and we may congratulate ourselves over it that the idea of a General Sales Tax originated first from our State. In fact, I may say, that all ideas of fresh taxation have always originated in our State (laughter) and we may legitimately congratulate ourselves on that, and also that, while we have taken the initiative in all such matters it was left for the other States to copy us. (Laughter.) Now while the Finance Minister is worried over the loss in General Sales Tax receipts, the Food Minister is rather happy over it as he feels it would lower price levels. I must congratulate the Finance Minister and the Food Minister for the same, because the feelings of the former are more than counterbalanced by those of the latter (laughter) and I wish Finance and Food always continue to remain with one Minister, so that if he has a bit of bad on one side, he may have a bit of good on the other side (laughter).

"But I must confess that there is one aspect of the question of General Sales Tax to which I wish to refer here though the Chief Minister has referred to it in his speech. There is reason to believe that the imposition of a multi-point sales tax causes hardship at certain levels, particularly, at the lower levels of transaction. If it was causing hardship at the higher levels we may doubt or hesitate whether they deserve consideration. But if the man at the third or fourth stage of transaction finds that his profit is very much lessened or made negligible, that he cannot sell his goods unless he gives up his normal profit, or that sometimes he has to sell even at cost price, then, it seems to me there



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p.m. is some consideration due to him. But I am not an expert to say at what point this relief should be given. All the same I do think that the present Government would do well to consider this aspect of it, although it may, to a certain extent, diminish in a small measure the returns from the General Sales Tax. In the interests of the large majority of poor vendors, it seems to me that this is a matter that deserves some consideration at the hands of the Government.

“Sir, the Hon. Chief Minister was responsible for the Agriculturists Debt Relief Act. It did give relief to a number of people. But my information, at present, is that unfortunately the agriculturists are again getting into debt for various reasons. One of the chief reasons is that those agriculturists who were working under big zamindars and others, are not now in a position to get what they used to get by way of loans or certain of the commodities essential for agricultural purposes from the zamindars before. Apart from these agriculturists, there is a certain amount of feeling that the general indebtedness of the people of these parts is increasing. What is the cause of it? I may tell you that in spite of all the Acts that have been passed—we have also passed the Usurious Loans Act—unfortunately there does not seem to be any control over those who are money-lenders and over the interests that are generally dominated by these money-lenders. I am not speaking in a parochial sense about the ‘money-lenders’. But there is a class of money-lenders who generally come from other parts of India and who have settled down from Waltair to Tuticorin and from Madras to Mangalore. In every big village or centre we can find them. They get loans from the bank at the rate of 3 per cent and the interest they charge is somewhere between 12 and 24 per cent. The poorer a person is, the greater is his liability of paying a higher rate of interest and many a family is ruined by obtaining loans for various purposes, such as marriages, etc. In this connexion, let me quote the example of a particular State which has statutorily solved the problem. In the State of Hyderabad, seven years ago, an Act was passed, whereby all those who are regular money-lenders are to be registered as money-lenders. Certainly the maximum rate of interest is 6 per cent for secured loans and 9 per cent for unsecured loans. I am not a businessman, much less do I know anything about finance. But the principle of that Act appealed to me. I have been mentioning on more than one occasion that it would be a good thing if we can do something to see that the general standard of living of these poor people is not unfortunately brought down to a low level by these usurious loans being given by certain types of money-lenders. I think, it is in the interest of State to see that penury may not get hold of the bold peasantry that ought to be the very life of the State and do something to free them from money-lenders. I hope this may appeal to the Government and in particular to the Hon. Chief Minister.

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“Sir, there was another statement that I read. In fact whenever the Hon. Chief Minister makes some speech or other, it is always a delight to read, the next morning, what he has stated and in what manner he has stated it. That statement was made recently when the Hon. Chief Minister referred to posters that are pasted on the walls of streets, much to the disfigurement of the whole of the streets concerned. When my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam, was making a beautiful speech about Art, I was hoping against hope that he would refer to the disfigurement of walls and would have something to say about it. I have been, for one reason or another, going abroad. I have visited many countries and, I must say, that in no European or American country did I see this sort of vandalism perpetrated by people without caring for the rights of others. What right have they got to disfigure in any manner the walls facing the streets of our beautiful City? Madras is undoubtedly a beautiful City. One need not recapitulate on that. It is a known fact. Every visitor admits that and one who goes to other parts—whether of the West or the East—comes back with a feeling that ‘here is a Heaven on Earth’. That is my feeling. But as one who has been in the City, almost from my childhood, I may tell you that never was this disfigurement so prominent as it is to-day. Sir, I see disfigurement most prominently on the walls of Government buildings, hospitals, educational institutions and the very Secretariat itself. It would almost appear as if these walls do not belong to the Government itself. These posters are being pasted largely by cinema owners.

“Sir, I know these cinema owners are a powerful set of people. After having read the correspondence that passed after the famous speech of the Hon. Chief Minister, I think that discretion is the better part of valour and will not say much about them. It is a law in many countries and in many municipalities that posters and things of that sort should be pasted only in certain places prescribed by the municipalities. Every year the walls of the General Hospital are whitewashed only to find within a week several posters, very beautiful indeed, pasted on them. That is not what it ought to be. Secondly, there is also a rule in many places that paintings and things of that sort must be confined within the cinema premises itself and should not be displayed on the walls of streets. I think it is a very necessary rule. A visitor coming from outside gets a very wrong impression of our æsthetic sense and I would appeal to my hon. Friend, Mr. Venkatachalam, especially to train us in æsthetic matters and to see that this sort of vandalism is stopped.

“Sir, as I said, I do not want to go into anything about the cinematographic trade. But the Government appoint the Board of Film Censors. I should like to know whether the Government had at any time any intention of giving some sort of suggestions to the Film Censors, or, are they super-censors? I cannot speak with any particular knowledge of the present day films and I do not want to generalize on them. It is more than 20 years ago that I

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entered a cinema theatre. Not because I have any aversion for it but somehow when we grow old, we have other means of recreation. Because I have no voice in the Central Government, I appeal to this Government to take note of certain dangerous trends in these cinema exhibitions and see that they are discouraged. I do not think, it is necessary for this trade to be exhibited—whether they be foreign films or indigenous films—in the manner in which it is being exhibited to-day. First and foremost, gangsterism should never be depicted in the manner in which it is being depicted. I can say from a psychological point of view that some of the gruesome and heinous crimes that are being committed in the country are undoubtedly due to the fact that these crimes and gangsterism are being depicted in the pictures, which may be all right in a Western country but it is totally foreign to the Indian civilization and mode of life. Sir, some of these crimes are not being detected. Secondly, bestial crimes are being depicted in a manner that must necessarily demand more attention at the hands of the Government. Sir, we all enjoy social pictures and I am not for stopping social pictures but when they depict friction between capital and labour and between the landlords and tenants it is a different thing. I do not want to say how far the urgent enactment of the Tanjore Tenants and Pannaiyals Act is a result of some of these pictures. But I know definitely that a great deal of the work has been done through films and others to make it appear that the worst sinner in the world is the landlord or the industrialist or the capitalist. I do not speak in justification of any of their actions but there is a method of dealing with these things. I think, it is necessary for the Board of Film Censors to give a gentle flap to producers and remind them that they have a duty to the society.

6 p.m. “I shall not go so far as to say that the Press can be told about it because we know perfectly well that the Fourth Estate of the Realm has become the First Estate of the Realm. We dare not speak against the Press. Only this afternoon, while I was in the midst of a very important discussion, I had a telephone call. When I took up the telephone the first thing that I heard was ‘Vice-Chancellor, are you there?’ I said, ‘Yes, what do you want?’ The reply came saying ‘I hear such and such a thing has happened. Will you tell me whether it is true?’ What had happened was of a very confidential nature and I do not want to go further into that. I still hope it will be possible to create a healthy opinion so that the Press may not be so seized with a desire to depict all and sundry events in the papers and give elaborate, full and detailed descriptions of facts connected with stories of gruesome deeds that might have been done. Formerly, there was a standard which, perhaps, is the correct standard, when certain newspapers, at any rate, would never publish these and, if at all they did, only a very short gist was given. To-day the circulation of a newspaper is the most important criterion and therefore such limitations need not be adopted perhaps!

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“I come to another point where it would be good to give a directive or a suggestion. Sir, films bringing into contempt religion or religious heads, I think, ought not to be encouraged. It is a sad state of affairs and in no other country can a film deal with religion or religious heads with so much of impunity as films produced in our country do. I have never seen a film depicting any part of Christian life, or Islamic life or Jewish life except with reverence. But, when it comes to our religion, Sir, I think you will agree with me a hundred per cent that this is a most unfortunate thing. I am not trying to be extra-religious or anything like that, but there must be a limit to all these things. No one is a hundred per cent sinner or saint. There are good men and bad men in all walks of life and those that depict such things need not lay the flattering unction to their soul that they can point their finger of scorn against this or that person without reflecting themselves in the mirror of their own soul. Sir, I hope that this will not be considered as a diversion to a Budget speech but these are some of the thoughts I felt or, at any rate, I wanted to place before you.

“There is one other thing on which I must express my thanks to the Government. Members have been congratulating the Government but I do not think I have got the status to congratulate the Government. I can only thank them when I feel from the bottom of my heart that they deserve the thanks. On a previous occasion, I had referred to the fact that in regard to these State Trading Schemes we were given no opportunity whatsoever to know exactly what was being done. I am glad that the Government have been pleased to publish a full statement on the State Trading Schemes which they have launched upon. I hold to the view that in State Trading Schemes the Managing Directors are the Ministers, the Members of the Legislature are the shareholders and, as befits any business concern, it is the duty of the directors to place full details about the State Trading Schemes and explain the position with regard to profit and loss, although we may not be entitled for a dividend in this particular concern—nor do we expect it. I am therefore, Sir, very glad to say that I congratulate the Government on producing this document.

“There are one or two things about which I felt a little puzzled because of my ignorance in the past. I see that there is a State Trading Scheme pertaining to what is known as the Milk Supply Scheme. It did cause me some concern to know that this milk supply scheme was a sort of milk factory where foreign milk powder is brought and a certain amount of Vanaspati oil is added to it and the whole thing is sold out to the people, the large bulk of whom are like me quite ignorant of this thing which is passed off as milk. Sir, it seems to me that in a country where the wealth of the country, next to the human population which is growing so rapidly, is the cattle population, it should be possible for foreign milk powder to be imported and then be converted into milk and sold out to the people is a sad state of affairs, and I respectfully



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submit that this is really no trading scheme worth mentioning. May I invite the attention of the Hon. Ministers to the excellent scheme that has been inaugurated and is working so successfully in the Bombay State? The Hon. Chief Minister, I know has visited this scheme. In this scheme we can combine two things with profit. We can look after the cows about which we shed crocodile tears—some of us, at any rate,—and we can also see to it that pure, natural milk is supplied to the many inhabitants of the City. I never realized that this sort of grotesque mixture was being passed off as milk. It is no doubt said that the King Institute, Guindy, is experimenting with this product and is passing on its reports. Sir, with due deference to the King Institute, Guindy, may I say as a medical man that I am thoroughly unconvinced that they can really pass this as something which can be sold, because the bio-chemical properties of this mixture, the biological assessments that have to be made and the long-term dangers that will be involved in the supply of this sort of milk are not the things about which this Government know or the King Institute can issue certificates. And, as one who is concerned not merely with giving something to our children but also to know what exactly will be the result of this on children when they grow up to an age when defects may appear, I think the State, at any rate, should not take the responsibility of giving this sort of admixed milk—so-called—to the public of the country.

“There is one other thing that I wish to refer to in connexion with the State Trading Schemes and that is with reference to the Cinchona Plantations. I should like the Government to pay some attention to them and I should also like that the Government should look into the modern methods of treatment of malaria that are being adopted and see how the cost of these modern drugs compare with the cost of the production of cinchona and its vast distribution. We have long ago passed the period when cinchona was the remedy for malaria. We have now synthetic productions of such supreme value that I can say that one pill of this synthetic product may possibly ward off permanently an attack of malaria if given for three or four days. When that is the case, it should be our endeavour to see whether the money that is now being spent on the Cinchona Plantation can be more usefully spent on drugs like these.

“Sir, the Hon. the Minister for Health is here and I should like to appeal to him and through him to the Government that, whatever may be their attitude in many other respects, we have to take note of the fact that there are certain very powerful remedies that have come into the market. They say these remedies are costly but I can assure him that the economic loss that is produced by prolonged illness is far greater than the cost which we have to pay for these remedies. Would you rather have a woman confined suffering from puerperal illness treated in a hospital for a month, pay all the charges necessary for drugs that are of very little value, pay for her food and other things and at the same time

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allowing her to lose her economic value in life rather than give half a dozen injections of penicillin each of which will probably cost Rs. 1-4-0 or less? Therefore this question of costly drugs must be tackled in a different manner. Economically it is unsound to refuse to give costly drugs in hospitals and allow the patient to be treated in an indifferent manner.

“Sir, one of the results of the visit of this expert team of medical men has been that they have given us some idea as to how we can possibly progress. They have said that we are deficient, not because the personnel is not available and not because the personnel cannot do these things effectively but because in regard to equipment for modern methods of treating some of these diseases and modern methods of surgical operations we are still far behind.

“Whenever we go to other countries and see what is being done there, see how the life of the people is rehabilitated in the quickest possible time and how they are made effective wage-earners, we will find that we have yet to make much leeway. I know, finance is a very difficult problem. But let us not consider that economy is the greatest thing that has got to be thought of in hospitals. Where a certain economy is necessary and desirable it should be practised. But where that economy would be a false economy, the Government do not question anybody. In hospitals, if authorities instead of keeping a person for five days, keep him for twenty days, the Government do not feel the pinch of the economic loss. But, if instead of giving the ordinary mixtures which go down the throat and sometimes down the drain, the authorities in hospitals give six injections of penicillin, the question is asked why so much expenditure is incurred on drugs. I wish that a certain policy of what may be called wise economy is practised in all spheres of administrative activity. 6-10 p.m.

“Sir, my Friend, Mr. Bhashyam, is not here now. When I came here I saw him and I thought very much that he would be present here so that he may not consider that I am speaking anything which may be critical of the statement that he made. I must confess, Sir, that I was taken aback at his speech yesterday in regard to education. If I understood him correctly he said that all educational institutions might be closed for a period of a year so that the money spent on them might be given for famine relief. I thought that the blood pressure of my friend there who is representing the teachers would have gone up. But evidently I saw him taking it up so very smoothly and so very quietly, and I see he still continues smiling. Then Mr. Bhashyam gave the analogy that during the war, universities were closed in Great Britain. I thought my knowledge was entirely different but I did not contradict him at that time because I wanted to verify. I have as a colleague of mine in the Secondary Education Commission a distinguished member of one of the Oxford Colleges to whom I put this question, and he said that no university was at any time closed. Of course, the number of students dwindled because a

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majority of them had taken to war service. All high schools were kept going, not in the places where they had worked, but they were moved 20 or 30 miles away, and under very difficult circumstances they were kept going all the time. One of the things that least suffered damage was education. To imagine that a person who is such a distinguished member of the legal profession, who is an ex-Minister of our Government, and who was a member of the Senate, Syndicate and Academic Councils of more than one University should come to-day and say that the educational institutions should be closed for one year and then appeal to me for protection is, I think, the height of irony that I have had to suffer. But I do not criticise him for these words. I feel sorry because the bulk of the people who are ignorant take their tip from a statement like that. Mr. Bhashyam will be quoted on so many platforms where all these expenditures are being attacked and that is my grievance about Mr. Bhashyam and not for the views he holds.

"There is one other point that I should like to mention. We are all interested in the welfare of the youth of the country and we always speak that the youth of the country must be given opportunities for recreation so that they may be diverted from unholy and unworthy pursuits. One of the best ways of getting the youth of the country to concentrate upon the activities which are relevant at that period of their age is to give them the opportunities to enjoy themselves in fresh air, in fields, in games and in other ways. Sir, I have made a plea on more than one occasion that all open spaces, parks, and playgrounds should be reserved and should not be encroached upon for any consideration because, as it is, we have few of these. Both in the rural areas and in the urban areas, the tendency has been to allow encroachments of these open spaces and parks for constructions for which they are not intended. Let me give the House, Sir, an illustration of what was done as far back as 1912 in Great Britain. They had an Act passed by Parliament conserving all parks, open spaces and playgrounds and the conditions laid down were so stiff that no local authority, no administration, could ever encroach upon them and if anything like an encroachment was thought of, the matter had to come before Parliament for approval. Members can see from this that parliament which had to deal with so many subjects still felt that it was part and parcel of its duty to regulate the conditions under which parks and playgrounds could be allowed to be encroached upon. I venture to submit to the Ministry that this subject may be considered by it and not left to local bodies. We have heard a great deal about local bodies. I have got a great deal of admiration for them so long as I see them from a far-off distance. Unfortunately opportunities of watching them at close quarters do not come to me except through reports in the Press. But I would like to say this, Sir, that all local bodies are not the same perhaps. It would be difficult to say this sort of thing when there is a great clamour for local self-government. It is quite very well indeed on paper to say that local self-government should be

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encouraged. It would sometimes be good to have a careful and critical examination of the trend of events in some of the local bodies. Anyway this is a subject of national importance and I feel that there is sufficient justification for the Government to get into this picture and see that the parks, etc., are all reserved for recreational purposes.

"Sir, I shall not be detaining you any more. We have now come to a stage when important events are likely to occur within a few weeks or months. When these events occur, I have no doubt in my own mind that the best brains of the country will see that proper solutions are found to the problems and I hope also the best hearts of the country will likewise look upon it as their duty to see that these solutions are put into effect in such a way as to give benefit, consolation and some amount of safety to all concerned. There has been too much of talk and too little of positive action for a number of days. When the stage comes when we have to part, let us part as the best of friends always remembering this we must attain unity in essentials and diversity in non-essentials and at all times see to it that we have charity to each other in all matters."

SRIMATHI J. SITAMAHALAXMI:—"Mr. Chairman Sir, as I rise to congratulate our able Finance Minister on his presentation of the Budget for the coming year, I wish to express myself before this House on the important question of carving out the new Andhra State.

"The question of formation of the new State on a certain principle, namely, on a linguistic basis, enunciated by the Congress, the ruling party of the Indian Union is a question affecting not only a particular class or a particular portion of the country. It is a problem that affects or touches the whole Union, a problem which keeps up the traditions of the Congress, a problem which will either infuse confidence into the masses about the ruling party—the Congress High Command—or expose it. This being a problem that affects the whole nation and the ruling party of our country it is up to the Centre to approach the subject of carving out the new State very dispassionately without any favour or fear.

"When a new State is to be carved out on a certain principle (on a linguistic basis), firstly it should be carved out fully and properly. Secondly it must be formed in such a way that it would be a self-sufficient State. What are we told now? The formation of the few Telugu speaking districts into a new State, as is contemplated now, does not fulfil either of the two principles which I spoke about. The only thing that the Centre and the High Command which is the ruling party that has enunciated this principle of carving out States on a linguistic basis should do, is to disintegrate the Hyderabad State and tack all the Telugu-speaking districts to the so-called Andhra State and create Visala-Andhra and see that the new State will become a complete and self-sufficient and a strong, composite part of the Indian Union. Till

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that is done or some capital is built, the question of the location of the temporary capital and the High Court arises. A Chief Justice of a State in Northern India, an impartial person, an utter stranger to these parts is deputed by the India Government to enquire and report. His report is bound to be an impartial one without any favour or fear. It is bound to be in the interests of the new State, the residuary State and the Indian Union as well.

"It was open to the leaders on either side to lay their claims and submit their several memoranda to the Judge, who was deputed to go into the question and report, but once that is over and a report is prepared and placed before the Government of India, it is up to the Government of India to act according to it and respect it and not to go back upon it or re-write it. But, what do we have now? The worst thing that the Government of India have done in this matter is that they have placed that report before the Congress High Command, even before the Cabinet has considered it, and secondly they have allowed further representations to pour in from all sides.

"Sir, is the High Command to be led away by representations from either side and shirk to do what it should do in the interests of the country, and is the ruling Party to recommend or dictate and guide the Government of India to give the go-bye to and sacrifice its own principles and promises? It is up to the Government of India and the Congress High Command to stand by their word and implement Mr. Justice Wanchoo's recommendations in full. Otherwise, the Government of India would be doing a grave injustice to the entire judiciary of India and losing its confidence and that of the people. On the other hand, if the Government of India wanted to act in its own way irrespective of the findings of the Judge it has specially deputed, then it should not have deputed a highly placed judicial officer, but deputed one of its own subordinate officers or political leaders.

"Now, I come to my non-Andhra brothers. I wish to make it clear before this House that I stand here as a citizen of Madras, and Madras only and whatever I say, I say as an impartial person, unbiassed by any petty motives. I am an Andhra by birth, and am brought up in a non-Andhra environment, and I feel confident to express rightly on the subject. When I joined the Bar in the year 1943, some friends in the Bar used to confront me with certain disqualifications and disadvantages, one of the disqualifications being that I am an Andhra. To the utter surprise of one and all, nothing weighed with the non-Andhra friends as against me and I had the good fortune of being ranked only as a citizen of Madras State and as an Advocate of the Madras Bar.

"None of the disqualifications spoken of, and more particularly that I am an Andhra, was ever thought of by the people of the non-Andhra area. What did I have on the other hand? When I stood for the Bar Council, all votes came only for Sithamahalaxmi from all round the province, without any discrimination.

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"The next thing is, that the people of the residuary State did not differentiate me from non-Andhra advocates. I have an equal amount of work from all the districts of the residuary State. What does it show? The people of the residuary State are above these petty differences of Andhra and non-Andhra, etc."

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar):—"The hon. Member may speak with the help of her notes but not actually read the speech."

SRIMATHI J. SITAMAHALAXMI:—"Yes, Sir. Then my third experience with the non-Andhra brothers at the Bar begins with the coming of Mr. Justice Wanchoo. Non-Andhra brother members began repeatedly saying 'why don't you, sister, take up the cause and see that Andhras stay here comfortably at least for some years till proper facilities are created elsewhere?'. They were particular that I should take their signature to a memorandum embodying the above terms and present it to Mr. Justice Wanchoo. Some Andhra brothers discouraged me confronting me with the views of certain political leaders of the State. I began the work on the last day fixed for the receipt of the memorandum and in one hour, more than 300 non-Andhra brother members of the Bar signed the memorandum. What do these three instances show? As my own experience shows, I place my considered opinion that Tamilians as a race are tolerant, and large-hearted, and they view things dispassionately.

"Next, Sir, I wish to place before this House, how these people are depicted. They are depicted by highly placed political leaders of Tamil Nad as a race who are intolerant and hot tempered, who cannot bear the sight of the Andhras even for a moment.

"Sir, rudimentary courtesy requires that when a family partition is effected and a family house is allotted to one of the two brothers, the other brother is asked either by the *kartha* of the family or the mediators who effect the partition, to reside in a portion of the family house till such time the other member builds or finds a house for his residence. I venture to submit that we have not come across a single case in which a member of the family who did not get the family house for his share was asked either to live in the fields or in the cattle-shed that was allotted to his share. So, are we to define politics in terms of selfishness, intolerance, cowardice and mutual bickerings?

"Then, Sir, coming to our Hon. Chief Minister's expressions on the matter, namely, that a bigger man than himself may be required to assume the responsibility, in case his views are not accepted, I daresay, he is one like Anjaneya, who underestimates his own powers. He has got sufficiently broad shoulders to bear any great responsibility. Does he mean to say that even a situation worse than we had before the formation of the Ministry would arise? Can we ever forget what our Chief Minister did then? Can we ever forget how he was able to tackle the situation

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and how he guided the people? If I may say so, Sir, it was like the *kartha* saying, 'No, my eldest son is a bit turbulent man; I wish to keep my younger son away in the forest, though it is inconvenient and unjust and unpleasant.'

"Now, coming to the subject of the guest capital, I submit it is a very happy coinage. It is complete in itself and speaks of the past and the future and the inseparable relationship of both the brothers who are partitioning now. It is a complete code of conduct prescribed for both the brothers as they partition under the auspices of an impartial man and a Judge deputed by the India Government. It is up to the India Government to stand by its own principle and do justice to one and all, and infuse confidence in all the sections of the people. Sir, I do not wish to take up the time of the House any more. Thank you."

6-30 P.M. \* SRI D. VENKATA RAO:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am again on my feet and our revered Rajaji will be listening to me with particular attention. I crave his indulgence."

"The Budget for the ensuing year on which we are debating is a well-balanced Budget, carefully worked out by financial Pandits. I congratulate the concerned Ministers and their Secretaries. As the Hon. Finance Minister had put it, while introducing the Budget, it was being presented under exceptional circumstances and he took care to present it in a shape which could provoke the least controversy. I congratulate him. It is only an Interim Budget, and only a vote on account will be asked for just to enable the general administration to be carried on for six months, pending the formation of the new State. Under these circumstances, the Budget does not call for much examination or discussion. The details of the Budget, for obvious reasons, do not interest me so much as the major issue of the separation of the Andhra State and the implications thereof."

"I wish I could speak cheerfully with the same complacency as is exhibited by some of my hon. Friends and join them in the chorus of tributes paid to the Hon. Chief Minister and the Hon. Finance Minister for their successful performance. I would have done it with the utmost pleasure under other circumstances than what we are passing through at present. But, in the present atmosphere of tension, I am unable to bring up enough buoyancy to do that, as an Andhra facing a partition under difficult conditions and driven to the wall by the impact of circumstances."

"My hon. Friends, some good men, have made good and pleasant speeches, but, I am afraid, I may be making a bad speech, striking a note of despondency which may offend the delicate sense of those placed in a happier position of vantage. I cannot be happy like them, placed as I am in the present context of partition, facing an exile."

"I may be a very sincere man, an honest man and a good man, but my frank outspoken words may again provoke great Rajaji's wrath. I have to face the music."

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"I have revered Rajaji as anybody should. I have the utmost regard for his administrative acumen and political sagacity, but, if to-day I have to give expression to feelings which I cannot suppress and which may irritate the giant, I do it in despair."

"In all frankness, I have to mention, as millions of fellow-Andhras behind me say every day and every hour and every minute throughout my vast Andhra Desh, that Rajaji is a good man to all, but he is hostile to the Andhras, whom he is pleased to call 'fanatics' either in his affection or by obsession. His attitude of hostility to the Andhra movement can be traced back to the days of his first Ministry in Madras, back to 1937-38. I do not know if his prejudice is older still. There is an anecdote, connected with that Ministry, which Andhras cannot forget."

"In spite of Congress decisions and commitments, Rajaji opposes our linguistic division. Admittedly he dislikes it. He ridicules it and he must do his best to sabotage it if he can."

"Andhra Congressmen in the present Legislature, along with all others, reposed confidence in him and brought him in as the Chief Minister of this State. They hoped that his attitude towards the Andhras had changed for the better during the interval of the decade, during which he rose from position to position, from power to power, and blossomed as the great wise man of India. Indeed, Andhras are as much bounden to him for his many great services in general as any others, but, when it is a question of the Andhra State, Rajaji is a different man altogether. He openly leads the campaign against the Andhras. He creates divisions in our ranks to disable us. The recent history of the issue of the Andhra State has inextricably involved Rajaji's active hostility to its formation, as even one that runs may read."

"He is definitely wanting in goodwill towards our cause and Andhras are victims of his unsympathy. The greater the stature of this great statesman, the worse has been the plight of the poor Andhras owing to his hostility, because of the strength he commands and the power he wields in the country. He can be cruel in his wrath."

"When, the other day, I referred to the want of goodwill from him and want of a timely gesture of goodwill which, if offered, might possibly have saved the life of the glorious satyagrahi who laid down his life for a nation's cause, he worked himself up into a fury to cruelly twist my words to mean much more than they meant and exclaimed on the floor of the House that I meant to call him a 'murderer', while, after all, the case was one of self-immolation, for which nobody was responsible, and he did not even hesitate to use harsh language to label me as one who 'fouled the atmosphere' by my words. How unfair! How unworthy of a man of his position!"

"For all the confidence we reposed in him, he has chosen to pursue a path of open partisanship and he has led the opposition

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to our cause. He set the ball rolling and some Tamil leaders, mostly Congressmen and some of them Cabinet Ministers, have followed him, and they have made some of the most inflammatory speeches. For example, the responsible Mayor of the Corporation of Madras, Sri T. Chengalvaraya Mudaliar, declared that he would not even offer space for burial or cremation for Andhras and Sri Bhaktavatsalam and Sri Kamaraja Nadar made speeches in a similar vein.

"Sir, if in this matter of the partition, Rajaji had gracefully kept aloof and let us solve our problems in our way, we would have done it with ease, but, as an hon. Friend in the other House, himself a Congressman, the other day put it, this great philosopher, Rajaji, has descended to the mundane level to seek to spoil our case."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"On a point of order, Sir. Can the hon. Member refer to what has happened in the other House."

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar:—"The hon. Member need not mention about what has happened in the other House."

\* SRI D. VENKATA RAO:—"Thank you, Sir. Rajaji does not hesitate to say or do anything if only to defeat the cause of the partition. He is the author of that great myth which he posed in a spirit of bravado without any substantial foundation of figures, viz., that the Andhras in the Madras City are only 16 per cent, and, since it has been uttered by a great man, it has become gospel to some now. He deliberately made the City of Madras a tough bone of contention and roused a furious controversy, which made matters worse. He next threatened the Centre that he would resign if Madras should be allowed to be temporary Capital of Andhra which virtually meant paralysing the Government of this State; and by this threat, he seems to have cowed down the powers-that-be even to set aside Mr. Justice Wanchoo's reported recommendation and to decide to condemn the Andhras to that most unenviable position of having their administrative offices in Madras City, while the Government functioned in a notional capital somewhere away from the City, somewhere within the Andhra State.

6-40 p.m. "An hon. Friend here the other day likened Rajaji to the Roman Caesar of the 'Veni, Vidi, Vici' fame who went, who saw, who conquered. In so far as Rajaji seems to have prevailed upon the High Command to deny to the Andhras even a temporary Capital in Madras, non-Andhra admirers and beneficiaries of Rajaji's efforts may gloat over such a conquest and feel triumphant and jubilant, but neither they nor Rajaji, I am sorry to observe, seem to realize that such a decision, if ever it came, may be driving the steel into the heart of Andhra. If that should be the decision

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to which the Centre has been driven, Andhras do stand in great difficulties—I say it with sorrow—and should we owe this misfortune to this trusted common leader of ours?

"I appeal even at this stage that Rajaji will get over his prejudices and give up his partisanship and secure the best interests of both Andhras and others of residuary Madras by assuming the role of a fair and impartial leader and giving the proper lead to help the smooth formation of the new State we look forward to.

"Let there be no vengeance, Sir, because we must part. Bitterness left behind will prove the bane of South India. All good men must prevent it. It is my appeal to all that we must be reasonable and accommodating neighbours and help one another for the common good of all since we have got to live long and for ever as neighbours. I appeal to Rajaji in all humility to change his attitude into one of love for the Andhras and bless our nascent State even now.

"As my hon. Friend, Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar, has put it, the next few months are very difficult months for the State of Madras which must pass through the throes of partition, and it is hoped that the Government will see that the Andhras get a fair deal during the interim period and ultimately in the final partition of the finances.

"Sir, hate begets hate; love begets love. May the latter be our lot!

"Sir, I shall just mention one or two more points and finish. Just a word about the teachers. The most oppressed and neglected lot are the teachers of our State. Much must be done to relieve their distress. I appeal to the Hon. Education Minister, who unfortunately is absent from here now, that within the limited means provided by the present Budget he will do his best to alleviate their hardships and will chivalrously champion their cause and offer prompt redress whenever they are the victims of the tyranny of local administrators.

"I am sorry to find particularly that no provision has been made for the Government Training College at Rajahmundry, that outstanding and ancient institution, about which I made a very strong appeal sometime ago and which so urgently needed new buildings. I wish the Education Minister will make at least a token grant, a token provision, at the earliest opportunity to lay the foundations for a progressive construction of the buildings within a limited time.

"Lastly, Sir, a word about the Police, and I have finished. For the Government to lose their grip on the Police is to let down the people. It is said everywhere that a weak Government which needed the protection of the Police more than the people themselves has given a handle to the Police to become slack in their duties to the people at large. The immense power the Police



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wield, by the nature of their duties, can be used as much for the bad as for the good of the people if the check on them is relaxed. If the Police morale deteriorates, the whole State stands in danger. Let it not be said of the Government that they have relaxed their hold and let down the people. If you will bear with me, Sir, I will draw your attention to an interesting incident, a report of which, has just now been sent to me. It may interest you, Sir: it is a very short story. Just three days back in my home town of Rajahmundry, a jail warder in service, while off-duty in the night, lurked in the compound of a house evidently for burglary at midnight. He was caught and the Police were phoned to. An influential gentleman of the locality interceded and succeeded in getting two constables with some difficulty to come and arrest the man red-handed. He was arrested and taken over to the police station. The head constable somehow or other sympathized with the man and just advised him to go and apologize to that particular influential man of the locality and be done with it. The fellow ran with jubilation to get the pardon from that gentleman but that gentleman refused, as a good citizen, to give him pardon and insisted upon the man being arrested. The man was taken back to the police station but the police released him. But this gentleman would not keep quiet. He appealed to the District Superintendent of Police and reprimanded the men that were in the station, but the Sub-Inspector said that it was too late. The complaint was given just in time and yet it was not taken. It was refused and there it stands. This is how the police feel indifferent to the interests of the public. Shall we let them alone like that or shall we take charge of the Police Department with much greater care and vigilance?

"With these few words, Sir, I thank you very much for the patient hearing you have given me and I thank the House."

\* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIYAR:—  
"Mr. Chairman, Sir, after the great guns have fired I have been called upon to address this House on the Budget. I whole-heartedly support the Budget, in the first place, and I also beg to thank the Finance Minister for the excellent Budget he has prepared for the interim period. Sir, the Budget as it stands to-day is not final and it has to be revised again and in a few months we will be able to discuss the full Budget which will be in a position to provide for our State the various things which it requires."

"Sir, the Finance Minister has opened his speech with these observations—

"We have assembled for the Budget Session in an unusual atmosphere. The impending partition has cast its shadow on us and our objective vision is somewhat blurred. In spite of many divergences, we had maintained in the past, a unity of purpose in all our deliberations, but now the air is charged with doubts, suspicions, and irritation."

I feel, Sir, he means the irritation caused by the Andhra brethren over the City of Madras and the necessity for Tamilians to safeguard the interests of the Tamil Nad. Sir, I feel that there is

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no cause for any irritation between the Andhras and Tamilians at all in this matter of the partition of the State into the Andhra State and the residuary State. It is better for the Andhras to leave our place with the goodwill of the Tamilians in a most friendly way. Sir, it has been pointed out by the hon. Member, Mr. Bhashyam, that the Andhra State is bound to be a more flourishing State than the residuary State since they have certain advantages such as perennial rivers—the Krishna and the Godavari—flowing in that State. In addition they have got the Tungabhadra project which is being pushed through very quickly. In the past, there were disputes between our State and the State of Hyderabad over the distribution of waters of the Tungabhadra between the two States which lasted for a number of years. There were several arbitrations in respect of this matter, and finally an agreement had been arrived at as to the quantity of water each State was entitled to have. Our State Government have already spent Rs. 971 lakhs on the Tungabhadra Scheme. The Government will have to be very cautious in this matter of the quantity of water which we are legally bound to get and should see that no disputes whatsoever arise over this matter. In this connexion I wish to remind the Government of the quarrel that has arisen between our Government of the Indian Union and the Pakistan Government over the distribution of canal waters in the North. Therefore, Sir, we will have to be very very careful in this matter of the distribution of waters.

"Sir, I now come to another point, namely, the visits of the Prime Minister and the President of India to our State. The visit of the first President of the Indian Union to our State is an unprecedented occurrence. The tour of the President through parts of the Southern districts of our State is a signal honour done to the people of those districts. I would submit that the Prime Minister's visit to our State was primarily due to political necessities. But, Sir, our President went round our part of the country as a pilgrim to worship at all the shrines there and see the beautiful things abundant in this part of the country. Rightly, Sir, the Hon. the Minister-in-charge of Religious Endowments accompanied him in his tour and showed him all the treasures which this part of our country possesses. By treasures, I mean, not only the sculptures that are over-abundant but jewels and ornaments that are also in abundance in our temples, in our *matams* and other places. He must have been profoundly impressed by what he saw during his tour because he did not hide his admiration for the stupendous temples and other architecture in our State. Sir, the President must have been visiting so many places of interest and importance in other parts of India. He himself admitted that there was no other place in the northern parts of the country where he could see architectural and sculptural works similar to the exquisite ones he had seen in our parts. That admission itself is an honour done to the great sculptors and architects and master-builders who are, unfortunately, not in existence or in plenty now. Their numbers can be counted on one's fingers. So far as



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I know, there are now only five architects worth the name and you will be surprised to know this, Sir. They have become stone masons and cutters and are making ordinary grinding stones and other small implements required for family use. That is the position to which these people who have built stupendous temples have been reduced. When the President visited the temple at Srirangam, he was all wonder at the huge massive stone gate pillars at the entrance. He was surprised to see how they were made to stand, in that position, as he saw them by the builders of the temple to whom winches and giant cranes were unknown. Our Hon. Minister for Religious Endowments who was with the President during his visit to the Srirangam Temple could not explain to the President how those stone pillars were kept in that position, because he did not know it. Our great ancients—the great silpis and master-builders—knew many secrets of architecture. For example, they knew the sleeping time of boulders, the sleeping time of rivers and of trees, etc. But, unfortunately, we are not having such eminent silpis and master-builders now. In this connexion I am reminded about the fate of our old aboriginal tribes, I mean the Todas in the district of the Nilgiris. We are not at all showing a least bit of anxiety to see that this master-builder race thrives. I only wish that the great tour of our President must be recorded in the form of a book which must be prescribed as a text-book for our youngsters. Sir, it will have a great effect on our youngsters whose minds are waxing like the moon.

7-p.m.

“I now come to another important point. When foreigners are considering to perpetuate the memory of our great national leader, and the Father of the Nation it is a pity that we in this country are still talking about the subject of setting up a memorial to that greatest man of the world. Do we not feel humiliated when we see that? The very idea of setting up a memorial came from a foreign land. I think it is high time that we have an enduring memorial in the form of a monument for the great leader, carved by the greatest sculptor now living and that should serve as a inspiring example to other cities. I felt sad when I heard the other day the Minister saying that there was a proposal to build a memorial, but that the site has not yet been settled. That is not a fact. I may say for the information of the House that the site has already been selected. For, Sri Satyanarayana, myself and some other architects and Hon. Sri Venkataswami Naidu are members of that Memorial Committee which selected a suitable site. That being the case, are we justified in postponing the setting up of the memorial any longer?”

**TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN** (Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar):—“If the hon. Member can finish his speech in five minutes he may do so; otherwise he may continue his speech tomorrow.”

\* **SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIYAR**:—“I shall try to finish in five minutes. Sir, there are other subjects in which I am interested and in which my community is also interested and

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why, all the industrialists of this State are also interested. One of such subjects is the question of cottage industries and rural welfare. On the last occasion, while speaking on the subject of rural welfare I said that cottage industries should be divorced from the Rural Development Department. It is high time that these two departments are separated and put under two different heads. Yesterday, my friend, Mr. Venkatachalam, was waxing eloquent on the question of artistic development of this country. Sir, we have a School of Arts and Crafts, and that school, I am sorry to say, exists only in name. It is not functioning as it ought to function, or as it was functioning under the auspices of the previous Principals. I have visited that school many a time. I find that it is being used by the present Principal as his private studio, as it were, where his own works of art are produced, his own works undertaken at the expense of and in detriment to the teaching of students, which it is needless to say is the Principal's primary duty.

“Then, I have to say a word about the Industries Department. That department has now cast off its legitimate duty and it has delegated it to the Economic Adviser to Government. For, he has been asked to carry on investigation with respect to nine industrial centres. That truly is an unfair thing. In reply to a question of mine I have been informed that only on the recommendation of the Director of Industries, the Economic Adviser has been asked to go about and ascertain what the condition of living of the people is in such and such an industrial area and so on. I have got my own doubts about the Economic Adviser's investigation in this matter. For, does he know the A, B, C of industrial affairs?”

“Sir, great educationists have spoken already about education in schools, colleges and universities. I want to carry the memory of the House to those early days when we were initiated to elementary education in pial schools, where our teacher asked us to write on sand. Everyone will admit that in our infant days we have received a sort of moral training which is really commendable. We were respecting these teachers as our Gurus. A feeling of piety also was created in us then towards our teacher. Now what little good habits the pupils have learnt in the elementary schools are gradually discarded when they are in the secondary schools; they take away their caste-marks, they cut off their hair, they begin to smoke, and the higher and higher they proceed in their education, the more and more they acquire all sorts of bad habits. The Gurus we had in our younger days are now called teachers of elementary schools. What is the salary these teachers get. They do not get more than twenty or thirty rupees per mensem which is absolutely nothing in these days of high cost of living. How can a man and his family get on for a month on this meagre sum? Is it a living wage? Surely nobody can get on with this scanty income. Not only that Sir. The teachers do not even receive that thirty rupees in full! For, out of this sum of thirty rupees, a certain portion goes into the pocket of the management, another

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portion goes to the reserves of the management, and it is only the balance that is left that is paid to the teachers. So, Sir, as I said, the teachers are not even fully paid their salaries. I wish the Government investigate into this state of affairs and book all those who are responsible for it.

"Now, Sir, a word about Prohibition."

TEMPORARY CHAIRMAN:—"The hon. Member may continue his speech to-morrow. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 3-30 p.m., to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, 21st March 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past three of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

### I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS.

##### *Preservation of wild life in the forest areas.*

\* 52 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) the steps taken by the Government for the preservation of wild life in the forest areas; and

(b) the present stage of the constitution of a National Park for Wild Animals in this State?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI (on behalf of the Hon. Minister for Agriculture:—“(a) Game Laws and shooting rules have been framed for the preservation of game in the forest areas. Under these rules, shooting of certain animals and birds which are threatened with extinction and also the shooting of females and immature males of what is designated as big game is prohibited. The rules also impose a closed season for birds.

“(b) There is no proposal for the constitution of a National Park for Wild Animals, in this State. There is however a game sanctuary known as Mudumalai Wild Life Sanctuary of about 23 square miles in the Nilgiris Division.”

##### *Recruitment of Municipal Commissioners.*

\* 53 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) the method prescribed for recruitment of Municipal Commissioners of different grades of Municipal Councils; and

(b) the qualifications regarding age, service, etc., prescribed for Municipal Commissioners of different grades?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“(a) & (b) A statement\* is placed on the table of the House giving the information asked for.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I know the scale of pay fixed for Selection Grade Municipal Commissioners? Is it the same scale as for the Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards?”

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ It is not the same scale. I think they get about Rs. 100 more.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Are promotions from one grade of Municipal Commissioners to a higher grade made in the order of seniority of service? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Both seniority of service and merit are taken into consideration at the time of promotion.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Is there any proposal to provincialize the Cadre of Municipal Commissioners and constitute it as a separate service under the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ There is a proposal under consideration but it has not been finalized.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ May I know, Sir, why the selection of Municipal Commissioners should not be entrusted to the Public Service Commission? Is there on the other hand any proposal to constitute a separate Service Commission to regulate the recruitment of Municipal Commissioners and other officers and servants of Municipalities and Local Boards? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Commissioners are only promoted from the lower grade. There is no direct recruitment and therefore there is no necessity to entrust it to the Public Service Commission.”

*Election of members to second-class Panchayats.*

\* 54 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether all second-class Panchayats in the State have been ordered to have their members elected by show of hands; and

(b) whether any such panchayats have been allowed to elect their members by secret ballot and if so, what they are and the reasons therefor?

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

“ (b) None so far.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Was there any request from any of the second-class Panchayats to permit them to elect their members by secret ballot and if so, why their request was not granted? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ I do not remember to have received any requests from such panchayats. But some people have put in petitions to that effect.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ May I know, Sir, why there should be discrimination in the matter of elections between Class I and Class II Panchayats? ”

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THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ There is no discrimination between Class I and Class II Panchayats. First Class Panchayats are bigger panchayats and some of them are as big as third class municipalities. Also, they are very few in number and elections are held by secret ballot. The second-class Panchayats are small ones numbering about 8,000, in all and therefore this system of elections by show of hands has been adopted. It is also cheaper and can be quickly done.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Is it not possible to hold elections by secret ballot in the case of Class II Panchayats also? Also, are not the Government aware that this system of holding elections by show of hands has led to the intimidation of voters in several places and that the panchayat elections have resulted in fanning local factions? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ Nothing is impossible, but it will take a long time. If we adopt the system of holding elections by secret ballot, elections can be conducted for only three or four panchayats in a month. At this rate it will take more than a year for holding elections even for 100 panchayats. At present there are about 8,000 second-class Panchayats and therefore, it is not possible to conduct elections by secret ballot.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Will the Government be pleased to consider the revision of panchayat election rules in the light of the difficulties stated now? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—“ At present election is going on very smoothly and I do not think there is any need to revise the rules in respect of Class II Panchayats.”

*Admissions to the Service Home.*

\* 55 Q.—DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any provision in the Service Home under the Women's Welfare Department for the admission of and investigation into the conditions of stranded homeless women and girls over the age of 14 in the City of Madras; and

(b) if the answer to clause (a) is in the negative, whether the Government propose to provide such a Home?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ (a) Yes. Admission is ordinarily restricted to persons between the ages of 18 and 30.

“ (b) Does not arise.”

DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ In which month of the year are the stranded homeless girls who come to the City of Madras, allowed admission in the Service Home? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ Generally in the month of July these admissions are made.”

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DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" May I ask the Hon. Minister whether there is any provision for admission of stranded homeless girls who come to the City in any part of the year? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" Generally the Assistant Women Welfare Officers of the respective areas get to know about these people and if, after examination, they are perfectly satisfied that they are desirable and deserving cases, they will be admitted to the Service Home."

DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" My question is not yet answered. I am asking about the young and helpless stranded girls who come to Madras and who have no home to go. These Assistant Welfare Officers do not at all know who they are and why they have come to Madras."

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" The Service Home is meant for stranded girls aged between 18 and 30 years."

DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" But they are not admitted at all times. I have sent such girls to the Welfare Officers and they have refused admission on the ground that these girls cannot be admitted without investigation. But I would like to point that these girls have to be kept somewhere before investigation is completed. That is why there is difficulty for admission into the Service Home."

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" As I have already said, it is only after investigation and the Welfare Officer is satisfied that these girls deserve and are desirable to be kept in the Service Home, they are admitted. Service Homes can accommodate only 150 people at the maximum and 50 people are taken every year."

DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" If such girls who come to Madras are found homeless and stranded, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to issue instructions to the Superintendent of the Home to take them in even before investigation? "

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—" It is not possible to take them in before investigation. If any difficulty is experienced by the hon. Member, she is always at liberty to bring the matter to the notice of the Government, and I assure her that due consideration will be given to such representations."

DR. (MRS.) S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—" Yes, Sir, in future I will bring such cases to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Rural Welfare and send them to his quarters." (Laughter.)

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" Questions are over. We shall take up the next item, the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for 1952-53."

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

## II.—PRESENTATION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1952-53.

\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Mr. Chair-<sup>3-4</sup>  
man, Sir, on behalf of the Finance Minister who is held up in the other House, I present the Supplementary Statement of Demands for Grants for further expenditure in the year 1952-53 and Detailed Estimates thereof. Copies of the Statement of Demands and the Estimates have been laid on the table of the House. p.m

" As explained in the Introductory Memorandum, the present supplementary demands relate to—

(a) Schemes of expenditure already provided for in the budget for 1952-53 for which additional provision is now required with reference to the expenditure already incurred or expected to be incurred before the end of the year; and

(b) ' New Service ' schemes sanctioned by the Government in the course of this year.

" In the latter class of cases, the demand proposed is for the actual additional appropriation required to meet the expenditure in the current year on individual schemes, after taking into account the savings now anticipated in the concerned Grants. Where sufficient savings are expected, the Demand proposed is only for a token sum of Rs. 100.

" The estimated expenditure in 1952-53 in respect of ' New Service ' schemes included in the present statement is Rs. 69.05 lakhs in the Revenue Account and Rs. 1.14 lakhs in the Capital Account. The expenditure is covered by advances sanctioned from the Madras Contingency Fund, pending regularization by the Legislature. But most of the Demands proposed are in respect of larger expenditure on items provided for in the Budget for 1952-53 and approved by the Legislature, due to various causes, as explained in the Detailed Estimates.

" There are in all 31 Demands pertaining to the Revenue Account, including four wholly ' charged ' items, involving a total sum of Rs. 687.42 lakhs under ' voted ' and Rs. 112.65 lakhs under ' charged '. Under Capital Account, there are eight Demands involving a total sum of Rs. 10,70.94 lakhs under ' voted ' expenditure alone. A sum of Rs. 215.28 lakhs is also proposed under Loans and Advances by the State Government. The total of all the Supplementary Demands including ' charged ' items works out to nearly Rs. 21 crores. As explained in the Introductory Memorandum, the total of the present Demands does not represent a corresponding increase in the total budget appropriation for the year. Against the additional Demands now included, savings or credits are anticipated to the extent of nearly Rs. 2 crores in the Revenue Account and half a crore in the Capital Account. The amount of

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the Supplementary Demands has not been reduced with reference to these savings, as no re-appropriation is permissible from one grant to another or between 'charged' and 'voted' items.

"Further, most of the increased expenditure has been allowed for in the Revised Estimate for 1952-53 already presented to the Legislature.

"The widespread prevalence of drought in the State has necessitated the opening of a large number of minor irrigation works and starting of gruel centres in many places and grant of subsistence loans to poorer ryots resulting in large supplementary appropriations. The expenditure on the Community Development Projects which are under implementation in the six areas of this State since October last has also been included in the Supplementary Estimates.

"Turning to the Capital side, the bulk of the additional expenditure represents the value of large stocks of chemical fertilizers and foodgrains purchased in the current year and likely to be cleared only in the next year and is thus not really an outright extra expenditure.

"Explanations for the Supplementary Estimates under each grant are given in the Detailed Supplementary Estimates.

"With these words, I commend the Supplementary Estimates for the acceptance of the House."

### III.—GENERAL DISCUSSION ON THE BUDGET FOR THE YEAR 1953-54—cont.

\* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKAMANI ACHARIYAR (cont.)—  
"Mr. Chairman, Sir, last evening I touched upon cottage industries and the rural welfare schemes. Both of them are eminently important for the wellbeing of the State. Sir, our Chief Minister is always reminding us that unless cottage industries are improved in this country our hard-won freedom will be lost to us. What more is needed than these words of the Chief Minister to stress the need for the improvement of cottage industries? I understand that Rural Welfare Schemes are also intended to help in furthering cottage industries. Small Boards have been appointed in some selected firkas and they function with the funds provided every now and then by the Government. The funds are primarily intended for the formation of roads, sinking of wells and improvement of khaddar. Incidentally, the improvement of cottage industries is one of the subjects to be tackled by this Board but, so far as I have gathered from reliable sources, not even a single pie has been spent by these Boards for the improvement of cottage industries. I would, therefore, urge upon the Government that before long the function of improvement of the cottage industries should be separated from the Rural Welfare department.

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"Sir, while speaking about cottage industries, I visualize the sorrowful plight into which they have been thrown. I wish to take this Council or, at any rate, the imagination of the Members of this House to the spreading banyan tree in the village. This is the meeting place of the village community. It is also the place where cases are adjudicated by the panchayatdars. Side by side with this, you will find the village blacksmith working whole day and night to help the landlords with the repair of their agricultural implements and the broken cart tyres for the next day's use. Next, you will find the village carpenter cutting his timber to repair the broken parts of the cart-wheels. At the other end, you will find the weaver of the village working on his handloom. He is assisted in his task by his wife and children. The next item is jewellery. You will find the goldsmith on the pials of his house, not working but sleeping the whole day. He will be attending to his work only during the favourable marriage season when ultimately he gets a few grains of gold in the evening with which he makes the sacred *mangalyam* which is to be tied round the neck of the pretty girl that is to be married in the early hours of the next day.

"Sir, the paramount point which I want to bring to the notice of the Government is that these men have been brought under the operation of the Factories Act and the Shop Assistants Act and several cases of prosecutions are taking place every day. I know a case in Madurai, Sir, wherein 16 persons were prosecuted and fined, and in Tanjore and other places workmen of this type were also prosecuted and fined. I know certain Magistrates had also let off without any fine certain people who had been prosecuted. These workmen are now sending numerous applications to the Government to exempt them from the rigours of the Acts referred to above. I have also forwarded a bundle of these applications to the Government for their consideration and I am glad to say that they are considering those applications. But, Sir, yesterday I have received a letter from the Government asking me to give particulars of cases wherein Magistrates had let off some people without any fine. I can understand the attitude of the Government in this matter if they have asked me to give them figures of cases prosecuted and of cases prosecuted but withdrawn. But they ask me to point out such of those Magistrates who had let off the prosecuted people without any fine. This is not a very satisfactory state of affairs. The Madurai Municipality has laid down a rule that where five men are working in a group or in houses or pials they must be exempted from the operation of this Act. The municipality has also refunded the fine collected from the 16 people prosecuted by it. This is a very gratifying news which I give to this House. If the other municipalities and major panchayat boards also follow suit, there will be no grievances at all on the part of these cottage industrialists. After all these cottage industrialists are working for the benefit of our State, and to go to their place of work which is usually a pial and ask them, who are usually illiterate, to produce records, fire buckets, etc., to measure their building and see whether

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the walls are 10 feet high or 11 feet high and are properly white-washed, and to examine whether a sanitary latrine is provided or not is simply ridiculous. Have you ever heard, Sir, . . ."

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

SRI T. M. DAIVASIKAMANI ACHARIYAR :—" I want to say a word more, Sir, and then I will finish."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The Shop Assistants Act has to be drastically modified."

\* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKAMANI ACHARIYAR :—" Since the Hon. the Chief Minister is good enough to tell me that the Shop Assistants Act has to be drastically modified, I shall not press the matter any further.

" I now come to the accusations made against Sri Rajaji with reference to the formation of the Andhra State. Sir, I entirely differ from those who made such accusations. I know he is fair to everybody. It is not fair to accuse him of being one-sided or holding a partisan view on any matter. The other day, the hon. Member, Sri Venkata Rao, spoke at great length on this subject. I very much deplore that he should have spoken in the manner he did. He likened Rajaji to the Roman Caesar who went, who saw and who conquered in so far as Rajaji seemed to have prevailed upon the High Command to deny the Andhras even a temporary capital in Madras. True, Rajaji emerged out of his retirement and his well-earned rest. He then saw all round him confusion and chaotic conditions. He then used his brains and picked men of great importance and intelligence for his Cabinet and with their help he conquered not only the hearts of the big men, not only of the poor, but of the poorest of the poor. Can any one point out an instance in which any of the Prime Ministers or Chief Ministers has gone round with cyclonic speed to the cyclone-affected areas, just to alleviate the distress of the poor, just to render them all possible help? Does any one think, Sir, that this is not magnanimity on his part? I wish to refer to another matter in this connexion, that is, his visit to Delhi. People look upon Sri Rajaji with unnecessary suspicion. He only went there for the benefit of the people of our State. He brought back from Delhi peace with honour. It is not a very simple affair to bring peace coupled with honour to the people of this State. It is all very well to say that it is the peace of the graveyard. I do not agree with that and I believe that he has brought friendship and peace with plenty not only to the people of this State but also to those of the future Andhra State. (Applause.)

4 p.m. " Sir, I wish the Andhra State god-speed and I also wish that that State will come into being before long. Sir, all we have got to do till then, is to keep our souls in patience. We are sure to hear something substantial and real about it in a week or so.

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"Then, Sir, I wish only to say one word about Prohibition. I like Prohibition. For, but for it, this country of ours would have gone to pieces. I believe in Prohibition, I support Prohibition and I live for Prohibition. You may ask why I am laying so much stress on Prohibition. It is because, but for Prohibition all the labourers in our industries would be nowhere to-day. It is a false notion to think that drink is absolutely necessary for the labour classes. I do not believe that for a single moment. Again, Sir, those old addicts are reminded of their old habit now by supplying *neera*. When Mr. Marthandam Pillai referred to this question the other day he called it *Padini*. But I may tell the House that *Padini* also taken in large quantity is intoxicating. I speak from personal experience. Therefore, why should we remind the people now that there is a substitute for drink in *neera*? If there is going to be total Prohibition, let us finish this *neera* now itself. Sir, I have finished. I thank you very much for having given me so much latitude to express my views."

\* SRI T. S. SANKARANARAYANA PILLAI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to say a few words on the budget which the Hon. Minister for Finance has presented to this House. I have no doubt that he deserves the warm congratulations of this House in particular, and those of the people of the State for the budget proposals he has placed before this House. Hon. Members will agree with me when I say that there is a sense of realism in his approach to the problems confronting the State. The way in which it has been cast is one which is capable of adjustment later on when conditions change.

Ever since the day when we got Swaraj, nature has been unkind to us, and the times in which we live are hard indeed. Several years of drought in quick succession have brought on famine; and it has affected most parts of our State. As though famine and drought were not enough, there was a terrible cyclone in Tanjore district, which is the granary of South India. That cyclone devastated very large parts of that district. Sir, misfortunes come not singly but in battalions. Under these circumstances, difficult and unprecedented in magnitude and violence, the Hon. Minister for Finance has produced his budget proposals, which I daresay, are rather as good as can be expected. Sir, the Hon. Minister for Finance has frankly admitted the impracticability and inadvisability of imposing fresh taxation on the people; a kind thought for which he deserves our thanks. But something has got to be done to fill up the yawning gap between income and expenditure. Therefore, he has produced two measures of taxation, obviously in the belief, that they are the least harmful and objectionable. The first measure is the revision of the Court Fees Act and the enhancement of court-fees, which, on the whole, is expected to bring in a revenue of half a crore. All lawyer Members of this House are aware that the Court Fees Act is an archaic piece of legislation and that its revision is long overdue. The Hon. Finance Minister



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obviously thinks that a large number of litigants who spend enormous sums in courts can legitimately be called upon to come to the rescue of the State in a grave emergency like this. No, that is not so. So, I will appeal to him to so amend the Act as to cause the least hardship and inconvenience to the poor classes of *bona fide* litigants. The next measure of taxation that he has proposed is the tax on tobacco. It is an indirect mode of taxation, and as my friend, Mr. Balasubramania Ayyar, said the other day, it is a commodity which is a luxury and one subject to tax all over the world. I would only appeal to Government to see that the levy of this tax does not cripple the industry. Of course much cannot be said against the levy of this tax, and one would prefer this tax to the novel suggestion made by an hon. Member the other day, who advocated the building up of a teachers' maintenance fund by levying a poll tax of one rupee each on all parents!

4-10 P.M. "Sir, a lot of suggestions have been made by hon. Members of this House, as to the ways and means of augmenting the revenues of the State. One such suggestion inevitably relates to the scrapping of Prohibition. I am glad to note and it is gratifying to know that the Government have shown no inclination to turn back on their Prohibition policy but are determined to go ahead with it and enforce it in all possible ways, notwithstanding the clamour of a small section of people and misgivings of some financial pandits. I dare say that Prohibition has, in actual practice, paid ample dividends and has brought peace, tranquility and comfort to millions of homes in our country. I believe, hon. Members will agree that a Welfare State cannot be built on drink, any more than it can be sustained by revenues raised by sale of liquor. I fervently hope that the Government will be pleased to go ahead with their Prohibition policy undeterred by agitation.

"Sir, I would like to make one appeal to the Hon. Minister for Public Works in the matter of Grow More Food which is the crying need of the time. It is necessary to go ahead with the Tank Renovation Scheme. It is said, there are 35,000 tanks in this State. In my own taluk of Tenkasi, there are numerous tanks, so small, so silted up and so shallow that their storage capacity has been sadly crippled and if these tanks are excavated and deepened, the storage capacity can be restored to their original position. That will be a right step in the direction of Grow More Food.

"Sir, I would like to make one request to the Hon. Minister for Local Administration. He should do something to improve the lot of the Executive Officers of Panchayat Boards. As hon. Members are aware, there are three grades of Panchayat Executive Officers. An officer of the last (third) grade is paid a monthly salary of Rs. 50 and it is not uncommon to see a Revenue Officer or an Inspector of a Panchayat Board receiving a higher salary than the Executive Officer under whom he serves. I request the Hon. Minister to rectify this anomaly and improve the conditions and scales of pay of Executive Officers.

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"Sir, one other request I would like to make with reference to the Protected Water-Supply Scheme for Courtallam. I believe, hon. Members are aware what Courtallam is. Courtallam is a fine place, some sort of a hill station situated at the foot of the Western Ghats, very near the Travancore border. It has got a salubrious climate and an excellent waterfalls which attracts a large number of people from far and near during four months in a year. There is a combined scheme for supplying protected water to Courtallam, Tenkasi and to two other villages. The investigation of the scheme is over and I request the Hon. Minister for Public Health and the Hon. Minister for Local Administration to expedite the execution of scheme.

"Sir, lastly, I would like to refer to the proposal for the appointment of Special Officers for District Boards. It is evident that it has evoked considerable comment and opposition. Notwithstanding very many fine things which my hon. Friend, Sri Prushothama Mudaliar, said the other day about the excellent and efficient administration carried on under Special Officers, we cannot forget that it is not self-Government. After all, local bodies are the cradle of democracy and it is good to encourage and foster them. I earnestly appeal to our Leader to consider whether it cannot be abandoned in response to public opinion. I thank you, Sir."

\* SRIMATHI R. S. SUBBULAKSHMI AMMAL :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Hon. Finance Minister has prepared the Budget for the current year in a very able, efficient and prudent manner, taking into consideration the coming partition of the State and, to use his own word, 'in a shape which will provoke the least controversy'. We are very grateful to him for the same.

"The pamphlet 'Introduction to the Budget' issued by the Finance Department and the summary of the financial position are a great help to some of us, lay people, in understanding how the Budget is prepared, etc. From my third year till last year, my life was fully occupied with *Adhyayanam* and *Adhyapanam* and also in social welfare activities, helping a number of poor widows and destitute young women, etc. I had nothing to do with politics. I had no interest in matters, political. Last year when I first saw the big volumes of the Budget statements, receipts and expenditure, etc., it was all rather bewildering.

"Reading, however, through the Budget documents, I find that an adequate amount is not allotted for the education of our youngsters, and it is more or less the same this year also. Sir, I wish to say that in a country education is of paramount importance and that our Government should spend more money on this item. We have a very large population and since only a small percentage of them are educated in the real and true sense of the term, our public is not exactly stupid, but very ignorant of ever so many things that they ought to know. We need very many more schools and every child, boy and girl, should have compulsory

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education at least up to the Eighth Standard or III Form, if not up to the S.S.L.C., Elementary Education up to the V Class only is not at all sufficient. Many of these who study only up to the V Class, and who are inclined to be rather lazy, easily forget the little they learnt and lapse into ignorance and illiteracy. The more the number of schools, the more the number of teachers that are required. Look at the poor specimens of half-starved, poor-paid teachers with big families and care-worn faces. Sir, it is said — *எழுத்தறிவித்தவன் இறைவன் ஆவன்* — that a teacher, a guru is equivalent to Ishwara himself, and in those days a guru was looked up to with great respect and regard not only by the pupils but by the parents and the citizens of the place where the guru lived and he was a sort of minister to others giving advice to them in various matters. The modern teachers are far from that ideal. Their pay is low, equal to that of a postman, bus conductor, etc., and they struggle in life unable to make both ends meet and, as such, they are looked down upon with contempt even by their own pupils. It is human nature to pay respect to money and it is no wonder that the poor moneyless teachers are not treated as they ought to be. I fully endorse the plea, Sir, that their salaries should be enhanced and their standard of living made better, if they are to do their work to their own satisfaction and to the satisfaction of their superiors and the parents of the youngsters entrusted to their care.

“ Sir, with regard to the present system of education, there seems to be great dissatisfaction. The Secondary Education Reorganisation Commission headed by Sri Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar is bringing out a Report and I hope it will meet with the demands of the time. I wish to suggest one thing. In our school education there must be provision for moral and religious education. Education without religious instruction is not complete. The head and heart must grow and develop simultaneously. Mere, dry, intellectual education without the development of emotional feelings of love, sympathy and *bhakti* makes a man callous and selfish and he will use his intellect in preparing atom bombs and the like for the destruction of others. The ‘Mighty Atom’ by Marie Corelli explains clearly the result of a purely intellectual education without scope for the development of the emotional side also. In Government schools, they say that education should be purely secular and they also think that it is not possible to arrange for religious instruction. When I was in the Lady Willingdon Training College, I was able to arrange one period per week for moral instruction based on religion. The Hindu students and the Christian students had Hindu and Christian teachers respectively to take those classes. This would certainly help students to develop a good character and noble ideals. In this matter, a good home environment and parental influence are also great factors, and co-operation between parents and teachers is essential too.

“ Sir, one other point regarding education. Our great Father of the Nation, Mahatma Gandhi, strongly advocated basic education as the one best suited for our young ones. People living

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in towns like Madras who do not see much of Nature and where, in schools, there is no space for games and much less for garden work, cannot understand and appreciate fully the basic education system. From at least the I Form every child should learn a craft which will be a sort of hobby, if not a profession. Many retired people, I know, do not know how to spend their time happily and peacefully. Some kind of a craft or art, like gardening, spinning, tailoring, music, painting, etc., will be of great value.

“ Sir, before I finish with the topic of education, I wish to thank the Hon. Minister for Religious Endowments and others concerned with it for their very sympathetic decision to open orphanages, at least one in each district in our State and educate and train some at least of our deserving poor youngsters from the temple funds. It is a very creditable and noble idea and it is bound to produce good, cultured and useful citizens.

“ In this connexion I wish to make a suggestion to the Hon. Minister for Religious Endowments. The priests in many of our temples are illiterate and they do not know the meanings and significance of the *Sahasranamam* or *Ashtothram* and the other mantras that they utter. If they, only know the meaning of these they will perform the *pooja*, *archana*, etc., with greater devotion and greater feeling and *bhakti* and thereby instil into the devotees also a feeling of *bhakti*. Sir, may I suggest that schools for *gurukkals* be organised and every priest made to learn Sanskrit and pass an examination before he takes up the temple work.

“ Now, Sir, I wish to say a few words about our society. Our population is increasing and correspondingly unemployment and poverty are appallingly increasing. A number of poor people, especially women with a number of children, come to Madras asking for help, shelter and education to their children. Unemployment is a very big problem and we do not know how to solve it, and how to help the hundreds and thousands of people that come to us for help. Birth control clinics are absolutely essential if our population is to be checked. What ignorant, innocent, silly and amusing views our people have! It is said: *பதினொரு பெற்று பெரு வாழ்வு வாழ்ந்தது, etc.*, The only meaning for “பெற்று” according to some is ‘குழந்தைக்கொடுப்பெற்று’, Can ignorance go any further? Mention has been made in the Tamil Lexicon about 16 fortunes ‘புருஷார்த்தங்கள்’ that a man can be blessed with. It is those 16 fortunes that are meant by the words ‘பதினொரு பெற்று.’ Our ignorant mothers and some others too for the matter of that, feel so proud that they have been blessed with 16 and more children! Perhaps in olden days it was all right. But nowadays when our Ministers are finding it so very difficult to balance the Budget and the parents the budget of their family, is it right to go on producing any number of children and feeling proud too about it? Parents are satisfied with just getting the children. But what about the children themselves? They are just neglected and left adrift. What a waste, an appalling waste

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of man power? Mrukanthu Rishi of old performed penance for getting children and when asked by God whether he wanted 100 boys with long life but stupid or preferred one intelligent boy with a short span of 16 years only, the wise father preferred the latter only. So, Sir, all will agree that we want able-bodied, healthy, intelligent citizens only even though few in number, rather than millions of ill-fed, poor people with no facilities even for their physical health. In ancient Greece only able-bodied children were allowed to live; others were rolled down a hill to perish and die. Our Hon. Health Minister may open birth control clinics. Our medical people should take every opportunity to advise their patients and others to restrict the number of children. Our Ministers in charge of Religious Endowments should also have a part to play in this matter. They preach *Ashrama Dharma* but it is all just mere theory. If only our *Ashrama Dharma* be understood fully and enforced in practice also, it will very much help to limit the growing population. There are four *Ashramams* which were meant for women also. Every boy and girl should devote the first 25 to 30 years of his or her life to acquiring knowledge, doing research, etc., and observing strict *Brahmacharyam*. In one of the *Upanishads*, the *Guru's* instruction to his *Sishya* at the end of the *Gurukula* period is 'All right, go and get married. But get only a limited number of children just enough to propagate your "vamsam". After about the 50th year, both husband and wife should enter the third *Vanaprastha Ashramam*, give up attachment to their own family and take an interest in the bigger family, i.e., the Nation. This is the *Yajna Karma* of the *Gita*, the self-sacrificing *Dharma* of the *Upanishads*, and that leads to *Brahma*. It is these third *Ashramam* people that should take up the Community Project activities, come out of their small narrow homes and help the poor and the needy. This they cannot do if they have too many children and family worries. A man who loses his wife, especially when there are children by that wife, should never be allowed to marry again. This should be forbidden legally. Men over 50 years used to come to me or write to me asking for grown up girls for them to marry a second time. I remember an amusing instance of a man about 50 years who had his wife living and who told me, he suspected the fidelity of his wife and wanted therefore to leave her and marry a second time. She belongs to a very respectable family and she is a faultless lady, an 'அபூமுத்தலைந்த உத்தமி'. Everybody knew that. They had by then 10 children, and some of them were married also. When she came to know that her husband was seeking my help, she, known to me very well, came with bitter tears in her eyes and implored me to recommend a girl for him so that she would be free to leave him. When the man came again to me, I asked him thus: "You have lived with your wife for over 30 years. You have already got ten children. Now at this age you suspect your wife. What guarantee is there that a second and to boot a younger one, will be faithful to you?" I advised him to spend the rest of his lifetime in reading good books and taking up social activities to help others. He did not take my advice, scorned at it even, went and married a second time and then a third

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time also. Sir, do you know why I relate this one out of many such instances, I have come across? It is just to show, how our people tolerate such things in men saying, "Oh, he is a man and he is at liberty to do anything he wants." This attitude must go and men should control themselves and help in limiting the growing population and realise the importance of family planning.

"Now, the beggar problem is a huge problem and a very difficult problem to tackle. The poor ill-clad, foul smelling, dirty people who go about abegging are a pathetic sight and our Government and municipalities, our Corporation and District Board authorities must do something to help the swelling number of beggars. The able-bodied men must be compelled to do some work and paid a small remuneration for it. The children, their number is legion, should be taken into asylums, given very simple food with no luxury at all and taught the four R's and a craft. The disabled decrepits, the sickly people, the lame and the blind, etc., should be housed in beggar homes and given some kind of occupation suitable to each. Of course, all this means money. Well-to-do people may be made to pay a small tax towards this good cause. Our India is noted for its charities and we are all giving alms to the beggars. I only suggest that our charities should be done in an organised co-operative basis as is done in certain advanced civilized countries.

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"I am afraid I have taken up too much of your precious time. Sir, I finally thank our Hon. Ministers for doing their respective duties in a co-ordinated, co-operative and united manner and my special respects to Rajaji, under whose aegis we are all able to do our work with pride and enthusiasm. When his parents named him Chakravarti Rajagopalachari and when his mother, a noble fortunate mother, blessed in her son, sang her lullaby 'சுந்தரே, சிந்தைவன்', born to reign over others, I wonder if they realised fully then, the very appropriate name they gave him. He has been our Chakravarti, Governor-General of this vast sub-continent of India; he has been a Raja, Governor of a Province; he is Gopalan, tending us all, his herds; he is an Acharyan, a wise counsellor and guru to all of us. May Ishwara bless him with long life, health and all prosperities, to reign over us, is to be our fervent and heart-felt prayer. Aum."

\* SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANIA NADAR:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are grateful to the Hon. Chief Minister, apart from all that he has done in this State during his regime in 1938 as Premier, by way of passing the Temple Entry Act, the Agriculturists' Debt Relief Act, the General Sales Tax Act,—now for improving the tone of the administration in our State. He has infused in the public mind the confidence that if they had any grievance it will be patiently heard by the head of the State and justice will be done if their case is just and reasonable. We shall be happier if this confidence is maintained in the administration of the mufassal districts also. I am thankful to the Government

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also for another thing. For, it has recognized the acute distress conditions prevailing in Madurai, Ramanathapuram and Tirunelveli districts and for the munificent grant it has allotted to those districts to alleviate the famine conditions."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I wish the hon. Member speaks and not reads his speech."

\* SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANIA NADAR:—"I am not reading, Sir, I am looking only at the notes. Sir, it is gratifying to note that Government have allotted a good sum of money to the extent of one crore and odd for speeding up the Manimuthar Project. This will go a great way to solve once for all famine conditions experienced in the Tambraparni valley of Tirunelveli district. We are grateful to the Government for levying a sales tax on tobacco. I would rather call it a penalty that has been imposed on an article which ought to be included in the Prohibition Act, especially taking into consideration the harmful effects it has on the younger generation, most of whom are students. Ninety-nine per cent of the student population are addicted to this evil of tobacco in some form or other, like smoking cigar, using snuff or chewing tobacco. So, we are grateful that the levy of this tax will serve as a penalty, as it were, and will have the effect of preventing the younger generation from using this unwanted harmful article."

"Sir, we have a very religious minded and pious Minister in charge of Hindu Religious Endowments and Charities. Here, I wish to say a word about recruitment of Executive Officers for temples. We have now certain educational qualifications prescribed for recruitment of Executive Officers. I am sorry to say that most of the Executive Officers have no faith in religion or belief in God or faith in the rites and rituals performed in temples."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Do not they improve after taking up their work?"

\* SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANIA NADAR:—"No, please. The pity is, these officers, most of whom are young men, behave without any regard for the sanctity of the temple. The way in which they behave is unsatisfactory. Even without removing their shoes, they go into the prakarams of the temple and the way in which they manage the affairs of the temple is most heart-rending. I request the Hon. Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments to see that some sort of qualification is prescribed apart from the ordinary standard of educational qualification. I wish they are trained in the rites and rituals of temples so that they may have some regard and faith in the affairs of the institutions placed under their control."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I wish the Hon. Member gives specific instances in this matter. My own experience is totally the other way. I feel they are all remarkably more pious than before." (Laughter.)

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\* SRI S. P. SIVASUBRAMANIA NADAR:—"With due deference to the Hon. Chief Minister I should say that as ordinary citizens, in the mufassal we come across cases of the kind I mentioned just now. There is something wrong about most of these Executive Officers."

"Then, as regards Prohibition, repeated attention has been drawn to the failure of the scheme in this State. My submission is that it is mostly due to the fact that the officers of the Excise department who have been all along in the Abkari department and were well accustomed to the *mamul* system continue that *mamul* system here also in the enforcement of Prohibition and that is responsible for the failure of the Prohibition scheme. If these people are eliminated and fresh people recruited, or if the enforcement side is entrusted to the Police department, as it obtains in some districts already, then, Prohibition will become a success."

"Lastly, I would say a few words about the revision of the Court Fees Act. Coming as I do from the profession of lawyers and coming as I do from the mufassal, we have better experience of the working of the Court Fees Act than the luxury appellate lawyers of the High Court. The *ad valorem* fees for small causes is Rs. 7-8-0 for Rs. 100; and for original suits it is Rs. 11-3-0 for Rs. 100. Even this, it has been our experience, is costly to the ordinary people while it is the luxury of the wealthy people. The poor people already suffer under this levy, as they are unable to find the means to pay it. So, in the revision of the Court Fees Act, it would be better, if, instead of increasing the *ad valorem* rate, some other way is found to increase the revenue to the State. I would suggest that it would be better if the court-fees are increased on certain kinds of litigation, which I may call, luxury litigation. They may be taxed, if I may use that expression, at as high a rate as possible, so that the work of the court may be minimized and a good income derived for Government. By luxury litigation, I refer to the present craze of the people to rush to court for the issue of a writ. Of late, cases of writ have become common in the High Court. Sir, even for small matters, they rush to the High Court and file a writ petition, and they bring to stay not only the administration but several other things. But, if the court-fee is a heavy amount, it will prohibit the misuse of the privilege of filing petitions for writs."

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"Sir, again in regard to partition suits, a small fixed court-fee is levied? A court-fee of only Rs. 15 is levied for a partition suit in the Munsif's Court. Again, in the Sub-Court the court-fee ranges from Rs. 100 up to a maximum of Rs. 500 even if the amount involved may be some lakhs of rupees. Sir, I have a personal knowledge of a partition case filed by a very wealthy man in our district. That man wanted the court to divide even the carpets among his brothers. Because the court-fee is low and the rich people can afford to pay it, even for small matters they rush up to courts."

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"So also in cases arising out of suits for accounts and liquidation of companies, the court-fee is low and it can be increased greatly. In this connexion, I may also point out that the more the amount is, the less is the court-fee payable, according to the prevailing rates. This only helps the rich people who deal in thousands. But in the case of a poor man, he has to pay a higher fee even though the amount involved may be small. I hope all these points will be taken into consideration at the time of revising the Court Fees Act. I thank you, Sir, for the indulgence you have shown me in allowing me to speak."

\* SRI M. SEETHARAMA DAS :—“అధ్యక్ష, ఆర్థికభాషామూల్యము ప్రతి పాదించిన 1953-54 వ బడ్జెట్ అంచనాలను బలపరుస్తున్నాను. ఈ బడ్జెట్ అంచనాలను తయారుచేసినందుకు నేను వారిని అభినందిస్తున్నాను. నేను బడ్జెటు ప్రతి పాదనలను బలపరుస్తూ మాట్లాడునందర్భావము ఇందులోని లోటుపాట్లను కూడా ప్రభుత్వం వారి దృష్టికి చేదలించినాను. నేను కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీకి చెందినవాడను. ఈ పార్టీ ప్రభుత్వం రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి నాయకత్వం క్రింద ఈ రాష్ట్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని సమర్థిస్తోంది. ప్రతి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఈ ప్రభుత్వ అధినేతగావుండి ఉండకపోయినట్లయితే వినాదో ఈ రాష్ట్రంలో ప్రజాస్వామికం నాశనమైపోతుంటుంది. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కడు సమర్థుడు. అల్పసంఖ్యకులుగావున్న కాంగ్రెస్ పార్టీని అధికారంలోకి తీసుకొనివచ్చి ఒక్క విషయంలో మాత్రం ఓటుమీసేందక, అతి చాకచక్యంలావారు కనుకనే, యీ ప్రభుత్వాన్ని నడుపుకొని వస్తున్నారు. ఇంతవరకు వారిని తప్పక అభినందించవలసివచ్చింది. అయితే కొన్ని విషయాలలో మాత్రం వారి వైఖరిని విమర్శించవలసివస్తుంది. భయరహితంగా సత్యాన్ని వ్యక్తం చేయటమే రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అభిలషిస్తారు. ఇది వారు మాకు నేర్పిన విద్య. నాకో-ఆఫ్-ఆఫ్-ఆఫ్ ఉద్యమం నాటినుంచీ కూడా మా గురువులు ప్రభుత్వ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రభుత్వం తంతులుగా, న్యాయానికి, సత్యానికి కట్టుబడి ఉండాలని విమర్శించాలి. మాకు పూర్వం సత్యమని విశ్వసించినదానినే ఎంత ఆసీయమైనప్పటికీ ఒకరంగంగా చెప్పాలని మాకు బాధించారు. ఆ ఉదాహరణ అనుసరించే నేను ఈ సందర్భంలో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కొద్దిగా విమర్శించేయక తప్పదు. పెద్దలను, నాయకులను విమర్శించడం అంత ప్రియమైన, తేలికైన విషయం కాదు. అయినప్పటికీ చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఇందుకు ప్రతి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు అనుమతిస్తారనే ఆశిస్తాను.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“I give full permission. That is the only currency that will pass in Andhra now.”

\* SRI M. SEETHARAMA DAS :—“ప్రతి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని విమర్శించే పూనుకున్నాను. అంటే నేను వారిని విశ్వసించుటలేదని మాత్రం అనుమానించరాదు. గురువులతో గుడ్డులాట అనేది ఈ నాటిది కాదు. గురుభక్త్య సంపాదాలు చిరకాలం నుండి ఉన్నవే. నా సంకల్పాలను విమర్శించగల యువతెల్ల కాటిని నివృత్తి చేస్తున్నానే సంకల్పంతోనే ఈ విమర్శ చేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ లోని విప్లవించి ఉన్న అభిప్రాయాలను ఈ శాసన సభలో వెల్లడిస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రప్రదేశ్ మృత్యుం ఎలా కనిపించాలోందో, ఎలా ఆందోళన చెందుతోందో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి విన్నవించుకున్నాను. సత్యాసత్యాలు గురించి న్యాయాన్వయ విచక్షణ చేసే పరిస్థితులను

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చక్కజేయవలసినదని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఉదారులు, చైతన్య కీపరులు సత్యానికి కట్టుబడి వారు. ప్రతి సమస్యను వారు కులంకషంగా విచారణ చేస్తారు. కడు సమర్థులతో దానిని పరిష్కరిస్తారు. వారి సమర్థతనూ, నిష్పక్షపాత బుద్ధిని నేను శంకించజాలను. అయితే ఒక్క విషయం మాత్రం మనవిచేయక తప్పదు. ఆంధ్రులకు సంబంధించిన విషయాలపట్ల తక్కిన వాటిలో వారు అనుసరించే విధానం కడు ప్రశంసనీయంగా ఉంటుంది. అన్నిటా వారు న్యాయధర్మ విధానాలనే అనుసరిస్తారు. ఒక్క ఆంధ్ర సమస్యలపట్లనే వారి కేవల కొంత అనాదరణ చూపించవలసిన ఉంటుంది కాబోలు. ఇది మాదురదృష్టం. నిన్నటి రోజున రెజిస్ట్రేట్ అసెంబ్లీలో వారు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర ప్రసక్తి తెచ్చి ఇదివరలో సర్దార్ వల్లభ్ పటేల్ సతీత్రుడుగా ఉన్నప్పుడు తాను (రాజగోపాలాచారి) ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర నిర్వాహిని అనువైన కాలం కాదని సలహా ఇచ్చినట్లు చెప్పారు. ఈ విధంగా వారు వినాదో చేసిన తప్పును ఒప్పుకొన్నారు. ఈనాడు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర సమస్యలపట్ల వారు ప్రదర్శిస్తున్న వైఖరితప్ప అని మరొక 10 సంవత్సరాలైన తరువాత వారు అంగీకరిస్తారని అనుకోవచ్చున్నాను.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“I think, he misunderstood me and is misquoting me. I did not say to Sardar Vallabhai Patel that the Andhra Province is not good. I said, even 16 years ago, that the Province should be given to the Andhras.”

\* SRI M. SEETHARAMA DAS :—“వారు ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి వ్యతిరేకులం కాదు అని చెప్పారు. అదే కనుక యదార్థమైనట్లయితే వారికి నా కృతజ్ఞత తెలియ చేస్తున్నాను. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు భాషాప్రయుక్త రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని అడ్డగిస్తున్నారు అని ఆంధ్రులు అనుకుంటున్నారు. ఇకముందైనా రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆంధ్రులపట్ల సమాదరంతో వర్తించాలని కోరుతున్నాను. ఆంధ్రుల ఆభ్యున్నతిని కాంక్షించాలని వారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. తాత్కాలికంగా నైసర్గిక ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర రాజధాని మద్రాసులో ఉండరాదని వారు వట్టుబడుతున్నారు. ఆంధ్రదేశంలో అభివృద్ధి చెందిన పట్టణం నీటిలేని పడువల్లనే ఆంధ్రులు కొద్దియేండ్ల పాటు ఈ నగరంలో తమ ముఖ్య కార్యాలయాలు ఉండాలని కోరారు. ఇంతకాలంగా ఆంధ్రులు, అరబి ఇప్పటికీ కలసిపోలేకపోయారు. ఉభయాల సమష్టి కృషివల్లనే ఈ నగరం ఇంత అభివృద్ధి చెందింది. అది ప్రభుత్వంగా ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వాన్ని యిక్కడ కొంతకాలం ఉండనీయవలసినదని న్యాయమూర్తి వాంఛించి అభిప్రాయపడ్డారు. ఈ న్యాయమైన తీర్పును రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు వ్యతిరేకించడం మాత్రం విమోచనం చేశారు. ఆంధ్రుల మంచినీటి కోరిక ఈ విధంగా తాము అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నట్లు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తెలిపారు. ఇది నిజంగా ఆంధ్రులకు సహాయపడడమా అని వారిని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. నాయకులు ఇటువంటి వింతవాదాలను చేస్తున్నప్పుడు ఆంధ్రులు ఈ నగరంలో ఉండడం మంచిది కాదు. అసెంబ్లీ సెక్రెటరీయట్ మొదలైనవి ఆంధ్రదేశంలో విస్తారము చేసుకొని మిగతా ఆంధ్ర ప్రభుత్వ కార్యాలయాలు కొంతకాలం పాటు మద్రాసులో ఉండుటకు తమకు అంగీకరింపనున్నట్లు ప్రతికాపార్టీలు తెలుపుతున్నాయి. ఇందుకు ఆంధ్రులన్నడూ అంగీకరించరు. విజ్ఞాన ముఖ్యమైన కొన్ని కార్యాలయాలు యిక్కడినుంచి పంపివేసి మిగతా వాటిని స్థానిక ఇక్కడి ప్రభుత్వం మద్రాసు నగర రాజధాని కోల్పోకుండా తమిళ ఉద్యోగుల సౌకర్యంకోసం మాత్రమే యిక్కడ వున్న కార్యాలయాలు కొన్ని ఉండవచ్చునని అరబిలు వస్తున్నట్లు చేస్తున్నారు. ఇందుకు

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మనం ఎంతమాత్రం మనం మోసపోరాదు. ముద్రామీమా తాత్కాలికంగా ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్ర ముఖ్యమంత్రిగా ఉపయోగించుకోవాలి అని కోరికగా ఉంది. తమిళ నాయకులతో మనం రాజీకరించాలి. ఈనాడు ఆరవలు ఎంత బలమైనా మనం ఇక్కడ ఉండకూడదు. వ్యక్తిగతంగా నేను తాత్కాలికంగానే ముద్రామీమా ఆంధ్ర రాజధాని ఉండరాదని ఆ నేపథ్యంలో ఒకడను.

“నాయులు నేను కట్టుకొని ఆక్రమణ కాపురం చేయాలనే సంకల్పం ఉంది. ఆంధ్రులు తప్పక ఆచరణంలో ఆసక్తి వేయాలి. ముద్రామీమా పక్షం ఎక్కడ నిర్ణయించబడుతున్నా దానికి శ్రీరామకరణం అని నామకరణం చేయబడుతుంది. ఎందువల్లనగా శ్రీ పాట్ల శ్రీరాములుగారు ప్రసాదించిన రాష్ట్రం ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో వేంచేసియున్న శ్రీరాములువారి నామముగలది గాన ఆంధ్ర కాశీటర్కు శ్రీరామ నగర అని పేరు పెట్టబడుతుంది. పది విండ్లకాలంలో అది మహానగరంగా భార్యయూహనంగా వర్ణిస్తుంది. మా నగరశ్రీ కండ్లారా మామటకు రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారు కనీసం 10 సంవత్సరాల పాటైనా జీవించి యుండవలయునని నేను కోరుతున్నాను. ఆంధ్రులు ఆసక్తి వేచాలని రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారు హృదయపూర్వకంగా కోరవలెనని కూడా నేను వారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ నాడు నేను రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని విజ్ఞప్తిస్తున్నానని అనుకోరాదు. నేను నిజమని నమ్మిన దానిని ఒకరికంటే ఎక్కువ నాటానే యిముడుచుకోవడం తప్పు. మాగురువుగారు శ్రీమాన్ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మాకు చేసిన ఉపదేశమిది. తననుసరించిన ఆంధ్రులవల్ల రాజగోపాలాచార్యులుగారు ప్రదర్శిస్తున్న వైఖరి పాక్షికమని నేను వెళ్ళవలసివుంది. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రమునకు రావలసిన ముద్రా ఆయినను స్వాయంగా ఇప్పించవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను.

“ఒక విషయానికి మాత్రం రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి కృతజ్ఞత తెలుపవలసియున్నది. ఈనాటికైనా తిరుపతి ఆంధ్రులదని వారు ఒప్పుకున్నారు. ఏడుకొండల వాని తయవల్ల భద్రాద్రి రాముని కృతజ్ఞత ఆంధ్రులు ఆచరణంలోనే అత్యున్నత స్థానాన్ని అలంకరిస్తారనడంలో అనుమానం ఎంతమాత్రములేదు.

“నేకందరి విద్యావిభానం చాలాలోపమయియున్నది. నేకందరి స్కూళ్ళలో పనిచేసే ఉపాధ్యాయులకిచ్చే జీతాలు వేరువేరుగా ఉన్నాయి. గవర్నరుకుంటూ చాలా కాలంలో ఉపాధ్యాయులకు పాచ్చి జీతమిస్తాడు. బోర్డు స్కూళ్ళలోని వారికి అంతకన్న తక్కువ. ఇక private management లు నడుపుతున్న చాలాకాలంలో ఉపాధ్యాయులకిచ్చే జీతాలు మరి తక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి. అందువల్ల ఉపాధ్యాయులు రోజూనూ కష్టంగా పనిచేస్తున్నారు. తనంత సంఖ్యలో ఉపాధ్యాయులని ఉపాధ్యాయులకు చాలాకాలం తాంత్రికంగా కలుగుతోంది. కాలెక్టి ఒకేరకమైన అర్హతలు గల ఉపాధ్యాయులకు ఒకే స్కేలు జీతాలు ఉండాలని విద్యారాజు మంత్రిగారికి తెలియజేస్తున్నాను.

“ప్రాథమిక విద్యవిభానం కట్టుకూడా ప్రభుత్వంవారు మరింత శ్రద్ధకూపాలిస్తూ బోర్డుకిచ్చే గ్రాంట్లు తరచూపాన్ని పెంచుకోవాలి. ఎప్పుడో బోర్డురాజుగారు ప్రభావ మంత్రిగా ఉన్నపుడు నిర్ణయించిన రేట్లగాక, జిల్లా బోర్డులు ఎంతసేపు బోర్డులుచేసే అంత మొత్తాని గవర్నరుకుంటూ గ్రాంట్లుగా ఇచ్చే గ్రామాలలో ప్రాథమిక విద్యవిభానం తోడ్పడవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. రెవెన్యూ విభానంవల్ల రైతులు చాలాకాలంపాడుకున్నారు. కంట్రీలో ఉన్నప్పుడేకాదు రైతులవద్దనుంచి తామోకాట్టుకుని నేకరిస్తున్నారు. ఈ నేకరించాకా ఒక సమ విభానాన్ని అనుసరించవలసిందిగా బోర్డు గోదావరి జిల్లాలో ఒక కథరి, కృష్ణాగోదావరిలో నేరక

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కథరి, కృష్ణాలో మరోవిధం. కృష్ణా గోదావరి జిల్లానుంచి వచ్చిన వారెవరు మంత్రి కుండలిలో లేనివారందరేక ఈ విభానం మా జిల్లాకు నష్టదాయకంగా పరిణమించినదని రైతులు అనుమానిస్తున్నారు. ఇటువంటి అనుమానాలు తొలగించే నిమిత్తం అన్ని మిగులు జిల్లాలలోను ఒక క్రమ విభానాన్ని అనుసరించవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. కృష్ణా గోదావరి జిల్లా రైతు సంఘములు లేవే విభానమును గురించి తీర్మానములుచేసి మంత్రిగారి వద్దకు రాయభారములు వచ్చినను రైతులమీద పెడచెవి పెట్టిన ఆహార మంత్రిగారి విభానంవల్ల నిరసన తెలుపుచున్నాను.

“మాకోస్తా జిల్లాలలోని కొన్ని తాలూకాలలో నీగా ఉత్పత్తికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు అనుమతిచ్చారు. కరువు కాలకాలు దాదాపు రాష్ట్రంలోని అన్ని జిల్లాలలోను తాండవిస్తున్నాయి. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో నేడ ప్రభుత్వం తుప్పియిచ్చే నీరా ములభంగా లభ్యమవుతున్నా దూడాలి. అందువల్ల అన్ని ప్రాంతాలలో నీరాను తీసుకోవాలి అనుమతిచ్చాలి.

“మన రాష్ట్రానికి కమ్యూనిటీ ప్రాజెక్టుకు సంబంధించిన అరు వూకులు అదనంగా కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వంవారు యిచ్చారు. వీటిలో కనీసం మూడింటివైనా ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో విస్తారం చేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. కృష్ణా, కృష్ణాగోదావరి జిల్లాలకూదాలిలో ఉన్న కొల్లెరు సరస్సు ప్రాంతాన ఒక వూకు విస్తారం చేయాలని కోరుతున్నాను. అందువల్ల 150 వేల ఎకరాలు సాగులోనికి తీసుకొని రావచ్చు. ఆంధ్రులు విడిపోయే ఈ సమయంలోనైనా ఈ కొద్దిమోతపు ఉపకారాన్ని చేసి శ్రీరాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆంధ్రుల ఆదరణ పొందుతారనే అభిప్రాయం. పరమేశ్వరుడు పది కాలాలపాటు రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి ఆయురారోగ్య విశ్వరూపంతో జీవించేటట్లు చేయవలెనని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్రుల అభ్యున్నతిని కండ్లారా మార్చేభాగ్యం రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి కలుగజేయవలెనని భగవంతుని ప్రార్థిస్తున్నాను.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“There are many more members wishing to speak and we should finish before 6 o'clock. Hereafter, I p.m. will allow only ten minutes for each hon. Member.”

\* SRI K. SURYANARAYANA :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I heartily congratulate the Hon. Finance Minister for presenting a barren Budget. Though what I say here may be a cry in the wilderness, I am bound to discharge my legitimate duties, so long as I happen to be a Member of this House, and voice the feelings of my constituents. While expressing my appreciation and gratitude to the Government for what they have done so far for the uplift of the Backward Classes, I am constrained to submit that the paltry amount of Rs. 10 lakhs provided for the educational advancement of the Backward Classes is no consolation to the Backward Classes. The Backward Classes constitute about 60 per cent of the total population of this State. When the Government are able to provide more for the Harijans who constitute 15 per cent of the population, I am at a loss to understand why they should not be able to provide more for the Backward Classes who are very much larger in population than the Harijans. I am not grudging the provision made for Harijan Uplift. I am also of the opinion that the provision for Harijan Uplift also is meagre.



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It is nothing but the indifferent and callous attitude of the Government that is responsible for this paltry provision. It is the Backward Classes who constitute the majority since they happen to be 60 per cent of the total population of our State. So, I appeal to the Government to increase the grant for the educational advancement of these Backward Classes commensurate with their population.

"Sir, I may also submit that there are certain communities who are under-represented and ill-represented in the public services, such as Settibaliyas, Gowdas, the Barbers, Fishermen and the Washermen. I request the Government that ways and means be found to provide at least adequate or equitable representation for such ill-represented and under-represented communities.

"Sir, the management of hostels for the Harijans and Backward Classes is in a deplorable state. The managers of these hostels have made it a point to approach the Government for recognition, simply to make it a business concern. I know certain managers who have purchased lands with the grants contributed by the Government for the benefit of these hostels. If the Government could undertake an enquiry and obtain an inventory of the properties of these managers before and after they became managers of these hostels, it will be revealed that they have been utilizing these grants to meet their selfish ends. To prevent such misappropriations and mismanagements, I suggest that the management of these hostels may be taken over by the Government in the interests of the pupils and the State.

"Sir, although the Government have issued orders for the assignment of lands and house-sites for these Harijans, yet the local officials do not interest themselves in enquiring into the needs and issuing orders to relieve their distress. For instance, in the Amalapuram Municipality, there are about 300 to 400 Harijans and members of the Backward communities without house-sites. Some are living in private lands. Some have constructed thatched huts in Government *poramboke* lands, some 30 or 40 years ago. The Amalapuram Municipality recommended and repeatedly asked for the assignment of these sites to the occupants but the Revenue department, specially the Tahsildar, turned down the proposals of the Municipality. If such be the case, I do not know, when these Harijans would find salvation? Sir, when this Government are not able to provide even house-sites for these unfortunate and miserable creatures in this world, I do not know how this State can claim to be a Welfare State? I hope the Government will at least issue orders, as are deemed necessary, to the District officials for immediate assignment of such lands to these Harijans and Backward Classes. Hitherto, private lands were being acquired by the Labour department to provide house-sites for Backward Classes but now, Sir, such facilities are denied to the Backward Classes. There are hundreds of thousands of Backward Classes people without any house or house-sites. They are living in private

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lands. So, I request the Government to take prompt steps to revise the orders and issue necessary instructions and directions for acquiring and providing house-sites for the Backward Classes also.

"Sir, I am gratified to know that the Government have at last changed their attitude and permitted the sale of *Neera* at least in one taluk of the four districts in the Circars. I would only request the Government to extend such concessions to the other taluks as well, so that the unemployed tappers who were thrown out of employment for no fault of theirs may have some sort of employment.

"Sir, it is admitted on all sides that the Acts relating to the local bodies and municipalities should be radically amended. The Government have appointed Committees, received reports and considered them. But, so far no tangible action has been taken by the Government. Unless Government take courage in both hands and do something to remedy the defects pointed out by the Committees so as to make these local bodies the nucleus of local administration and democracy, there is no justification in creating such bodies. I thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity."

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P.M.

\* **SRI K. N. PALANISAMI GOUNDER** :—"கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே! பட்ஜெட்டைப் பற்றி பேசும்பொழுது பஸ் நண்பர்கள் மாகாணத்தில் இருக்கக் கூடிய எல்லா நிலவாங்களையும் எடுத்துச் சொன்னார்கள். சென்ற சில வருஷங்களாக நமது மாகாணத்தில் இயற்கை நமக்கு விரோதமாக இருந்து விட்டதின் காரணமாக ஒரு பக்கத்தில் வெள்ளமும், ஒரு பக்கத்தில் மழையிலலாது கொடிய பஞ்சமும், இன்னொரு பக்கத்தில் புயலும் இப்படியாக பல விபரீதங்கள் ஏற்பட்டன. உதாரணமாக தஞ்சை ஜில்லாவில் ஏற்பட்ட புயல் காரணமாக பல ஆயிரக்கணக்கான சேதங்கள், நஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. ஆந்திர மாகாணப் பிரிவினை வேறு இப்பொழுது வர இருக்கிறது. இவ்விதமாக பல கஷ்ட நஷ்டங்கள் ஏற்பட்டிருந்தாலும்கூட, சர்க்காருக்கு செலவு அதிகமாகி வருவாய் குறைந்திருந்தாலும்கூட இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை நல்ல முறையில் தயாரித்து சபை முன்பு சமர்ப்பித்திருக்கிற நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும், முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் நான் நன்றியைத் தெரிவித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன். புதியவரி எதுவும் போடாமல் புகையிலை வரி போட உத்தேசித்திருப்பதற்காக நான் சர்க்காரைப் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.

"அத்துடன் கூட நாலேந்து வருஷங்களாக பருவ மழை தவறியதின் காரணமாக மதுரை, ராமநாதபுரம், திருநெல்வேலி போன்ற ஜில்லாக்கள் பஞ்சத்தால் பெரிதும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கின்றன. இவைகளைப்போலவே தான் கோவை ஜில்லாவானது பஞ்சத்தால் மிகவும் பாதிக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அந்த ஜில்லாவிலுள்ள விவசாயிகள் இன்றைய தினம் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். குடிப்பதற்கு தண்ணீர் கிடையாது. அங்கு உடனடியாக பஞ்ச நிவாரண வேலைகளையாவது ஆரம்பித்து விவசாயிகளுக்கு வேலை கொடுக்க வேண்டும். அங்கே இப்பொழுது நாலேந்து மைலுக்கு ஒரு இடத்தில்தான் கஞ்சித் தொட்டிகள் ஏற்படுத்தியிருக்கிறார்கள். அதுவும் அங்கே குழந்தை களுக்குத்தான் கஞ்சி வழங்கப்படுகின்றன. எனைய மற்ற வேலை செய்ய சக்தியுள்ளவர்கள் எல்லாம் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் வேலை செய்யத் தயார். அவர்களுக்கு நிறைய வேலை கொடுத்து அவர்களைக் காப்பாற்ற வேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு நிறைய கடன் உதவி செய்யவேண்டும். தக்காவி லோன் கொடுத்து அவர்களைப் பராமரிக்கவேண்டும்.

"விவசாயிகளின் விஷயத்தில் இந்த சர்க்கார் தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளவேண்டும். அவர்கள் தான் இன்றைய தினம் ரொம்பவும் பசியால், பஞ்சத்தால் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். பருவ மழை தவறியதுதான் அதற்கு முக்கியமான காரணம். கோவை ஜில்லா எல்லா வகையிலும் பிற்போக்கான நிலைமையில் இருந்து கொண்டிருக்கிறது.

[Sri K. N. Palanisami Gounder] [21st March 1953]

“அத்துடன் கூட ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை இன்றைய தினம் ஒத்திப் போட்டுவிட்டு, நிர்வாகத்தை special officer இடம் ஒப்படைக்கப்போவதாகவும், பின்னால் தான் தேர்தல் நடக்குமென்றும் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அதாவது special officer என்று சொன்னால் கலெக்டரிடம்தான் ஒப்படைப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன். இன்றைய தினம் கலெக்டர்களுக்கு ஜில்லாக்களில் நிறைய வேலைகள் இருக்கின்றன. மேலும் இந்தப் பொறுப்பை அவர்களிடம் ஒப்படைத்தால் நிர்வாகம் கெட்டுவிடும். ஆகவே ஜில்லா போர்டு தேர்தலை உடனே நடத்த வேண்டும். இல்லாவிடில் இருக்கின்றவர்களின் பதவிக் காலத்தையே நீடிக்கவேண்டும்.”

“அத்துடன் கூட இன்றைய தினம் பஞ்சாயத்து போர்டினுடைய நிர்வாகத்தை நடத்துபவர்கள் பதினைந்து வருடங்களுக்கு முன்னால் தேர்தலில் வெற்றி பெற்று வந்தவர்கள் தான். அவர்கள் வெகு காலமாகப் பதவியில் இருந்துகொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதன் காரணமாகப் பல இடங்களில் நிர்வாகம் ரொம்பவும் சீர்குலைந்து விட்டது. ஆகவே அவைகளையும் சீர்படுத்துவதற்கு வேண்டிய தக்க நடவடிக்கைகளை இந்த சர்க்கார் எடுக்க வேண்டும். இதில் ஸ்தல ஸ்தர்பன மந்திரி கொஞ்சம் அதிக கவனம் செலுத்தவேண்டும்.”

“இப்பொழுது நகரங்களுக்கெல்லாம் மிகவும் முக்கியமாக வேண்டியது இரண்டு திட்டங்கள் தான். அதாவது தண்ணீர் திட்டம், சாக்கடை திட்டம். இரண்டும் தான் தற்போது அவசியமென்று நான் நினைக்கிறேன். அதிலும் சாக்கடைத் திட்டம் ரொம்பவும் அவசியமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். தண்ணீர் திட்டத்திற்கு வேண்டிய பண உதவி தரப்படுமென்று நிதி மந்திரி அவர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார். அதாவது இன்றைய தினம் திருப்பூர் தண்ணீர் திட்டம் ஐந்து வருஷ திட்டத்தில், 1953-54-ம் வருஷம் வேலைக்கு எடுத்துக்கொள்ளப் படுமென்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. அதற்கு சர்க்காருக்கு பெருமளவு உதவி அவசியமாகிறது. நகர ஸ்தாபனங்கள் ஊத்திரம் கூடக் கொடுக்க வேண்டுமென்று இல்லாமல் பொது ஜனங்களும், இன்ஜினியர் கம்பெனி போன்ற இதர ஸ்தாபனங்களும் உதவி செய்யும்படியாக நான் பார்க்கவேண்டும். ஆங்காங்குள்ள கலெக்டர்கள் இது சம்பந்தமாக கூடக் கூட வங்கவும் ஏற்பட்டு செய்யவேண்டும். அத்துடன் கூட திருப்பூர் போன்ற பல நகர சபைகளுக்கு தண்ணீர் கஷ்டத்தை சமாளிப்பது ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமாக இருக்கிறது. இதற்காக மட்டும் இரண்டாயிரம், மூவாயிரம் என்று செலவு செய்கிறோம். ஆகவே 50,000க்கு மேல் ஜனத்தொகையுள்ள நகர சபைகளுக்கு தண்ணீர் திட்டம் அவசியமென்றும் அதற்காக சர்க்கார் கூடிய சீக்கிரம் தக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்யவேண்டுமென்றும் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“அத்துடன் கூட மதுவிலக்கு திட்டத்தையுடைய ஒரு சில வார்த்தைகள் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். மதுவிலக்கு திட்டத்தினால் உண்மையாக பல ஏழை எளிய மக்களுக்கு நன்மை ஏற்பட்டிருக்கிறதென்பது முற்றிலும் உண்மை. மதுவிலக்கு திட்டத்தை மீறுபவர்களுக்கு தண்டனை மிகவும் குறைவாக இருப்பதால் தான் இன்றைய தினம் ரொம்பப் பேர்கள் அந்தச் சட்டத்தை மீறுகிறார்கள். கோட்டில் ஆம்மா திரி குற்றம் செய்தவர்களுக்கு, ஐந்து ரூபாயும், பத்து ரூபாயும் போட்டால் என்ன பிரயோஜனம். ரொம்ப அதிகமாகப் போட்டால் இருபது ரூபாய் போடுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே சர்க்கார் மதுவிலக்குச் சட்டத்தை மீறுகிறவர்களுக்கு மிகக் கடுமையான தண்டனை கொடுக்கவேண்டும். அப்பொழுதுதான் வெற்றிகரமாக அந்தச் சட்டத்தை அமல் நடத்தமுடியும்.”

5-30 P.M. “டாக்டர் லக்ஷ்மணசாமி முதலியார் அவர்கள் சினிமாக்களைப்பற்றி சொன்னார். அது முற்றிலும் உண்மை. அறிவு வளர்ச்சிக்கும், நாகரிக கலாசார வளர்ச்சிக்கும் சினிமாக்கள் உதவி செய்யவேண்டியது அவசிய மிருக்க இன்றைய தினம் அவைகள் கட்சியிரசாரமும், விளம்பரமும் தான் செய்கின்றன. படங்கள் சரியாக ஹைஸ் செய்யப்படுவதில்லை. இப்பொழுது ஹைஸ் போர்டிலுள்ள அங்கத்தினர்களைப் பற்றி எனக்குத் தெரியாது. ஆனால் ஒன்று சொல்வேன். பொறுப்புள்ள பலர் இந்த ஹைஸ் போர்டில் அங்கம் வகிக்கவேண்டும். அதாவது இந்த மாகாண முதல் மந்திரி, நிதி மந்திரி, தொழில் மந்திரி, சென்னை

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ஹைகோர்ட் நீதிபதி போன்றவர்கள் இடம் பெற்றிருக்கவேண்டும். சாதாரண மாக இன்றைய தினம் கட்சிப் பிரசாரம், கட்சி விளம்பரம், கூவுள் வெறுப்புக் கொள்கை போன்ற சமூகத்திற்கு வேண்டப்படாத கருத்துக்களையெல்லாம் அகற்றி படங்கள் நல்ல முறையில் நாகரிகம், கலாசாரம் போன்றவைகள் பிரதிபலிக்கும்படி செய்யவேண்டும். அதே போல் இப்பொழுது மாமியார், மருமகள், வேலைக்காரன், வேலைக்காரி என்று கண்ட கண்ட பெயர்களில் கதையை எழுதி படம் பிடிக்கிறார்கள். புஸ்தகங்கள் எழுதினால் எப்படி அதை Text Book Committee அங்கீகாரம் செய்யவேண்டுமோ அதே போல் கதைகள் எழுதினாலும் அதைப் பரிசீலனை செய்து அங்கீகாரம் அளித்த பின்னரே அவைகள் படங்களாகப் பிடிக்கப்படவேண்டும். இதற்குத் தக்க நடவடிக்கை எடுக்கவேண்டுமென்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

“இன்றைய தினம் நமது சென்னை மாகாணத்தில் நிர்வாகச் செலவு மிக அதிகமாகியிருக்கிறது. நூற்றுக்கு 75% நிர்வாகச் செலவுதான் ஆகிறது. இந்தச் செலவை குறைக்கவேண்டும். மேலும் நிர்வாகம் நல்ல முறையில் நடக்கும்படியும் பரீர்த்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். நிர்வாகம் நல்ல முறையில் நடந்தால்தான் எல்லாப் பிரச்சினைகளையும் தீர்க்க முடியும்.”

“பல இனங்களில் செல்வைக் குறைக்கலாம். நகரசபைகளை எடுத்துக் கொண்டால், சென்னை நகரத்தைப்போல் எல்லா நகரமும் பெரியதாக இல்லை யாகையால் வருமானமும் குறைவாகத்தான் இருக்கிறது. திருப்பூர் நகரத்தில் Fire service-க்கு 3 லாரி இருக்கின்றன. அதற்கு சிலவு மாதம் ஒன்றுக்கு 4,000 ரூபாய்கள் ஆகிறது. வருஷா வருஷம் 50 ஆயிரம் ரூபாய் செலவாகிறது. அப்படி செலவு செய்தும் ரொம்பவும் சிறிதளவுதான் பயன் தருகிறது. ஆகையால் மேற்படி லாரிகளை நகரசபையிடமோ போலீஸ் இடமோ கொடுத்த சிக்கன முறையில் அமைக்கவேண்டும். நேரமில்லையாகையால் இது பற்றி சொல்லவேண்டிய விஷயங்களை அடுத்த கூட்டத்தில் சொல்லுகிறேன்.”

“பட்ஜெட் வெற்றிகரமாகத் தயாரித்த கனம் நிதி மந்திரி அவர்களையும், கனம் முதல் மந்திரி அவர்களையும் மறுபடியும் பாராட்டுகிறேன்.”

“கடைசியாக எனக்குப் பேச சந்தர்ப்பமளித்த சபைத் தலைவர் அவர்களுக்கும் என் வந்தனத்தை தெரிவித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

SRI M. SATYANARAYANA :—“Sabapathiji, I thank you very much for giving me this opportunity. When I received a copy of the Hon. Finance Minister's speech and read the second sentence that 'the impending partition has cast its shadow on us and our objective vision is somewhat blurred', it appeared to me that he was not just in making that statement. But, whether he meant it or not, his prophecy has come true. Whether the impending partition has cast a shadow on us or not, it has certainly cast a very great shadow on the discussions here and our vision on this very important discussion we are having on the Budget is certainly blurred. There is a sense of unreality in our discussion because I see that we are not discussing any of the various practical proposals in the Budget for carrying on the routine administration of the Government, but we are discussing many things which are outside this Budget. The Government of India have decided to form the Andhra State and it has affected the equilibrium of a number of people here and because of this disequilibrium we are now discussing things which are unnecessary for a Budget discussion. Perhaps, we could have postponed these discussions to a later occasion.”

“As many Members have spoken on the Budget, there is not much left for me. The Budget is only a routine Budget and there

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are no new taxation measures except the revision of the Court Fees Act and the tax on tobacco to enable the Government to carry on the administration. But, I find that the Finance Minister as well as the other Ministers have also been complaining about a lot of difficulties. It does not seem to be possible for anybody to solve them unless and until the people themselves can do so. They cannot do so unless they are given better incentives to produce more wealth and this incentive will come only when the Government take some bold and courageous steps. It does not seem to be possible for this Government or for future Governments to increase their finances by way of taxation or by way of borrowing. Under these circumstances, the only thing that the Government can do is to cut down the expenditure on the administrative machinery which we have inherited from the past rulers, viz., the British. It is high time that we cut down the high expenditure in regard to our Administrative Services. Out of the revenue which the Government are collecting including what they get from the centre by way of subsidies, they are spending half the amount on the administrative and other services and the other half on social development. This expenditure on the services is too much. In our State every man pays in all Rs. 10 to the Government out of which Rs. 5 is spent for carrying on the administration of the Government and Rs. 5 is spent on social services which include education, etc. It is really a very large sum that the Government are spending in running the administration. The Government must therefore take some courageous steps and see that a ceiling is put on the salaries paid to Government servants. I suggest that Rs. 1,000 per month is a decent ceiling on salaries paid to Government servants. I also consider that steps should be taken in the private sector also to see that no man is allowed to use the means at his disposal for the purpose of earning more than Rs. 2,000 a month. If these steps are taken, I think large amounts would be made available to the Government for carrying on the social services which the country needs. Even according to the Constitution the Government have great responsibilities in regard to certain social services, and the people naturally ask for these. For instance, the Constitution has stated that there must be free education and when the people ask for it, the Government cannot say that they have no money, without becoming unpopular. Therefore new policies must be enunciated. To-day, if the Government think that everybody should become literate it is not possible, for we know what is happening in regard to elementary education on which Government are spending large sums of money. After two or three years, the people lapse into illiteracy unless there is a follow-up programme. Neither the people nor the Government have any such proposals. Whatever amounts the Government have for the purpose of spending on education, they must be spent on proper lines. There must be a proper conception of education. Mere literacy should not at all be understood as education. People's minds should be educated and when their minds are so educated they will be helpful to themselves, to their neighbours, to the

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Government and to society as a whole. But this is not being done and we are carrying on only in the same old way, a legacy left to us by our British rulers and I would request the Government to look into this aspect.

One of the most powerful and most effective means that the society is using to-day is the cinema. Yesterday I was listening with very great attention to the very valuable suggestions made by Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar. It is high time that the Government use that medium for educational purposes. Various methods are adopted for the purpose of educating children and adults, and audio-visual education which is provided through the cinema can also be utilised with effect and with far-reaching consequences. In this connexion, I must point out that unless each one of us understands his duty not only to himself and his family but also to the Government, it will not be possible for the Government to fulfil their duty to the people in the matter of education.

I am very sorry, Sir, that some excitement was caused yesterday in the House on account of certain remarks made by some Members on the question of formation of States on linguistic basis, and I am also not able to escape from the impact of that excitement. With your permission, Sir, I would like to say a few words on that subject. A good deal of discussion is going on whether the formation of States on linguistic basis is good or bad. As I said the other day, neither language nor literature is involved in this issue of the formation of linguistic States. Linguistic States are formed by the redistribution of the areas on a certain basis wherein language plays an important part. It has often been said that certain people, especially Rajaji, are against the formation of linguistic States. I do not know whether I can speak for Rajaji. He can speak for himself better. I know Rajaji for the last 30 years and I know what exactly his views are on the subject. To-day in our State there are four languages. There are certain other States which are multi-lingual. If we take the whole of India, we find that there are 12 languages. There are certain languages which are spoken by 15 crores of people and there are certain languages which are spoken by less than one crore of people. If we make language an instrument to obtain political power, it is quite likely that the largest amount of political power will go to the people who speak a particular language and who are in great numbers. The Constitution framed by the Constituent Assembly recognises 12 languages for the whole of India. Let us see what exactly will be the distribution of power in the House of the People according to the numbers speaking different languages. In Parliament there are, I understand, 485 Members and among them, 210 Members come from Hindi speaking areas, 43 from Telugu speaking areas, 40 from Marathi, 37 from Tamil, 24 from Bengali, 28 from Kannada, 20 from Oriya, 20 from Punjabi, 18 from Malayalam, 18 from Gujarathi, 14 from Assamese and 6 from Kashmiri. Supposing linguistic States are formed on the basis of language, what will

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be the balance of power? If the number of members speaking a particular language is to be taken as the criterion for deciding the balance of power, the largest political power will go to the Members who speak a particular language and who are in greatest numbers. It is absolutely necessary, therefore, that there must be some understanding between the people speaking different languages. They must have some amount of co-ordination, some amount of co-operation or some arrangement between members speaking different languages, so that whenever any large number of people speaking a particular language try to assert themselves on the basis of their number, they can be counteracted by others. It is for this purpose that South India is considered as one unit, culturally, politically and economically. Rajaji as well as other people of his view thought that South Indian political integration must be kept up for this purpose. Rajaji had recently stated that the agitation for linguistic States was based on 'tribal instinct'. I know from personal knowledge that Rajaji loves his language as well as the language of the whole of India. What he meant, according to me, was that making language an instrument for quarrel was a tribal instinct and he wanted that it should be used as an instrument for service to the community. With these words, I wish to conclude. I thank you very much, Sir, for giving me this opportunity to speak, I want to say something more, but as I have already taken more than the 10 minutes allotted to me, I do not wish to continue speaking any further."

\* Sri S. RAMAKRISHNIAH :—“అభ్యుదయ, ఈ బడ్జెటును ప్రతిపాదించినట్లుంటే మంత్రివర్గాన్ని నేను అభినందించలేకుండా ఉన్నాను. రాజగోపాలాచారి గారు అధికారంలోనికి వచ్చిన తరువాత ప్రవేశపెట్టిన బడ్జెటులలో ఇది రెండవది. ఈ బడ్జెటు ప్రజాసామాన్యముయొక్క అవసరములను ఎంతమాత్రము తీర్చునట్టిదిగా లేదు. వ్యవసాయాభివృద్ధికిగాని, ఆహార సమస్య పరిష్కారానికిగాని ఇతర సమస్యల పరిష్కారానికిగాని ఈ బడ్జెటులో సూచించబడిన వ్యయములేవీ ఉపయోగపడవు. ఈనాడు రాష్ట్రంలోని అన్ని జిల్లాలలోను కరువు పరిస్థితులు విస్తృతమై ఉన్నవి. అయినప్పటికీ టెక్సై నివారణకు ప్రభుత్వమువారు అనుసరించుచున్న విధానాలు ఎంత మాత్రం సంతృప్తికరంగాలేవు. ఒక వైపున చారుల పరిస్థితుల సుదూర్వానలో ప్రజలు సకల సౌకర్యాలతో ప్రభుత్వం ఉపాసనభావంతో కూడడం అత్యంత శోచనీయమైనట్లుంటే విషయం. ఈనాడు కరువు, కాటకాలలో భాగవదుతున్న ప్రజలు మన రాష్ట్రంలో 87 లక్షల మంది ఉంటారని కేంద్రప్రభుత్వంవారి డిక్లారేషన్లు. ఈ మొదలకు సాయపడేందుకుగాను ఈ బడ్జెటులో కేటాయించిన వెంట? 22 లక్షల రూపాయలు మాత్రమే 87 లక్షల మందిని టెక్సై దేవతయొక్క ఇనుప పిడికిలి నుంచి రక్షించుటకు ఈ ప్రభుత్వం సిద్ధమైతే అక్షల రూపాయలు కేటాయించినదంటే ఎంత నిర్లక్ష్యంగా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం ప్రవర్తిస్తోందో తేటతెల్లమౌతోంది. ఇది కేవలం కల్లనీళ్లు తుడవడానికి చేస్తున్న ప్రయత్నమేకాని టెక్సై పీడనం ఉద్ధరించడానికి ఏదైనా మాత్రము కావని స్పష్టమౌతోంది. ప్రజావరసములను ముగిసగా చూచిన ఈ బడ్జెటువర్గాన్ని వివిధంగా అభినందించవలయునో అభవదుటలేదు. ప్రజా సామాన్యముల నానాటి అసంతృప్తి ప్రబలి పోతోంది. ఆంధ్రదేశంలోని అన్ని అభివృద్ధి వ్యయములు నిలుపుచేయబడ్డాయి. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని పాకుగా

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తీసుకొని మాజిల్లాలలోని అభివృద్ధి వ్యయములను నిలిపివేసినట్లు తేటతెల్లమౌతోంది. ఈ బడ్జెటులో ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాలకు వేరుగా అంకెలను ఇచ్చారు. ఆ అంకెల ప్రకారం ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి రెండుకోట్లరూపాయలకు లోటుగాను అవశ్య రాష్ట్రానికి రెండు కోట్లకుమించి మిగులుగాను చూపించారు. సమిష్టి రాష్ట్రానికి 20 వేల రూపాయలు మిగులు ఉండునట్లు చూపించారు. ఈ అంకెలు తప్పుల తడికలని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ అంకెలలో విధోగతరీ, కుతంతం ఇమిడి ఉన్నాయి.

“ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ఎన్నడూ లోటు రాష్ట్రం కాదు. రాష్ట్ర నిర్మాణాన్ని వాయిదా వేయటమే ఈ విధంగా అంకెలు మార్చబడ్డాయని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. తమిళ రాష్ట్రంలోని మిగులు ఆదాయాన్ని ఆంధ్రకు ఎచ్చిస్తున్నామని, ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం స్వయం పోషకం కాదని కేంద్రప్రభుత్వాన్ని నమ్మించుటకే ఈ ప్రయత్నమంతా జరిగినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. అసలు ఈ బడ్జెటులో చూపినంతవరకు, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి సంబంధించిన అంశాలు చాలా లోపభూయిష్టంగా ఉన్నాయి. ఆంధ్ర దేశంలో లోటు రాష్ట్రం కాదని, ఈ అంశాలు తప్పు అని నిరూపించుటకు నేను కొన్ని ఉదాహరణలు ఇవ్వవలసికొన్నాను. ప్రత్యేకంగా చూచుకొని స్పష్టమే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం మిగులు రాష్ట్రం. ప్రతి ఏటా ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతాన్నించి 5, 6 లక్షల టన్నుల ఆహారభాగ్యాలు ఇతర జిల్లాలకు ఎగుమతి చేయబడుతున్నాయి. ఈనాడు కేంద్ర ప్రభుత్వం ఇచ్చుచున్న subsidy రేటునుబట్టి చూచినట్లైతే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి దాదాపు ఒక కోటి రూపాయలు అదనపు ఆదాయం ఉంటుంది. ఈ కోటి రూపాయలు రాబడి అంశనాలలో వేసినట్లైతే ఈనాడు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర బడ్జెటులో చూపిన లోటు చాలావరకు తగ్గిపోతుంది. అంతేకాక పొగాకు అమ్మకంపై వచ్చే ఆదాయంకూడా ఆంధ్రదేశాన్ని కేటాయించవలసి ఉన్నది. పొగాకుపై అమ్మకం వస్తు విధించుకొన వచ్చునని కేంద్రప్రభుత్వం ఈ మధ్యనే రాష్ట్రప్రభుత్వాలకు అనుమతి ఇచ్చింది. మన రాష్ట్రంలోనుండి పొగాకు కంటలో అధికభాగం ఆంధ్రదేశంలోనే ఉన్నది. దాదాపు 80% వరకు ఆంధ్రదేశంలోనే ఉండుతుంది. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో పొగాకుపై అమ్మకం వస్తు అంశనా నేనిన ఆదాయంలో 80 లక్షలు ఆంధ్రకు కేటాయించాలిగాని కేవలం జనాభా నిష్పత్తిపై ఆదాయాన్ని అంశనా వేయడం పొరబాటు. ఇటువంటి తప్పుడు అంశనాలు వాస్తవ విషయాలను మరుగు పరచటానికి పనికివస్తాయి గాని సరియైన ఆర్థికపరిస్థితులను వెల్లడిచేయవు. పొగాకుపై అమ్మకం వస్తు విధింపుపై అధిమం 50 లక్షల రూపాయలవరకు ఆంధ్రకు ఆదాయం వస్తుంది. అంతేకాక వినాడైతే ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్ర రాజధాని ఆంధ్రదేశంలోనే ఏర్పాటు చేయబడుతుందో అనాటినుంచి ప్రభుత్వవ్యవహారాలలో ఇతర లావాదేవీలకు ముద్రాను వచ్చే ఆంధ్రప్రజల సంభ్యుత్పన్నకుండు. వారిలో చాలా వారు ఇచ్చట కొని తీసుకొనిపోయేవస్త్రుల పరిమితికూడా తగ్గుతుంది. ఆంధ్ర ప్రాంతలనుంచి ఈ నాడు మైదాను వచ్చి ప్రజలు భయపడేనే ముఖ్యము ఇకముందు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రం ప్రాంతంలోనే వెచ్చింపబడతాయి. తత్ఫలంగా ఆంధ్రకు అమ్మకం వస్తు వస్తు ఆదాయం పెరుగుతుంది. ఇదివరలో Partition Committee వారు ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రవిభజనానంతరం ఆంధ్రకు అమ్మకం వస్తుగా ఒకకోటి రూపాయలు అధి నపు ఆదాయం వస్తుండని అంశనా వేశారు. ఇది చాలా తక్కువ అంశనా. అయినప్పటికీ ఈ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఈ కోటిరూపాయల రాబడిని ఆంధ్ర బడ్జెటులో చూపలేదు. కేవలం ప్రస్తుతం ఆంధ్రజిల్లాలనుంచి వస్తున్న అమ్మకం వస్తు మొత్తాలనే ఆధారంగా తీసుకొని ఈ అంశనాలు తయారు చేశారు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రానికి లాభంవస్తుందని తోస్తే జనాభానిష్పత్తిని తయారుచేశామని అంటారు. ఆంధ్రకు నష్టంవచ్చే పరిస్థితులలో

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వాస్తవికంగా వసూలయ్యే మొత్తాలనే చూపించామంటారు. విజ్ఞాన విభాగం అంత నాలుగు తయారుచేసి అండ్ ప్రాంతం లోటు ప్రాంతం, అండ్ ప్రాంతం స్వయంపాక్షకం కాదు అని నిరూపించుటకు వదుతున్న రాష్ట్ర కమిషన్ కాని ఇది చేయకాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. అంతేకాదు, కుంగుప్రద్ర ప్రాంత విషయం చూడండి. బళ్లారి జిల్లాను ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికిగానూ చూపించారు. ఆ జిల్లానుంచి వచ్చే ఆదాయాన్ని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రం రెక్కలలో చేర్చారు. కాని కుంగుప్రద్ర ప్రాంతానికి 39 లక్షల రూపాయల ఖర్చును అండ్ ప్రాంతం ఖర్చులకంటే చేర్చారు. ఈ విభాగం కచ్చుడు రెక్కలను తయారు చేసి అండ్ ప్రాంతం లోటు ప్రాంతాన్ని అండ్ ప్రాంతం వారి నమించుటకు ఈ బడ్జెటు అంచనాలు ఉద్దేశించబడినవని స్పష్టమవుతున్నది. అదేవిధంగా ఖర్చుల విషయంలోనూ అండ్ ప్రాంతానికి ఎక్కువ అంచనాలు చేశారు. పోలీసు పరిపాలనకుగాను అండ్ ప్రాంతం క్రింద వేసిన మొత్తాలలో 50 లక్షలు, ఎక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి. ఈ మొత్తాలను తగ్గించబడిన ఆటసరం ఎంతైనా ఉన్నది. కేవలం బల్లారి జిల్లాలో పరిపాలనను కొనసాగించడంవలన రాజగోపాలాచారి గారి ప్రభుత్వానికి ఇంత అధనపు మొత్తం పోలీసు పడుతు కావాలి. కాని కేవలం రాజ్యసభకుగాను విర్వదబోయే అండ్ ప్రాంతంలో పోలీసుల నిమిత్తం ఇంత మొత్తాన్ని ఖర్చుచేయవలసిన అవసరంలేదు. ఈ కారణాలచేత ఇది కృత్రిమంగా తయారుచేసిన బడ్జెట్ అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఈ పరిస్థితులలో అండ్ ప్రాంతం రాజధాని ఎంత మాత్రం మద్రాసులో ఉండరాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. మద్రాసులో అండ్ ప్రాంతం రాజధానిని ఉంచినందువల్ల అండ్ ప్రాంతం సరియైన ఆదాయంకాదు. అండ్ ప్రాంతం కంటాని నగరాలు అభివృద్ధిచెందవు. కొంతమంది తమిళనాడుకు అండ్ ప్రాంతం ముఖ్యకార్యాలయాలు అండ్ ప్రాంతం ఉండకలసిన, ఇతర చిల్లరమల్లర కార్యాలయాలు మద్రాసులో ఉండవచ్చునని అంటున్నట్లు తెలుస్తున్నది. ఇదికేవలం ఒక వస్తువు మాత్రమే అని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇంట్లో మనకు మనసోరాదు. మద్రాసు నగర ఆదాయం తగ్గరాదని, తమిళ ఉద్యోగులు నిరభ్యంతరంగా అండ్ ప్రాంతం కార్యాలయాలలో పనిచేయవలసిన ఉద్దేశించే తమిళులు ఇటువంటి మహావకారం మనకు చేయటకు వయస్యిస్తున్నారు. విజ్ఞాన కార్యాలయ ప్రయోజనాలను అసించి, ప్రస్తుతం అంత ఖర్చుఉండకనే భావంలో తమిళుల ప్రతిపాదనను మనం ఎంతమాత్రం అంగీకరించరాదు. అండ్ ప్రాంతం కార్యాలయాలు పన్నుకు యిక్కడ ఉండకాదు.

“ఇక బడ్జెటు ప్రతిపాదనలు పరిశీలించిన పైకి అండ్ ప్రాంతాలకు చాలా అన్యాయం జరిగినట్లు స్పష్టమవుతుంది. ఈ అంచనాలు చేయటంలో ఎంతో వక్షపాత ముద్ది గోచరమౌతోంది. ఉదాహరణగా Public Health grant గమనించండి. అండ్ ప్రాంతానికి రూ. 44,29,809 లు, ఇతర ప్రాంతాలకు రూ. 82,92,700 లు కేటాయించబడినాయి. అదేవిధంగా విద్యవిషయంలోనూ జరిగింది. అండ్ ప్రాంతం విద్యవిద్యాలయానికి ఇచ్చిన గ్రాంటు రూ. 8,90,000 లు కాని తమిళ ప్రాంతంలోని రెండు విశ్వవిద్యాలయాలకు వాదాపు 16 లక్షల రూపాయల వరకు ఇవ్వబడింది. ఇదేవిధంగా secondary విద్యకు, ప్రాథమిక విద్యకునూ అండ్ ప్రాంతాలకు కేటాయించిన మొత్తాలు చాలా తక్కువగా ఉన్నాయి. ఇలాగేనే, విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి వత్తులకింక ఈ సంవత్సరం ఖర్చుచేసిన మొత్తంలోనూ చాలా వ్యత్యాసం కను కిస్తుంది. తమిళ ప్రాంతానికి budget estimates లో రూ. 450.81 లక్షలకు కేటాయించిన revised estimates లో వానిని రూ. 510.44 లక్షలకు పెంచారు. కాని అండ్ ప్రాంతానికి budget estimates లో రూ. 346.19 లక్షల కేటా

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యించినా, revised estimates లో వానిని రూ. 217.48 లక్షలకు తగ్గించివేశారు. ఇదేవిధంగా అనేక అభివృద్ధి పథకముల విషయంలో ఎంతో వక్షపాత ముద్ది వర్తించడం జరిగింది. మళ్ళీ ఖండ్ విద్యుచ్ఛక్తి కేంద్ర విషయంలో మొదలు వాదాపు రూ. 2,61,00,000 ల వరకు కేటాయించినా అది revised estimates లో రూ. 2,16,00,000 లకు తగ్గించబడింది. అలాగే వాదాపు 45 లక్షల రూపాయలకు తగ్గించి వేశారన్నమాట. ఈ విభాగం అండ్ ప్రాంతంలోని scheme ల పట్ల 45 కన్ను వేయడం ఎంతమాత్రం న్యాయంకాదు. ఇక విద్య విషయంలో ఈ ప్రభుత్వం 12 కోట్ల వరకు ఖర్చు చేస్తున్నట్లు వెలువోంది. ఇది విమంశ మంచదికాదు. 15 సంవత్సరముల క్రితం రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఇచ్చట ప్రధానిగా ఉన్నపుడు ఈ రాష్ట్రం ఆదాయం 16 కోట్ల మాత్రమే ఉన్నది. ఆయినప్పటికీ విద్యకుగానూ, 261 లక్షల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేయబడినవి. ఈ సంవత్సరం ఈ ప్రభుత్వ ఆదాయం 65 కోట్లకుమించి ఉండినప్పటికీ విద్యావ్యాఖ్యకు కేటాయించిన మొత్తం 12 కోట్లు మాత్రమే. అంటే బడ్జెటు ఆదాయం 4 రెట్లు పెరిగింది. విద్యకు ఖర్చుచేసినా నాలుగు రెట్లు పెరిగింది. ఈ అంశాలకు గమనించినట్లైతే ఈ ప్రభుత్వం విద్యారంగంలో చేసిన కృషి అత్యంత ప్రశంసార్హం కాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. వైద్య ఆరోగ్యశాఖల విషయంలోనూ చాలా తక్కువ మొత్తాలే ఖర్చుచేయబడుతున్నాయి. వాటిలో అండ్ ప్రాంతానికి కేటాయించిన మొత్తాలు మరి తక్కువ. “మొత్తముమీద బడ్జెటులో ఎటువంటి వక్షపాతానికీ ప్రభుత్వ వక్షపాతానూ ఉండకాదు. విమర్శించారు. యీ బడ్జెటు ఎక్కరినీ సంకల్పిస్తే పరవలకే పోయింది. ప్రాథమికంగా, అంత్యంగా రాజాజీ ప్రభుత్వాన్నిగాక రాజగోపాలాచారిగారి మాత్రం తెలుపగలమున్నా ఉపన్యాసాలంతా నిశిత విమర్శలతో నిండియున్నాయి. బడ్జెటును రూపొందించింది శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కాదని ఉపాధ్యక్షులగారు యీ బడ్జెటులో మంత్రివర్గాన్ని ముఖ్యోద్యోగ విషయం ఒక్కటిలేదు. అయితే యిప్పుడు మనకున్న ప్రశ్న ఎవరు బడ్జెటును ప్రవేశపెట్టారన్నదికాదు, వాని స్వభావం ఎలాంటిదన్నది. ఈదృష్టితో చూచినప్పుడు యిది ప్రజావ్యతిరేక బడ్జెటు అని స్పష్టంగా తెలువోంది, అందు వల్లనే నేను పూర్తిగా వ్యతిరేకిస్తూ ముగిస్తున్నాను. శ్రీశ్రీ.”

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“Sir, I wish to say a few words on a matter of personal explanation. The hon. Member who just now spoke referred to the figures quoted by me in my speech and said that they were all incorrect. I beg to point out that I have taken the figures from the statement furnished in the Finance Minister's speech. If the hon. Member's contention is that equal amounts should be provided for expenditure in the Andhra districts and in the residuary districts of the State, he is wrong. We cannot provide on a fifty-fifty basis. The calculation has to be made, I think, for the Andhra districts at 40 per cent and for the other districts at 60 per cent on the basis of the number of districts in the respective areas and the population. If he wants the expenditure to be provided on a fifty-fifty basis, I submit his contention is incorrect.”

(Sri S. Ramakrishniah rose in his seat to speak.)

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“The hon. Member has no right to speak now.”



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\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very grateful, and so the Finance Minister also is, I am sure, for the appreciation expressed by many hon. Members in this debate. Particularly because Members have expressed appreciation in an abundant measure during a very critical time, Government has to feel extremely grateful. We now stand, more than on any other occasion, in great need of solid support from hon. Members all around. These are difficult times and we shall not be able to get over the many difficulties that we have to overcome unless we have encouragement, appreciation and co-operation all round. So it is I go out of the way, apart from complimenting, to express my thankfulness.

“Referring in particular to what Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar observed in the course of his fine speech the other day, I am very glad to tender with respect my entire agreement with many of the things that he stated. When he referred to the horrible ugliness to which our City is being gradually reduced by the unauthorized defacement of the walls in the City with crude vulgar advertisements all over, and things of that kind, I entirely fell in with him. I have always been feeling the same thing. I hope the Government will get, if they have an opportunity to introduce any drastic measure to put that down, the full consent and co-operation of all sections of the House. He referred also to the cinemas and the defects therein and the dangers therein. I agree there also. I hope we shall be able to persuade all the authorities concerned to make an improvement in that matter. It is not easy, as everyone knows, because, we are in a great entanglement of a complicate responsibility in respect of such matters—the Centre, the States and the various interests concerned, all taken together form a very big entanglement. When Mr. Balasubramania Ayyar referred, properly, in eloquent language to the need for making all our boys and all our young men take to work in the farms, there also, Sir, I entirely agree and I hope that we shall be able to get something done in that direction. I do hope that, if opportunity be available, this Government would gladly introduce a reform in the educational system whereby, in the early years of a boy's life, say from seven to ten, a few hours will be spent in school which are quite enough for the acquisition of the three R's, and the rest of the day will be spent in a farm in the neighbourhood to which every student shall be regularly attached, so that the boys can get into the habit of working with their hands in a farm, as we ought to do in an agricultural country. I hope all sections of the House here and in the other House will give support to such a measure.

“Reference was made by our educationist friend, Mr. Satyanarayana, to audio-visual education among other things. I must admit that my reaction is somewhat adverse to audio-visual education. This is not the view of the Government; all Governments seem to swear by what is called audio-visual education. But, I am speaking for myself. I think there is much reason to stick to the old idea that we want a personal teacher, *Guru*, for the boys. I

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do not believe in the *Guru* being shut out altogether and the boys hearing some impersonal voice and seeing some picture with the eyes instead of seeing things themselves. I think this audio-visual education really means that we get rid of the teacher, that we get rid of the reality of things and are satisfied with a voice, a picture or rather with a symbolic picture. I do not know if this is good either for the eyes of the boys or for the intellect of the boys. I have grave doubts on this matter. I would rather stick to the old idea by which the students see the teacher and get infected by the teacher's personality.

“Nor do I feel enthused when my Hon. Friend the Minister for Agriculture talks on ‘key villages’ and ‘artificial insemination’. I am led to think of artificial insemination in this connexion because this audio-visual education is very much like that. It is not a mere joke. There is a certain error in all these. As the hon. Member Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar said the other day dealing with milk, there is a certain error in going against nature too rashly and hastily in all these matters. Of course we want milk. What we get by way of milk is not enough. So we take milk powder, add to it vegetable oil and some other things and sell it as milk. I entirely agree that this is bad. I need hardly say that Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar's authority is better than mine in this matter. It would be presumptuous to say, I agree with him. But I am very glad he drew my attention to it. I never knew the horrible character of this milk factory though I am the head of the Government. I think this factory was started after the war and during the Advisers' regime and it is continued as all crude and vulgar things continue once they are started. This factory also is going on. I am glad my attention was drawn to it. I hope I shall be able to deal with this monster some day or other.

“Then, Sir, reference was made during the debate on the Governor's Address. Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar had the opportunity to refer to the fact that our institutions, our colleges, our hospitals and similar institutions in the City of Madras, whatever may happen to politics or administrative divisions of the territory, are always open for any one who comes to seek knowledge in these institutions, or seek good health in these institutions. Our culture is opposed to putting any ban. I hope all of us will preserve our culture intact in our offices, in our hospitals, in our colleges and everywhere. I do not think there need be any anxiety in respect of these matters, even in the background of the painful birth of the Andhra State on this occasion. I hope that even though it be painful birth or even a Caesarian operation, yet we shall not commit wrongs in respect of the permanent matters of life, culture and good understanding and good feeling.

“Sir, coming to the matter into which I have been pitchforked, the Andhra issue, I have spoken once before here and I have spoken in the other House. I had covered, I think, practically everything that should be covered and especially I have covered all



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the many false charges urged again and again. The hon. Member Mr. Seetharamadas is a very kind and helpful friend of mine. But he cannot help taking a particular line now. He referred among other things to some old story and said that I was opposed to the Andhra State formation some ten years ago and he congratulated me on having come to my senses now. I think it is the gist of his eloquent Telugu speech. Let me explain to hon. Members that there is considerable room for misunderstanding in this matter. One may be opposed to the breaking up of our country into pieces but yet one may not be opposed to the demand for a particular break-up which is insisted on. Politics has to take into account all aspects of a matter. Even though I am totally against, for instance, the break-up of the whole country for administrative purposes into linguistic areas, because I believe in synthesis and not in division—I believe in the opportunity for synthesis and not in division and I believe also in a somewhat compulsory opportunity being created for synthesis—yet I might have to yield to pressure of circumstances and to the demands of political action from time to time. That being the case, unwillingness or unhappiness or even want of whole-hearted co-operation in a particular matter should not be mistaken for opposition. Now when the J.V.P. report, as it is called officially, was being forged by a committee of the Congress in which Sardar Patel took part and in which Sri Pattabhi Seetharamiah also took part—at that time I was near and we went through the whole course, so to say, of surgery in that respect. Unwillingly or otherwise we had to accede to it and then we forged a particular formula on that occasion. I referred to that, when I referred to Sardar Patel. That has been misunderstood by the hon. Member Sri Seetharamadas to mean that I was opposed to the partition then. On the contrary, correctly speaking, I favoured partition then. But then also I said as I say now: 'Please don't include the City of Madras in that matter. It won't work'. It is what I said then. I was not a member of that committee. I was only a friend and colleague in the Cabinet. When I referred to it, it was mistaken to mean that I said I was opposing the partition of this State. It is not correct. I was supporting it.

"Why go to the time of the J.V.P. Report, six years ago? Sixteen years ago when I was Chief Minister here—the office was then called 'Prime Minister'—and when Sri Prakasam was my colleague in an equally important position as Revenue Minister, we definitely decided in favour of partition and sent a report to the Secretary of State for India as soon as we took up office under the Constitution of the Government of India Act, 1935. We sent a letter to the Secretary of State for India at that time that that division should take place. That was 16 or 17 years ago. Then a certain story was started, a false story. I find that an hon. Member, Sri Venkata Rao, referred in his speech to what he called an anecdote of 1937-38. I naturally thought it was this story that was referred to by him. As his language did not make it clear, I had the friendly opportunity of consulting him and trying to know whether he was referring to that story. He said

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that he referred to that subject. The story was that I sent an official letter to the Secretary of State for India that the creation of the Andhra State was desirable and should be taken up according to the procedure laid down in the Government of India Act but that afterwards I sent a separate letter, not known to common folk or to other people or even to my colleagues, stating that it should not be done. That was the story. Am I right? Now this is the myth I referred to. My hon. Friend, Sri Venkata Rao, incorrectly referred to another matter as a myth, the population statistics of Madras City as being a myth started by me. That is not a myth. That is God's truth according to the census figures. Let the hon. Member Mr. Venkata Rao understand that 68 per cent is the population of the Tamil speaking people in the City, 16 per cent is the population of all the Telugu speaking people—not Andhras alone but all the Telugu speaking people including even people like my Hon. Friend Mr. Venkataswami Naidu—16 per cent speaking other languages like Kannada, Malayalam, Urdu, English and the like. Therefore, there is no mythology about it. I know the hon. Member Mr. Venkata Rao is a perfectly serious gentleman. It is only when a serious-minded person genuinely makes a mistake that it makes one sad. It is only when a man of that type misunderstands that I feel a razor cutting my heart. I do not mind in the other House very many young people expressing opinions which I know they do not hold. It may not be right to say that. But it is politics and it is no serious charge that I make. Politics combines the desire for popularity and good wishes of the people and the like. I do not mind that kind of talk. I don't mind the charges coming from quarters of that type. But I do mind a charge coming from a gentleman like the hon. Member Mr. Venkata Rao. That is why I referred to it. Let that pass. It is an utterly false story. I did not write a separate letter like that to the Secretary of State for India. I think the Secretary of State was Lord Zetland. Am I right? Mr. Amery or Lord Zetland, it does not matter.

"Sir, I did not write such a letter. How could I do it? Could a decent Prime Minister who had taken charge in 1937 send one official communication and subsequently another communication contradicting it? It is impossible. I hunted for the source of this story and I had the opportunity of interrogating, if I may use that term, my very old friend, Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar, who was connected with a part of its circulation. I had an opportunity to question Dr. Radhakrishnan about it. I had an opportunity to question Lord Erskine himself, who was then the Governor, about it. The story changed, as I went on hunting. It changed from one to another. It was said, 'It was the Governor who sent another letter and the Governor's letter must have been dictated by the Prime Minister of that time, constitutionally. Therefore, it was your letter.' Then, I asked Lord Erskine, 'Did you send any such letter?' He said, 'No, I do not write any private letters to the Secretary of State.' Then I said, 'but so and so says, he saw a letter in your own handwriting.' He said 'Write!

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I do not write and if I write anything, it is not hand-written at all.' So, the thing was hunted down to the bush and as far as I could discover, it was completely false. But, I am sorry, that that story which was decently buried, should have been taken up now again. I think Mr. Prakasam, some time during elections, used that story. I did not mind it. During election time anybody may use any story. One need not be surprised. But I am sorry that Mr. Venkata Rao should take it up again. It is not true. Let me assure him that that story is not an anecdote—because 'anecdote' is a term which should be used to describe a true story; it is not an anecdote—it is a falsehood which was attempted to be circulated. Let that pass.

"Mr. Venkata Rao and Srimathi Sithamahalakshmi used eloquent words couched in very appropriate language and very excellent style also, with reference to the errors of my ways in respect of the Andhra issue. I have spoken, as I said, clearly enough, and any repetition on my part will be of no effect. I cannot hope to turn the wrath of these men by reason or protestations. I shall not seek to do what I feel is impossible. I have said enough on the subject. Mr. Venkata Rao has completely misjudged me. Yet he has given me lofty advice. And he asks me for a blessing for the new State that is to come. Does he really ask my blessing? Has he any respect left for me to ask for a blessing from me? Does he believe that there is any power in my good wishes? If he does, I say, here, it is. May the great words of the *Upanishad Rishi*—which he knows and everybody knows—who sang like this, prove true. It was intended for something much bigger. It was intended for something much more sublime. Yet the words fit in to the present occasion.

'Purnamadah, Purnamdam  
Purnaas Purnamudachyate  
Purnasya Purnamaadaaya  
Purnameva Avashishyate.'

पूर्णमदः पूर्णमिदम्

पूर्णम् पूर्णमुदस्यते

पूर्णस्य पूर्णमादाय

पूर्णमेवावशिष्यते ।

ओं शान्तिः शान्तिः शान्तिः ।

Now, let me explain it in this apposition: This new State, comes out of the old big State and may the new State be whole and entire. Whatever may be the circumstances of its birth, the part has gone out voluntarily and of its own accord and not because anyone else drove it out. It goes out and may it be whole and may what remains continue to be whole. Let the residuary part remain whole and let the part which goes out also be whole and entire. And let us all say 'Shanti'! (Cheers.) Much has been said on several occasions about this. It is not good to go into the past. Even there the

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*rishis* and the Old Scriptures laid down a rule: Do not go into the origin of rivers, do not go into the origin of *rishis*. It is not good to go into the history of matters, though historians would not let us remain quiet. Yet, let me explain to hon. Members and others who think that the Tamilian people are intolerant, unfair and partial, the history of our Province. It may be of some use to remember this.

"Sir, there was a sort of democratic Government started in 1920 with the Montague-Chelmsford Reforms and the Government was made to take in representatives of the people. In 1920-21, in the whole Province of Madras in which the Telugu districts formed only a minority, the Raja of Panagal and Sir K. V. Reddi, two Andhras and Telugu speaking Mr. Subbarayulu Reddiar had the entire ministerial part of the Government. Nobody raised any objection. No Tamilian raised any objection. There was no allegation of unfairness and things like that. In 1921-1923, the Raja of Panagal, Sir A. P. Patro and Sir K. V. Reddi, all true-blue Andhras, were the Ministers. Were they not Andhras? Were they not in charge of the ear of the Government of England under the Secretary of State and of the Governor and in charge of all that was transferred to the people? In 1923-26, the Raja of Panagal, Sir A. P. Patro, both Andhras, and Mr. T. N. Sivagnanam were the Ministers. Those who knew Mr. Sivagnanam can understand why I intone his name in this manner—he was an innocent gentleman and he could not dominate any group. 1927 to 1930 was the period when the Tamilians had a go and Dr. P. Subbarayan, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar and Mr. Arogyasami Mudaliar were the Ministers. In 1930-31, there were Mr. B. Muniswami Naidu—a true Andhra—and Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiar—another Andhra according to modern definition. In 1931-1935—not a short period—there was the Raja of Bobbili and Mr. Kumaraswami Reddiar speaking Telugu. Then in 1935-36, there was the Andhra Zamindar, Raja of Bobbili again along with Mr. P. T. Rajan and Mr. Muthiah Chettiar. And then came Sir K. V. Reddi, Leader among Andhras, again to take charge of the office till I took charge as Prime Minister along with Mr. T. Prakasam who was then the Revenue Minister. We resigned in 1939, as everybody knows. From 1939-1946, there was the Advisers' Regime, wherein Sir S. V. Ramamurti, an Andhra, was the Adviser. In 1946-47, Mr. T. Prakasam was the Chief Minister. From 1947-1952, Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, an Andhra by definition—and Mr. P. S. Kumaraswami Raja—another Andhra again by definition, according to linguistic ideas they are Andhras—were the Chief Ministers. Then, I have come. Was there any opportunity, therefore, for doing anything wrong or unjust against Andhras all this time? Yet, what is the reason? We cannot ignore facts. What is the reason for this demand for a separate State if everything had gone on well? How do you explain? I can very well be asked and justly be asked this and I answer. We, people, are not so advanced as to forget smaller things and go by the bigger things. The main dominant idea is patronage, appointments and opportunities for such things. And the idea

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6-30 p.m. has got into the minds of my Telugu friends that they have not got enough people in the Services and that they are, therefore, in an inferior position. And this is the complex which has dominated the whole thing; nothing much bigger! Let us not imagine that we stick to a creed or a principle. These are the things which make us search for some creed or principle on which to hang them. There is a complex of oppression or subordination which is a thing to be removed and I am, therefore, glad they have set about it.

"Take the University Calendars and inquire into the matter. It will be seen that somehow or other, whatever may be the reason, education spread quicker in certain areas more than in certain other areas and those who got University education, the best of them had the chances to get into the services, into the professions and the like. Andhra was backward. These are the real reasons which have led to this discontent and I am glad that now things have progressed. The Andhras will go up and they will have all opportunity to build up. I assure hon. Members, including Sri Venkata Rao, that my best wishes go with the new State. I never had any other but the best wishes. If I had any anxiety and if I had any fears, they were based on my own appraisal, and honest appraisal, of the situation. Now that this is a settled fact there is no further question about it and it shall be hastened. I shall be the first man to take the whip and drive the horse to go as fast as possible to the goal post. People imagine that I wanted to delay the thing now and, therefore, gave wrong figures and showed a deficit. May the deficit be converted into a surplus! None would be gladder than myself. The deficit is arrived at from the figures given by the Accountant-General. It has not been manufactured. Let not stories be multiplied. Our people are ignorant and credulous. They are ready to believe anything that is said about an absent man, especially if he belongs to another community, especially if he speaks another language or if he lives far away. Let us not encourage such things. Let us not encourage misconceptions whatever may be the object. I hope that truth will spread and that the new Andhra State will acquire strength, progress from strength to strength, that they will be happy and in the beautiful Sanskrit word '*Poornam*', which is better than any other word that we can devise for prosperity, completeness and unity. May the new State be '*poornam*' and leave us also '*poornam*'. That is what I want and this is also my prayer. Thank you, Sir, for giving me this opportunity."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4-30 p.m. on Wednesday, 25th March 1953."

The House then adjourned.

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## APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 53 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 21st March 1953, page 365 supra.]

(a) The Madurai Municipality being the biggest of the municipalities, the post of its Commissioner is held by a Senior Regional Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards. The next biggest municipalities, namely, Coimbatore, Salem, Tiruchirappalli and Vijayavada, have recently been classified with effect from the 1st April 1953 as selection grade municipalities. The Commissioners of these municipalities will, from the 1st April 1953, be selected and appointed by Government from Municipal Commissioners of the first grade. The other municipalities are divided into three grades on the basis of their annual income and the posts of the Municipal Commissioners appointed to them are correspondingly divided into three grades. The posts in the first grade are filled only by promotion of Municipal Commissioners in the second grade. Ninety per cent of the vacancies in the second-grade Commissioners' posts are filled by the promotion of the third-grade Commissioners, while the remaining ten per cent are filled by persons considered suitable from among the first-grade District Panchayat Officers and first-grade Secretaries of District Boards who are graduates.

The selection for appointment to the selection grade and first and second-grade municipal Commissioners' posts is made by Government on the recommendation of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

The selection of candidates for appointment as third-grade Municipal Commissioners is made by the Committee consisting of the Secretaries to Government, Local Administration and Health Departments and the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards.

(b) A candidate seeking appointment as third-grade Municipal Commissioner should be not more than forty years of age on the 1st July of the year in which selection is made. He should either be—

(1) a Superintendent in the office of the Inspector of Municipal Councils and Local Boards;

(2) a second-grade District Panchayat Officer;

(3) a Deputy Panchayat Officer, or should have done duty in any of the following posts for a period of at least three years :—

(i) a second-grade District Board Secretary,

(ii) a Superintendent or Accountant in a District Board Office,

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(iii) the Manager of a municipal office, or

(iv) An Accountant or Revenue Officer in a first-grade municipality.

The candidate should ordinarily be a graduate of a recognized University. The Committee is empowered to exempt one-fifth of the total number of candidates selected from the possession of the graduate qualification. Each candidate should have passed Part I of the Account Test for Subordinate Officers in Government service.

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Wednesday, 25th March 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

### I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS.

##### *Construction of a dam at Kuppam.*

\* 56 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to construct a dam at Kuppam in Chittoor district; and

(b) if so, at what stage the proposal stands?

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

“(b) The scheme has been investigated and plans and estimates are under scrutiny by the Superintending Engineer.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—“May I know, Sir, when the work will be taken up?”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“The Chief Engineer for Irrigation has reported that detailed investigation of the scheme is already completed and that the plans and estimates are under scrutiny by the Superintending Engineer, Coimbatore Circle.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—“I want information, Sir, as to when this scheme will be taken on hand.”

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI:—“As I already stated, plans and estimates are not yet ready. After the plans and estimates are received and examined by the Chief Engineer, they will be submitted to the Board of Revenue and then only the matter will be decided.”

##### *S.S.L.C. Examination held in March 1952.*

\* 57 Q.—SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that in the S.S.L.C. Public Examination held in March 1952, certain centres did not receive the question papers on the day of examination;

(b) whether it is a fact that wrong question papers were received in some centres;

(c) whether it is a fact that fresh question papers were set hurriedly and that examinations were held on subsequent days;

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(d) whether it is a fact that such question papers were not scrutinized by the Board of Paper-setters; and

(e) the steps taken to prevent the repetition of these mistakes?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Yes. Question paper parcels in English and Mathematics intended for two centres did not reach the centres in time due to delay in postal transit.

“(b) No.

“(c) Even though fresh question papers had to be set for the centres referred to in the answer to clause (a) of the question, there was no necessity to set them hurriedly as there was a reasonable interval before fresh examinations in English and Mathematics were held in these two places.

“(d) The procedure regarding the setting of questions is confidential and it is not in the public interests to reveal it.

“(e) The Postal authorities have been addressed to avoid such delays in delivering the question papers to the S.S.L.C. Public Examination Centres.”

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN:—“May I know whether the fact that question paper parcels in English and Mathematics intended for two centres did not reach the centres in time is due to the postal delay or due to the fault on the part of the despatchers?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“As a matter of fact, these two parcels were sent to other places by a mistake in the Postal Department.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—“May I know what those two centres are?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“As usual the parcels were despatched a week in advance. However two parcels containing question papers in English did not reach Tarlapadu centre in Nellore district in time and one parcel containing question papers in Mathematics did not reach Nanguneri centre in Tirunelveli district in time.”

*Withholding of certain privileges granted to trained teachers of three years' service.*

\* 58 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to withhold the privilege granted to trained teachers of three years' service and over to qualify themselves privately for the next higher grade of professional training; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) & (b) The question apparently relates to the privilege now enjoyed by

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the teachers of the Higher Elementary grade with a service of five years and more to appear privately for the secondary grade teachers' examination provided they have secured certain marks at the S.S.L.C. or the Matriculation examination. There is no proposal at present to withdraw this privilege.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know, Sir, whether Lower Grade teachers of three years' service are allowed to appear for the Higher Grade?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Teachers with Higher Grade training and with three years' service are allowed to appear for the S.S.L.C. examination and that concession has been extended for another three years.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know, Sir, whether the same privilege is given to Lower Grade teachers of three years' service to appear for the next Higher Grade, i.e., the Higher Grade?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“No, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know whether the existing system of S.S.L.C. Secondary Grade trained teachers of three years' service appearing for Intermediate is going to be affected?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“No, Sir.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know, Sir, why only this concession has been extended to three years? It has been in force for so many years as a special privilege for the teaching classes. Why should there be a limit on the period of extension of this concession?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“All concessions like that are intended for certain categories and they cannot be of a permanent nature.”

*Grant of house rent allowance to teachers in aided institutions.*

\* 59 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to grant house rent allowance to the teachers employed in aided institutions in the State?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Such a proposal was considered recently but it had to be dropped on account of financial stringency.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that only one category of teachers, i.e., teachers in aided institutions have been denied this allowance?”

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ There are only two categories, i.e., the Government and Local Board teachers and the aided teachers. The heaviness of the financial commitment alone stood in the way of the allowance being granted at the present moment.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“ Have the Government, Sir, ascertained as to how many aided secondary school managements are willing to pay this allowance provided it is taken into account for grant purposes? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ There are a few schools which have allowed this. But if it is generally accepted by the Government for grant purposes, the financial commitment alone comes to Rs. 10 lakhs per annum and that could not be afforded at the present time.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“ May I know, Sir, whether an order may not be issued to managements of secondary schools at least that they can pay this allowance provided they have surplus funds or provided the Government take it into account for grant purposes which will be only two-thirds of the cost? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ There will be no objection to consider giving such permission to schools provided it does not involve the Government in any commitment at present.”

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNIAH:—“ ప్రస్తుతము పబ్లిక్ స్కూల్స్ లో యిల్ల ఆర్థిక అవకాశాన్ని అందుకున్నాయి. కాబట్టి, యీ పబ్లిక్ స్కూల్స్ లో ఉన్న school teachers కు కూడా యీ House Rent Allowance ను యిచ్చేటటువంటి విషయము విమోచన ప్రభుత్వం ఆలోచిస్తుందా? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ సాధ్యమైనంత వరకూ ప్రభుత్వ ఆర్థిక పరిస్థితులు మేల్ పొయితే, యీ విషయాన్ని గురించి ఆలోచించవచ్చు.”

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNIAH:—“ సాధ్యమైనంత వరకూ సేదానికి కాల్ పరిమితి విమోచన ఉంటుందా? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ The hon. Member knows the meaning of what I said.”

*Measures undertaken for the welfare of backward classes.*

\* 60 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether a list of backward classes referred to in clause (3) of Article 338 of the Constitution of India has been issued;

(b) if so, whether the Government will lay on the table of the House a copy of the list relating to this State; and

(c) the various ameliorative measures undertaken for the welfare of backward classes in this State after the commencement of the Constitution?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ (a) No.

“ (b) Does not arise.

“ (c) A statement “ is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“ May I know, Sir, on what basis the existing list of Backward Classes in this State has been drawn up? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ The list has grown from time to time and as representations were made Governments had decided. After the new Constitution came into existence, some new names were added with the sanction of the President. But now we are not adding any more names pending the decision of the Backward Classes Commission.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“ Are the Government aware that there are in the list several communities not educationally or economically backward and will the Government take steps to revise the list? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ The question can be considered after the Backward Classes Commission goes into it.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“ May I know whether the Tamil Nad Washermen Federation has submitted a memorandum to the Government praying that they may be included in the list of Scheduled Castes as has been done in several other States, and whether the Government have considered it and if so, with what result? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ It is under consideration, Sir. It will be decided as soon as the Backward Classes Commission goes into the question.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“ May I know, Sir, whether the Dhobi community in this State also represented to Government for grant of educational concessions and reservation of appointments under Article 16 (4) of the Constitution, and if so, what action has been taken thereon? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ The matter is under consideration.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—“ May I know whether the qualifications laid down for the Harijan Christians will be removed shortly in view of their backward nature? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“ The question of concessions to Christian converts is under consideration.”

\* SRI K. SUBYANARAYANA:—“ Sir, in view of the fact that certain Backward Communities, like the Settibalijas, Gowdas,



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Barbers, fishermen, dhobis and others like them are still unrepresented and under-represented in the public services, may I know what steps the Government will take to give them adequate or equitable representation?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“There is already provision made for such representation for Scheduled Castes, Backward Classes and tribes and other unrepresented communities, but it will not be possible to show concessions to each caste, sub-caste and so on.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“Questions are over.”

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

## II.—MESSAGES FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages from the Governor of Madras, dated the 12th and 22nd March 1953, respectively:—

‘(1) In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council, the consideration of the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953.

‘(2) In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council, the consideration of the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1953.’”

## III.—MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“I have to announce to the House that I have received the following messages from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly, dated the 23rd, the 24th and the 25th March 1953, respectively:—

‘(1) In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953), as passed by the Assembly on the 23rd March 1953, and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.

‘(2) In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1953), as passed by the Assembly on the 24th March 1953, and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.

‘(3) In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1953) as passed by the Assembly on the 25th March, 1953, and signed by me, for the recommendation of the Council.

I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of “Article 109 of the Constitution of India.”

## IV.—ANNOUNCEMENTS BY THE CHAIRMAN.

### (1) ELECTION OF SIX MEMBERS TO THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“I have to inform the House that the following candidates were nominated for election to the House Committee for the financial year 1953-54:—

- (1) Sri K. Suryanarayana.
- (2) Dr. C. Nathamuni Naidu.

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- (3) Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliyar.
- (4) Sri R. Nathamuni Reddi.
- (5) Sri T. T. P. Kunhi Pocker.
- (6) Sri T. S. Sankaranarayana Pillai.

As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, viz., six, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the House Committee.

“In addition to the above, under Rule 144 of the Madras Council Rules, I nominate the following two members to be members of the said Committee:—

- (1) Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu,
- (2) Srimathi J. Sitamahalakshmi.’”

### (2) ELECTION OF NINE MEMBERS TO THE COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“I have also to inform the House that the following candidates were nominated for election to the Committee of Privileges for the financial year 1953-54:—

- (1) Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
- (2) Sri S. Ramakrishniah.
- (3) Sri V. Bhashyam Ayyangar.
- (4) Sri V. R. Ranganathan.
- (5) Sri C. Perumalswami Reddi.
- (6) Sri K. Bhashyam.
- (7) Sri M. Satyanarayana.
- (8) Sri S. Chengalraya Chetty.
- (9) Mrs. M. N. Chubwala.’

As the number of candidates nominated is equal to the number of vacancies to be filled, namely, nine, I hereby declare them to have been duly elected to the Committee of Privileges.”

## V.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS CONSOLIDATED FUND (WITHDRAWAL OF MONEYS) BILL<sup>a</sup> 1953 (L.A. BILL NO. 3 OF 1953) (AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY).

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

“That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, I do not propose to make any formal speech at this stage. I wish to reserve what I have got to say to the reply stage.”

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MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The motion before the House is—  
'That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council, be taken into consideration.'"

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR:—"Mr. Chairman. Sir, the passing of such a measure as is now before the House has to be done under the Constitution of India. I would like to know from the Hon. Finance Minister as to how much has been drawn from the Contingency Fund and also just how much is provided for urgent withdrawal by the Government."

\* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I do not have the exact figure on hand. I think round about Rs. 70 lakhs have already been withdrawn. But that will be made good by the Supplementary Demands to be passed by the Legislative Assembly to-morrow. So to start with, we will have the same amount of one crore of rupees."

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Mr. Chairman. Sir, I rise to support the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill moved by the Hon. Finance Minister. Sir, in our China to Peru rambles over the Budget, hon. Members of the House have made various suggestions for the consideration of the Government. Of course one would have expected that something would be done immediately to revise the Budget in the light of those discussions. But I know that it is not possible. Because of the present state of our finances and also because this is only an interim budget, it is not possible to make any drastic changes in the budget as presented to us. At any rate, those who have some knowledge of the procedure in this House would have observed that it was the practice of the Hon. Ministers to take short notes of the observations made here as also in the other House and have the proposals examined by the departments concerned so that they may put up notes for the consideration of the Ministers. I hope the same procedure is being followed now and that points raised during the discussions will be suitably dealt with in the Secretariat and put up for the orders of the concerned Ministers."

"Sir, during the Budget Debate I suggested that it would be very desirable if the Ministers gave us a brief account of the working of each of the departments under them. Perhaps for want of time, it was not possible for all of them to speak on the activities of their departments. I am glad however that the Hon. Minister for Hindu Religious Endowments did give us a brief history of the working of his department. I am exceedingly glad to hear about the steps taken by his department for the preservation of temple monuments. It is also very pleasing to learn that recently the Government have decided to start orphanages at least one in each district to be maintained out of surplus temple funds wherever available. I hope the programme will be effectively

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carried out. I do not know whether the Madras Hindu Religious Endowments Act provides for the utilization of the surplus funds on the establishment of orphanages. I hope the Hon. Minister will have the question examined and get an amendment of the Act passed if necessary so that there may be no legal difficulty in the way of the utilization of temple funds for this purpose. I should also very much like that in the administration of temples, there should be less of official control and local committees should be entrusted with the internal management of temples because I feel that if there is much of official control, the result will be damping of religious fervour. In these days when there is great need for the revival of our ancient religious usages and tenets in order to restore our temples to their pristine glory, I feel that Governmental control should be reduced to the minimum possible. Of course, the Government should have ample powers to audit the accounts and have an eye on the proper utilization of the temple funds and guard against their misuse, but there the powers of interference with religious institutions should stop and greater powers should be given to the local trustees and local committees and worshippers to manage the institutions and see that the temple festivals and other activities are conducted properly.

"Having dealt with the question of orphanages, I feel that there is a case for tackling the beggar problem. It is needless for me to say and many hon. members of this House have referred to it also, that it is a social blot, and as a consequence of mal-adjustment in our socio-economic structure we have a class of people in our society whose occupation is beggary. Society is responsible for this state of affairs and society ought to take up the responsibility to remedy the position. I would suggest to the Government that it should be possible to tax society for the redress of this problem. Do we not have the education tax to liquidate illiteracy, the library tax to promote literacy, road cess and so on? In the same way, I do not see why every adult member of society should not be made to pay a tax for affording relief to beggars so that beggar homes and workhouses may be started at important centres, and that is the only way to solve the problem. We would thus be able to conserve also the manpower which is being otherwise wasted away in idleness, vagrancy and crime."

"There was a rumour last week, that there was a leakage of question papers in the S.S.L.C. examination. I sent a short notice question to the Hon. the Minister for Education but that question has not been answered yet. I believe he is examining the question. I do not know where the leakage occurred. I believe that there is a secret department in the Government Press for printing question papers and other confidential papers; I do not know whether the leakage occurred in the Government Press or in the Office of the Commissioner for Government Examinations from where the papers are being distributed to the various centres. I hope that the Government will investigate into the matter and take effective steps to see that such leakage of question papers does

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not recur, for this seems to be an annual affair. Anyway, I hope there will be no necessity for having a re-examination this year. It is said that only the science papers had leaked out and the truth of that may be examined and whatever it is, Sir, I suggest to the Hon. Minister that the percentage for a pass in the particular subject may be put up to, say, 60 per cent or even above, and the results may be determined on that basis. I certainly feel that there should be no re-examination. The best remedy perhaps would be to abolish examinations altogether and our Hon. Chief Minister would also endorse this, and more rational standards of educational tests should be introduced. I hope this will be one of the problems which the Hon. the Chief Minister would seriously consider.

"I was exceedingly glad to learn as I came into the House that the Prime Minister of India had made an official announcement regarding the formation of the Andhra State in the Parliament, and I am glad that the Andhra State will be formed on 1st October 1953 and that the headquarters of the Andhra State will not be located even temporarily at Madras. I do not wish to enter into any controversies at this stage but as the convener of the move of the Non-Andhra members of both the Houses of Legislature in having submitted a memorandum to the Prime Minister in this behalf I should congratulate the Government of India. (The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'But that has nothing to do with the Appropriation Bill which the House is now discussing') and the Hon. the Chief Minister of this State for the fair way in which this question has been dealt with."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to inform the House that about the leakage of question papers a report from the Director of Public Instruction is awaited and I wish to assure the hon. member that every care will be taken to see that no distress is caused to anybody and everything is set right."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am pained to see that the same figures that were presented to this House by means of the Budget have now come back to this House in the form of the Appropriation Bill (vote on account) for the administration of the State for the first six months of the year. I am aware, Sir, that the making of alterations in the figures of Budget before the Appropriation Bill stage is not the custom nor the usage and always the figures in the Budget and the Appropriation Bill will be the same. But though that is the practice, I would like a welcome departure from that practice at least in the interests of the activities of a Welfare State. The previous speaker, my hon. Friend Sri Purushothama Mudaliar made many suggestions regarding funds required for various purposes for which excess amounts under various heads could be taken. Even for my part, Sir, I had the privilege of submitting many suggestions with reference to the allocation of the various minor

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Leads under Education; I requested and again I make a request to the Hon. the Minister for Finance to enlighten me on this point. Under the Five-Year Scheme, according to the Statement of the Hon. the Minister for Finance, for the first three years a provision of Rs. 3.51 crores has been made for Education. The actual expenditure for the year 1950-51 previous to this scheme was Rs. 10.42 crores. Now, Sir, this Rs. 10.42 crores plus Rs. 3.51 crores comes to Rs. 13.93 crores and that ought to represent the Education Budget for the year 1953-54 but we find that only a provision of Rs. 12.05 crores has been made. I should like to ask, Sir, what about the remaining Rs. 1.88 crores. If the provision that used to be made three years before is continued and Rs. 3.51 crores provided for the first three years of the Five-Year Scheme for Education are added, the Budget as I explained must be rupees 13.93 crores for 1953-54. I wish to know if there had been a cut of Rs. 1.88 crores in respect of Education. I wish to ask, Sir, whether we are advancing educationally or we are going back. That is my question and I wish enlightenment on that point.

"Sir, Rs. 3.51 crores provided in the Budget is for the first three years. Of this sum, we have already spent over Rs. 2 crores. The provision for this year, that is, 1953-54, is only Rs. 1.25 crores. So, we have already spent nearly Rs. 2.5 crores. I had the privilege of just pointing out to the hon. Members of this House that these had been spent on routine items like Adult Education, compulsory elementary education and the starting of some colleges. Now, from the 1st of April 1953, we have to spend Rs. 5.5 crores for education under the Five-year Plan in the next three years. How are we going to spend it? Now we are to pass through this Budget Rs. 1.25 crores or half of that amount for the first six months of the coming year. How is this amount of Rs. 1.25 crores which has been included in Rs. 12.05 crores provided for this year, going to be spent? Is Rs. 1.25 crores going to be spent on routine items again or is it going to be spent for the uplift of teachers now?"

"Sir, I was very glad that recently the Hon. Chief Minister gave an assurance regarding the security of service in respect of the teachers in the district of Malabar. I hope, this assurance covers the teachers in other districts also and something tangible would be done by the Government in this regard. It does not involve even an additional pie to the Exchequer."

"Sir, with regard to the additional Rs. 3 demanded by the teachers in Malabar, the Hon. Chief Minister has given expression that it is a matter concerning all the elementary school teachers all over the State. It is quite true but in the case of teachers in aided elementary schools in the district of Malabar, there is something which calls for immediate action on the part of the Government. All the aided school managements have come forward boldly to say and they have already said even last year, that they cannot pay this additional Rs. 3, and that they would

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rather close the schools than pay this Rs. 3. Here is the difference between the aided elementary schools in Malabar and the aided elementary schools in the other districts. Now that question has been taken up as one concerning the whole State and a figure of Rs. 25 to 50 lakhs has been quoted as the amount required to give the additional sum of three rupees to the elementary school teachers all over the State.

“ Now, the other day I had the privilege of pointing out to the hon. Members that a sum of Rs. 7 lakhs has been provided for 1953-54 for the construction of buildings for Basic Training Schools. I will just ask the hon. Members whether the construction of buildings is more urgent or the raising of the salary of teachers in aided elementary schools in Malabar alone, which would involve only Rs. 3 lakhs out of Rs. 7 lakhs, is more urgent? Now, out of the remaining Rs. 4 lakhs which we can save by postponing or avoiding the construction of buildings for Basic Training Schools, we can give certain sundry reliefs to the teachers all over the State, reliefs which they are clamouring for. House rent allowance is one such thing.

“ Sir, as regards the fee concession which the Government were good enough to award last June—for which the teachers are highly grateful—an interpretation was made that in the case of detained students, this fee concession would not apply. The matter was brought before this House also. Now, an order has been passed by the Government that the school fees collected for the first six months, that is, up to the end of December 1952, from the detained sons and daughters of school teachers should be refunded. But what about the school fees for the extra three or four months from January onwards? It is only fair that the Government should just grant this concession for this period also. Sir, I think when the fee concession was first awarded, it was awarded on the ground that the pupil was either a son or a daughter of a teacher or an N.G.O. It was not awarded on the basis of the progress that a pupil made while studying. The criterion to be applied in this matter of granting fee concession, first was whether a pupil was the son or daughter of a teacher or an N.G.O. If a pupil does not make progress in his studies, the school fee should be collected only from the succeeding year. Now, that the concession has been given for the first six months, I would request our revered Rajaji to look into this matter and see that it is awarded for the remaining part of the school year, 1952-53 also.

“ Sir, also another interpretation was made with reference to the order regarding fee concession, that the clerks and peons in aided schools were not eligible for the concession. We made representations through this House also. Now, an order has been passed that only clerks in aided schools are eligible for this concession but it is denied to peons. What an extraordinary state of affairs under a Government which is being run by our revered

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Rajaji! Is not the peon a poor person, entitled to this concession? If at all anybody deserves this concession, it is the peon first. Should that peon alone be denied that privilege, when the clerk or the teacher above him working in the same institution is given that privilege? After all, what will it cost the Government if this concession is extended to peons also? I hope the Government will do justice to these poor peons who do not get anything even to keep their body and soul together.

“ Sir, I have just now received a letter from one Andal Ammal, wife of an elementary school teacher, wherein it is stated that she is denied the privilege of free medical treatment in the Rajaji Sanatorium, Tiruchirappalli. Both the husband and the wife are suffering from Tuberculosis, in another case of a teacher in Sri-rangam. She has also stated in her letter that because there was no bed available for her in the Government Headquarters Hospital, Tiruchirappalli, she had to seek medical aid from the Rajaji Sanatorium. She was there for over seven months. Now she has come out of the hospital not being able to pay further. She had been paying all those seven months for her treatment in the Rajaji Sanatorium. Now, her husband has applied to the District Board, Tiruchirappalli, for refund of the amount paid as medical fees, quoting the G.O. giving free treatment for teachers and their families. The President of the District Board has returned the application saying that the Rajaji Sanatorium is not a Government institution and therefore the amount could not be refunded. At the same time he has also pointed out that the Rajaji Sanatorium is an institution recognised by the Government. I would just humbly request our revered Chief Minister to look into this case and see that the amount paid as medical fees by the wife of a poor teacher is refunded. Also I request the Government to see that the Rajaji Sanatorium which bears the glorious name of our revered Chief Minister, is included as one of the institutions where free medical aid is given to N.G.Os. and servants of Local Bodies.

“ Now, with reference to the revision of salaries of teachers, I had an occasion to point out to this House that a considerable reduction could be made in the Education Department itself by reducing the Inspectorate at least to a little extent and by avoiding external examinations, to which reference was made during question-time to-day. I would humbly request the Government at least to appoint a High Power Committee consisting of Government officials, educationists and teachers to go into the problem of education and decide the various questions that are staring the teachers in their face. The question of agency has to be settled. In the year 1947 the revision of salaries of teachers all over the State was effected. In the year 1948-49 the Education Budget was only Rs. 8½ crores even after revision of the scales of pay and full payment according to the revised scales was effected. To-day it is Rs. 12 crores. Now we are spending Rs. 3½ crores more than

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we were spending in 1948-49. This only goes to show clearly that out of more than Rs. 3 crores that we are overspending now, not a pie is going to teachers and the teachers are at the same level at which they were in 1947 after the revision of their salaries. This amount must have gone to the extension of education, appointment of teachers, establishment of more schools, construction of more buildings, expansion of the Directorate and the Inspectorate and the staff of the Office of the Commissioner for Government Technical Examinations. In this connection I would just put a question to the Government. What is the use of going on increasing the number of semi-starving teachers and spending over Rs. 3½ crores in expansion schemes when teachers are not able to make both ends meet? This Rs. 3½ crores which we have spent, could well have been spent towards the uplift of the teachers.

“If at all I say anything, it is not in the interests of a particular profession but I would request the hon. Members to view it as in the interests of the nation which has to care for the future citizens. The person in charge of the future citizen is the teacher, and how long is the teacher to devote his attention to the task of claiming more pay and more allowance instead of just giving his whole-hearted and undivided attention to the noble task of the moulding of the nation in a Welfare State? Cannot this Government look after his interest and pay him at least a living wage? I shall put forth this challenge to the Government. We teachers, from the elementary school teacher to the College Principal, do not want anything by way of money. Let us all be given ration cards—12 ounces will do for adults and 6 ounces will do for children. Let us all be given dhoties or sarees as the case may be, at the time of Pongal, Christmas or Deepavali. Let us all be given houses to live in, free education for our children, free medical aid and some sort of old-age provision. We do not aspire to live in big houses or to ride in motor cars. We do not want any luxuries. We want only simple things. If, in our Welfare State, especially under the aegis of our revered Rajaji the man who is doing the maximum work is not given even the privilege of just maintaining himself and the members of his family in a simple style, as lived and set an example to, by the Father of the Nation, what else is there for him? Cannot the Government do better?

“I shall just repeat my request to the Government to appoint a Committee to go into the question of agency. After the year 1947, as I have repeatedly submitted to the House, it is a great profit to run an aided secondary school and it is a great loss to run an aided elementary school. Under the rules, after 1947 the elementary schools are quite at a disadvantage while the secondary schools are at a great advantage. The secondary schools now levy ten instalments at a high rate and for purposes of grants only eight instalments at the old lower rates are taken into account. They levy in addition so many other kinds of special fees and

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though they are asked to keep separate accounts, the fact remains that they have got so much of money in their hands. I would just request that the Government should make this Committee go into the question of the advisability of taking over all these secondary schools by Government and see that the Rs. 76 lakhs that are given as teaching grants, and for which provision has been made this year also, are saved. These agencies which are already there somehow or other accidentally came in under the Britisher's rule because the Government then thought that it would be a burden for them to run these schools. Under the present rules, it is clearly shown that it is more profitable to nationalise these institutions. I would urge upon the Government to see that these secondary schools are taken over by them. I agree that there must, of course, be different agencies for education because different ideologies should also thrive. Let the agencies be paid a little sum as in the case of the elementary schools, say, 10 or 15 per cent of the actual disbursement on the staff. Let them not be asked to keep accounts; for we know how these accounts are kept. Let there not be any audit or any such thing. Let us see that something is given direct by the Government to the person who acts as the correspondent and who takes the trouble of running the institution. If this is adopted, a lot of savings could be effected by the Government.

Besides providing these sundry items as equalisation of pay to the teachers, and house rent allowance I would request the Government to make this Committee also go into the various items that I had submitted to the House the other day, namely, the question of starting a Teachers' Maintenance Fund, etc. There may be a separate fund in respect of elementary education and another in respect of secondary education. The Committee can also go into the question of running co-operative societies under Government auspices and managed by the teachers for the purpose of preparing all the books and making all the note books required by the students in the various grades of institutions all over the State so that the profits could go to the teachers exclusively. The three schemes I have mentioned would bring in Rs. 6 crores. The starting of an Elementary School Teachers' Maintenance Fund by collecting Re. 1 per month per elementary school pupil from the 20 lakhs of children out of the 35 lakhs of school-going children, barring those who are already getting concessions and barring the Backward Classes, would alone bring Rs. 240 lakhs or nearly Rs. 2½ crores a year. The starting of a Secondary School Teachers' Fund by levying Re. 1 per instalment as special fee from each pupil would bring about Rs. 60 lakhs. Thus we will get Rs. 3 crores. The income that we will get from the co-operative societies to be run exclusively by the teachers on a monopoly basis under the aegis of the Government would bring in another two to three crores of rupees. Thus we will have in all about Rs. 6 crores, an amount which is nearly equal to the amount that we are going to spend under the Five-Year Plan. In order to avoid any clash,

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with the Constitution, I have suggested that this levy be called a Teachers' Maintenance Fund levy and not a school fee because we are expected to give free compulsory education. Let it be called even a Teachers' Charity Fund. I think this will go a long way towards helping the teachers. In the older days, the teachers were fed by the parents of the pupils but in the modern system the burden has been shifted on to the Government. Yet, the immediate benefit of education goes to the parents and there is nothing wrong therefore in taxing the parent who can pay. The Government now say that they cannot spend over Rs. 12 crores. Then, is it not the duty of the Government to just see that they ask the parents who are benefited by the education to support the Government by way of a contribution to the Teachers' Maintenance Fund, which will go a long way to help the starving teacher?

"Sir, I would conclude by just appealing to the Government, if they are not able to spend more than the Rs. 12 crores that they have been spending, if they are not able to reduce the inspectorate, if they are not able to abolish the external examinations and if they are not able to effect savings in the Public Health Budget, about which I submitted my proposals the other day, let them at least show that they have got some sympathy towards the teachers and let them at least show that only finance stands in the way of the teachers getting some benefits, by allowing these teachers and the managements of the institutions to start these Teachers' Maintenance Funds and the co-operative societies. Thank you, Sir, for the opportunity given to me."

\* SRI N. SATYANARAYANA:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the Bill moved by the Hon. the Minister for Finance with the following words. I come from the villages and I find that there is a feeling of discontent and disloyalty. In Madras there may be discontent among the Police. If we go to Malabar there is discontent among the teachers and in other districts we will find that there is discontent among the village officers. The Police, the teachers and the village officers live mostly in the villages and, after five years of our rule, we find doubts, suspicions and disloyalty among them. This is the state of affairs not only in the villages but the majority of Government servants also are having similar feelings. Unless the Government provide some relief for the Police, the teachers and, last but not the least, the village officers there will be trouble.

5-20  
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"Sir, I have seen the plight of village officers. Their salary to-day is only Rs. 23 (Rs. 18 plus Rs. 5). The salary of village teachers is Rs. 32 plus Rs. 20. The policemen get better salaries to-day, than the village officers and teachers. The children of village officers are not given free education like the children of policemen. The village officers are not given any special privilege at all though they have to serve all the departments. Unless the Government help these three categories of officials—the village

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officers, policemen and teachers—there will be, as I see, lot of discontent, disloyalty, and I may say, inner revolt. Therefore, the best way is to treat all village officers as officials and give them free medical aid, free education for their children, etc. By giving education to the children of village officials the Government are only giving education to the future village officials who will turn out to be better administrators. These village officials spread this discontent from village to village by passing it on from mouth to mouth, a sort of wireless broadcast. Unless these petty officials—the teachers, policemen and village officers—who are at the lowest rung of the official hierarchy in the villages are treated with sympathy and goodwill, the different departments of the Government will not be able to work properly. There are, Sir, a number of officials who visit the villages. There are officials, Sir, who visit the villages once a year—*Taddina Brahmalu*. There are officials who visit the villages once a month—*Masika Brahmalu*. There are officials who visit the villages once a week—*Vara Brahmalu*. There are others who visit daily—*Musti Brahmalu*. There are also many other officials who visit the villages now and then. Though these officials visit the villages year after year, month after month and week after week, none of them have any sympathy for the villagers and the petty officials of the villages. The officials are carrying on the administration in the same old way as they were doing before, eating the villagers' food. I feel, Sir, that unless the discontent prevailing among the village officials and villagers is removed the country cannot be made prosperous.

"In the Five-Year Plan, it has been stated that among the short-comings of the present administrative structure one is want of co-ordination between the Revenue administration and the development departments and among the various development departments themselves. Each development department reaches the cultivator through officials, usually at the lowest rung of the official hierarchy, who are poorly trained and equipped for their work, while many of the more efficient personnel of the development departments are absorbed in administrative work. There is no agency at present to undertake rural development on a co-ordinated basis. The Collector will thus have a key role and rural development in a district will profit from his pioneering zeal and drive. He will be assisted by the District Development Officer, a senior official. Therefore, Sir, if our development schemes are to progress, if our Community Project Schemes are to be successfully implemented, the Government officials must create enthusiasm among the people and co-operate with them and there must be more association of the people in all Governmental activities. If the policemen, teachers and village officers work in co-operation with the people, then there will be peace, contentment and loyalty. For the successful working of developmental projects, co-operation of the Heads of Departments in the districts is very essential.

"With due deference to the Hon. Minister for Public Works I wish to point out that the foundation stone for the construction



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of a bridge on the Gowthami River at Alamur village was laid as early as in 1948 and that the Government of India had sanctioned a crore of rupees for this purpose. The former Public Works Minister Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam was instrumental in sanctioning the construction of the bridge. Ten lakhs of rupees worth of materials had been collected and allowed to run waste at the workspot and not a brick was laid. Though nearly four years had elapsed, nothing had been done to push through the construction. Therefore, I appeal to the Hon. the Minister for Public Works to see that the Bridge is constructed as early as possible.

"The Subramaniam Land Revenue Reforms Committee recommended that in regard to lanka lands in the Godavari and Krishna deltas the system of lease by auction should be abandoned and the lands should be leased to co-operative joint farming or tenant farming societies on fair rentals. There are large areas of lanka lands in my district. If these lands are given to Field Co-operative Societies and multi-purpose co-operative societies the Government will get a revenue of 20 lakhs of rupees. My appeal to the Government is that this part of the Subramaniam Committee report should be implemented without delay.

"Recently the Hon. Minister for Prohibition visited my district and toured the different parts of the district in connection with the introduction of 'Neera'. I wish to say that 'Neera' was never drunk in our parts by the people. Prohibition had been a great success in my parts and thousands of families had been saved from ruin on account of this Prohibition. If the Government now introduce 'Neera', all the thousands of families which had been saved from the drink evil would again take to drink. As a result of introduction of Prohibition, I can vouchsafe to the fact that a number of families who were very poor have now become very well off. I appeal to the Hon. the Minister in charge of Prohibition to desist from allowing 'Neera' tapping, and see that neera drinking is not encouraged among the people. The ex-tappers may be usefully employed as cultivators by the grant of lanka lands. One more appeal to the Hon. Minister in charge of Revenue and I have finished. There is famine raging not only in the Rayalaseema districts but also in other places like North Arcot, Tiruchirappalli, etc. People who have borrowed from land mortgage banks are not able to pay their instalments due this year. Last year the Government were very generous enough to extend the period of payment of instalments due by one year. I request the Government to show the same generosity this year and permit this year's instalments to be paid next year, just as they have given the concession with regard to Thakkavi loans. If this is not done, the land mortgage banks must, according to the rules, close the loans and bring the properties for sale and thus create unrest. Such a thing must not be allowed and the Government must come to the rescue of the people who have borrowed money

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from land mortgage banks by allowing them to pay their instalments due this year, a year hence. With these words, I support the Bill."

\* SRI K. SURYANARAYANA:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill. It is a matter of great satisfaction to find that the tone of the administration has considerably improved during the regime of Sri Rajaji. But, Sir, in the matter of Local Administration we find that it has not improved as much as it ought to improve. For instance, the Municipal Council of Amalapuram as well as the public of that place levelled certain charges of commission and omission against the Municipal Commissioner. This was brought to the notice of the Government and an inquiry held in January 1951 and they also requested for the transfer of the Commissioner immediately since he was fomenting factions among the people. It is a matter of surprise that the Government have not taken any action so far. The Municipal Commissioner did some acts under suspicious circumstances, and they were proved to be true during inquiry. If such be the feeling among the people that the Government are inactive how can they have confidence in the Government? At least I hope the Government will take such steps as are deemed necessary to infuse confidence in the public.

5-30  
p.m.

"With regard to East Godavari District Board certain representations were made regarding maladministration by the President. It seems that no inquiry was ever made or any action was taken so far. I request the Government to go into the matter once again. Now that the Government have proposed to extend the life of the district boards, I request them to appoint special officers immediately to take charge of the administration. In this matter I wish to suggest to Government that only men without any political bias should be appointed as special officers, in case non-officials were to be appointed; or in the alternative, Government officers may be appointed."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The hon. Member referred to the doings of Amalapuram Municipal Commissioner. Is he referring to the Commissioner when the hon. Member himself was the Chairman of the Municipal Council, Amalapuram?"

\* SRI K. SURYANARAYANA:—"Yes, I am referring to that Commissioner; he still continues to be the Commissioner of that place. I am no longer the Chairman there.

"In the matter of assignment of house-sites to Harijans the Revenue Department is very indifferent. For instance, in Amalapuram, there are three hundred to four hundred Harijans and Backward Class people who have occupied Government poramboke lands, constructed thatched huts and are living there for the last thirty to forty years. The Municipality also recommended the assignment of those house-sites to those who are now settled there.

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But the Revenue Department turned down that proposal, and the village officers are levying a penalty every year amounting to five to ten rupees as the case may be, on each of the several occupants and collecting it. So, I request Government to issue such orders as may be deemed necessary to stop this levy of penalty according to the whims and fancies of the Revenue Department so that these poor miserable Harijans may be relieved of this distress. With these remarks I support the Bill."

\* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir. I am really happy that the discussion in the Council has been so short, and in a way sweet also. Many points have been raised during this short debate. I expected that in a discussion on the Appropriation Bill matters of general policy will be dealt with. But unfortunately complaints relating to individual cases have dominated the discussions to a certain extent. For example, Mr. G. Krishnamurthy complained about a tuberculosis patient undergoing treatment in Rajaji Sanatorium, Tiruchirappalli. In my view it need not have been raised on the floor of the House here during this debate. Then with regard to the complaints made by the last speaker also, about the Municipal Commissioner, Anjalapuram and house-sites to certain Harijans, these could have been referred to the concerned local authorities or the concerned Minister, and I am sure they would have taken necessary action on them. These are all simple matters and they need not have been raised during this debate. If a Member raised a question and if it is not decided in the way in which he wants it to be decided, it does not mean that the matter was not considered by the necessary authorities. It may be, that after consideration of the complaint and after inquiry into it, Government took a decision in the general interests of the country, and that may happen to be not in the way in which the Member who raised the question wanted it to be decided. Even after taking the decision, if there is any injustice in the decision taken, even that may be pointed out to the concerned Minister, and I am sure he will look into it.

"The question of elementary school teacher's salary was prominently raised by the member representing the Teachers' Constituency; and naturally, representing that constituency he is bound to do it. This matter was raised on the floor of the Assembly, and the Chief Minister has given a categorical assurance there that it will be looked into and whatever necessary will be done to relieve the distress of the elementary school teachers, particularly in the aided institutions. Many complaints have been made on the floor of the Assembly, particularly by the members from Malabar stating that the management there are not giving a fair deal to the elementary school teachers. Some of them suggested that the management should be asked to keep proper accounts and to render proper accounts. But Mr. Krishnamurthy goes to the other extreme and suggests that they need not be asked to keep and render any accounts, but that they may be given a lump sum to be disbursed to the teachers. Anyhow the whole

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matter will be gone into, and I am sure, the elementary school teachers, especially in the aided institutions, will get a better and fair deal, after the matter is gone into and necessary action taken. It is not as if we do not have sympathy for elementary school teachers. Government have sympathy for all poorly paid staff, and elementary school teachers come under this category of poorly paid. Unfortunately it is always complained that the Finance Minister is standing in the way. It is not the Finance Minister, but it is finance that is standing in the way.

"My duty after all is to administer whatever finances I have and to distribute it to the various Departments so that the welfare activities of the Government may be carried on for the benefit of the people. Under those circumstances, there is absolutely no necessity to blame the Minister for Finance; on the other hand, we have to blame ourselves and our own poverty. Even the school teachers belong to the country; and the State and the country are poor and so, they are only reflecting the poverty of the country because they will have to share the poverty of the country and cannot expect much better status than the position of the ordinary common folk of the land. Compared to the ordinary folk, I am prepared to say that the teachers are as a matter of fact receiving a better deal. Taking into account the national average income of the people of the land, I am sure the elementary school teacher is getting much more than what the average income of the people is. I am not justifying the position that on that account there should be no increase in the emoluments of the teachers. What I would plead with them is to realise our difficulties; if we raise their emoluments even to a small extent, it does not stop there. Sri Satyanarayana has come down with the strong plea that the pay of the village officers should be enhanced and the Police constables will then ask that their pay should be enhanced. Once this matter of enhancing emoluments is accepted at one stage or other, a vicious circle begins to operate and the Government would not be in a position to meet all the demands made on them and the result will be, there will be greater discontent in several other categories. Therefore, Sir, the elementary school teachers should be content with the assurance that has been given regarding their case in the Legislative Assembly. Their case will be looked into and whatever is possible would be done.

"It was suggested, Sir, that a High Power Committee should be appointed for quick action with respect to these matters. If the appointment of a Committee will solve any problem, it is the easiest thing to do for any Government; but unfortunately the appointment of Committees creates only greater problems and to solve those problems we will have to appoint other Committees and it will go on in an endless circle. By means of appointment of Committees, we are not going to solve any problem. After all, Sir, their problems are all well known and they have been well presented here. Under these circumstances, Sir, I do not think that the appointment of a Committee is necessary.

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p.m.

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" Sri Krishnamurthi seems to think of the Five-Year Scheme only in terms of money. He explained that for the first three years Rs. 3.51 crores had been provided and that amount should be spent in addition to the amount that the Government used to spend already which was Rs. 10.42 crores and he said that the provision should be for Rs. 13.93 crores. I wish to tell him, Sir, that the scheme is not merely finance and it is a scheme and a plan and it is for the hon. Member to see how far the objective mentioned in the plan has been carried out during the period of the plan and to see whether the plan has been taken up and fulfilled, apart from the question of finance. I would request him to look into the plan and see how far it is being implemented. The Chief Minister remarks that the hon. Member has taken the scheme to be something by way of a grant for Education. Let me assure him it is not so. I would, therefore, request him to scrutinize our scheme for Education and verify for himself whether we are fulfilling the plan or not. Let him not mind about the increase or decrease in expenditure; if we are working the plan, it is more than enough. I would request him to look at the whole thing from that point of view and not look at it from the point of view of grants having been made for purposes of being spent on Education.

" The point was also raised with regard to the putting up of a bridge over the Gowtami. The complaint was made that it was decided long ago but in spite of it, even the foundation stone has not been laid yet. It is so and I wish to tell the hon. Member that it is a case of disagreement amongst experts. The Engineers of the Government of India feel that it should be put up at a certain place but our Engineers consider that it should be built at some other spot and that it would be dangerous to build it at the spot recommended by the Engineers of the Government of India and the discussion is going on and we have not reached a conclusion. I am told by the Minister in charge that some sort of an agreement has been arrived at but it has not yet been finalized and I hope it would be finalized soon and the site will be fixed once for all and work will be taken up and expeditiously carried out. I am sure that persons in charge of the affairs in the Andhra State which is to come into being on the 1st October will be able to do it much more expeditiously and efficiently to the satisfaction of all hon. Members coming from the Andhra area.

" Then, Sir, reference was made to neera. I am not competent to deal with that matter which is a rather complicated thing. The Minister for Prohibition has got very great faith in it and it is said that it has no alcoholic effect at all and that is why neera is being supplied. It is all the same admitted that it is possible to abuse it as it can be converted into toddy and used as an alcoholic drink and every effort is made to prevent that abuse being done. I am sure the Minister for Prohibition is making a very cautious approach in the matter and he is not opening neera parlours everywhere. It is only the Legislative Assembly that has now been given the benefit of the neera parlour and I am glad that

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no complaint has been raised on the floor of this House that such a provision here for the benefit of Members of this House has not been made. I am sure the point raised by the hon. Member Sri Satyanarayana will be borne in mind by the Minister for Prohibition and every attempt will be made to make Prohibition a success. Let him not feel that Prohibition will be abolished; that will not be done. As far as this question is concerned, let me tell the hon. Member who pleaded so eloquently and so passionately, that his eloquence is being wasted here as far as this question is concerned. The people who will be responsible either to have prohibition or to scrap prohibition must be the Andhra Government which will come into being on the 1st of October and I am sure his eloquent plea will have some effect there and it is their job and we are not going to stand in the way of whatever they may do and let it not be said that we are trying to interfere in their matters in any way to any extent. It is their responsibility and I am sure as responsible men they will take a decision and I am sure the wise counsels of men like Sri Satyanarayana will be available to them before they take their final decision in the matter.

" About other individual matters raised by Sri Suryanarayana, I am sure they will be attended to by the Minister concerned and I can also assure Sri Purushothama Mudaliar that even though we are passing through a period of transition pending partition, points are all being noted and they will be sent to the respective Ministers. Very valuable suggestions have been made on the floor of the House and I am sure appropriate consideration will be given to all of them and whatever action is necessary will be taken. I have nothing more to say and I request the House to pass the Bill unanimously."

\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:— Mr. Chairman, Sir, with your permission, just a word about 'Neera'. The Prohibition Minister wishes me to explain the position correctly inasmuch as difference of opinion has been expressed in regard to it by Sri Satyanarayana, whose opinion is very valuable on these matters.

5-50  
p.m.

" Sir, so far as coconuts are concerned, the coconut tree produces a first rate article of food and other useful products. But the palmyra tree produces an indifferent product by way of fruit but the timber is an extremely good article. Whereas in other trees, the timber is internal, in the case of the palmyra tree the strong timber is external. The coconut tree gives practically no timber and the date tree gives neither timber nor fruit. Now, the date trees are largely growing up by nature, so to say, in some tracts. The leaves of the date trees are used for mat-making and fermented liquor is made from its sap. Fortunately or unfortunately we have Prohibition now. The people who were engaged in tapping toddy out of date trees naturally complained, 'Here is a tree which you are not using. We are out of occupation.' On account of this complaint of unemployment and also on account

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of a feeling that there is something in the date tree which can be used but which is not used now, five taluks were taken up by the Prohibition Minister in order to see how things would go on. I would not call it an experiment but it is to see how things would go on. In those five taluks employment should be given again to those who were tappers, not only in mat-making with date tree leaves but also tapping—but not for making fermented toddy—but 'neera', as it is called, according to the present custom of using Hindi words. 'Neera' is a Hindi word and we have our own equivalents for it in Tamil, Telugu and Kannada. It is the unfermented juice of a palm tree or a date tree or a coconut tree which could be used for producing jaggery. Unfermented sap tapped from date trees could be used for making very good jaggery. I have seen first-class jaggery made out of it. There is a special officer of the Government of India to do propaganda for jaggery-making out of the date juice. The gentlemen who are interested in the employment of the toddy drawers in that area wanted to do something at once for them. In response to the very earnest representation of well-organized toddy tappers' societies who promised and gave an assurance and practically took an oath before me and the Prohibition Minister that they would not do anything wrong and putting them on their honour, we have begun this experiment in the five areas. Now, I would request Sri Satyanarayana and people like him—he has a band of good workers—to take an interest in this and see that jaggery is made out of 'neera' that is drawn and as little of it as possible should be left over for drinking as such; because if the juice is sold for drink, there is a chance of misuse. But in jaggery-making there is no such chance. He must also go and see that as much jaggery is produced from the date juice and also no dishonest or illicit use comes into practice with respect to 'neera' that is authorised to be sold. If he finds that the experiment is wrong and that, on the whole, it is better to give up the use to which it is put and take the consequences of it rather than do something which encourages illicit toddy making, it is for the Government that will take charge in that area after a few months, to reconsider the situation and it is open to them to do so."

SRI N. SATYANARAYANA:—"Even the East Godavari District Prohibition Committee met thrice and said that no neera shops should be opened."

\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The point is, a department or a committee or an authority that is interested in maintaining a certain thing looks at it from that point of view only. The Prohibition Committee would wish that date trees may as well be cut down and they would not mind it. But I would not agree to it because it gives a very valuable nutrient. It is absurd to cut down date trees or any trees wherever they grow. Tippu Sultan ordered in Mysore that all date trees should be cut down and destroyed. That was his way of enforcing Prohibition

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as he was keen on Prohibition. The Prohibition Committee is a modern edition of Tippu Sultan. We should not discard the use of the date tree if we can make jaggery out of it. Sugar that is got out of the date trees is a very valuable nutrient. Therefore, we should not go by the opinion of that Prohibition Department or the Prohibition Committee. If other departments will take care of it, let us have 'neera' which is a good nutrient and which people will not convert into fermented toddy. Now, if the police say, 'do not allow any one to go on the road after 6 o'clock; because if they do not go, there would be no robbery', we cannot agree to it. We will have to consider all aspects and take a decision. That is the difference between a Committee in one department and the Government at the top."

SRI N. SATYANARAYANA:—"I am a member of that Committee and that is why I know its effect there. We wanted that the unemployed tappers should be given lanka lands. There are about 10,000 acres of lanka lands in East Godavari. If only the Government come to the rescue of these ex-tappers, they will not only get employment but at the same time they can increase food production."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Even then they will sell away the lanka lands and ask for permission to tap trees." (Laughter.)

SRI N. SATYANARAYANA:—"There are about 15,000 ex-tappers who are having their own co-operative societies. My only appeal is, let not these co-operative societies take this neera for sale. I feel it is not proper . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"The thing might be reviewed in the light of experience. I do not stand in the way."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

"That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration."

The motion was carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Sir, I beg to move —  
'That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1953), as passed by the Assembly be read a third time and passed.'"

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MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Moneys) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 3 of 1953), as passed by the Assembly be read a third time and passed.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

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# APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 60 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 25th March 1953, page 409 supra.]

## *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 1954-55. 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.

*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, vidwan, 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 10 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

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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.

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide item V on page 411 supra.]

## L.A. BILL No. 3 OF 1952.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill to authorize the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1953.*

WHEREAS it is necessary, in pursuance of clause (1) of Article 206 of the Constitution, to authorize the withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1953; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Consolidated Fund (Withdrawal of Money) Act, 1953.

2. *Withdrawal of moneys from the Consolidated Fund of the State for a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1953.*—The State Government may withdraw from the Consolidated Fund of the State a sum not exceeding rupees eighty-six crores, seventy-five lakhs and eighty-five thousand, to meet—

(a) the grants made in advance by the Madras Legislative Assembly for a part of the financial year commencing on the 1st April 1953, as set forth in column (3) of the schedule; and

(b) the expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for the same part of the same financial year, as set forth in column (4) of the schedule.

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## THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

| Demand number. | Services and purposes.                             | Sums not exceeding                 |                                                |                          |
|----------------|----------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
|                |                                                    | Voted by the Legislative Assembly. | Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. | Total.                   |
| (1)            | (2)                                                | (3)                                | (4)                                            | (5)                      |
|                |                                                    | RS.                                | RS.                                            | RS.                      |
| I              | Land Revenue Department.                           | 40,00,000                          | ..                                             | 40,00,000                |
| II             | Excise Department.                                 | 4,00,000                           | ..                                             | 4,00,000                 |
| III            | Stamps Administration.                             | 12,00,000                          | ..                                             | 12,00,000                |
| IV             | Forest Department.                                 | 42,00,000                          | ..                                             | 42,00,000                |
| V              | Registration Department.                           | 27,00,000                          | ..                                             | 27,00,000                |
| VI             | Motor Vehicles Acts Administration.                | 7,00,000                           | 50,00,000                                      | 57,00,000                |
| VII            | General sales tax and other taxes and duties.      | 80,00,000                          | ..                                             | 80,00,000                |
| VIII           | Irrigation Debt charges ..                         | 1,20,00,000                        | ..                                             | 1,20,00,000              |
| IX             | Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters staff. | 48,00,000                          | 1,50,00,000<br>5,00,000                        | 1,50,00,000<br>53,00,000 |
| X              | State Legislature ..                               | 14,00,000                          | 25,000                                         | 14,25,000                |
| XI             | District Administration and miscellaneous.         | 3,00,00,000                        | ..                                             | 3,00,00,000              |
| XII            | Administration of Justice.                         | 78,00,000                          | 10,00,000                                      | 88,00,000                |
| XIII           | Jails ..                                           | 60,00,000                          | ..                                             | 60,00,000                |
| XIV            | Police ..                                          | 3,60,00,000                        | ..                                             | 3,60,00,000              |
| XV             | Education ..                                       | 6,50,00,000                        | ..                                             | 6,50,00,000              |
| XVI            | Medical ..                                         | 1,75,00,000                        | ..                                             | 1,75,00,000              |
| XVII           | Public Health ..                                   | 80,00,000                          | ..                                             | 80,00,000                |
| XVIII          | Agriculture and Fisheries.                         | 1,80,00,000                        | ..                                             | 1,80,00,000              |
| XIX            | Veterinary ..                                      | 30,00,000                          | ..                                             | 30,00,000                |
| XX             | Co-operation ..                                    | 38,00,000                          | ..                                             | 38,00,000                |
| XXI            | Industries and Cinchona.                           | 1,20,00,000                        | ..                                             | 1,20,00,000              |
| XXII           | Harijan Uplift ..                                  | 63,00,000                          | ..                                             | 63,00,000                |
| XXIII          | Labour including Factories.                        | 10,00,000                          | ..                                             | 10,00,000                |
| XXIV           | Civil Works—Works.                                 | 3,00,00,000                        | 2,00,000                                       | 3,02,00,000              |
| XXV            | Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant.     | 90,00,000                          | ..                                             | 90,00,000                |
| XXVI           | Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.                         | 35,00,000                          | ..                                             | 35,00,000                |



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| Demand number. | Services and purposes.                      | Sums not exceeding                 |                                                | Total.       |
|----------------|---------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|                |                                             | Voted by the Legislative Assembly. | Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. |              |
| (1)            | (2)                                         | (3)                                | (4)                                            | (5)          |
|                |                                             | RS.                                | RS.                                            | RS.          |
| XXVII          | Electricity ..                              | 2,20,00,000                        | ..                                             | 2,20,00,000  |
| XXVIII         | Famine ..                                   | 15,00,000                          | ..                                             | 15,00,000    |
| XXIX           | Pensions ..                                 | 1,20,00,000                        | 2,00,000                                       | 1,22,00,000  |
| XXX            | Stationery and Printing.                    | 45,00,000                          | 2,50,000                                       | 47,50,000    |
| XXXI           | Miscellaneous ..                            | 40,00,000                          | ..                                             | 40,00,000    |
| XXXII          | Community Development Projects.             | 60,00,000                          | ..                                             | 60,00,000    |
| XXXIII         | Road Transport Schemes.                     | 55,00,000                          | ..                                             | 55,00,000    |
| XXXIV          | Compensation to Zamindars.                  | 70,00,000                          | ..                                             | 70,00,000    |
| XXXV           | Capital Outlay on Irrigation.               | 3,50,00,000                        | ..                                             | 3,50,00,000  |
| XXXVI          | Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.   | 18,00,000                          | ..                                             | 18,00,000    |
| XXXVII         | Capital Outlay on Civil Works.              | 60,00,000                          | ..                                             | 60,00,000    |
| XXXVIII        | Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes.      | 6,00,00,000                        | ..                                             | 6,00,00,000  |
| XXXIX          | Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes.   | 10,00,000                          | ..                                             | 10,00,000    |
| XL             | Commuted Value of Pensions                  | 12,00,000                          | 10,000                                         | 12,10,000    |
| XLI            | Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading. | 20,00,00,000                       | ..                                             | 20,00,00,000 |
| XLII           | Loans and Advances by the State Government. | 2,80,00,000                        | ..                                             | 2,80,00,000  |
|                | Public Debt—Repayment.                      | ..                                 | 15,00,00,000                                   | 15,00,00,000 |
|                | Grand Total ..                              | 69,54,00,000                       | 17,21,25,000                                   | 86,75,25,000 |

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 26th March 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN), in the Chair.

## I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS.

\* 61 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, I request this question may be taken up later.” (See page 438 infra.)

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ Yes.”

*Strength of Gazetted Officers in the Government Press, Madras.*

\* 62 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the present strength of Gazetted Officers in each category in the Government Press, Madras, is thrice that in 1939 and if so, whether the Government propose to reduce it as a measure of economy?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The first part of the answer is in the negative. The question raised in the latter half does not arise. No reduction in the present strength of the Gazetted staff is possible.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ Sir, may I know the strength of the Gazetted Officers at present in the Government Press? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, in 1939 there were seven Gazetted Officers and to-day there are ten officers, out of which one is a temporary post which is not filled. The only additions are those of the Electrical and Mechanical Engineer, which is a technical post, an Assistant Superintendent for the Branch of the Government Press for Pudukottai which has since been taken over after the merger, a post which has yet to be filled and the post of General Superintendent and Special Officer which has been considered essential to assist the Superintendent in the discharge of his administrative duties in the Government Press.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ Sir, may I know whether this vacancy will be filled up now or not? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, applications have been invited by the Madras Public Service Commission for filling up this vacancy as well as two other vacancies of Assistant Superintendents in the Government Press, Madras, and the posts will be filled up.”

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Sir, have the Government examined the need for the continuance of the post of Temporary Joint Superintendent, Government Press, and why this post which was sanctioned for a specific purpose is being continued indefinitely? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is not proposed to continue the post indefinitely. It is to be continued up to the 20th of April next."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Sir, will the post be abolished after that date? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, it is purely a temporary post."

*Elementary schools in the City of Madras.*

\* 63 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of elementary schools under the Corporation of Madras;

(b) the number of aided elementary schools in the City of Madras;

(c) whether school fees are levied in all the aided elementary schools in the City; and

(d) whether the scheme for compulsory and free elementary education has been introduced in the City?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) 233 schools.

" (b) 187 schools as on 31st March 1951.

" (c) Fees are not levied in all the aided elementary schools in the City.

" (d) The scheme of Compulsory Elementary Education is in force in the City except in the areas recently added. In Corporation Elementary Schools no fees are levied; aided managements are, however, permitted to levy fees."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Sir, has any standard or maximum rates of school fees been fixed in the Madras Educational Rules for aided elementary schools? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I require notice."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Sir, are the Government aware that the tuition fees in all the aided elementary schools have been raised after the introduction of the recent scheme of educational concessions? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I will look into the matter, Sir."

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SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that teachers are not paid commensurate with the increase in the levy of fees in aided elementary schools? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" We have had enough say in the matter."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Sir, will the Government consider the desirability of introducing fixed rates of school fees that may be levied in all the aided elementary schools? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I can say that the question of fixing a ceiling will, at any rate, be considered."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Sir, may I know whether any Attendance Officer has been appointed in the City in the compulsory area just to see whether school children in the compulsory area attend the classes? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, Attendance Officers are generally appointed in all compulsory areas."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Sir, I want to know whether Attendance Officers have been appointed in the City in the compulsory areas? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I want notice, Sir."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Sir, may I know what steps have been taken by the Government for the introduction of free and compulsory education throughout the State in accordance with Article 45 of the Constitution? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the system of compulsion is not being extended and the *status quo* is being maintained. But, fresh schools are being started."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Sir, will free education be introduced at least in the existing compulsory areas? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" This will be considered."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government will think of the advisability of prescribing a formula by which a decent portion of the amount levied as school fees in aided elementary schools will go to the benefit of the teachers? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the hon. Member's suggestion will be considered."

*Officers in charge of Prohibition work in the districts.*

\* 64 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased (1) to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the districts in which the

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Prohibition work is in charge of (i) District Prohibition Officer and (ii) Assistant Commissioner of Excise; and (2) the scales of pay and distinctive duties of the above two grades of officers; and to state the need for posting different cadres of such officers for different districts?

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ The answer<sup>a</sup> is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Sir, will the Government consider the desirability of abolishing the posts of Assistant Commissioners of Excise as a measure of retrenchment and have only one cadre of District Prohibition Officers throughout the State in view of the definite statement in the paper placed on the table that the powers and the work of the Assistant Commissioners and the District Prohibition Officers are exactly the same and the posts are interchangeable? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ Sir, the suggestion will be considered.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Sir, has any special staff been appointed for working the ‘ neera ’ scheme under Prohibition? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ No, Sir. The scheme is worked by the Co-operative Department as an ameliorative scheme.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ Sir, has the Hon. Minister any intention to supply ‘ neera ’ to the Members of the Legislative Council as is being done in the other House? ”

THE HON. SRI V. C. PALANISAMI GOUNDER :—“ Sir, as some of the Members in the other House welcomed it, it was introduced. If the Members here also welcome it, the matter will be considered.”

*Artesian wells in South Arcot district.*

\* 61 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether a survey of the artesian wells in South Arcot district was made by the State Government to ascertain the medicinal property of the waters;

(b) if so, the findings of the experts engaged on the question; and

(c) whether it is proposed to utilize these mineral waters for medicinal purposes?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ (a) Yes.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix on page 472 infra.

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“ (b) & (c) It is reported that these waters do not show any thermal characteristics, though they have some special features which are not ordinarily found in surface supplies. A detailed examination has proved that these waters do not merit the designation of ‘ medicinal waters ’.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Sir, has there been any offer from any of the private companies to work the scheme as a commercial venture? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Not to my knowledge, Sir.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“ Sir, I understand that there are two thousand artesian wells in the lignite area. What do the Government propose to do with them? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, the water will be used for agricultural purposes.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Sir, will the Government invite opinions or offers for working the scheme as a private concern for purifying, bottling and supplying this mineral water for sale? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Sir, a survey of these artesian well waters in different areas representative of the zone was made by the King Institute, Guindy, and they have found that the amount of carbon-di-oxide present in these waters is in no way comparable to that of the well-known table waters of Europe. Moreover, iron is also present in large quantities in these waters and the difficulty of removing this iron makes it extremely difficult to use these waters for commercial purposes.”

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

II.—DISCUSSION OF THE SUPPLEMENTARY STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1952-53.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The House will now take up the discussion of the Supplementary Statement of Expenditure for the year 1952-53.”

\* SRI O. P. RAMASWAMI REDDIAR :—“ கனம் தலைவர் அவர்களே, 4-40  
இன்று சப்லிமெண்டரி பட்ஜெட் சர்ச்சை ஆரம்பிக்கும் போது நாட்டில் ஒரு p.m.  
பக்கம் பஞ்சம், ஒரு பக்கம் பணம் இன்மை, பல தொந்தரவுகள் இது  
எல்லாம் இருந்து கொண்டு தான் இருக்கின்றன. அரசாங்கத்தை  
நடத்துவது ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டமானது தான். யாராக இருந்தாலும்  
அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவது என்பது ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டம் தான். ஆனாலும்  
இருக்கக் கூடிய நிலையை சமாளித்து சர்க்கரை நடத்திக் கொண்டு தான்  
வா வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களும் அரசாங்கத்தை  
பல கஷ்டங்களுக்கு இடையே நடத்திக் கொண்டு வருகிறார். ஆனால் பணம்  
இல்லை என்ற நிலை ஒரு பக்கம் இருக்கிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் அதற்குத்  
தகுந்த முறையில் நமக்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் வேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவு  
அவர்கள் கொடுப்பதற்கும் அவர்களுடைய பண நிலை சரியாக இருக்க  
வேண்டும். எங்கு பார்த்தாலும் பல தொல்லைகள், எங்கும் அதிகமான  
தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. தகுந்த பணத்தை அவர்கள் அடிக்கடி  
கொடுத்து உதவினால் தான் இங்கு எவ்வளவு பணம் இருந்தாலும்,

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [26th March 1953]

அரசாங்கத்தை நன்றாக நடத்த முடியும். அவர்கள் பணம் கொடுத்த உதவினால் தான் நாம் மேலும் செலவு செய்ய முடியும். இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கம் நடந்து கொண்டு வருகிறது. இருந்தாலும் பல துறைகளில் இந்த பட்ஜெட்டை பரிசீலனை செய்து பார்க்கும்போது பஞ்சத்தால் அடிபடும் ஜனங்களுக்கு அதிகமாக செலவு செய்வதற்கு அதிகமாக ஒதுக்கப்படவில்லை என்பது நன்றாகத் தெரியவருகிறது. இப்படி ஒரு பக்கம் செய்தாலும் பஞ்சம் ஒரு பக்கம் அதிகமாக இருந்து வருகிறது. ஜனங்களுக்குள்ள தொந்தரவுகளோ தாங்க முடியாத தொந்தரவுகள். குறிப்பாக கிராமங்களில் அதிகமான தொந்தரவுகள். சென்ற வருஷத்தை விட இந்த வருஷம் மழை குறைவு. மலம் முன்னால் பெய்யாவிட்டாலும் பின்னால் கொஞ்சம் பெய்தது. ஆனால் அதற்கு முன் பருவமடை இல்லாததால் சாகுபடி செய்த பயிர் களைக் கூடம் தீய்ந்து எல்லாம் காய்ந்து போய்விட்டன. பிற்பாடு மழை வந்ததால் இதை வைத்துக்கொண்டு சில இடங்களில் நஞ்சை சாகுபடி செய்தார்கள். புஞ்சைப் பயிர் தீய்ந்து போய் விட்டது. இந்த நிலையில் இளைக்கொண்டு ஒரு பக்கம் அதிகமாக தொந்தரவுகள் இருந்துகொண்டு தான் ஜனங்களுக்கு ஒரு பக்கம் அதிகமாக தொந்தரவுகள் இருந்துகொண்டும் கூட வருகிறது. கிராமவாசிகளுக்கு இதற்கு முன் இருந்த சலுகைகளையும் கூட இப்பொழுது வாபஸ் வாங்கிவிட்டார்கள் ஒரு பக்கம் தொந்தரவு, மற்றொரு பக்கம் இருக்கும் சலுகைகளை வாபஸ் வாங்கிவிடாததால் அது சரியான என்பதை கருமபங்களை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருபவர்களுக்கு இருக்கும் சலுகைகளை வாபஸ் வாங்கிக்கொண்டு வருவதால் அவர்களுடைய கருமபங்கள் இன்னும் கீழ் நிலையில் போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கின்றன. அவர்களுக்கு வெளியே கடன்விடப்பட தில்லை. சாகுபடி செலவோ அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. சாகுபடிக்கு செலவாகும் அளவில் அவர்களுக்கு வரும்படி வரவில்லை. அவர்களுடைய விதைக்குக்கூட கஷ்டம் ஏற்பட்டுக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. அடுத்த சாகுபடி செய்ய முடியுமோ என்று கூட சந்தேகம் ஏற்படுகிறது. இந்த நிலையில் அவர்களுக்கு ஏற்கனவே இருக்கும் சலுகைகளை வாபஸ் செய்துவிட்டால் சரியாக அவர்கள் வரக்கூடிய நாம் அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக செய்யாவிட்டாலும் இருந்த வாய்ப்புமுடியாது. நாம் அவர்களுக்கு அதிகமாக செய்யாவிட்டாலும் இருந்த தையாவது வாபஸ் வாங்காமல் இருந்தால் ரொம்பவும் நன்றாக இருக்கும் என்பதை நான் அரசாங்கத்திற்குத் தெரிவிக்க விரும்புகிறேன். ஒரு பக்கம் தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கும்போது இன்னும் அவர்களை கஷ்டத்திற்கு ஆளாக்கி வைத்து அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகமாக தொந்தரவுகள் தான் ஏற்படும். இந்த தொந்தரவுகள் ஒரு பக்கம் கடன்காரர்களுடைய தொந்தரவு ஒரு பக்கம். இதை எல்லாரும் அறியவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்திக்கொண்டு வருபவர்கள் அநேகமாக இளைஞர்கள்தான். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் நிலையை நாம் பிரத்யட்சமாகப் பார்க்கிறோம். அதிகமாக நாம் தொந்தரவுகளை அளிக்கப்படுகிறதே கொண்டு போவதில் அர்த்தமில்லை. அது நியாயம் இல்லை என்பதை சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன்.

“என்னென்றால் இப்பொழுது இந்த வருஷம் கொண்டு வரப்பட்டிருக்கும் வஜாவை எடுத்துக் கொள்ள வேண்டும். இதற்குமுன் இருந்த சலுகையை இந்த வருஷம் withdraw செய்யப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. நாலாண்டுகளாக இதைப் பயிர்களுக்கு வஜா செய்யலாம் என்று இதற்குமுன் சில உத்தரவுகள் இருந்தன. அதைக்கூட இந்த வருஷம் வாபஸ்செய்து விட்டார்கள். இந்த நிலையில் மக்களிடத்தில் கசப்பு இருக்கிறது. குறிப்பாக எங்கள் ஜில்லாவை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் அப்படி செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். எல்லா ஜில்லாக்களிலும் அப்படித்தான். பல ஜில்லாக்களில் ஏதோ ஒன்றிரண்டு தாலுகாக்களிலும் அப்படித்தான். பல் ஜில்லாக்களில் மஞ்சம் மோசமாகப் பரவி இருக்கிறது. காக்கைத்தவிர மற்ற இடங்களில் பஞ்சம் மோசமாகப் பரவி இருக்கிறது. இந்த நிலையில் இருப்பதைக்கூட எடுத்தவிடுவது என்றால் அது நியாயம் இல்லை. இருக்கும் சலுகைகளை இவ்வருஷம் வாபஸ் செய்வது உசிதமா? இல்லை. இருக்கும் சலுகைகளை இன்னும் அதிகமாகச் சலுகைகளைக் கொடுக்க இதைப் புராலோசனை செய்து இன்னும் அதிகமாகச் சலுகைகளைக் கொடுக்க வேண்டும் என்று அரசாங்கத்தை நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இதற்கு முன் இரண்டு அண்ட் மக்ரூலுக்குத்தான் வஜா என்று கூப்பாட்டி, ஆர்டர் இருந்தது. பிறகு நாலாண்டுகளாக இதைப் பயிர்களுக்கு வஜா என்று இருந்தது. எங்கெங்கே

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பஞ்சம் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறதோ பயிர்கள் எங்கெல்லாம் காய்ந்திருக்கிறதோ அங்கெல்லாம் இந்த சலுகைகளைக் கொடுக்க உவண்டும், அப்படிப்பட்ட சட்டம் 5, 6 வருஷமாக இருந்துகொண்டுவந்தது. இவ்விதம் ஏழை ஜனங்களுக்கு அளிக்கப்பட்டு வந்த சலுகையை இந்தவருஷம் ரிவினியூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டு எடுத்து விட்டார்கள். ரிவினியூ போர்டு செய்ததோ மந்திரி சபை செய்ததோ தெரியாது, யார் செய்தாலும் இதுநியாயம் இல்லை என்பதை சுட்டிக்காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். இதைத்தவிர நஞ்சைக்கும், புஞ்சைக்கும் அந்த சலுகைகள் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருந்தன. ஆனால் இப்பொழுது மாகாணம் பூராவும் அதை எடுத்து விட்டார்கள் என்று பத்திரிகையில் பார்த்தேன். நன்றாக விளையும்போது இதைச்செய்திருந்தாலும் நன்றாக இருந்திருக்கும். இந்த வருஷம் அதிகமாக தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கும்போது அதிகமாக கூஷ்டங்கள் இருக்கும்போது கூக்குரல் வந்துகொண்டிருக்கும் போது இதைச்செய்திருக்கக்கூடாது. ஆகவே விவசாயிகளுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகமாக சலுகைகள் காட்டவேண்டும் என்று நான் அரசாங்கத்தைக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். இந்த நிலையில் அரசாங்கம் புனராலோசனை செய்து திரும்பவும் பழைய சலுகையையே கொண்டுவரவேண்டும் என்று கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.

“தமிழ் வஜா செய்யும் போது ஒரு மாதத்தில் அதை வசூல் செய்ய வேண்டாம் என்று சொல்லப்பட்டது. மறு மாதத்தில் இந்த இரண்டு மாத வசூலையும் சேர்த்து வசூல் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று வசூல் செய்து வருகிறார்கள். இந்த இரண்டாவது மாதத்தில் எவ்விதம் அதிகமாக வருமானம் வரும் என்பது தெரியவில்லை. ஒரு மாதத்தில் கட்ட முடியாதவர்களுக்கு இரண்டு மாதத்தையும் சேர்த்து எப்படி கட்டுவது என்பது தான் தெரியவில்லை. இதை அரசாங்கம் ஆலோசிக்க வேண்டியது தான். விவையாத பிராந்தியங்களில் இப்படிச் செய்தால் ஜனங்கள் ரொம்பவும் கஷ்டப்படுவார்கள். ஏன் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன் என்றால் ஜனங்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு மகஜர் கொடுத்து விட்டு எனக்கு ஒரு காப்பியை அனுப்புகிறார்கள். நான் இன்னும் அரசாங்கத்தில் இருக்கிறேன் என்று அவர்கள் நினைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அவர்கள் அரசாங்கத்திற்கும் அந்த மகஜரை அனுப்புவதால் தான் எனக்கு வரும் மகஜர்களை நான் அரசாங்கத்திற்கு அனுப்புவது இல்லை. கிராமங்களுக்குச் சென்றால் அங்கு வந்து எனக்கு தொந்தரவுகள் கொடுக்கிறார்கள். அரசாங்கத்தினால் சொல்ல வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அவ்வளவு தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. நான் ஒரு சந்திரியையைப் போல் கிராமங்களில் இருந்து கொண்டிருந்தாலும் அங்கு வந்து என்னிடம் குறை சொல்லுகிறார்கள். அந்தத் தொந்தரவுகளுக்கு பதில் சொல்ல வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. இங்கு வந்து நான் பேச வேண்டும் என்று நினைக்கவில்லை. அவர்களுடைய தொந்தரவுகள் அதிகமாக இருப்பதால் இங்கு வந்து நான் பேச வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அங்கு இருந்தால் அதிகம் தொந்தரவுகள் உண்டாகிறது. அவர்களுக்கு நான் ஜவாப் சொல்ல வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அந்தத் தொந்தரவுகளை ஏற்றுக் கொண்டு இங்கு பேச வந்தேன்.

“ இந்த வருஷ நிலக்கடலை மசகூல இந்த மாகாணம் பூராவும் கெட்டுப் போய் விட்டது. விதைக்குக்கூட கடலை கிடையாது. அடுத்த வருஷம் விதைப் பதற்கு வாங்கியாக வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. எங்கிருந்து வாங்குவது என்பதை யோசிக்கவேண்டும். அரசாங்கம் அதை இந்த வருஷம் வாங்கிக் கொடுத்தால் தான் இவ் வருஷம் வேர்கடலை சாகுபடி செய்யமுடியும். நமது மாகாணத்தில் சுமார் 40 ஏக்கர் ஏக்கர் நிலத்தில் வேர் கடலை சாகுபடி நடக்கிறது. நானே சுமார் 20 ஏக்கரில் வேர் கடலை சாகுபடிசெய்கிறேன். அதனால் விதை சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டும். இல்லாவிட்டால் சாகுபடி செய்ய முடியாது. என்னிடம் சாகுபடிக்குக்கூட விதை கிடையாது. ஆகவே, எனக்கு 20 ஏக்கருக்கு உள் விதை போய்விட்டது. எங்கிருந்து விதை சம்பாதிப்பது என்பது எனக்கு தெரியவில்லை. இப்பொழுது ஜனங்களுக்கு பணம் இல்லை. இன்று அவர்கள் விதை வாங்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு நினைத்தோடு வாங்க முடியுமா? நினைத்தபோது அவர்களுக்கு விதை கிடைக்குமா? அதைப்பற்றி கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கு எழுதி இருந்தோம்.

[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]      [26th March 1953]

அவர் வதோ ஏற்பாடு செய்திருப்பதாக சொல்லி இருக்கிறார். ஆனால், அந்தந்த இடத்தில் பார்த்தால் எல்லா டிமானிடிபோட்டர்களுக்கும் ஆர்டர் பேயிருக்கின்றன, அவர்கள் என்ன செய்யமுடியும். அவர்கள் முன்னொடியே போயிருக்கவேண்டும். தாமதமாய் போயிருப்பதால் எங்கு கிடைக்கப் போகிறது! அந்தந்த ஜில்லாக்களில் உள்ள விலைகளை கொடுக்கும்படியாக சொல்லி அதை வாங்கி சப்ளை செய்யவேண்டும். அரசாங்கத்திற்கு வாய்தா செலுத்துவதற்கு இது தான் முக்கியமான பயிர். இதை அரசாங்கம் செய்ய வில்லையென்றால் அடுத்த வருடம்கூட அரசாங்கத்திற்கு விலை தரவில்லை. ஆகவே, அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்துவதற்கு பணம் இருக்காது. ஆகவே, தகுந்த காலத்தில் வாங்கிக் கொடுக்க ஏற்பாடு செய்தால்தான் ஜனங்கள் தாங்கள் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய கத்தாயத்தைக் கொடுப்பார்கள். இதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“ சில இடங்களில் நிணறுகள் வெட்டுவதற்கு பணம் கொடுக்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. அப்படிக்கொடுக்கப்பட்ட பணத்தொகை 300, 400 ரூபாய்கூடப் போட்டு செலவு செய்து கிணறுகள் வெட்டி இருக்கிறார்கள். அந்தக் கிணறுகளை முடிப்பதற்கு இன்னும் சிலருக்கு ரூ. 300, 400 வேண்டும். அதற்கு அவர்களுக்கு கடன் வசதியில்லை. விளையவில்லை. கடன்காரர்கள் அவர்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுக்க மறுக்கிறார்கள் அப்படிக்கொடுத்தாலும்தரூ. 100 கொடுத்து விட்டு ரூ. 300; 400-க்கு எழுதி வாங்குகிறார்கள். ரூ. 100 கொடுத்தால் அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அதிகமாக கடன் கொடுத்து வெட்டியிருந்தால் அவர்களுக்கு இன்னும் அது கமராக கடன் கொடுத்து அதை முடித்த பிறகு அவர்களுக்கு தவணை கொடுத்து அதை வசூல் செய்து கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அவர்களுக்கு ரெவினியூ அதிகாரிகள் தொல்லை செய்து வருகிறார்கள் அவர்களால் பணத்தைக் கட்டமுடியவில்லை. கஞ்சிக்கு வழியில்லை மாட்டைக் காப்பாற்ற முடியவில்லை. விதைக்கு வழியில்லை. தொந்தரவுகள் அதிகமாக இருக்கிறது. இன்னும் அவர்களுக்குக் கொடுக்கவேண்டிய கந்தாயத்தையும் கொடுக்க முடியாத நிலையில் இருக்கிறார்கள். சில இடங்களில் ஏழைகள் உண்மையாகவே கிணறுகளை வெட்டியிருந்தும் அவர்களுக்கு மான்யம் கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடுகிறது. சிலர் மான்யத்தை வாங்கிக்கொண்டு கிணறுகளை வெட்டி இருக்கிறார்கள். அப்படி இரண்டுமாதங்கள் 100-க்கு 1 பர்சன்ருதான் அதனால் உண்மையாகவே அப்படி இரண்டுமாதங்கள் 100-க்கு 1 பர்சன்ருதான் அதனால் உண்மையாகவே வெட்டி இருக்கக்கூடியவர்களுக்கு இந்த மான்யம் கிடைக்காமல் போய்விடுகிறது. சிலருக்கு ஜலம் ஊராமல் போய்விடுகிறது மழை இல்லாததால் அப்படி ஜலம் இல்லாமல் போய்விடுகிறது. இந்த நிலை இருப்பதால் அவர்களால் சாகுபடி செய்யமுடியவில்லை. அந்த நிலையில் அவர்கள் கஷ்டப்படுகிறார்கள். இதை நாம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். அவர்களுக்கு நாம் ஜீவகாருண்யம் காட்டுவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது அரசாங்கத்திற்கு ஜீவகாருண்யம் இல்லைபொன்று சொல்லவில்லை. ஆபீசர்களுக்கு அந்த எண்ணம் வரவேண்டும். நாம் உத்தரவு போடலாம். ஆனால் அது நடைமுறையில் நடக்கிறதா என்று பார்க்கவேண்டும். அங்கே அதிகாரிகளிடத்தில் கல் மனதாகப் போய்விடுகிறது. அதனால் ஜனங்களுக்கு அதிகமாக தொந்தரவுகள் அளிக்கிறார்கள். இவைகளை அரசாங்கம் நிவர்த்திப்பார்கள் என்று நினைக்கிறேன்.

“கனம் மந்திரி அவர்களுக்கும் கடிகாரம் வந்திருக்கும். சில இடங்களில் வாய்தா வசூல் செய்யப்படுவதாகத் தெரிகிறது. இதையும் அரசாங்கம் கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று எதிர்பார்க்கிறேன். அதாவது ரூ. 100 செலுத்தும் பட்டாதாரர்களுக்கு இலியேஸ் வஜா இலவையென்று இந்த வருஷம் புதிதாக உத்திரவு போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். வஜா செய்யும்போது கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். பதில் ஒன்பது பங்கு நிலப்பரப்புள்ளவர்கள் மழையை எதிர்பார்த்து சாகுபடி செய்யக் கூடியவர்கள். மானம்பார்த்த பிரதேசங்கள் அது. ஏதோ முதலில் மழை பெய்கிறது. விதை விதைக்கிறார்கள். பிறகு

26th March 1953] [Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar]

மனமே பெய்வது இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு ஆற்றத்தண்ணீர் வரதது இல்லை. பெரியகள் அதனால் காய்ந்து விடுகிறது. பெரிய மிராஸ்தார்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி, சின்ன மிராஸ்தார்களாக இருந்தாலும் சரி அவர்களுக்கு இந்தக் கஷ்டம் உண்டு. டெஸ்டா பிரதேசமாக இருந்தால் யாராக இருந்தாலும் அவர்களுக்கு இந்தக் கஷ்டம் இல்லை. அவர்களுக்கு புஞ்சை வெள்ளாமைக்கு சாகுபடி செலவு ரூ. 80 முதல் ரூ. 100 ஆகிறது. நஞ்சையாக இருந்தால் ரூ. 150 முதல் ரூ. 200 வரை ஆகிறது. அந்தக் கஷ்டம் வேறு இருக்கிறது. நாம் ஜனநாயக சர்க்கார் நடத்துகிறோம். கம்ப்யூனிஸ்டு சர்க்காராக இருந்தால் ரிஜிமெண்டேஷன் செய்து எப்படியாவது வாய்தா போட்டுக் கொள்ளலாம். எந்த விதமாகவும் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்தமுடியும். இப்பொழுது நன்றாகப்பேசி ஜனங்களுடைய மனதை மாற்றவேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. அதன் மூலம் அரசாங்கத்தை நடத்த வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது என்பதை நாம் மறந்துவிடோம். சட்டங்களைப் பாரக்கும்போது மனிதன் சிக்க முடியாத தொந்தரவுகள் அடையும்படியான சட்டங்கள் வருகின்றன. அதிலிருந்து நாம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். இன்று இருக்கும் நிலையில் எட்டு வருஷங்களாக பஞ்சம். இந்த எட்டு வருஷங்களாக பஞ்சம் நம்மை பாதித்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறது. சாகுபடி செலவு மாத்திரம் விவசாயிகளுக்கு அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டு வருகிறது. இதில் பெரிய மிராஸ்தார்கள் என்றும் சின்ன மிராஸ்தார்கள் என்றும் கிடையாது. டெஸ்டா பிரதேசங்களில் இருக்கும் விவசாயிகள் ஏதோ காலம் தள்ளிக் கொண்டு வருகிறார்கள். ஆனால், மானம்பார்த்த பிரதேசங்களில் விவசாயம் செய்பவர்களுக்கு செலவு அதிகமாகிக்கொண்டு minus margin ஆகத் தான் இருக்கிறது. வேண்டுமென்றால் மாகாணத்திலுள்ள பிரதேசங்களிலுள்ள பெரிய மிராஸ்தார்களையும் சின்ன மிராஸ்தார்களையும் சில குடும்பங்களையும் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு அவர்களுடைய குடும்ப வரவு செலவுகளைப்பார்த்தால் அவர்களுக்கு வருவாய் எவ்வளவு செலவு எவ்வளவு என்று சர்வே செய்து பார்த்தால் தெரியவரும். அவர்களுக்கு எவ்வளவு வருவாய் வருகிறது எவ்வளவு கடன் இருக்கிறது எவ்வளவு நஷ்டம் என்பது தெரியவரும். Sample ஆக survey பண்ணிப்பாருங்கள் தெரியவரும். அப்பொழுதுதான் நான் சொல்வது உண்மையென்று தெரியவரும். ஆகையினால் அரசாங்கத்தை குறை கூறுவதற்கு இருக்கிறது. இப்படிப்பட்ட குறைகளும் இருக்கின்றன. இங்கு, நான் வசை புராணம் படிப்பதற்கு வரவில்லை. இருந்தாலும் அனுபவம் எப்படி இருக்கிறது என்பதைச் சொல்ல வேண்டியதாக இருக்கிறது. நானும் ஒரு விவசாயி. விவசாயத் துறையில் இருக்கிறேன். நானும் மற்றவர்களும் அனுபவிக்கும் தொந்தரவுகளைச் சொல்ல விரும்புகிறேன். இதை ஆலோசனை செய்து கவனிக்கவேண்டும்.

“ ரிவினியூ டிபார்ட்மெண்டு இருக்கிறது. இப்பொழுது நமது மாணா  
னத்தில் Lignite கண்டு பிடித்திருக்கிறார்கள். நமது தொழில்கள் நன்  
றாக நடக்கவேண்டும். இந்த லிக்னைட்டுக்காக அதிக பணம் சிலவு  
செய்யிறோம். இப்பொழுது மழை இல்லாததால் நம்முடைய ஜீவனத்  
திற்கு மின்சாரம் கிடையாது. எப்பொழுது மின்சாரம் வேண்டுமோ அப்  
பொழுது இல்லை. இந்த நிலைமைக்கு இப்பொழுது நம் நாடு வந்திருக்கிறது.  
லிக்னைட் கிடைத்தால் தெர்மல் ஸ்டேஷன் ஏற்படுத்தி அதிலிருந்து  
அநேகம் நிர்வீழ்ச்சிகளை ஏற்படுத்தி அதிலிருந்து மின்சாரத்தை உற்  
பத்தி செய்வோம். அதன் மூலம் விவசாயம் கைத்தொழில் முதலிய  
வைகளை நடத்தலாம். இதை அரசாங்கம் முக்கியமாக செய்யவேண்டும்.  
குறிப்பாக தென் இந்தியாவில் நிலக்கரி கிடைக்கிறது. இதைக் கண்டு பிடித்தது  
பாராட்டத்தக்கது. அங்கு சில தொந்தரவுகள் இருக்கின்றன. அதைப்  
பற்றி நான் நேற்று கனம் முதல் மந்திரியிடமும் தொழில் மந்திரியிடமும்  
தெரிவித்தேன். நூறு சதுர மைலுக்கு லிக்னைட் இருப்பதாகவும் அதை  
எடுக்கப் போவதாகவும் சொல்லப்பட்டது. இப்பொழுது அதை notify  
செய்து அரசாங்கம் 1947-ம் வருஷத்திய விலைக்கு எடுத்துக் கொள்ளப்  
போகிறார்கள். 1947-ம் வருஷத்தில் ஒரு விலை இருந்தது. இப்பொழுது மறு  
படியும் சர்வே செய்திருக்கிறார்கள். அப்பொழுது ஜலம் அதிகமாக இருந்த  
தால் notify செய்ததை வர்பீஸ் செய்ய நேரிட்டது. இப்பொழுது அந்த செங்

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கரியை எடுப்பதாக இருந்தால் எவ்வளவு நாளைக்கு எடுக்கலாம்? அந்தக்கா எல்லா இடங்களையும் notify செய்ய வேண்டுமா? அது நியாயமா? என்பதை யோசிக்க வேண்டும். ரயில்வே லைனுக்கு மேல் 30 சதுர மைலுக்கு வேலை செய்தால் அங்கு 15 கோடி ரூபாய் லிசைன் கொடுக்கும். ஒரு வருஷத்திற்கு 10 லட்சம் டன்படி 150 வருஷம் ஆகும். முப்பது லட்சம் டன்படி 50 வருஷமாகும். ஆகையினால் ரயில்வே லைனுக்கு வடக்கே இருக்கும் 30 சதுர மைலை எடுத்துக்கொண்டால் மேற்கண்டபடி வருஷங்களாகும். இப்பொழுது இருக்கும் இடத்தை மூன்று zone ஆக பிரித்து ஒரு பக்கத்தை மட்டும் இப்பொழுது notify செய்துவிட்டு பிறகு மற்றவைகளை எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். மற்ற இரண்டையும் நிறுத்தி விடலாம். பிறகு பார்த்துக்கொள்ளலாம். இப்பொழுது நம்மிடத்தில் பணத் தட்டு இருக்கிறது. இது சம்பந்தமாக ஒரு சட்டம் வரும். அதுவும் வாப்போலிற்று. முதலில் இங்கு வராமல் அசெம்பளியில் தான் வரும். பின்னா தான் இங்கு வரும். ஆகவே அங்கு அந்த சட்டம் வருவதற்குள் அந்த சட்டத்திற்கு ஒரு நிறுத்தம் கொண்டு வந்து அதற்குத் தகுந்த முறையில் இந்த சட்டத்தை செய்வார்களென்று நினைக்கிறேன். ஏன் என்றால், ஜனங்களுக்கு இப்பொழுது எடுக்கப் போவதில்லை என்று தெரியும் அப்படி நிபுணர்கள் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். இப்பொழுது 100 சதுர மைலுக்கு ஏன் notify செய்யவேண்டும். எல்லோரும் எழுதிகள். தொந்தரவுபடுகிறார்கள். அவர்கள் கூக்குரல் போடுகிறார்கள். ஆகவே இப்பொழுது மூன்று பாகமாகப் பிரித்து முதல் பாகத்தை மட்டும் இப்பொழுது எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பிற்பாடு மற்றவைகளை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளலாம். மற்றவைகளை பின்னாடி 150 வருஷங்களுக்குப் பிறகு பார்த்துக் கொள்ளலாம். அது வரையிலாவது எழுதிகள் எமாற்றப்பாமல் இருப்பார்கள். இதை அரசாங்கம் கவனிக்க வேண்டும். தவிர அங்கே வட ஷார் கோவில் இருக்கிறது. அந்த ஏரியாவிலும் லிசைன் இருக்கிற தென்று அந்த ஏரியாவையும் சேர்க்கப்பட்டிருக்கிறது. பார்வதிபுரம் என்று பெயர் போட்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அதைப் பற்றியும் கூடிதம் எழுதியிருக்கிறேன். அங்குள்ள தேவஸ்தானத்தில் எனக்கு கொஞ்சம் அக்கரை உண்டு. அதைப்பற்றி கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்களுக்கு எழுதியிருக்கிறேன். அந்த இடம் பூராவையும் நீக்கி விட்டால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். மெயில்வே லைனில் வடக்கில் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு பாக்கி இடங்களுக்குப் போக வேண்டிய தில்லை. பூராவையும் எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும் என்றால் இதையாவது சேர்க்கக்கூடாது என்று சொல்லுகிறேன். அங்கு ஒரு குருநாதத் திருகு ஏற்பாடு செய்யுமா? அந்த இடத்தையும் நோட்டிபிகேஷனிலிருந்து நீக்கப்படவேண்டும். அதை கொஞ்சம் கவனிக்கவேண்டும். சமூக தொண்டு செய்யும் ஒரு ஸ்தலமாகத்திற்கு சர்க்கார் உதவிகள் செய்ய வேண்டும் என்று நான் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அதற்கு அனுசூலமாக இருப்பார்கள் என்றும் நினைக்கிறேன்.

“தவிர கிராம கைத்தொழில், கிராம புனரூபணத்தை வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். கிராமபுனரூபணத்தை, கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் ஆரம்பித்தார்கள். ஆனால் அவரை இப்பொழுது கொடும் சட்டம் கொடுப்பார்தால் நேர் மாறாக இருக்கிறது. அது சம்பந்தமாக ஒன்றை சட்டம் காட்ட விரும்புகிறேன். கடினம் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளுங்கள். இப்பொழுது அவர் கைத்தறிக்கு அதிகமாகப் பிரயத்தனம் எடுத்துக் கொண்டு வேலை செய்து வருகிறார். அது பாராட்டக் கூடியது தான். அதே மாதிரி கதருக்கு—அதற்கு அவர் தான் கர்த்தாவாக இருந்தார்—அபயம் அளிக்க வேண்டும். புதுப்பாளையம் ஆச்சிரமத்தில் கதர் தொழில் ஆரம்பித்ததற்கு அவர் வழி காட்டியாக இருந்தார். கதர் உற்பத்தி செய்தார். இந்த மாகாண கதர் உற்பத்தியை அவர் தலைவராக இருந்து நடத்தினார். இப்பொழுது அந்த நூலை மில் நூலாடு சேர்க்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லுகிறார். இது ஆச்சர்யமாக இருக்கிறது. அவருடைய கொள்கைக்கும் அவர் போட்ட உத்தரவுக்கும் நேர் மாறாகவே தான் இருக்கிறது. இந்த விஷயத்தையும் அவர் கவனிப்பார் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். மகாத்மா காந்தி கதருக்கு உதவி செய்தது போன்று கைத்தறிக்கும்

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உதவி செய்ய வேண்டியது தான். கனம் ராஜாஜி அவர்கள் இதை நடத்திக் கொண்டு வருகிறார். இருந்தாலும் இதைச் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்பதற்காகத் தான் இதைச் சொல்லுகிறேன். இதை அவர் கவனிப்பார் என்றே நினைக்கிறேன். ஆகவே இதை புனர் ஆலோசனை செய்து ஒரு முடிவுக்கு வரவேண்டுமென்று மன்றாடிக் கேட்டுக்கொள்ளுகிறேன். அப்படி இல்லாவிட்டால் நமக்கு ரொம்பவும் கெட்டப் பெயர் தான் வரும். காந்திஜி இறந்து ஐந்து வருஷத்திற்குள் நாம் பின்னாடி போய்க்கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். ராஜாஜி போன்றவர்கள் இந்த நிலைமைக்கு வந்தால் என்னைப் போன்றவர்கள் அதை சரிக்க மாட்டார்கள். மற்றவர்களுக்கு சொல்ல வேண்டியது இல்லை. இதையும் கவனிப்பார்கள் என்று நம்புகிறேன்.

“இன்னொரு விஷயம் இருக்கிறது. அதையும் சொல்லவேண்டுமென்று நினைக்கிறேன். இப்பொழுது கடன் கொடுத்து வருகிறார்கள். ஆயில் என்ஜின் முதலியவைகள் வாங்குவதற்கு ஐந்து ஏக்கருக்கு மேல் இருக்கக் கூடியவர்களுக்கு கடன் கொடுப்பதில்லை என்று சொல்லப்படுகிறது. இதுவும் நியாயமில்லை. நீங்கள், ‘உணவு உற்பத்தி’ ‘உணவு, உற்பத்தி’ என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு மத்திய அரசாங்கமும் நாமும் பணம் ஒதுக்க வேண்டும் என்று சொல்லிக் கொண்டிருக்கிறோம். அப்படி இருக்கும் போது இவ்விதம் ஐந்து ஏக்கருக்கு மேல் நிலம் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்களுக்கு கடன் இல்லை என்று சொல்வது நியாயம் இல்லை. எல்லோருமா அதிகம் பணம் வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள்? எங்கு வைத்துக்கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள். அநேகமாக மழையை எதிர்ப் பார்த்துக் கொண்டு கஷ்டத்தை அடையும் விவசாயிகள் இடத்தில் எது பணம்? ஐந்து ஏக்கருக்கு மேல் நிலம் வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறவர்களிடம் பணம் இருக்கிறது என்று நினைப்பது தப்பு. அதைப் போலவே இந்த Community project ஐ எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். எதோ ஆறு பிரதேசங்களுக்கு இந்த திட்டத்தை அமுல் நடத்தப் போவதாகச் சொல்லுகிறார்கள். எங்கு உடனே உற்பத்தி செய்ய முடியுமோ அந்த இடத்தில் அந்தப் பிராந்தியங்களில் இதை நடத்த வேண்டும் என்று மத்திய அரசாங்கம் சொல்லி இருக்கிறது. அதை எப்படி எடுத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள் என்றால் ஆந்திர ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு இரண்டு, தமிழ் ஜில்லாக்களுக்கு இரண்டு, தென் கன்னடத்திற்கு ஒன்று, மலையாளத்துக்கு ஒன்று என்று பிரித்திருக்கிறார்கள். எங்கு உணவு உற்பத்தி செய்யவேண்டுமோ அங்கு அதை எடுத்துக்கொள்ளவேண்டும். இப்பொழுது ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் சில இடங்களில் ஆற்று நீர் பாசன வசதி இருக்கிறது. 1,800 கிராமங்கள் எடுத்திருக்கிறார்கள். டெல்டர் பிரதேசங்களையும் சேர்த்து மற்ற ஜில்லாக்களில் 80 அல்லது 90 கிராமங்களை ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் எடுத்துக் கொள்ளலாம். திருநெல்வேலிக்கு தாம்பரவணி பாசனம் இருக்கிறது, மதுரைக்கு வைகை பாசனம் இருக்கிறது. இராமநாதபுரத்திற்கு வைகை பாசனம் இருக்கிறது, திருச்சி, தஞ்சாவூருக்கும், சேலம் கோயம்புத்தூருக்கும் காவேரி பாசனம் இருக்கிறது. தென்னாற்காடுக்கு கொள்ளிட பாசனம் இருக்கிறது. வட ஆற்காடுக்குப் பாலார் பாசன வசதி இருக்கிறது. ஆகவே ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் இந்த திட்டத்தின் கீழ் எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது செய்தால் தான். யாரோ பணம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள் நாம் செய்கிறோம். ஆகவே ஒரு இடத்தில் மட்டும் செய்யாமல் ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் இடத்தை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு வேலை செய்ய வேண்டும். இப்பொழுது நடக்கா விட்டால் பின்னாடி நடக்குமோ என்பது யாருக்கும் தெரியாது. ஒன்றும் சொல்ல முடியாது. இப்பொழுது நடந்த வரையில் மிச்சம் இப்பொழுது சமுதாய திட்டத்திற்கு ஒவ்வொரு இடத்திற்கும் 67 லட்சம் ரூபாய் ஒதுக்கி இருக்கிறார்கள். அதில் சுமார் லட்சம் உத்யோகஸ்தர்களுக்கு லைவாகிறது. மத்திய அரசாங்கம் தகராறு செய்தால் முதலிலேயே Kirka Development மூலமாக செய்து கொண்டிருக்கிறோம் என்று சொல்லலாம். கம்யூனிடி பிராஜக்ட் என்ற இன்னொரு டிபார்ட்மெண்டை ஏற்றுத்தி இருக்கிறார்கள். அது நியாயமில்லை. ராஜாஜி போன்றவர்களுக்கு இதைச் சொல்ல முடியும். அமெரிக்கர் பணம் கொடுக்கிறார்கள்.



[Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar] [26th March 1953]

பத்தில் ஒன்பது பங்கு நாம் போடுகிறோம். ஆகவே இம்மாதிரி சில குறிப்பிட்ட இடத்தில் செய்வது நியாயமில்லை. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் 80, 90 கிராமங்களை எடுத்துக்கொண்டு இதைச் செய்ய வேண்டும். அவ்விதம் செய்து இந்த திட்டத்தை ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லாவிலும் விஸ்தரித்தால் தான் நியாயமாக இருக்கும். இல்லாவிட்டால் ஏழைகளுக்கு இடையூறு செய்கிறார்கள் என்ற வசவு வரும் என்பதை சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இத்திட்டம் முடித்துக்கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

5-10  
p.m.

\* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member who spoke just now referred to the Community Projects. He was not able to understand the purposes for which these projects had been started. I wish to enlighten him and make certain things with regard to the community projects clear, as far as my knowledge of the projects goes.

“ In this State, six community projects have been organized. Each district where this community project scheme is in operation, will be organized into ' Development Blocks ' of 50 to 60 villages. This is the biggest unit or the main block. Then there is the intermediary unit of a group of villages with a population of over 50,000 and lastly there is the village unit. Each Development Block will be in charge of a special officer to look after the field work on behalf of agricultural, co-operative and animal husbandry departments. There will also be five to six village workers, each responsible for a group of villages. The Special Officer will be assisted by a person in charge of the co-operative supply centre through which all money and materials will be distributed to the development blocks. I am giving all this information because the previous speaker wanted to know how this scheme is being worked. He also, Sir, referred to the aid received from the Government of the United States of America for the implementation of this scheme. In this connexion I wish to refer to the criticisms levelled by our Communist Friends against the acceptance of aid from the United States of America. Their main objection is not against the organization of community projects as such but only against acceptance of help from the United States of America, for the implementation of the projects. The Communists see some sort of political strings attached to the aid from the United States. I wish to make it clear that the acceptance of U.S. aid is without any political strings and it is only an aid of one country to another based on human progress and liberty. The United States Government with their extensive experience in the organization of such schemes especially in the agricultural field have come forward to help us and have placed at our disposal monetary, material and technical resources to reinforce our own for the implementation of the project. That is why the Government of India and our State Government have accepted the aid, and that too given voluntarily on humanitarian grounds. The community project has been designed to promote the improvement of irrigation facilities for culture, provision of quality seeds, and provision of improved agriculture technique, and provision of compulsory and free education, provision of sanitation and public health, etc., and generally this scheme is conceived to raise the standard of living of the people.

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It was pointed out that community projects have not been organized in all the districts in the state. If we are to have these projects everywhere, I do not know, where we are to go for finance. This is all I wish to say in connexion with these community projects started by Government.”

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Mr. Chairman Sir, a Supplementary Statement of Demands for Grants for Further Expenditure in 1952-53 has been placed before the House for our discussion and acceptance. This is in fact a sort of post-mortem discussion as the expenditure has already been incurred in almost all cases, of course on the basis of the original Budget sanctioned. The Hon. Minister for Finance in his Budget speech for 1953-54 stated that a cut had been made in the allotment for contingent expenditure of all departments, with reference to general instructions recently issued by the Government for greater economy under this head. But while going through all these Demands for Supplementary Grants, I find that under every Head there is a demand for further expenditure on office contingencies. I totalled all these items and I find that out of a total demand of six crores and odd for additional expenditure under Revenue Account, ' Contingencies ' alone cover 35 lakhs of rupees. This is a big slice of additional expenditure under ' Office Contingencies ' for 1952-53 and this is an item which would admit of drastic retrenchment. A circular should be issued by the Finance Department to all the Heads of departments about this stating clearly that when the revised estimates are sent next year, the original budget figures should be stuck to and in no case should excess amount be put up by way of Supplementary Demand. I would request the Finance Minister to see that this large expenditure under ' Office Contingencies ' is not brought forward before the legislature hereafter for sanction in the Supplementary Demand, but that the provision made in the original Budget is adhered to. If this is not done it would be mere myth to talk of retrenchment under this head. Very strict instructions should be issued to the Heads of departments and the Secretariat stating that the amounts provided under ' Office Contingencies ' should not be exceeded and that any excess will not be admitted in future.

5-15  
p.m.

“ Sir, under Grant VI—Motor Vehicles Acts—(a) Charges of Collection, I find an additional demand of Rs. 84,100, and in the Explanatory Note it is stated that it is to meet the increased expenditure on account of the expansion of the Central Flying Squad and its activities to check evasion of payment of Motor Vehicles tax. There is the regular police staff to check evasion of payment of motor vehicles tax; and also we have recently appointed Regional Transport Officers, one for each district. So, I do not think there is any need for the continuance of this Central Flying Squad to check evasion or non-payment of motor vehicles tax. With the end of this year, this system should be abolished.

“ Then, under General Sales Tax Grant VII an additional sum of Rs. 2,99,900 is required for the employment of additional staff for realizing arrears of sales tax. I do not see any reason

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why there should have been such arrears in the collection of sales tax; and if at all there have been arrears, the regular staff should collect it. I have not come across any instance in which for the collection of arrears of any kind of taxes due to Government, special staff is appointed. It is the duty of the regular staff to see that all taxes are collected without any arrears. I should only content myself with saying that this should not be repeated and for the remissness on the part of the staff who ought to have taken steps to collect them the Government should not be penalised by additional expenditure, and severe action should be taken against them for their remissness.

“ Speaking of Sales Tax, I turn to an important item of Village Industry, namely, oil extraction through country chekkus. This is an ancient and important cottage industry. This is a business which can be carried on only for some months in the year. Chekkus can be run only in the open yard and the oil can be extracted only in the summer seasons. In the rainy seasons chekkus cannot be worked; and further, oilseeds are available only in certain seasons and so the oil extraction business cannot be carried on in the off-season. Now for the last five years this trade was exempt from sales tax. The present exemption is valid only up to 31st March 1953. The Village Oil Industry Survey Sub-Committee in their interim report, dated the 15th December 1949, have recommended to the Provincial Government to exempt from sales tax *telis* owning two chekkus irrespective of their turnover, subject to their taking out a licence on payment of prescribed fees. The Committee has also recommended that this village industry should be exempted from paying sales tax on the purchase of seeds for crushing in their ghannis. I request that the Government will consider the above recommendations and exempt permanently owners of country chekkus from the levy of sales tax irrespective of their turnover and the number of chekkus owned, just like handloom industry. As I said, the present exemption expires on 31st March 1953, and I request the Hon. Minister for Commercial Taxes to take immediate action to see that orders are passed for extending the exemption from sales tax for a further term, pending grant of permanent exemption as recommended by the Village Oil Industry Survey Sub-Committee.

“ Sir, under Medical Demand, there is an additional provision under ‘ E. Grants to private medical institutions ’ amounting to Rs. 40,700. In the Explanatory Note it is stated that this is for payment of arrears of capitation grant due to the Missionary Medical College, Vellore. I know this college is doing good work. I do not object to the payment of grant. But the question was raised in this House that this college is not admitting candidates belonging to all castes and creeds. It is the admitted policy of the Government when giving grants to educational institutions to insist that all castes and creeds are admitted . . . ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ May I inform the hon. Member that the point referred to by him is now amicably settled.”

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\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ I am glad that this question has been amicably settled and that the authorities of the Missionary Medical College, Vellore, have agreed to admit candidates belonging to all castes and creeds for the courses of study in the college.

“ Then, Sir, turning now to ‘ Public Health ’, I should like to point out that out of nineteen schemes submitted by the Madras City Improvement Trust Board to Government, eleven have been sanctioned and the rest are awaiting sanction. Very important schemes submitted by the City Improvement Trust, viz., the San Thome Beach Area General Improvement Scheme, the Ordnance Lines Area Improvement Scheme, the Government Estate, Mount Road Improvement Scheme—these very urgent schemes are awaiting sanction of Government. I would plead that the Government should push through these schemes and necessary funds should be provided at least in the next year (1953-54). In this connection I should also state that when our Chief Minister presided over a function arranged by the City Improvement Trust the other day at Saidapet, it was pointed out that there was difficulty experienced by the Improvement Trust in getting the necessary lands acquired for them to proceed with the improvement schemes. I hope necessary action will be taken by Government to amend the Land Acquisition Act to ensure speedy acquisition of lands required for these schemes. There is already an emergency provision in the Land Acquisition Act by which it would be possible to take possession of the land pending finalisation of the land acquisition proceedings. There should be no difficulty in this provision being availed of by public bodies like the Madras City Improvement Trust whenever necessary.

“ Speaking about the schemes of the City Improvement Trust, I am reminded of the Town Improvement Schemes that are being carried on by the Madras Corporation. No doubt the City Corporation is doing good work. But when the City Improvement Trust Act was passed it was expected that the Town-Planning Department under the Corporation of Madras would be closed down as there would be no need for such an establishment under the Corporation. I fear there is overlapping of work in this respect now. If it is felt that the Corporation of Madras should do this work, instead of unnecessary overlapping of functions, it will be well if the City Improvement Trust is abolished and the work is handed over to the Madras Corporation. I do not favour that the City Improvement Trust should be closed down. I wish a high-power committee is set up and the duties and functions of the Corporation and the City Improvement Trust are defined, so that the Madras Corporation may know where its functions should stop and where the City Improvement Trust should come in.

“ I am glad that provision has been made in the Budget for proceeding with the scheme of forming a direct road from Madras to Mahabalipuram. Reference has been made by my hon. Friend

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Srimati Chubwalla about the need for providing facilities to the tourists visiting this part of the country particularly Mahabalipuram. When this direct road is completed, Madras to Mahabalipuram will be only 39 miles. The road from Madras to Tiruppur has already been improved and black topping has been done with the help of the Government of India grant and as regards the portion of the road from Tiruppur to Mahabalipuram, the estimate has been sanctioned and the work is in progress. There is a bridge to be constructed on this road and I hope every step will be taken to complete the same at an early date. I wish to suggest that a tourist home or a guest house is absolutely necessary at Mahabalipuram. At present there is no proper place for the tourists to stop and so, the construction of a guest house or tourist home with an up-to-date canteen is absolutely necessary so that the tourists can have some place to stay in and have some decent food at the holiday resort. Sir, when the Deputy Minister for Transport was here some time back, I made a representation to him in this matter and he said that when a proposal in this regard comes from the State Government, the Central Government will do the needful, because after all 'tourist traffic' is a Central subject and the State Government is only an agent of the Central Government in this matter. There is a great necessity for a tourist home to be started at Mahabalipuram and the Central Government should provide necessary funds for the scheme. I hope the Madras Government will take this up with the Central Government. Further, Sir, in order to make the place attractive and in order that the foreign tourists may feel at home, it is necessary that electricity should be extended to that place and it should not be brought under rural electricity extension scheme. If it were to be brought under the new electricity extension scheme with the aid of public loan, nothing would come out of it because the public of that place are too poor to finance even a loan scheme for the extension of electricity. Therefore, I hope that it will be possible for the State Government to extend electricity to that place. Also a branch office of the Government of India tourist centre should be there because at present there is none to give any direction or guidance to the tourists. The tourists visit that place at all times and they are at the mercy of uninformed and half-clad self-styled guides who pursue them and persist in pestering them with their awful stories about the historic relics at the place. So, well-informed official guides should be appointed at the place to take tourists round. In the road between Kelambakkam to Kovalam, the construction of a bridge across the Buckingham Canal is found necessary and this scheme has already been sanctioned for execution under the Five-Year Plan. Plans and estimates are under preparation. I hope this work will be also expedited and in course of time we shall be having a big tourist centre at Mahabalipuram and surrounding places.

"Now, Sir, when electricity connection is given by Government to rural pumpsets owned by agriculturists, minimum charges are demanded from them even though there is no water in the wells and the pumpsets are not put to any use at all. The agriculturists

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find it difficult to pay the minimum charges fixed by the Electricity Department when actually the pumpsets are not put to any use at all for want of water in the wells. In such cases it is reasonable that the payment of minimum charges due under the agreement should be waived and I hope the Government will make a note of it and issue clear instructions to the subordinate officers of the Electricity Department not to cut off supply in such cases for non-payment of the amount but to give consideration to their difficulties considering how it is impossible for them to pay the minimum charges and how it is therefore necessary to help the agriculturists in this matter and not be hard on them.

"Under 'Pensions,' I find the expenditure during 1952-53 is estimated at Rs. 20,20,600 against Rs. 14,00,000 provided for in the Budget. This is mainly due to the receipt of a large number of applications for commutation of pensions. In this connection I wish to recall what I had stated in my last year's Budget speech. I said: 'the question of commutation of pensions by Government servants received the attention of the Congress Government and the Chief Minister at that time, the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari abolished the system of commutation of pensions altogether because there was a temptation on the part of retired Government servants to commute a major portion of their pensions and they suffered later with the paltry pension left to them at the end of their service. During the Advisers' regime these orders were cancelled.' I then suggested to the Government that it should be possible for them to restrict the proportion of pension that could be commuted in the interests of the pensioners themselves; it might be one-fourth or one-third. Nothing has been done in that direction and presumably large number of applications are coming in for commutation of pension and I hope, Sir, that my suggestion already made for revision of the commutation rules will receive the attention of the Government.

"Under 'Stationery and Printing', there is an extra demand of Rs. 40,000 for Customs duty on imported stores. This additional provision has been rendered necessary on account of the increase in the volume of imports. There is also another provision for Rs. 86,000 under 'Charges in England—High Commissioner for India—B. Stores for India—Stationery' and it is stated this is due to the purchase of larger quantities of stationery in England. I plead, Sir, that the purchase of articles of stationery from abroad should stop. I already raised a question about it in this House and the Hon. the Minister for Education gave us a list of articles of stationery which are still imported from abroad. I think, Sir, it should be possible to purchase all Indian-made articles and there will be no need to import stationery articles from abroad. If at all any articles should necessarily be imported, I do not see why the State Government should not secure exemption from the Centre

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from payment of Customs Duty on articles imported for governmental use. I would however make an earnest plea that all the stationery articles required for Government departments should be Indian-made and there should be no need to purchase such articles from other countries."

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Hon. the Finance Minister has furnished a list of Demands for Grants for further expenditure in respect of items with reference to which expenditure has already been incurred or will be incurred in a short time. We know, Sir, that this House has no power to vote this supply and it is merely of academic interest to us and there is not much point in it except perhaps to hear the music of our own voice so far as these matters are concerned.

" About the question of giving relief to handloom weavers last year the Hon. the Minister for Finance said that he will apply for supplementary grants, and as regards the concessions to N.G.Os. also he said he would of course apply for supplementary grants, if necessary. So far as these things are concerned, there has been nothing mentioned about these two matters in this Estimate. Of course I referred to it last time and that was the reply he gave and therefore, it is I am pointing out that nothing has been mentioned about them here. The matter could have been mentioned in the Hon. the Finance Minister's speech here because we have to know what happened about those concessions and what the total expenditure is which has been incurred in that direction. We would very much like the Hon. Minister to make a statement as regards the total commitment incurred in respect of the concessions to N.G.Os. That would be a good piece of information for us, so that any further Demands may not be made, and, if it is necessary to meet that expenditure, we should make other provision for the purpose of meeting that expenditure. About handloom weavers, in the whole of the Memorandum and the detailed notes, there is no mention about any expenditure incurred for this purpose. Possibly they gave some loans to co-operative societies. I do not know. At any rate there may be some heading given so that we might know how much has been incurred under the head of relief to handloom weavers. It will be very good on the part of the Hon. the Minister for Finance if he had told us how much has been spent for giving relief to the handloom weavers either through co-operative societies or by other means. It will be a very useful piece of information and it would enable hon. Members to be satisfied that the Government had made genuine attempts for giving relief to the handloom weavers, and if it is not sufficient, we might perhaps consider the question of giving more relief. It is only for that purpose that information of this kind is wanted. Finance is a wizardry and many things can be hidden or explained in various ways. I request the hon. the Minister to take us into confidence and give the information.

" Sir, so far as the various heads of expenditure are concerned, I find for almost all the items of expenditure, supplementary grant

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is required. Even on some minor matters, supplementary expenditure has been incurred. If I am not far wrong, it is better, on the whole, that this supplementary expenditure is confined to such expenditure as cannot be foreseen in advance and to such expenditure as has to be incurred necessarily on account of the circumstances that have happened in the mean time. Even for certain routine matters such as roads, pay of officers, increase in travelling allowance, etc., supplementary expenditure has been incurred. All these can very well be postponed for inclusion in the next Budget. If there are persistent demands from any quarters, the only usual answer of the Finance Minister is there: 'Please renew your demand next year and we will look into it.' That is the general observation, I would like to make in respect of this matter.

" Sir, so far as Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading is concerned, supplementary expenditure comes to about Rs. 8,86,00,000. Next comes the Tungabhadra Project and then Public Health, Famine Relief and so on. That is the order in which the total amount of supplementary expenditure is being graded.

" Sir, so far as short-term loans are concerned, I find the following items. Rs. 100 lakhs have been borrowed from the Government of India for the purpose of purchasing chemical fertilizers and another temporary loan of Rs. 100 lakhs for the purpose of purchasing chemical manures and another short-term loan of Rs. 100 lakhs from a commercial bank for the purpose of purchasing food-grains. So, on the whole the loans come to Rs. 300 lakhs. The first loan carries an interest of 2 per cent. The second loan carries an interest of 3 per cent. The third loan which carries an interest of 3½ per cent has to be repaid by May 1953. I am at a loss to understand why the Government have resorted to these short-term loans, when they could very well have increased the public loan of Rs. 5 crores they floated last year, to Rs. 6 crores or Rs. 7 crores. In fact, that five-crore loan was oversubscribed. The one great advantage of a loan floated in the open market is that we are not bound to repay it immediately. We can repay it on the final date of redemption. In the mean time there may be other loans floated to repay the first loan and so public loans can go on like that. But in the case of private loans like the loan of Rs. 100 lakhs borrowed by the Government from a commercial bank, the commercial bank may require it immediately. As it is, this loan has to be repaid in May 1953. Therefore, I make bold to suggest that the general policy of the Government should be to float a loan in the open market and not borrow from banks and companies. We should never resort to short-term loans. As far as my experience goes, these loans should never be got from banks and companies as their rate of interest is also higher. The Government could as well borrow from the Government of India, for their loan may be repaid after a stipulated period and their rate of interest also will be not more than 2½ or 3 per cent, as can be seen in the case of the loans granted by them to this Government.

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"Now, I come to Excise Duties. I find there is an increase in the travelling allowance of Prohibition Officers. Possibly they are doing more work and probably their activities cover a larger part of our State. In this connection, I want to make a suggestion. All the Prohibition officers should also take it into their heads to study the literature on the subject and do effective and vehement propaganda wherever they go, about the various diseases that are caused by illicit drink. They could also utilize films as a medium of propaganda. The other day an American Prof. W. A. Scharffenberg gave us very valuable information about the propaganda that is being carried on in America for Prohibition. According to him, half of America is already becoming dry and he expressed the hope that in the next ten years there will be Prohibition throughout America. We are very glad to learn this from Prof. Scharffenberg. Therefore, here also Prohibition officials and others who are interested in the cause of Prohibition, should do much more effective propaganda in the villages. Sir, in this land of God, where we are having faith in God for the last 20 centuries, on account of vehement propaganda against God, we have now got a large set of people who have no faith in God. So, propaganda can achieve anything and it will succeed in many places and in many ways. With great humility I also suggested to the Collector at the meeting of the Prohibition Advisory Committee and the Collector has also agreed that it is a good idea that propaganda should be carried on by Prohibition officers through films and other things. Also, the services of doctors can be engaged for the purpose of bringing home to the people, how diseases are caused by illicit drink.

"Sir, so far as lignite deposits in South Arcot are concerned, I would like the Government to proceed very cautiously in regard to this matter. It is a great discovery. It was almost an historic occasion when the lignite mine as a pilot scheme was opened with a few shafts by the lucky hand of our Hon. Minister for Industries. On that occasion the Chief Minister said that 'coal is magic'. At that time I was reminded of the other phrase used by John Ruskin :

*'If coal is the essence of civilization, then, ashes to ashes be its epitaph.'*

I only wish well for the pilot scheme started at an estimated cost of about Rs. 70 lakhs for this purpose. But there are difficulties, as pointed out by the Hon. Minister for Finance, which have to be taken into consideration. If the cost of extraction of lignite exceeds Rs. 30 per ton, then the proposition may not be a useful commercial proposition for our country. There comes the difficulty. I would very much like our Expert Committee members to look carefully into the matter. I would also like our Hon. Minister for Industries to supervise the whole thing as frequently as possible so that he may see that the cost of extraction does not go beyond Rs. 30 per ton. That is the most important question involved in this matter. Also the Pilot Scheme should be spread over a number of years so that we may achieve our objective by slow degrees. When we finally get lignite that is necessary for all our industries in South India, it will be a great day for us and we can get lignite cheaply

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for the purposes of power and fuel. With these words, I commend the Supplementary Demands for the acceptance of this House."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to confine myself to the Revenue Account side of the Supplementary Demand. Now there is a Demand for nearly Rs. 8 crores under the Revenue Account. As usual, the Supplementary Demand has come only at the fag end of the year. But here we find that the Supplementary Demand is nearly 13 per cent of the original Budget Estimate for 1952-53. It may be argued that it is very difficult to keep expenditure within the frame work of the Budget. In practice, it is found that the expenditure exceeds a little or is a little below the budgeted amount. But here we find that there is an excess expenditure of nearly 13 per cent over the budgeted amount. The Budget, as we all know, is a sacred document that derives authority from the representatives of the people.

"It may be said that this Supplementary Budget has also to be passed by the Legislature. But, there is always a difference between a discussion at the beginning of the original Budget and a discussion on the Supplementary Budget. It is one thing to speak of a certain amount that is going to be spent during the year and it is quite a different thing to speak of a certain amount that has already been spent during the year or is in the process of being spent. Now Rs. 2 crores are said to be the savings under other heads. Taking away these Rs. 2 crores, we will have Rs. 6 crores under the Revenue Account as Supplementary Demand. Taking away even certain items as the Community Projects for which only a token grant was made last year and the Part II Scheme, we find that we have incurred at least Rs. 5 crores, or are likely to incur before the 31st March 1953, Rs. 5 crores in addition to the budgeted amount for 1952-53. This amount is required only, as a matter of fact, for routine expenditure which could very well have been foreseen at the time of the original Budget for 1952-53, especially when this Budget was taken up in two parts. We had an interim Budget and then we had a final Budget in June. These items of expenditure for which sanction is now sought, or a large part of these items, could very well have been foreseen in June 1952 itself and provision made.

5-45  
p.m.

"Now, coming to the details, I find that under 'Harijan Uplift' a provision of Rs. 10,800 is made for payment to a Director. If I remember correctly, the Director's post was honorary for a long time and only recently it has been converted into a paid post. I would like to point out to the House that there are certain posts which call for work born out of a spirit of service and the directorate of the Harijan Welfare Department is one such. In the present circumstances and in the present financial stringency it would have been better had the post been continued as an honorary one. We can expect from honorary Directors, who are naturally to be selected with regard to their past qualifications and spirit of service, better work.

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“Coming to the Demand of nearly Rs. 35 lakhs under Education, I find that Rs. 18,22,300 is included in the Supplementary Estimates for teaching grants to non-Government primary schools. This sum of approximately Rs. 18 lakhs which is to be given to the non-Government primary schools does not reach the teachers in full. I had occasion to submit to this House the fact that these amounts have to reach the elementary school teachers through the agencies and the Government have already had a report through the Malabar Teachers’ deputation and otherwise that a part of this amount is being deducted by the aided school managements towards provident fund contributions payable by them and towards money order charges and other incidental charges in getting and distributing these amounts. In the foot-note under this item, it has been stated that this sum of Rs. 18 lakhs is required because of the number of schools which have now been newly recognized as eligible for grants. This explanation means that the Government are going to spend within 31st March 1953 another Rs. 18 lakhs towards the expansion of elementary schools or the admitted expansion in the year 1952-53. Now, the question that I want to put to the House is, ‘Is it desirable in the present circumstances, to continue to aid the expansion of education and spend another Rs. 18 lakhs towards teaching grants for non-Government primary schools?’ Any expansion at this stage would only add to the starving battalion of teachers already existing in our State. We know, and, as a matter of fact, the Government have also said that they are convinced that the teachers’ lot has been miserable and that the system of education itself is not above reproach. Under the circumstances, is it desirable on the part of the Government to increase the battalion of starving teachers by giving a grant of another Rs. 18 lakhs and thus increasing the number of teachers. I should like the Government to think over this matter and see that at least from the next year onwards they stop further expansion of education and see that the present teachers are made a contented lot before a 100 or a 1,000 more are added to their numbers by way of expansion of education and establishment of new schools.

“I wish the Hon. the Finance Minister enlightens me on this point. Generally, the amount demanded through the Supplementary Estimates is, in my humble opinion, the difference between the original Budget and the Revised Budget. Now, the difference between the original Budget for 1952-53 and the Revised Budget is only Rs. 3.4 crores. How is it then that there is a demand for Rs. 8 crores or at least Rs. 6 crores taking away the Rs. 2 crores of savings under other heads? I would like to know why these two figures Rs. 3.4 crores and Rs. 6 crores are not reconciled.

“I would also like to have enlightenment on this point. In all Government institutions, not merely in schools but in all sorts of institutions and offices run by Government, we witness a sort of feverish haste in the last two months of the financial year and especially during March to finish up all kinds of work, particularly with regard to repairs to buildings and other things and to see that

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the contractors’ bills are paid before the 31st March. Such feverish and hasty work leads to a lot of waste of money. I would like to have enlightenment from the Hon. the Finance Minister whether (as I had casually seen a provision in the Budget in one or two places) all amounts that naturally lapse, if unspent on or before 31st March, cannot be provided for in the succeeding year’s Budget in the interest of saving this hurried waste of public money. Even if a work or repair be halfway through on the 31st March, can we not just make a provision in the succeeding year’s Budget specifically saying that these amounts represent those which lapsed during the previous year? If there is such a provision, already, I should like to thank the Government, but if there is no such provision, I would like the Government to take it up. Sir, I conclude, with these observations.”

\* SRI P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI :- “Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to make only a few observations. One of them relates to the expenditure on the cinchona plantations. I have been told, Sir,—and you are a much better authority on this—that there is a new synthetic drug which, if administered once, will completely eradicate malaria from the patient. I take it that these cinchona plantations are only for the purpose of making quinine and, if that is so, could we not spend this amount on manufacturing this new synthetic drug and not continue this old, antiquated method of administering quinine to these patients over a long period with all the necessary troubles that follow the protracted use of quinine and thus provide the ear, nose and throat specialists with a source of large income because very many prominent people have told me that taking quinine over a long period injures the power of hearing. I am making this suggestion because a doctor friend of mine whom I esteem very greatly incidentally told me that this synthetic drug is a very powerful and useful one.

5-55 p.m.

“I wish to say a few words on another subject, namely, the policy of the Government in regard to grant of kist remissions due to adverse seasonal conditions. When I spoke, the other day, I was not aware of the fact that a person who pays more than Rs. 100 by way of land tax is not entitled to any remission in kist. Unfortunately, I come from a place which has been experiencing drought conditions for the last seven or eight years including this year. There has been a complete absence of rain, not even one or two inches. It has been supposed by the Government that a landowner who pays above Rs. 100 as kist is a rich person and is not in need of remission due to adverse seasonal conditions. As a matter of fact, a rich landlord has got more encumbrances than a poor tenant who is having a hand to mouth existence. In these days of soaring prices and scarcity of money, a landowner is really at a great disadvantage. Besides, he has got to pay wages to all pannaiyals who work in his fields. It has also been stated by the Government that those landowners who pay any income tax are not entitled to kist remission. If land revenue is to be collected for possession of land, it automatically follows that kist remission



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should also be given whenever the land does not give any yield. Merely because a few people living in Madras or elsewhere who own lands pay income tax, it does not mean that they should be deprived remission in kist due to adverse seasonal conditions. It is not fair to deprive landowners, who are paying above Rs. 100 by way of kist or are assessed to any income-tax, of remission of taxes in these difficult times. I appeal to the Government, particularly to the Hon. the Chief Minister to note that conditions of the villagers and of the people who hold lands are not really enviable."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"Why not give away the lands?"

\* SRI P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI :—"Certainly, Sir. They are willing to give away the lands provided adequate compensation is paid. If they give away the lands without compensation they will be beggars in the streets. They are very willing to part with their lands provided proper and adequate compensation is paid. I humbly pray to the Government and to the Hon. the Chief Minister in particular that all distinctions between the rich and poor landowners ought to be completely avoided. Any individual, however rich he may be, should be entitled to kist remission granted by the Government due to adverse seasonal conditions and it should not be denied because he is otherwise rich or his wife has brought with her jewels or he has taken on the occasion of his son's marriage a big dowry. All these are extraneous considerations and it is not good for any good Government to take into consideration all these extraneous factors, in the matter of granting kist remissions.

"Our people in the villages are put to great trouble for want of medical relief, specially on the maternity side. It is not necessary that big qualified doctors should be put in charge of rural dispensaries. Even a compounder put in charge of a rural dispensary will be able to alleviate the distress of people in the villages to some extent. Similarly on the maternity side, I want only a trained nurse—not a first-class qualified doctor—in the place of the 'barber-nurse'. The people in the villages will be satisfied if some attention is paid by the Government to their needs on the maternity side as well as on the medical side. We come from the villages and, therefore, we think of the villagers and ask the Government to help the villagers in their poverty, in their misery and in their many other sufferings. It is more important for the Hon. Ministers of the Government to visit the villages during their tours because they will only then be able to understand the poverty and misery of the villagers. That is why we are very anxious to do something for them."

\* SRI N. SATYANARAYANA :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a lot of misapprehension as regards the community projects started by the Government in our State. These projects have been sanctioned by the Government of India and our State Government

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are implementing the projects, with the aid given by the Central Government and the Government of the United States under the Indo-U.S. Technical Co-operation Agreement. Each project area is given Rs. 64 lakhs and in each project area there are three blocks. In each block there are more than 200 villages with a population of about 2 lakhs. Six projects are being worked in our State. These projects are intended to increase agricultural production and raise the standard of living of the people, provide compulsory and free education at the elementary stage and provide medical help for the ailing. These community project schemes are only pilot schemes under the Five-Year Plan. They are introduced in places only where there is an assured supply of water so that the people there get themselves interested in the scheme and make it a success. These community project schemes do not cover the whole country or the whole State.

"We have only recently attained political independence and we are yet to achieve economic independence. If we study the economic condition of our State, we will find that rural indebtedness in our State is increasing by leaps and bounds. According to the report of Mr. Nicholson, the indebtedness in our State in 1894 was only Rs. 40 crores. Again when Mr. Gokhale examined the indebtedness in our State, it was found to be Rs. 90 crores. When the Banking Enquiry Committee went into the matter, it was found to be Rs. 140 crores. Mr. Satyanathan who was appointed specially by the previous Government to study the indebtedness in our State found that the indebtedness had risen to Rs. 200 crores. According to the latest statistics furnished by Mr. B. V. Narayanasawmi Naidu, Member, Tariff Board, the indebtedness in our State is about Rs. 220 crores. This is the position of the people in our State. Hunger, disease and ignorance stalk the land. Our cottage industries are all perishing. Therefore, the Central Government have introduced these community project schemes in areas where there is an assured supply of water so that they may succeed and create some enthusiasm among the people there and inspire them to work for their food, clothing and shelter. As I said before, these community project schemes are only pilot schemes under the Five-Year Plan of the Government of India. It has been proposed by the Government of India to spend Rs. 2,069 crores under the Five-Year Plan. Mr. Dey, the Chief Executive Officer for the Community Projects, had stated yesterday at Madurai that these pilot schemes will be spread throughout India from State to State, from district to district and from village to village. Therefore, Sir, we need not be under the misapprehension that these schemes will be operated only in a few areas selected specially for the purpose. These are only pilot schemes to make the people work, and to see that an urge is created among the people to associate themselves more with the Government officials and carry on their work for their own betterment.

"At present, there is not sufficient production of food. New schemes have yet to be introduced for increasing the production of food, money has to be invested specially on irrigation projects, and

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more money has to be spent for provision of quality seeds, for provision of improved agricultural technique, etc. If the people understand the real objects of these pilot schemes, then only they will come forward to work for their own betterment. In my own area, which is one of the project areas, there are a number of village panchayats and co-operative societies. But these societies and panchayats are rotting now and their services are not being taken into account for the purpose of implementing these projects. Government are going on spending money appointing new officers, instead of utilizing the local organizations and the services of the local people. The Government are spending lakhs of rupees uselessly on these unwanted officers appointed under the community project schemes, instead of taking into account the local resources available. There are a number of multi-purpose co-operative societies in my area. The people working in these societies must be taken in in these community project schemes and made to work the scheme so that the scheme may be maintained by the local people themselves. I am very sorry that the local officers and local institutions are not taken into account in the administration of this scheme. I appeal to the Government to take steps for associating the panchayats and co-operative societies in the villages with the working of the community project schemes. The co-operative societies and panchayats must be roped into the scheme if the pilot schemes are to be implemented successfully.

6-10 P.M. "I wish to draw the attention of our Government to one other fact, namely, the prevailing death rate in our country. The longevity of an Indian is only 27 years whereas the longevity of a Japanese or a German is more than 50 or 60 years. Therefore, Sir, we should provide for better sanitation, better drinking water facilities and for better educational facilities. We should also give them good hospitals, open maternity and child welfare centres and afford better medical relief. At present we do not have a hospital even for every group of villages. Unless we have at least a hospital for every fifty villages, it will not be possible to teach people family planning. For lack of such a thing our population is increasing day by day, and almost every third child born is dying. My appeal to Government is that, in their community projects, they should take in local help. If that is done, then the villagers themselves will come forward with their help. Already Rs. 64 lakhs are provided by Government for community projects. If local people are also taken in, another Rs. 64 lakhs will be forthcoming from the people themselves.

"Next, Sir, a word about Education. Every civilized country in this world has a very high percentage of educated people. In some countries, it is 50 per cent; in some, it is 60 per cent; in some, it is 80 per cent and in some others it is even cent per cent. Whereas in India, after 150 years of British rule, our literacy has increased from 8 per cent and 10 per cent to 16 per cent only, Russia, at the time she attained her independence, had only 17 per cent literate population. This was in 1917. But to-day it is 97 per cent. Literacy among Negroes has increased from 20 per cent to

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84 per cent. Unless we make our people literate, adult franchise will be a mockery and a farce and a miserable failure. Therefore, I submit that in our pilot schemes we should not spend money merely on buildings. In fact, we do not want palatial buildings. Poet Rabindranath Tagore had his education not in any big institution. He had his education under trees in gardens. If you go to his Santiniketan, you will find there inscribed on the walls the following vedic text in Thaitheya Upanishad:—

‘ఆమాయంత బహుచారిస్వాహః:

విమాయంత బహుచారిస్వాహః:

దయాయంత బహుచారిస్వాహః:

శమాయంతు బహుచారిస్వాహః:”

In ancient India, our ancient Gurus imparted education to their pupils under trees only. It is there pupils from all over the world gathered to receive education. Education is imparted in Santiniketan to-day under the shade of trees. But we, in our system of education here, spend more on brick and mortar. To-day sixty-four lakhs of rupees are to be spent in our villages under community projects. If only the villagers are taken in, there will be a good response from them. There should not be spent much on brick and mortar. I shall give the House an instance in this respect. It will be seen that, of late, the number of high schools has increased in our State. Now, may I ask, how that has happened? It is due to the co-operation of the local people. We see to-day for every ten villages, there is a high school. Further Government did not insist on having a pucca building to house the high school as a prior condition to the opening of such schools. It is only if this is continued that literacy will spread in the land.

Lastly, Sir, a word about irrigation schemes. Community projects will flourish only where there is an assured water-supply. Unless we harness big rivers, which God has given us, like the Godavari, the Krishna, the Cauvery and the Tambraparni, the scheme cannot be a success. At present 94 per cent of the waters of our rivers are running waste and empty themselves in the sea. All that water should be conserved and utilized properly. It is only then there will be peace, prosperity and plenty in our country. Thank you, Sir, for showing me this much indulgence."

\* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really grateful to hon. Members of this House for the very useful suggestions they have made during this debate. As usual, the debate has been maintained at a very high level; and I am really glad that I have learnt many things from the various speeches made by the Members here.

"First, I would like to deal with the question of land revenue remission referred to by my esteemed and respected friend, Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiyar. He criticized the policy of land revenue remission on two grounds; first, on the ground that we have

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changed the basis of remission and that we have made it more stringent this year, especially at a time when the farmers needed greater relief. As a matter of fact, I was a little bit surprised to hear the allegations made by my Friend. Before contradicting him, I wanted to be on sure and firm ground, and so I immediately consulted the department and tried to find out what the real situation was in regard to the basis of remission this year. I do not know whether there has been any misunderstanding. But from what I learn I find we have been more generous this year than during last year or during previous years. The policy now is to classify areas into three categories :—

A. Where the area has been completely affected by drought conditions;

B. where the area has been partially affected; and

C. where we can say almost normal conditions prevail.

I am not prepared to say normal conditions exist anywhere; but taking into consideration the existing circumstances there are regions where we can say that it is not necessary to consider the question of remission at all. With regard to the first area the scale of remission proposed is that with regard to wet lands full remission with an outturn of four annas and below and half remission (on wet lands) with an outturn of four annas and below eight annas will be given. With regard to dry lands, in the case of food-crops, it is proposed to grant full remission for lands with an outturn of four annas and below, and half remission for lands with an outturn of above four annas and below eight annas. Foodcrops will include for this purpose cereals and pulses. With regard to non-food crops, full remission is granted for lands grown with crops with an outturn of four annas and below, and half remission for lands grown with crops with an outturn of four annas and above but below eight annas. This is the basis on which remission is granted in the 'A' area. Now if we look into the Board's Standing Orders we find that with regard to dry lands there is no remission at all provided. It is only the Government that come into the picture, and when large areas are affected by drought, they give remission in particular areas by specific orders. But now we have made it a rule that it should be given in all those areas without reference to Government, once this classification into group 'A' is accepted. With reference to wet lands, it was only when the outturn was below two annas, the ryot was given full remission and there was no question of half remission.

6-20 P.M. " Then with regard to 'B' areas, in wet lands, full remission is given in the case of lands with an outturn of four annas and below, and no remission for lands with an outturn exceeding four annas. For dry lands under foodcrops, full remission on lands with an outturn of four annas and below; and no remission if the outturn exceeds four annas. With regard to 'C' areas, there is no remission as normal conditions are supposed to prevail there. Last year, it was only with reference to Chittoor district that remission was given on the scale granted to 'A' areas and in all the

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other areas the remission was given on the scales proposed for 'B' areas and Chittoor district, as I said, was the only district dealt with on the basis of its being an 'A' area. But now in all the drought-affected districts the classification on 'A' basis is being taken into account. So, Sir, unless there has been some misunderstanding, I am surprised that Sri Ramaswami Reddiyar chose to make the allegation that we have made the remission more stringent than last year. I submit, on the other hand, we have been more liberal this year and if there has been any misunderstanding in the working of the scheme of remission, I am prepared to look into it and I am sure the Revenue Minister also will look into it.

" The second point made by Sri Reddiar was that those who pay a kist of Rs. 100 or pay income-tax are not entitled to get any remission. There is a misunderstanding about it. The position is that those people would not automatically get remission; it is not as if they are not entitled to get any remission. In their case, they do not get the remission as a matter of course but it is open to them to apply to the Collector that as far as their economic position is concerned, it will not be possible for them to pay the tax and they will have to make out a special case for remission. This distinction has been made because our expenditure is growing due to famine conditions and, therefore, we have to get some money from somewhere. Where shall we get it from? We cannot get it from the poor and we have necessarily to get it from the richer type of people. People who pay a kist of Rs. 100 and especially those who pay income-tax, their income being about Rs. 4,000 and above, command greater credit whatever may be their difficulties. I can very well understand them because I am one of those who pay a kist of over Rs. 100, but taking comparatively the position of the poor peasant and the richer type of people who come under this category, I am sure they are better placed and, therefore, we say it should be possible to collect the kist from them unless a case is made out that on account of wholesale drought all their lands have been affected and their economic condition is such that if no remission is granted, they will be greatly affected. I can very well understand the opposition in this House to making distinction between the richer people and the poor people but we unfortunately cannot avoid this distinction between the rich and the poor people. Though we cannot claim to be a Socialist Government, we have to take certain things into consideration and we have to make some distinction and unless we are able to collect taxes from the richer type of people, we cannot carry out our beneficent activities and so we have to make a distinction between the poor, the poorer and the poorest and also afford relief to the distressed people. It should be possible to collect the kist from the people who can really afford to pay and even in these cases, we have provided sufficient safeguards for them to go before the Collector in cases of real hardship.

" With regard to lignite, I am glad Sri Ramaswami Reddiar agreed that we should exploit these resources. But with reference

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to the notification of the area, the suggestion was made that we are not going to occupy the entire area all at once because it will take a long number of years and, therefore, it was asked: 'Why should the entire area be notified and thereby the prices of land in the other areas be brought down?' The lignite area comprises about 100 square miles. Can we say we shall notify a portion of this area and leave the rest, while the improvement and development effected in one area will also enure for the benefit of the other and the value of the land would be going up? In such a case, interested people would then charge us with having discriminated between one area and another and if only to avoid that charge, it has been considered advisable to treat the entire area covered by lignite deposit as a whole and notify it, so that if it becomes necessary, it may be acquired. We have fixed the price as the price obtaining in 1947; it is not a meagre price; it may be a little more now but it is a very reasonable and fairly high price. I should, therefore, like Sri Reddiyar to view the question from this aspect of the matter and if he still feels that we should change our decision, the Hon. Minister for Industries will take into consideration any further points that may be placed before him and whatever is just and necessary, I am sure, will be done.

"Another point was made about the distinction between the rich and the poor regarding the grant of loans for the purchase of oil engines or the supply of oil engines on the hire-purchase system by the Government. There also it is a question of finance and how much money we can spend. Owing to difficult financial conditions, we have got only a limited sum available for this purpose and that being so, to whom shall we give assistance is the question and we thought that, for the person who owns more than 5 acres wet or 10 acres dry land, it will be possible to obtain credit facilities and purchase the oil engine and the person who owns less is more in need of help than the other persons. It is a question of who is in greater need of help, and comparing the status of the respective class of people and their respective credit-worthiness, we came to the conclusion that we should give priority to the poorer people and that is why we have fixed the limit and if more money is available and if oil engines are left over after supplying to this class people, we can supply to the other category of people also and I am sure this will be appreciated.

"The suggestion was made that community projects should be taken up in all the districts and should not be confined to the six centres only. I submit that all the points have been answered by other hon. Members. On the footing that the State is one, we have allotted one centre for Malabar, one for South Kanara and two for the Tamil area and two for Andhra; when we continue as a composite State, we should not make any distinction whether it is Malabar, South Kanara, Tamil area or the Andhra area. Of course, when we divide and separate, each area will take care of itself. The Andhra State is going to be formed on the 1st of October but as long as Malabar and South Kanara continue to be with us, we cannot make a distinction between one area and another

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and we have to take a decision on the basis of the State as a whole and allot the development schemes and that is why the respective allotments have been made.

"Sir, with regard to the allotment of the other six blocks, which are made available to us during this year, we have to take a decision, whether these six blocks could be taken up as two separate centres or to allot one block each to the existing six centres. But we found that if we created two other separate community project centres, the overall expenditure would be much more than if we allotted one each to the six centres already existing, so that instead of three blocks in each centre there would be four blocks in each. All the areas have already been selected and we will be getting greater development in those areas for lesser expenditure. After very careful consideration of the demands from various districts and other factors, this decision to distribute one block each to the already existing six centres was taken. It should not be considered that the community project is a plan of distress relief. It is a matter of utilizing the existing resources to the maximum extent possible in all fields of activity, so that we may get maximum results, maximum production and maximum development in those areas. That is the purpose of the community projects. And, as has been explained by Mr. Satyanarayana, these are only pilot schemes and if they succeed, it should be possible to extend them to the other areas also so that development may be all round and not confined to particular areas. But these are all experimental projects and, in considering the experimental projects, we should be guided by certain principles. It is only that consideration which has forced us to allot these six blocks, one each to the existing six centres.

"In regard to khaddar, an allegation is made that the policy of the Government is anti-khaddar—to a certain extent that was the charge made. It is necessary, in this connexion, to recognize certain realities existing at present. It is true that at one time—and especially Mahatma Gandhi stressed it—we decided that we should have pure khadi and nothing but that and that hand-spun yarn should not be mixed with anything else. It had also a political significance then. That was why even though the cost of khaddar was much more than the cost of even superior mill cloth, people were prepared to purchase it by paying that high price and it had a market. But now khadi has got only a dwindling market because of its high price. Therefore, should we save the hand-spinning industry or should we allow it to die a natural death for want of patrons was the question. So, we thought—and we have not taken a final decision on this—and the Chief Minister who is fully acquainted with khaddar and its development and who is the father of the khaddar movement here in South India, thought that, instead of allowing the hand-spinning industry to die, we should have some other scheme by which we will be able to utilize the hand-spun yarn. That is why he suggested, 'why not have a mixture of hand-spun yarn and mill-made yarn which', according to him, 'will make much better cloth and the pattern also would

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be liked by many?' So he wanted this experiment to be tried. It is still in that stage. I do not think we have received the patterns which we have asked for. (Interruption from the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari: 'We have received some patterns.') It seems certain patterns have been worked out and they have been sent to us. Certain patterns have been approved and we have asked that those patterns should be woven for use in the various departments of Government. So, instead of saying we shall have handloom cloth which is cent per cent mill cloth, now we have a scheme under which we will have 50 per cent of the hand-spun yarn used for our purpose. To that extent that industry will be saved. I do not know what would have been the attitude of Mahatmaj, but, one who has known Mahatmaj well assures me that he would have approved of the scheme if he had been alive. That is more than enough. Considering the existing circumstances, I think we are making the best of a bad bargain. Instead of sticking to principles and allowing this industry to die, I think it is a good thing to save this industry by trying the mixture of hand-spun yarn and mill yarn.

"One other important factor to be taken into account is that nobody is prepared to pay the high price for khaddar which we used to pay before. There may be some people who have got accustomed to it and made it a political principle that they should wear only khaddar whatever be its price. But now we are not getting new adherents to khaddar because the price is high. Therefore, if we want to save the hand-spinning industry, I am convinced that this is one method of saving it and how far this policy will be successful has to be seen in the years to come.

"Then, Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar dealt with the appointment of Regional Transport Officers and said that now there are a greater number of Regional Transport Officers and when there is one Regional Transport Officer for each district, there is absolutely no necessity for the 'Flying Squads' also for the purpose of detecting cases of overloading or running without permits or running without paying taxes and all those things. Unfortunately, the duties of the Regional Transport Officers have now increased in view of the new taxation measure, the Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act. They have to look after so many things. Therefore, can we expect Regional Transport Officers, one Regional Transport Officer for one district to find out all tax-evasions, overloading, etc.? I am not quite sanguine about it. After all, what is the increase in the number of Regional Transport Officers? We have not made a cent per cent increase. We have increased it by seven. Formerly it was 15 and now it is 22. Only in cases where there was one Regional Transport Officer for two districts, we have bifurcated these areas and we have appointed one Regional Transport Officer for each district. The number of Regional Transport Officers is only increased from 15 to 22. Sir, the administrative work which a Regional Transport

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Officer will have to do under the existing taxation will be very great and it will be difficult for him if we put him on the job of detecting cases. That is why the Flying Squad is maintained. We cannot leave it to the general police because we know how the general police work. After all, when we put a man on a special job, he does it with fervour and that is his duty. In these cases of fast-moving vehicles, there is no use entrusting it merely to the general police. After the coming into existence of the Flying Squads, very many irregularities have been detected. Very many buses which have been running without paying taxes or without permits have been booked and it has been a great source of income, in the sense that we have been able to get at the tax evaders. It is a good thing that we have Flying Squads. It is not a very wasteful expenditure. They are doing very good work and, I am sure, if Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar goes into the cases detected by them, he will agree that Flying Squads are necessary.

"Then, the hon. Member was referring to arrears in collection of sales tax. This matter has been gone into by my colleague in charge of Commercial Taxes and he has come to the conclusion, after a very careful examination and scrutiny, that the administrative section engaged in the collection of commercial taxes is very much understaffed and that the evasions of sales tax are mainly due to the fact that they are understaffed and are very much overworked. The actual amount spent on the staff is only Rs. 7 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs while the collection of sales tax is nearly Rs. 14 crores or Rs. 15 crores. Considering that, he is definitely of the opinion that, if we want greater efficiency, greater collection and if we want to avoid evasions, it is necessary to increase the staff and that is why he has put before the Government a comprehensive scheme for reorganization. Reorganization does not mean increase of officers indiscriminately. He has put forward a well-considered scheme under which it would be possible for more efficient collection and also to avoid evasions by the tax-payers.

"It is easy to say that certain things should be exempted from 6-40 taxation. Sri Purushothama Mudaliar wants that these country P.M. chekkus should be exempted. Every Member has his own fads, so much so that if we go on exempting things as suggested by them, exemptions will become the order of the day and the Government could not levy the tax on any article. These exemptions would also create administrative difficulties. Because of these exemptions certain other articles also which are not exempted would escape taxation. Compared with the prices that we pay for these articles in which the hon. Members are interested, the tax on them would be a very small amount and we need not, therefore, go on exempting article after article.

"With regard to the City Improvement Trust, I am sure the suggestions made by the hon. Member, Sri Purushothama Mudaliar, will be examined by the Minister in charge and whatever is necessary will be done.

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“ The suggestion made by the hon. Member again for the development of tourist traffic at Mahabalipuram and other centres is a fairly good one. As far as putting up a Tourist Home at Mahabalipuram is concerned, I was made to understand by the Deputy Minister for Transport at the Centre that he would be sending a proposal to us that we should put up the Tourist Home meeting the expenditure on a fifty-fifty basis, that is, that we should meet 50 per cent of the expenditure and the Central Government would meet the other 50 per cent. My suggestion was that after all the Centre had such vast resources and they need not take up this attitude with reference to this small expenditure and could come forward to put up the Tourist Home themselves at their own cost and allow us to run it. The Deputy Minister has promised to consider this suggestion also and I am sure that we will be getting the proposals of the Central Government in this matter shortly. There is, however, one important thing which the Hon. the Chief Minister also wanted to point out, viz., that we should not build the Tourist Home right in the midst of these monuments and spoil their beauty and that it should be possible to put it up at least a mile away and to provide as many amenities as possible so that it may attract the foreign tourists.

“ In regard to the Stationery Grant, Sri Purushothama Mudaliar made a very useful suggestion in regard to the customs duty which we pay on goods imported on Governmental account. It is all right for the Central Government to levy a customs duty in respect of articles imported for consumption by the public in general. Is there any case for levying a customs duty on articles imported on Governmental account and for Governmental use? It is a very useful suggestion and I am sure our Government will take it up with the Centre and pursue it further. When we are exempting the Central Government Buildings from our taxation and offering them so many other amenities, I do not see any reason why there should not be some reciprocity in this matter and why the Central Government should not exempt the articles imported by us for Governmental purposes from import duties.

“ Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar was rather inquisitive a little and wanted to know how far we have given relief to the handloom weavers and the non-gazetted officers and how much they have cost us. As far as relief to the handloom weavers is concerned, I was considering that Government themselves should take the responsibility of giving relief directly. But the Co-operative Department said that it was unnecessary for the Government to come into the picture, and that it was enough if Rs. 5 lakhs was provided for the purpose of enabling new members to join the co-operative societies so that they could pay half of the share capital or, in some cases, even cent per cent of the share capital. In addition to this, for the working of these societies after taking in the new members, the department wanted immediately Rs. 50 lakhs to a crore and it was agreed that it should be Rs. 55 lakhs. They said that they would take credit for this amount from some of their

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own banks and wanted the Government to stand guarantee for this amount. In addition to this, we have guaranteed any losses that may be incurred by the taking in of these new members by the various societies and, fortunately, till now we have not incurred much of a loss. We will be able to know the extent of the profit or loss on account of this relief only when the goods which are now ready for sale are finally sold. It was, therefore, unnecessary for the Government to come forward with any proposals for supplementary demands on account of this relief scheme.

“ The Government are also running gruel centres for the handloom weavers where the young children and infirm persons belonging to the weavers' families are fed. There are about 150 such gruel centres throughout the State and at each centre about 400 to 500 persons are being fed. These are the kinds of relief that the Government have been giving to the handloom weavers. The expenditure on these gruel centres will be found somewhere in the accounts under famine relief.

“ In regard to the extent of relief to non-gazetted officers, most of it has got to be paid by way of grants to institutions, belonging to either the local bodies or aided managements. All these grants will become payable only next year when these institutions make their claims. Then only we will be able to ascertain the exact amounts necessary. Therefore, in this case also it was unnecessary to come forward with any supplementary demand. We have been able to manage with the amount already sanctioned and it is only at the time of the next Budget the exact amount will be known.

“ Sri K. Balasubramanya Ayyar has again asked in regard to the short-term loan why the Government should have gone to a commercial bank and borrowed at the rate of  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent while the Government were getting short-term loans from the Government of India at 2 and 3 per cent. We were not willing borrowers in this instance. For the purpose of the capital required for the State Trading Schemes, we wanted that the Reserve Bank should advance the loans but the Government of India insisted that we should try in the open market and get as much as possible and only, if we did not get sufficient assistance from the open market, the Government of India would come to our assistance by making advances from the Reserve Bank. We had, therefore, to go into the open market and only one bank came forward with these favourable rates and the other banks quoted very high rates of interest. We, therefore, took advantage of this loan of Rs. 100 lakhs at  $3\frac{1}{2}$  per cent interest which was only half a per cent more than what the Government of India were charging. Apart from this we have not got any other loan from the open market. For our State Trading Schemes, we have mainly to depend on the advances made by the Reserve Bank of India.

“ In this connexion, as was pointed out by Sri G. Krishnamoorthi, the biggest demand is shown under the State Trading Schemes, because we have got Rs. 4 crores worth of fertilizers in



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stock, that is, about 1 lakh tons of fertilizers, which have to be sold during the next year from April onwards. There is also the rice which we have imported from other States. Formerly, the wholesalers used to pay for these things, stock it on their own account and sell it under our directions. Now, they are not willing to pay the amount and stock it on their own account. We have now got what is known as the agency basis under which all the rice imported from other States as well as from outside the country is purchased on Governmental account and the Government have to pay the money both to the foreign countries and to the other States. We have, therefore, demanded Rs. 4 or 5 crores under the State Trading Schemes for the purpose of paying for the rice. As a matter of fact, we have been asked to pay in full for the entire allotment from Orissa and Madhya Pradesh. We have paid in full though we have not yet received in full the quotas allotted. Taking these factors into consideration, it is but natural that this

6-50 Demand is the biggest. It is not as if the amount shown under this  
p.m. head is an expenditure because we have got stocks of rice on hand. We will be able to recover this amount by the sale of rice during the course of the year and the amount realized will be returned to the Government of India. That is why in respect of State Trading Schemes we cannot depend upon open market loans as suggested by Mr. Balasubramania Ayyar. After all, these open market long-term loans are not necessary for the purpose of State Trading Schemes for which we require short-term credits. That is why, we have confined ourselves to short-term loans from the various institutions as far as possible.

“ The other suggestion of Mr. Balasubramania Ayyar was that the Government could have asked for more than Rs. 5 crores last year as loan from the public. Of course, we are wise after the event. But the financial pundits at that time discouraged us in the matter of floating a loan of even Rs. 5 crores and advised us to float a loan only to the extent of Rs. 3 crores. The Chief Minister said that he would be able to raise Rs. 5 crores and in that he had proved himself to be wiser than others even with regard to conditions of the financial market, and the loan was oversubscribed. Of course, as far as I am concerned, I was not surprised that it was oversubscribed. I expected it. Under the conditions of the open market loans, we have to return the extra amount and we were not allowed to retain more than 5 per cent of the loan amount applied for, i.e., Rs. 25 lakhs. We had to return the extra amount and many people were disappointed when their money did not go into the treasuries for the purpose of this loan for which the Hon. the Chief Minister had made a special appeal.

“ With regard to Prohibition, Mr. Balasubramania Ayyar spoke with faith which is the thing that matters apart from anything else. If there is faith in our officers also, I am sure Prohibition will be a grand success. It is this lack of faith in our officers which stands in the way of success. If the Hon. Minister for Prohibition will be able to inject at least 1 per cent of his faith into his officers also, I have absolutely no doubt that it will be a great

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success because he is a person who has the greatest faith in Prohibition. He has not taken to this work just after he became a Minister. His family for decades has been working for Prohibition. It is, therefore, nothing surprising that he has got this great faith in it.

“ With regard to lignite, Mr. Balasubramania Ayyar made a point when he said that only when it was possible to get it at less than Rs. 30 per ton it would be commercially successful. I am sure if it proves a success it will cost much less. Apart from the price, if the coal is available in our own State it is something worth having. After all, getting coal from outside depends upon so many other factors. Apart from the question of getting coal from outside, I am sure it is worth having our own coal for our purposes, and on that I am sure the whole House will agree with me. We expect very great things from this scheme. If only it proves a success, as I said elsewhere, it will change the industrial map of South India completely and our economic position will greatly improve.

“ Finally with regard to the suggestion of Mr. P. N. Marthandam Pillai about the expenditure incurred on cinchona plantations, I wish to say that I am not an expert on that. I am told that apart from the development of the synthetic drug, quinine has got its own virtues. It is better not to lose it. Anyhow, that matter requires examination. I am prepared to have it examined. I am sure the concerned Minister will have the matter gone into thoroughly and, if possible, avoid this expenditure in future. We have entered into certain commitments in the matter of putting up factories and purchasing machinery and it will be difficult to get out of all these commitments. But, of course, if it is going to be a liability on us, it is worth scrapping it and trying to utilize the machinery for some other purposes.

“ I finally come to the suggestion of Mr. N. Satyanarayana who made an impassioned appeal that panchayats and co-operative societies alone should exist in this land and that it would solve all our problems. I have absolutely no doubt that if all are Satyanarayanas in our State, I will gladly entrust the entire administration, the entire Governmental activity, to panchayats and co-operative institutions. But unfortunately, we have to take into account the realities of the situation. That is what is standing in the way of our accepting the suggestion of Mr. Satyanarayana. I am sure, in the years to come, co-operative institutions will play a very great part in developmental activities and other activities.

“ Sir, I have nothing more to add by way of reply. Once again I thank the hon. Members for making a very full and very useful contribution to the debate. Thank you, Sir.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 64 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 26th March 1953, page 438 supra.]

(1) District Prohibition Officers are in charge of 17 districts mentioned below. Four of them are Assistant Commissioners and the rest are Inspectors of Excise :—

I. *Districts in charge of Assistant Commissioners of Excise—*

|              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| South Arcot, | Kurnool and |
| Bellary,     | Malabar.    |

II. *Districts in charge of Inspectors of Excise—*

|                 |                |
|-----------------|----------------|
| Chingleput,     | Madras,        |
| The Nilgiris,   | Visakhapatnam, |
| Ramanathapuram, | West Godavari, |
| Krishna,        | Cuddapah,      |
| Anantapur,      | Srikakulam and |
| South Kanara,   | East Godavari. |
| Tirunelveli,    |                |

(2) The scales of pay of Assistant Commissioners of Excise and Inspectors of Excise are as follows :—

Assistant Commissioners of Excise Rs. 500 - 50/2—700 per mensem.

|                                       |             |
|---------------------------------------|-------------|
| Inspectors of Excise, I Grade—Rs. 425 | per mensem. |
| Do. II Grade—Rs. 375                  | Do.         |
| Do. III Grade—Rs. 325                 | Do.         |
| Do. IV Grade—Rs. 275                  | Do.         |

Assistant Commissioners and Inspectors, I and II Grades, are usually appointed as District Prohibition Officers. The posts of Assistant Commissioners of Excise which had been abolished on the introduction of Prohibition were revived by the Government in June 1950 in pursuance of their decision to treat the Prohibition department as a continuation of the old Excise department and to allow the members of the former department the same scales of pay, etc., and opportunities of promotion as in the latter department. They have the same powers and work as Inspectors in charge as District Prohibition Officers and are interchangeable with them.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Friday, 27th March 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

\* 65 Q.—SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN :—“ Sir, I am not putting my question.”

*Extension of the provisional date for enforcement of the Act for the abolition of betting.*

\* 66 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state with reference to Legislative Council starred question No. 16 answered on 5th July 1952—

(a) whether the date provisionally fixed for the enforcement of the Act for the abolition of betting will be extended further; and

(b) to place on the table of the House a copy of the rules in force governing the publication of betting news in this State?

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ (a) The Government propose to postpone the date provisionally fixed for the enforcement of the Madras City Police and Gaming (Amendment) Act, 1949, by a further period of five years from April 1953 subject to two conditions for the compliance of which the Race Club has been addressed.

“ (b) A copy \* of the rules is placed on the table of the House.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ Is not the period of five years a long period and is it fair and reasonable to postpone the operation of the Act to such a long period? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ It is considered to be a fair and reasonable period; it is neither long nor short. It was first postponed from 1947 to 1952. Now when the question of extending the period came up for consideration, we thought it would be better to postpone the operation of the Act for five years instead of for one year or two years.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ With reference to the rules placed on the table of the House, may I know if there is any ban on the publication and sale of private racing guides apart from the official race book? ”

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

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Are the Government aware that private racing guides are published and openly sold in the streets of Madras and, if so, may I know what action Government are taking to put an end to it? "

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" I will look into it, and whatever action is necessary will be taken."

*Representation for letting water from the Sholavaram lake for irrigation purposes.*

\* 67 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representation has been received from the ryots of Sholavaram in Ponneri taluk for letting water from the Sholavaram lake for irrigating the lands in Sholavaram and adjoining villages and, if so, the orders passed on the representation;

(b) the quantity of water to be allowed to the agriculturists from Sholavaram lake for irrigation purposes; and

(c) whether any arrangement has been arrived at with the Corporation of Madras in the matter?

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" (a) Yes. The request was complied with to the extent necessary.

" (b) No quantity has been prescribed but the ayacut under the tank is entitled to sufficient water for the cultivation of one crop per annum.

" (c) Yes."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Is there any proposal to pay compensation to the ayacutdars affected by non-supply of water for irrigation purposes at Sholavaram? "

THE HON. SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir, there is a case; and probably it was in 1951, when water was denied for irrigation and it was supplied to Madras City. In that case, the ryots were entitled to water and because that was denied to them, they were entitled to compensation."

*New bus service on the Amalapuram-Narasapuram ferry road.*

\* 68 Q.—SRI K. SURYANARAYANA : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether any representations were made to Government to sanction a route for a new bus service on the Amalapuram-Narasapuram ferry road via Gannavaram in East Godavari district; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

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THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) A representation was received from Messrs. Konaseema Transport, Limited, Amalapuram for variation of the route Sakhinetiipalli to Pasarlapudi as Sakhinetiipalli to Amalapuram via Gannavaram.

" (b) The matter is under examination by the Regional Transport Authority, East Godavari."

### UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.

*Hon. Registrars of Co-operative department.*

22 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Co-operation be pleased to state whether there were any posts of Hon. Registrars of Co-operative Societies in the Co-operative department and, if so, whether such posts still continue?

A.—There were no such posts in the Co-operative department, Sir.

*Co-operative industrial societies.*

23 Q.—SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIYAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of co-operative industrial societies that are now functioning in Tamil-speaking areas districtwar in metal and wood industries since 1945;

(b) whether the Government Metal Factory at Kumbakonam is subsidized by the Government of India and, if so, the yearly allotment made to the said factory;

(c) by whom the said factory is managed at present;

(d) how far the institution has fulfilled its object, viz., the rehabilitation of ex-servicemen; and

(e) whether any quantity of turned goods did not find a market for sale.

A.—(a) There are three timber workshops and two metal workshops for ex-servicemen in the Tamil-speaking areas of the State in the districts of Tirunelveli, North Arcot, Chingleput, Tanjore and Madras City as shown below :—

(1) The Tirunelveli Co-operative Timber Works, Limited, Talayuthu R.S. (Tirunelveli district).

(2) The Katpadi Co-operative Timber Works, Limited, Katpadi (North Arcot district).

(3) The Reid Co-operative Timber Works, Tiruvottiyur P.O. (Chingleput district).

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- (4) The Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works, Limited, Kumbakonam, Tanjore district.
- (5) The Strathie Co-operative Engineering Workshop, Madras.
- (b) The Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works is not a Government factory. It is a co-operative workshop sponsored by Government in 1946 for the re-settlement of ex-servicemen. Its capital cost amounting to Rs. 2 lakhs was met by the Government of India, Government of Madras and the Post-war Services Reconstruction Fund Committee.

The entire contribution towards capital of Rs. 2 lakhs has been disbursed to the society and the capital works have almost been completed. The State Government has placed the services of a Co-operative Sub-Registrar free of cost to work as Secretary of the workshop.

- (c) The executive management of the affairs of the society vests in a Board of Directors consisting of seven persons, all of whom are nominated by the Registrar of Co-operative Societies.
- (d) Originally it was proposed to employ about 200 ex-servicemen who have had technical training in the civil military centres in the Defence Services of the last world war. But on a review of its working in 1947, a reorganization scheme was drawn up for the purpose of providing employment to about 65 ex-servicemen at an estimated capital cost of Rs. 2 lakhs. Twenty-five men to be engaged in the manufacture of household utensils with the aid of hand-tools on manual labour basis and 45 men in the manufacture of household utensils and other metalwares with the aid of machines and electrical power. As the required type of technical personnel was not forthcoming, the ex-servicemen who had some technical background were admitted and given training under the Government of India, Technical Training Scheme. Most of the men who were thus admitted and trained, left the workshop and secured employment elsewhere, while some others took employment in the workshop on daily or piece-rate wages. Most of these men also left the workshop as they probably secured better employment elsewhere. There are now 21 members of whom 6 are employed in the workshop. Besides the workshop employees there are five skilled civilian workmen. Though all the ex-servicemen who joined the workshop did not permanently continue in the workshop, it had imparted technical skill to them to enable them to secure employment elsewhere.

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- (e) As on 31st January 1953, the workshop had a stock of finished goods to the value of Rs. 16,532-4-9. Most of these goods were manufactured some years ago by ex-servicemen workers in the course of their training. Consequently, the quality of these goods was not up to the mark. Steps are being taken to dispose of the goods by improving them and by reasonably reducing the selling prices.

*Aranar Irrigation Scheme.*

24 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

- (a) when the Aranar Irrigation Scheme in Tiruvallur taluk was sanctioned;
- (b) the estimated cost of the work and the extent of the scheme;
- (c) when the foundation stone for the work was laid and the expenditure on the inauguration ceremony and the head of account to which the expenditure was debited;
- (d) whether tenders for the work were called for and settled; and
- (e) how far the work has progressed?

A.—(a) In April 1951.

- (b) Rs. 87.08 lakhs for works or Rs. 95.22 lakhs inclusive of direct and indirect charges. An extent of 11,200 acres is likely to be benefited by the project. Second crop irrigation on 5,545 acres will also be possible.
- (c) On 23rd July 1951, the expenditure was Rs. 8,300 and it was debited to "68. Construction of Irrigation, etc., Works".
- (d) Tenders for various works were called for; all the tenders have been disposed of except one which is under consideration.
- (e) Essential quarters have been constructed and temporary water-supply arrangements provided for the camp. The reservoir bund has been formed for a length of 750 feet on the left flank and 1,700 feet on the right flank. Earth work is in progress in reach L.S. 9,600 to 10,100. Sinking of 31 circular wells on the left margin and 24 rectangular wells on the right margin is in progress. Collection of filter materials for the reservoir bund is also in progress.

Suratapalli Anicut—Work has just started.

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*Admission of students to B.T. course.*

25 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to place on the table of the House a statement showing the number and names of institutions in this State for B.T. course; and the number of students admitted every year during the past four years?

A.—A statement \* showing the number and names of institutions in this State for B.T. course and the number of students admitted every year during the past four years is placed on the table of the House.

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

## II.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS REQUISITIONED LAND (CONTINUANCE OF POWERS) AMENDMENT BILL, 1953 (L.A. BILL NO. 1 OF 1953), AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

\* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

*‘That the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.’*

Sir, this measure is a war-time legacy to us. Hon. Members are already aware of the nature and the object of this Bill because this measure was brought before this House last year when, we wanted to have an extension of time for one year for this measure. Now I am coming here for another year's extension. We did all we could to expedite the matter but as the matter could not be finished in one year we have now to come and ask for another extension of time by one year. There are four reasons for asking this extension of time. Firstly there is delay in finding alternative accommodation; secondly, for want of funds we are not able to get other accommodation; thirdly, there is some delay and difficulty in deciding certain cases that come up for consideration; and fourthly, there are disputes about the ownership of the sites, and therefore it takes time to decide. Further the very fact that I came up last year asking for extension of the Act by one year only shows my *bona fides* and that I do not want to prolong the life of the Act unnecessarily. It is a case of man proposing and other circumstances disposing. Now it is absolutely necessary that this measure should be extended by one year. I therefore request the House to accept the motion.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The motion before the House is—

*‘That the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.’ ”*

\* Vide Appendix II on page 485 infra.

† Vide Appendix III on page 486 infra.

THE MADRAS REQUISITIONED LAND (CONTINUANCE OF POWERS) 479  
AMENDMENT BILL, 1953 (L.A. BILL NO. 1 OF 1953),  
AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ On a point of information Sir, will the Hon. Minister enlighten us, how many more such cases are pending so that we may judge whether the period of one year's extension is enough or more time is needed.”

\* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—“ I cannot tell the number of such cases off hand; but I shall be content with one year. I may say the hon. Member need not have any doubt about that.”

\* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the motion for the consideration of the Bill. As was said by the previous speaker, one would like to have some details in respect of the properties pending before Government or before the authorities concerned for purposes of compensation and otherwise. For, as hon. Members may know this thing started as early as 1939, and under the rules framed under the Defence of India Act various requisitions of property were made and they are all now either in the possession of this Government or that of the Government of India. This was going on from 1939 to 1945, when the war ended. But the Act was in force for two years subsequent to 1945. In 1947, the original Act was amended in pursuance of the amendment of that Act by the Government of India. In 1952, the Act was re-enacted. So from 1939 to 1952, we have been having this requisitioning of property. Now, even six years after the termination of the war, we have not been able to get through and finish this business,—all the preliminary and other things connected with it. I would like to know whether in six years Government cannot do it. For it is a matter of uncertainty to the person whose property has been requisitioned. We ought to be fair to him. He ought to know whether if at all his property will be returned to him, or taken over once for all by the Government. Again, persons who want to deal with such property will be anxious to know their position. So I submit there must be some expedition in this matter, expedition of business so as to be fair to the person dispossessed of his property and others connected with the property. So one would like the Minister or the Government to put a little pressure on their officers and ask them to make up their mind whether they want the premises or not. It is now six years after the termination of the war and ‘six years’ is a fairly long period to make up one's mind. So if they are not able to decide within this period, surely, there must be something wrong either with the Government or their officers. Therefore I beg to submit that we would like to have some more details with regard to the various matters relating to this Act. One would be entitled to know how many cases are pending before the officers, how many before the courts and at what stage and if they are before the officers only, what is the reason why compensation and things like that have not yet been determined. We should like to know these details before we sanction extension of time in respect of this measure for one

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year. If on the basis of details available, it is warranted, we need not grudge even one or two years. But let the details be known. Unfortunately, we are kept in the dark. Government of course say they are honest and their action is *bona fide*. I do not question it. I am not sure whether the Hon. the Minister is absolutely sure if he will be able to finish off the business within one year or if he will not come once more with another Bill asking for extension of time for another year. Let it be remembered that this has been going on from 1939 to 1953, a period of fourteen years and I feel that these uncertainties must be put an end to. I feel that a little prodding of the officers is necessary and they should be made to do their work properly and let them make up their mind as early as possible because otherwise it causes lot of inconvenience to the owners of properties. The reason that has been given is that the Government have not been able to get alternative accommodation and therefore it is, the matter is pending. I feel, Sir, that if the Government are not able to get alternative accommodation, who else could? If it is really so, they must take up the buildings for themselves and tell the owners that they require the property and they would pay them compensation and then the thing will be disposed of. It is no use telling: You must have to wait till we make up our minds and we are not sure when anything definite will be done. That is not the way to deal with the question. I think that the Government must be alert and matters should not be left in such a way as to cause hardship to the persons concerned as it reflects not much credit upon the Government."

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I raised a question of information and if particulars were available, I think there would not have been much room for discussion. As stated by the Hon. Minister for Revenue, this is a war-time legacy and it has been showing its head as a Central Act, as a Governor's Ordinance and as an Act of the State Legislature. I entirely agree with my hon. Friend Sri K. Bhashyam in his observations that this has been dragging on for the last six years and we do not know when it will end and also the Hon. Minister is not able to furnish us the number of pending cases though the Government ought to have a list of such pending cases in respect of which this Bill is being brought before the House. Last year, we granted an extension of time for one year and again the life of this piece of legislation is sought to be extended for another year. We do not know how many pending cases there are and unless the Hon. Minister is able to assure us that the examination of all pending cases will be completed before one year, there is no use passing this measure for one year; let us pass it for two or three years instead of having the Bill for one year and the Bill coming again and again before the House for extension of time. I wish to endorse what has been said by my hon. Friend Sri Bhashyam and I request the Government to consider this aspect of the matter and see whether it is possible to expedite disposal of

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pending cases and complete it within a year for which the Bill is now proposed to be extended."

\* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am very thankful to both the hon. Members for their valuable suggestions. I may say, Sir, that the cases are not very many though I cannot give the House the exact number. I am as anxious as the hon. Members to finish the business once for all and I do not want to come before the House once more asking for extension of time. I am glad they have alerted me on that and I will surely do my very best and see that these things are closed very soon."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—" The question is—

'That the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 1 and the Preamble were one after another put and carried.

\* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953, be read a third time and passed.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN:—" The question is—

'That the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953, be read a third time and passed.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

(2) THE EVACUEE INTEREST (SEPARATION) MADRAS SUPPLEMENTARY BILL, \* 1953 (L.A. BILL NO. 2 OF 1953), AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.' "



482. THE EVACUEE INTEREST (SEPARATION) MADRAS SUPPLEMENTARY  
BILL, 1953 (L.A. BILL NO. 2 OF 1953)  
AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“(After a pause) I suppose no hon. Member is speaking on the motion. The question is—

‘That the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.’”

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken into consideration.

Clauses 2 and 1 and the Preamble were one after another put and carried.

\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

‘That the Bill be read a third time and passed.’”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“The question is—

‘That the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be read a third time and passed.’”

The motion was carried and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow.”

The House then adjourned.

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

*Bills passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—*

(1) *The Madras Requisitioned (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 1 of 1953).*

(2) *The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 2 of 1953).*

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 66 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th March 1953, page 473 supra.]

*Madras City Police Gaming Rules, 1949.*

Rules.

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Madras City Police Gaming Rules, 1949.

2. The following publications may contain the information specified against each :—

(1) *The Prospectus.*—The names of the stewards of the race club, number of meetings, scale of entry fees, summary of races, summary of prizes, stable, rules, racing fixtures, distance for each race and general conditions of the races.

(2) *The Entries.*—The names and other particulars of the horses, their owners and trainers.

(3) *The Handicaps.*—The names of the horses running in the races of the particular day, their weights and prize and distance of each race.

(4) *The Acceptances and Scratchings.*—Details about the races, the horses left in and finally accepted to run in the races, with the time and order of racing.

(5) The official race book or race book issued by or under the authority of the race club. The names of stewards and officials of the meeting, rates of daily and season tickets for all enclosures, rules of admission, rules and conditions of betting particulars of the working of the electric totalizator for single, double or treble events, either for win or place, notices about the races, names of horses, number, time and distance of each race, double or treble events, the name of the plate or cup, the time, the prize amount, the class of race, distance, names of horses, their owners, trainers, jockeys with their colours and other particulars in respect of each race, the results of the previous meetings for the season with an index of results, statistics of winnings by trainers and jockeys.

3. In regard to horse races within the Province of Madras, any newspaper may contain the following information :—

A factual discussion of the prospects of each racing season as a whole before its commencement without reference to betting on any event. The number of meetings, scale and rates of entry fees, summary of races, summary of stakes money, racing fixtures, names of horses as contained in the entries, handicaps, acceptances and scratchings, spurts, track and gallop notes of horses together with their timings, history of horses, number, time and distance of each race, names of owners and trainers of

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such horses, names of jockeys, with their colours of each event or double or treble event, name of the plate or cup for which the horses are entered, handicapped and finally accepted, the number of the double and treble events, a description of the facts relating to pedigree, form, handicap and track performance of the candidates in each race before the event, and after the event, reports, photographs and results of the races and dividends on totalizators, excluding references to betting.

*Rules issued under section 11-B (2) of Madras Gaming Act, 1930.*

1. *Short title.*—These rules may be called the Madras Gaming Rules, 1949.

2. The following publications may contain the information specified against each :—

(1) *The Prospectus.*—The names of the stewards of the race club, number of meetings, scale of entry fees, summary of races, summary of prizes, stable, rules, racing fixtures, distance for each race and general conditions of the races.

(2) *The Entries.*—The names and other particulars of the horses, their owners and trainers.

(3) *The Handicaps.*—The names of the horses running in the races of the particular day, their weights and prize and distances of each race.

(4) *The Acceptances and Scratchings.*—Details about the races, the horses left in and finally accepted to run in the races, with the time and order of racing.

(5) The official race book or race book issued by or under the authority of the race club. The names of stewards and officials of the meeting, rates of daily and season tickets for all enclosures, rules of admission, rules and conditions of betting particulars of the working of the electric totalizator for single, double or treble events, either for win or place, notices about the races, names of horses, number, time and distance of each race, double or treble events, the name of the plate or cup, the time, the prize amount, the class of race, distance, names of horses, their owners, trainers, jockeys with their colours and other particulars in respect of each race, the results of the previous meetings for the season with an index of results, statistics of winnings by trainers and jockeys.

3. In regard to horse races within the Province of Madras, any newspaper may contain the following information :—

A factual discussion of the prospects of each racing season as a whole before its commencement without reference to betting on any event. The number of meetings, scale and rates of entry fees, summary of races, summary of stakes money, racing fixtures, names of horses as contained in the entries, handicaps, acceptances and scratchings, spurts, track and gallop notes of horses together with their timings, history of horses, number, time and distance of each race, names of owners and trainers of such horses.

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names of jockeys, with their colours of each event or double or treble event, name of the plate or cup for which the horses are entered, handicapped and finally accepted, the number of the double and treble events, a description of the facts relating to pedigree, form, handicap and track performance of the candidates in each race before the event, and after the event, reports, photographs and results of the races and dividends on totalizators, excluding references to betting.

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to unstarred question No. 25 asked by Dr. C. Nathamuni Naidu at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 27th March 1953, page 478 supra.]

*Statement placed on the table of the House.*

(1) Number of institutions in the State for preparing students for the B.T. course—11.

(2) Names of institutions in this State which prepare students for the B.T. course in the Madras University :—

*Government Colleges.*

1. Teachers' College, Saidapet.
2. Lady Willingdon Training College, Madras.
3. Government Training College, Mangalore.
4. Government Training College, Kozhikode.
5. Government Training College, Kurnool.

*Non-Government Colleges.*

1. Meston Training College, Royapettah, Madras.
2. Dr. Alagappa Chettiar Training College, Karaikudi.
3. St. Xavier's Training College, Palamcottah.
4. R. M. Basic Training College, Perianaickenpalayam.
5. St. Christopher's Training College, Vepery.
6. St. Anne's Training College, Mangalore.

(3) Number of students admitted during the last four years :—

| Year.   | Number admitted. |
|---------|------------------|
| 1949-50 | 395              |
| 1950-51 | 612              |
| 1951-52 | 653              |
| 1952-53 | 741.             |

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## APPENDIX III.

[Vide item II (1) on page 478 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 1 OF 1953.  
(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill to amend the Madras Requisitioned Land  
(Continuance of Powers) Act, 1952.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to amend the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1952 (Madras Act III of 1952), for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Amendment Act, 1953.

2. *Amendment of section 1, Madras Act III of 1952.*—In section 1, sub-section (3), of the Madras Requisitioned Land (Continuance of Powers) Act, 1952 (Madras Act III of 1952), for the figures, letters and words "1st day of April 1953" the figures, letters and words "1st day of April 1954" shall be substituted.

## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item II (2) on page 481 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 2 OF 1953.  
(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill to supplement certain provisions of the Evacuee  
Interest (Separation) Act, 1951.*

WHEREAS it is expedient to supplement certain provisions of the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (Central Act LXIV of 1951), for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Evacuee Interest (Separation) Madras Supplementary Act, 1953.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

(3) It shall be deemed to have come into force on the 15th day of December 1952.

2. *Validation of certain provisions of Central Act LXIV of 1951.*—The Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951 (Central Act LXIV of 1951), shall, so far as it relates to any matter enumerated in List II in the Seventh Schedule to the Constitution, stand validated and binding as if it had been passed by the Legislature of the State of Madras.

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Saturday, 28th March 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

## I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS.

*Transfer and promotion of accountants and clerical staff in the  
State Hospitals.*

\* 69 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether the accountants and clerical staff in the city and mufassal State hospitals are eligible for transfer to the offices of the Director of Medical Services and the District Medical offices and what channels of promotion are open to them; and

(b) whether the accountants are appointed as Lay Secretaries and Treasurers in State Hospitals and, if so, the conditions governing such appointments?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—(a) Yes. They are eligible for promotion as Superintendents and Manager in the Office of the Director of Medical Services and to higher grade ministerial posts such as Manager, Assistant Lay Secretary, Cashier and Head Steward and also as Lay Secretaries and Treasurers in other offices in the Medical department.

"(b) Appointments to the posts of Lay Secretaries and Treasurers are made by transfer from any other class or service or direct recruitment. The accountants referred to by the hon. Member will be eligible for appointment as Lay Secretaries and Treasurers if they possess the following qualifications:—

Must have passed the Account Test for Executive Officers and must have been employed in ministerial posts of and above the rank of upper division clerk or a post on the same scale of pay and gained experience of hospital administration and work in Government hospital or sanatorium in the State—

(i) for a period of not less than two years, if he holds a degree of B.A. or B.Sc., or B.Com. of a University in the State, or

(ii) for a period of not less than ten years if he does not hold a degree as aforesaid."

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" May I know whether in the recent selection of candidates for the posts of Lay Secretaries and Treasurers in the State hospitals, only candidates from the Office of the Director of Medical Services were selected, and not those in the City and mufassal hospitals? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" A separate question may be asked."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" May I know whether the Dean of the Government General Hospital, Madras has not recommended that a person should have worked for at least ten years in various sections of a hospital before he can be considered fit for the post of Lay Secretary and Treasurer? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" It is so in the case of people who do not hold a degree."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" Will the Government, in the circumstances stated by the Hon. Minister, provide for a fair deal for hospital accountants, stewards and others in the hospitals and lay down the proportion of appointments of Lay Secretaries and Treasurers for those in the office of the Director of Medical Services and for the staff in the hospitals respectively as there is no such proportion fixed now? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" If the hon. Member writes to me and makes out a case, I shall have it considered."

*Constitution of Advisory Councils or Committees for State hospitals.*

\* 70 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether Advisory Councils or Committees have been constituted in respect of all the State hospitals in the City and in the districts;

(b) if so, the rules governing the appointment of such bodies; and

(c) the facilities afforded to non-official members of these bodies to visit hospitals and patients?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" (a) Advisory Committees have been constituted for all the Government hospitals in the City, for all the district headquarters hospitals in the mufassal and the Government hospitals at the headquarters of the Revenue Divisional Officers.

" (b) Rules<sup>a</sup> governing the appointment of Members of Advisory Committees for City State hospitals, and Government hospitals at district headquarters and divisional centres are placed on the table of the House.

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix I on pages 516-518 infra.

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" (c) Individual members of the Committee may arrange with the medical officer in charge to visit the hospital at any time during working hours and the non-official members can pay surprise visits once a week by turns by maintaining a rotation roster."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU:—" May I know how many times these Committees meet during the course of a year? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" As often as it is necessary."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" Should the non-official visitors intimate to the Superintendent of the hospital or the Resident Medical Officer and obtain permission before going in on a surprise visit? "

MR. CHAIRMAN:—" What does the hon. Member mean by 'surprise visit' ? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" Rules have been laid down in this matter and the necessary information is placed on the table of the House. The hon. Member can refer to it."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" No reference has been made in the rules with regard to surprise visits and that is why I raised the question."

SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU:—" What is the proportion of non-official members in these Advisory Committees? "

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

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—" Who is the convenor of these Advisory Committees? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" The medical officer at the hospital."

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—" Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to state whether it is not desirable to make one of the other members of the Committee, the convenor? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I do not think, it is necessary. Difficulties are often felt in getting quorum at the meeting."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" Are the Government aware that at the Tuberculosis Sanatorium, Tambaram, adequate facilities are not given to non-official visitors to visit the hospital and will the Government be pleased to enquire into the matter? "

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—" On a point of information, Sir. What does the hon. Member mean by 'facilities to non-official visitors' ? Does he expect a car to be given? "

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—" I shall enquire into the matter."

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*Revision petitions under the Motor Vehicles Act.*

\* 71 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) the number of revision petitions under the Motor Vehicles Act entertained by the Government in regard to the grant of stage carriage permits during 1951-52 and 1952-53;

(b) the number of such cases disposed of by the Government in which the orders were reversed by the High Court;

(c) whether definite rules or instructions were issued by the Government for the guidance of transport authorities based on such decisions of the High Court; and

(d) whether the Government have any proposal to appoint a Tribunal for hearing and disposing of all such cases under the Motor Vehicles Act?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Six hundred eighty-nine revision petitions were entertained by Government in 1951-52 and 585 in 1952-53 up to 28th February 1953. The time and labour involved in collecting the information as to how many of these relate to stage carriage permits are enormous and hence it is omitted.

“(b) The High Court reversed the orders of Government in 33 cases during 1951-52 and in 8 cases during 1952-53 up-to-date.

“(c) The answer is in the affirmative.

“(d) The answer is in the negative.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I know whether the Government are competent to entertain and dispose of such quasi-judicial revision petitions?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, the Government are expected to use commonsense and sense of fair play and justice and, I suppose, the hon. Member will give the Government credit for these attributes.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Will the Government consult their legal advisers before disposing of such petitions?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“If any legal matter is involved, certainly we shall consult legal advisers. For instance, in the matter of issuing a permit to A or B, no legal difficulty is involved and, therefore, no legal advice is necessary.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Is there any proposal to reconstitute Regional Transport Authorities by bringing in legal men on such bodies as has recently been done in the case of the Central Road Traffic Board?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“There is no proposal at the present moment. When it is taken up, the suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered.”

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DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—“May I know, whether there is any provision in the Act itself to deal with such cases referred to by the hon. Member?”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“Yes, Sir. The Act gives the Government the right to revise the decisions of the lower Tribunals.”

*Alleged death due to starvation.*

\* 72 Q.—SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware that one Kuppuswamy died on 18-3-1953 due to starvation in the Ganesa Temple which is in the First Agraharam of Rasipuram, Salem district; and

(b) if so, whether an enquiry will be made about the circumstances under which it happened and whether there has been any negligence on the part of the officers in the taluk concerned, and what steps the Government propose to take to prevent such occurrence?

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

“(a) & (b) The Government are aware of the death of one Kuppuswamy on 18th March 1953 in the Ganesa temple in Rasipuram, Salem district. A detailed enquiry conducted by the Deputy Tahsildar, Rasipuram, has revealed that the death of the deceased was due to diarrhoea and fever and his poor state of health and not due to starvation and that there has been no negligence on the part of the officers in the taluk.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR:—“Sir, may I know whether anybody wrote to the Government at the same time as this matter was communicated to the newspapers?” 4-40 p.m.

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“No, Sir. This gentleman, who was god-fathered after his death by the ‘Mail’ belonged to a village near Rasipuram. His eyesight began to fail and so he took to the easy and godly profession of begging. He had an attack of diarrhoea. He was admitted into the Government hospital on 14th February 1953 and was discharged on 24th February 1953. He had a second attack of diarrhoea and this was accompanied by fever also. Two persons who were known to him for a long time attended on him and gave him food. But, he could not take anything during the last two or three days before his death on 18th March 1953. This shows that food was available from two kind hands but Nature would not allow him to take it. It is, therefore, not a question of starvation.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR:—“Sir, at that time somebody wrote to the newspapers about this. Did the Government receive any information from anybody?”

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THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" No, Sir. Only after the ' Mail ' took notice of it we began to enquire about it. Nobody wrote to us."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—" May I know, Sir, if the patient was suffering from diarrhoea, whether it was due to starvation? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, as far as I know, diarrhoea is generally due to over-eating."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Sir, are there no other conditions under which diarrhoea occurs? "

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, doctors may be aware of many other reasons but, as a layman, I am aware of only one reason."

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

#### II.—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have to announce to the House that I have received the following Message from the Governor of Madras, dated the 22nd March 1953 :—

' In pursuance of Article 217, Clause (3), of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council, the consideration of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953."

#### III.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following Message, dated the 28th March 1953, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

' In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1953), as passed by the Assembly on the 28th March 1953, and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 109 of the Constitution of India."

#### IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION BILL\*, 1953 (L.A. BILL NO. 4 OF 1953)  
(AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY).

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—" Sir, I beg to move—  
' That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration.'

\* Printed as Appendix II on pages 518-520 infra.

THE MADRAS APPROPRIATION BILL, 1953 (L.A. BILL NO. 4 OF 1953) 493  
(AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY)

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I do not have anything much to say now but, if any points are made out during the debate, if there is any, I shall deal with them."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The motion is—

' That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council be taken into consideration.' "

\* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN :—" Mr. Chairman, I wanted to speak earlier when the general discussion on the Budget was proceeding in this House but, as I was unable to do so, I may be pardoned for making one or two general remarks about the Budget. Sir, there seems to be an impression that the balancing of the Budget is a very important thing and that a balanced Budget shows the financial soundness of the State. In fact, it is not such an important thing. It is easy to balance a Budget and it is easy to show a surplus by cutting off large items of expenditure. A State which merely confines itself to govern, that is, to collect taxes and to maintain law and order will have no difficulty in showing a surplus in the Budget. It can cut off all the important works, social schemes and utilitarian undertakings."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I am afraid, the hon. Member must confine himself to this particular Bill."

\* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN :—" I am therefore not worried about any deficit at all in the Finance Bill. In fact, when a Budget is so framed that there is more expenditure than revenue, it ensures fuller employment and will certainly help to make economic recovery quicker.

" Speaking about the provisions in the Budget, one point that struck me was the Famine Relief Fund which was started some years back under the Madras Famine Relief Fund Act, 1936, as a reserve which could be drawn from to make good any losses that might be incurred on account of relief work. I find that for 1953-54 provision has been made only for Rs. 5 lakhs to be transferred to the Famine Relief Fund from the Revenue Account. I do not know the basis on which this figure of Rs. 5 lakhs has been arrived at. I suppose it is the same as the previous contributions. Now, we find that the seasonal conditions are frequently demanding the application of the Famine Code. Would it not be better, if the rate of contribution is changed so that we may have more funds at the disposal of the Government at times like these? It may be that we may not have to draw from this Fund for a long period. I am not sure whether it will be open for the Government to take a loan from this Fund and repay it later on or whether there is any objection to it. I think, it may be useful, if instead of borrowing from the Union Government or from the public, we are able to open a Famine Relief Fund from which, as occasion arises, we can draw for our expenditure. It will be a useful idea.



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p.m.

"Side by side there should be an attempt to reduce expenditure on all hands. I am not sure whether any such serious attempt has been made. The Finance Minister mentioned about the retrenchment in the Food Department and I understand that in the Electricity Department also there has been considerable retrenchment, but these are not very helpful. In every department there is need for retrenchment and economy in expenditure. During the War a number of posts have been created and in the post-independence period also there has been expansion in every Department of the Government. It is time, Sir, that an examination of all these cases of expansion is done and proper retrenchment effected in every Department. I know, Sir, in many Departments of the Government, there are superfluous posts. But I wish that any retrenchment that is carried out should begin not at the bottom as it has hitherto been the practice but at the top. I feel that the Ramalingam Committee made very modest proposals for retrenchment in every Department. But I doubt very much whether any portion of the report containing their proposals had been implemented so far. If the Government will look into the matter they will find that there are, in every Department, superfluous officers at the top. There is a case for a very careful examination of the whole matter by the Government. I wish once again to emphasize, as I said at the beginning, that retrenchment should be effected at the top and not at the bottom. We have had the experience in the past that whenever retrenchment was thought of by the Government it resulted only in retrenchment of a few peons, clerks or attenders. Such kind of retrenchment will only add to the unemployment problem. I really want the Government to make a very careful examination to find out what are the posts at the top which if retrenched would really help the Government.

"I wish to refer to another matter, namely, the working of the Madras Public Service Commission. I do not know whether this is the proper time to refer to it. I was going through the latest annual report of the Madras Public Service Commission for 1950-51 and I found therein a reference being made to a number of posts which were taken out of the purview of the Public Service Commission. I find therein that as many as 14 categories of posts have been removed from the purview of the Public Service Commission. If a large number of posts are taken away from the purview of the Service Commission, then the work of the Commission will be limited only to the selection of staff for a few posts in the Madras Ministerial Service or Madras Subordinate Services. It is time, Sir, that we do not take shelter under the fact that there is a general provision in the Act under which it is open to the Government to remove in whatever circumstances certain categories of posts from the purview of the Commission. To take undue advantage of this provision is, I consider, against the spirit of the Constitution itself.

"Then also, Sir, I find in the same report that there are a number of instances—I think 20 or 24—where Government have

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not accepted the recommendations of the Service Commission. There might be one or two cases where the recommendations of the Commission were not acceptable to them. But I find in the list that in a large number of cases the Government had not accepted the recommendations of the Service Commission for one reason or another. Sir, there are some very glaring cases where the public will lose confidence. For example, the hon. Members of the House might have noticed the case of the appointment of an Assistant Secretary to the Central Road Traffic Board. What the Commission has to say on it makes a very sad reading. First of all, the Government appointed a person as Assistant Secretary to the Central Road Traffic Board and asked for the ratification of the appointment by the Service Commission. The Service Commission wanted time to consider the appointment. In the meantime rules were framed and this particular individual was found to be unqualified according to the rules. But still the Government insisted upon this particular individual being continued and he was continued. Later on, he was found incompetent, charges were framed against him and he was reverted. The question of making a fresh appointment to the post of Assistant Secretary to the Central Road Traffic Board again arose, and there was correspondence between the Government and the Service Commission on that matter. Suddenly the Government removed this post from the purview of the Service Commission. Such instances will not infuse confidence in the minds of the public. When we have got a Service Commission and when it is empowered under the Constitution to deal with certain cases, it is better that the Government accept its recommendations generally except in very exceptional cases. I am saying this not because that I am quite pleased with the way in which the Commission is doing its work. I know its method of recruitment, its method of conducting examinations, etc., require considerable improvement. There are also other things in which the Commission's work can be improved usefully. It is only when the Government themselves have confidence in the work of the Service Commission the usefulness of the Commission can be enhanced or improved.

"Then, Sir, I will refer to education. The first thing that comes before one's mind is the low pay of teachers. There are here in this House champions of teachers' cause—representatives of the South Indian Teachers' Union—and they have really been insisting, for the past few days, upon the Government to consider the question of enhancing the salary of teachers, particularly elementary school teachers. Sir, teachers all over the world are badly paid. I think, nowhere in the world teachers are adequately paid. But I am sure, Sir, that in every country teachers are paid a living wage. Whether teachers are paid a living wage and whether it will be considered satisfactory in the present economic condition is a matter for the Government to consider. The other day, the Hon. the Chief Minister asked whether the salaries paid to the elementary school teachers in this State were higher or

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lower than those paid in Bengal. Of course my Friend Mr. Parameswaran said that the Madras scales of pay were lower than the scales of pay prevailing in most of the States in India, and he did not mention anything about Bengal. But I can say that the scales of pay in Bengal are slightly lower than the scales of pay in Madras. Bengal may be satisfied with less qualified teachers. As a matter of fact, in no State do Government insist upon the training and the preliminary basic qualification that we insist upon for teachers in this State, and having insisted upon a higher qualification, is it not our duty to pay a scale of pay adequate to their qualification and status? Sir, whether the pay is adequate or not, there is the fact that the elementary school teachers are quite discontented. Of course there is discontent everywhere. But a discontented teacher is a danger to the State. The Chief Minister does not love Communism, nor do many Members of this House. But is it desirable to entrust a large number of young people to the care of teachers who are absolutely discontented and who are inclined to Communist ideas? A child spends five to six hours a day under the care of teachers, and it is left to the teachers to build its character and to infuse in it right ideas. Perhaps most of the members of the House are aware that in 1947-48 there was a lot of trouble in Malabar among elementary school teachers. Most of them were found to be Socialists or Communists, and they were engaged in carrying on underground work. And what happened in those days? It is the pupils of elementary schools who were acting as spies to these teachers, carrying food to these teachers in hiding, carrying information from one teacher to another and spying on Police Officers. These are all in Government record; and whether that state of affairs will be repeated again is a thing I leave to Government to decide. I need not say that if the teachers are contented there will be a healthy atmosphere in the school and the children will be brought up on right lines. A discontented teacher is likely to poison the mind of the children, and so it is up to Government to take measures to prevent this catastrophe from happening.

"Then, Sir, during the course of the discussion in this Council reference was made to basic education by more than one speaker. In fact it was claimed that basic education would be cheaper and the cost to the State will be less than that on the ordinary elementary education. Government spokesmen have said on so many occasions from public platforms that basic education has been the accredited policy of this Government so far as elementary education is concerned. Here is a new set of ideas, a new method of imparting education, a new attitude to life and new ideas for our schools. Is it right that these ideas should be adopted without proper examination and without proper test? As a matter of fact in this State we were not given opportunities to test these ideas in the correct atmosphere. The proper thing to do will be to conduct experiments to see which system is more suitable from many points of view—from the point of view of merely imparting knowledge to the child, from the point of view of developing

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the personality of the child—which is safer, cheaper, and sounder and so on. We in this State have not conducted any such experiments. While other States are very cautious in adopting basic education, our State is going on in rapid strides, and large amounts are being spent—I won't say, wasted; I repeat, I won't say, wasted. But whether we have an adequate return for it is very doubtful. Mr. Bashyam Ayyangar said that basic education would be more economical and that large savings could be effected. I can tell you, Sir, that so far as basic education in this State is concerned, the cost to the State is much heavier than under the existing system of elementary education. So also, if you ask for statistics from the Director of Public Instruction it will be seen therefrom that training a teacher in basic education is costlier than training a teacher under the normal existing system. In fact there are several such misconceived notions on basic education that I feel that an expert committee should go into the question and examine its suitability and its soundness purely from the educational point of view, and not from political or other considerations. Sir, however sound a scheme may be, after all, the test is whether it is practicable and whether it produces the desired results. We have tried basic education in this State during the years 1945 and 1946, and we have had sufficient experience to show whether basic education is the right method, whether it is the better method, whether it is the proper method and whether it should be spread as rapidly as it is done at present. There is no use of appointing a committee composed of people who have a bias for basic education, who have a political bias and whose understanding of the present educational system is not very sound. If you appoint such a committee to go into the question, their report will not be unbiassed and so their report will not be welcome to the Department of Education; for, they have to deal with all types of education and to see which is the sounder one.

"Again, adult education has become the fashion of the day. For some years the Department of Education refused to do anything for adult education. In most countries of the world adult education is being left to the non-official agencies, to voluntary agencies. Government come forward only with grants, with financial aid. But here, under the enthusiasm of the Union Government, the State Government get large subsidies. I have had some experience of adult education work long before adult education was thought of. My connection with it spreads over thirty years. I can tell you that if by adult education it is the aim of Government to spread literacy, it will not be a success except in industrial areas, where alone there will be some immediate effect. In all other areas including rural areas it will not be a success. I know, in one particular district, about 150 adult education schools were opened and glowing reports were received; but when the Collector of the district was transferred, the number of schools came down from 150 to 140. So, that is the kind of thing that is going on. I feel that the large fund which the Union Government are giving and also the grant the State Government are providing could all

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5-10 p.m. be better utilized for either expanding elementary education giving literacy to younger children or for giving further education which is really the serious drawback at present. What I mean by further education is the provision of opportunities for adults to learn more of certain things to gain general knowledge or learn any useful trade, if preferred. It is this kind of adult education that is badly needed in our State and that must really be the basis of education. Mere literacy, I am telling the House, Sir, is not going to help people very much. I can tell you of instances where people go to adult schools only to sleep or sometimes when tea is served—it was given in one district—the people took tea and left the institution. Such things are not going to be a very great success. An adult of the age of forty or forty-five, man or woman, after a hard day's work in the field is not fit to receive the kind of training that we give to our children and if he is made to learn the alphabets and read the small primer which our children do, it will be boring to him. I remember how in Anantapur, curiously, a local authority thought it better to have the school hour changed to 12 noon to 1 p.m. Just imagine what it will mean if at a time when they have some little rest from their usual work, they are to attend an adult class; of what benefit will it be to them? I appeal to the Government to concentrate less on the literacy side of education and pay more attention to the knowledge side of it and the further education side. I feel that it would probably bring quicker results and very much help in a country where adult franchise has been brought into force.

"I wish to offer a few remarks on the question of the Grow More Food Campaign. We have been carrying on propaganda regarding better seeds, better manure and better methods of cultivation for over a generation; ever since the Department of Agriculture was formed and the Agricultural College came into existence, the graduates were turned out and demonstrators went about the districts and intensive propaganda has been carried on all these years, but what is the result? We have not changed our methods of cultivation and even where there has been a change, the result has been very poor and the yield has not at all been satisfactory. The Director of Agriculture recently told us that as more and more land was being brought under cultivation, the output remained more or less stationary, if not it has gone down. That is a matter that requires the serious consideration of the Government.

"There is much talk about the Japanese method of cultivation and I wish the Government issued a bulletin explaining what it is and what advantages could be got by its introduction. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: 'It has been issued'.) Then they should be made available to the ryots who must be made to feel that this method is a better method and how it is a better method should be very fully explained to them. While they are carrying on propaganda, will it not be useful, Sir, to carry on side by side experimental farming in addition to the Government farms? Will

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it not be possible to take over ryots' lands in one or two districts or a few districts and demonstrate to the ryots on their own land the two methods, the modern method, the traditional method and also what we now call the Japanese method and show to them what advantage each has over the other method. I think some such thing ought to be done if the Government want to tackle the question of the production of more food.

"Sir, I was reading three or four years ago, in an American journal how they are helping the farmers in America to produce more food. The particular article dealt with potato cultivation. In order to help the potato cultivator, the State gives subsidies and the excess turnover is taken over by the State and distributed at considerable loss by the State as food for pigs or exported to other countries and the argument is that, if you want to keep the farmer going and if you want to enable him to attain a position of greater prosperity, the best thing is to subsidize him, so that he may be induced to spend more time on the land and produce more. Will it not be better instead of purchasing food from foreign countries and spending away our reserves and will it not be more useful if the cultivator is subsidised and induced to produce more food?

"Now, Sir, the levy system has been introduced and procurement is not so vigorous as it was before. But still there are complaints that in the matter of arriving at the levy, account is not taken of the needs of the cultivator with regard to his family, seeds and charitable purposes. I do not know at what rate the levy is being collected but I know there are complaints that the officials of the Revenue Department who carry out the policy of the Government are not so sympathetic to the farmers as to consider all the circumstances before demanding the levy for a particular acreage. I wish, Sir, the Minister for Revenue looks into the question.

"There are a few things to which I should wish to refer but this is not the proper time as I should have said them at the beginning of the Budget discussion. Thank you, Sir."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to confine myself to the Capital Account side of the Supplementary Demand in respect of which we have the Appropriation Bill. Now, we find a number of items even in the Supplementary Demand in respect of buildings running to lakhs of rupees. As I usually remark, I am constrained to remark once again that this is like the building of a house without feeding the children in the house. The Government, every one will admit, are expected to provide the three necessities of life for the people, food, clothing and shelter, especially in a Welfare State. In a Welfare State, the people have a right to demand these things from their Government. But we find that the Government are going on spending on buildings as they had been doing before 1947, allowing the hungry masses to suffer for want of food. I think it is high time we stopped spending money recurrently on

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5-20  
p.m.

buildings whether it be on the Capital Account or the Revenue Account in respect of repairs and renewals and turn our attention to the relief of the suffering of the hungry masses. Buildings may be termed as capital investment because they will serve the future also and produce something tangible before the eyes of the public; but at the same time, it is good for us to remember that these involve recurring expenditure from the Revenue Account by way of repairs, renewals and alterations. I wish to refer to a particular instance, namely the building estimates for the polytechnics in the Supplementary Demand, one for the Andhra area and another for the Kannada area. Two lakhs had been originally provided in the Budget for 1952-53 but in the Revised Budget, the two lakhs has been raised to Rs. 3 lakhs. I am not in a position to know how the estimate has been exceeded by 50 per cent. In the explanation in the footnote it is said that the excess expenditure has been necessitated on account of the progress of the work. Evidently it means unexpected progress and evidently, the argument may be put forward that in respect of these items expenditure is being continued and a provision is made in the Budget for 1953-54 also. I should like to know whether the work was hurried and how the estimate can be exceeded within the end of the year. If it is a question of a lay person preparing the plans and estimates, it is a different matter but here, we have experienced engineers, highly paid and trained people, who know every detail and the entire mechanics of constructions, and how is it that the estimate has been exceeded by fifty per cent even before the end of the year? Sir, that means that, at the time of budgeting, they did not devote as much attention as ought to have been devoted upon it. At least highly-paid officials in charge of the Department had not paid as much attention as ought to have been paid. They ought to have given correct figures as to the expenditure that would be just incurred by the end of the year. If it is a question of extraordinary progress, which we do not generally expect in any building work, then we can also think that there might have been a hurried progress. We should like to have enlightenment on this point, viz., how there has been an extraordinary progress in building work, a progress which is beyond what was estimated by a qualified Engineer who had drawn up the plan and estimated the expenditure.

"Now, Sir, what are these buildings for Polytechnics for? We find that these buildings for Polytechnics are there to train some hundreds of students. They have been trained for the last six or seven years and some of these students are complaining that they are not able to find jobs anywhere with the qualifications that they have obtained through these institutions started by the Government under a novel scheme for the benefit of the masses. Of course, the institutions are there. They are good and we want more Polytechnics. But do we want these institutions to be accommodated in such costly buildings? Can we not devise a way to accommodate these institutions, though full of plants and machinery, in cheaper buildings? Of course, Rs. 1,00,000 seems to be

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a very small figure in respect of a building but, when it comes to the question of paying teachers Rs. 10,00,000 as House Rent Allowance, Rs. 1,00,000 looks large in the eyes of the Government. Such is the attitude of the Government in respect of education. Sir, these buildings may look very well and may look majestic and imposing in the eyes of the Government. After incurring an expenditure of Rs. 10 lakhs, a building may be shown to the public and they may be told: 'Here is a building that we have provided for accommodating a Polytechnic institution in your district. A grand building indeed!' But the teacher's work is by nature abstract. What wrong is there in the nature of his work being abstract? Everything abstract is permanent. God is abstract. Truth is abstract. Character is abstract. Integrity is abstract. Honesty is abstract and it is because of this abstract nature of the teacher's work, that he has to struggle for the recognition of his wants. It may be that we are not able to show something great to the public for spending Rs. 10 lakhs towards House Rent Allowance and it may be that we may not be able to show an imposing building to the public saying that we have spent Rs. 10 lakhs and improved a particular district. But it is high time that we think of abstract things which are really permanent and that more money is spent on education which will go to contribute and make the abstract nature of the teacher's work become a permanent reality in the form of integrity, honesty and character in the citizens.

"Now, I should like just to point out to the hon. Members of this House that it has been the lot of the teachers to be clamouring for their rights. We thought that the *kataksham* or the favourable look of Rajaji would fall upon the teachers but we have seen that the *kataksham*, the favourable look of Rajaji, has not fallen upon the teaching profession though it has fallen on other professions. I shall conclude by simply saying that I have nothing but to pray and pray and make all the teachers pray till the *kataksham* of Rajaji falls upon the teaching profession."

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have reached the last stage of the Budget and I rise to support the Madras Appropriation Bill now presented to us by the Hon. Minister for Finance. I must take this opportunity of complimenting him for steering the Budget so ably and for the clear exposition of the Budget figures and policies of Government at the several stages. It has been a matter of great strain to him to be in the Assembly in the morning attending to Budget work and again in the Council in the evening. He has done it all with his youthful cheerfulness and we are grateful to him for it.

"I should like to take this opportunity of thanking all the good set of Ministers whom we are fortunate to have in the Cabinet. The hon. Members of this House have always had the happiest relations with the Ministers and so it is, I felt, I must say a word of thanks to them. As we are on the eve of partition of our State, I should particularly thank the Andhra Ministers for the cordial

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manner in which they have been conducting themselves. They have been courteous to one and all of us and I wish them all well in the New State. I hope they will continue to be Ministers in the New State to which they go and that they will carry on the best traditions that they have inherited here.

"Sir, having spoken of all the Ministers, it is my duty to speak a word or two about the Hon. Chief Minister. But he is certainly one who is above all compliments. My hon. Friend Sri Sitaramadas, who is absent to-day, used to refer to him as an 'Avalar'. I am not very proficient in religious lore. But I know this, that in times of crisis or an emergency great men and good appear for carrying out certain purposes and fulfilling certain mission in the social or political life of the country. Sri Rajaji was in retirement and we had practically to force him out of his retirement to take up the reins of office and we are very grateful to him for the noble part that he has played. Sir, in this connexion I cannot but refer to the temporary misunderstanding that has cropped up around him, I mean, Sir, the unseemly propaganda that is carried on in certain sections in our State. When I heard all that was said of him by my Andhra friends in this House, I remembered a letter that a friend of mine had from him long long ago and I wrote to him to send that letter and this was received by me only yesterday. Sir, I crave the indulgence of this House to read this letter written by Sri C. Rajagopalachari as early as 5th July 1948. I need not add anything to it, as the letter will speak for itself."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"Has the hon. Member obtained the permission of the Hon. Chief Minister to read it here?"

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—"Yes, Sir, I have obtained his permission to read it here. This is what he has written on 5th July 1948 :

"You will not be hurt if I tell you that all that interesting speculation you have inserted in your book about my supposed letter deprecating the de and for an Andhra Province is utterly baseless. The only letters I wrote to the Secretary of State for India were one, enclosing the resolution of the Legislative Council, supporting the formation of the Andhra Province, and another, a later one in reply to the Secretary of State, urging the formation of the Province and meeting the arguments advanced against it by the Secretary of State. The whole of the story of some other letter, secret or other, written by me opposing the formation of an Andhra Province is an invention pure and simple."

Sir, I have chosen to read this letter because I wanted to expose the hollowness of the propaganda that is being carried on against him.

5-30 P.M. "Sir, the present Ministry has been in office for nearly one year. Whatever may be the change of policy effected by the Ministry here and there I should say, I cannot be very proud of their achievements so far. Of course, Nature was against us and we had to face famine, cyclone, etc. That apart, I am for dynamic changes in the system of administration to suit the changed conditions and I am impatient that greater things should be done. Hence, Sir, my questions in this House to draw the pointed attention of the Hon. Ministers to the existing conditions in the different

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departments of Government, so that there might be opportunity for review and reorganization in all spheres. I hope, Sir, my endeavours in this direction have not been in vain.

"I also stand for liberalization of local administration on progressive lines. Local Administration has been static in this State. Action has not been taken on the reports of the Expert Committees that had been constituted in this State to consider the problems of Local Administration. I refer to the Rathnasabapathi Mudaliar Committee and the Kuttikrishna Menon Committee. The Governor, during his Andhra tour, has been stating that these reports are being considered and I hope, the preoccupations with regard to Andhra question notwithstanding, the reports of these committees will not be shelved and that something will be done to introduce the much needed reforms in the matter of local administration at an early date.

"Then I would plead for more encouragement to be given to the backward classes of citizens in the matter of appointments to the public services and admission to colleges within the framework of the Constitution. I must frankly admit that in this respect I am not satisfied with the policy of the Government. Article 16 (4) of the Constitution provides for special facilities for the backward classes of citizens not adequately represented in the services. The existing Backward Classes list is a long list which includes several communities which are not really backward educationally or from the economic point of view. I should like the list to be revised and to see that all the backward communities which are not adequately represented in the services are provided for and that special service regulations are framed for the purpose.

"Sir, I have heard the Finance Minister's speech the other day about the recent change in policy with regard to land revenue remission. I should express my disappointment at it. It is a known fact that even landlords paying a kist of more than a hundred rupees are not well off. The Hon. Finance Minister said that individual cases will be considered. This would take us nowhere. I would therefore plead that, if no remission will be granted in the case of landlords paying annual kist of Rs. 100 and more, at least as a token gesture time may be given to them for payment of their dues and the kist collection this year may be postponed by a few months. There has been continuous drought for the past five years and credit facilities for agriculturists are at a low ebb and hence my plea that the agriculturist should be given a fair deal.

"Speaking about the agriculturists, I cannot but refer to the plight of the village officers. Their pay, as is well known, is as follows: the village munsif gets Rs. 17, the karnam Rs. 18 and the village menial Rs. 11 and the dearness allowance Rs. 3, 5 and 7 respectively. In spite of their being given the status of honorary officers, it is common knowledge that removal or suspension of these village officers is often ordered on flimsy grounds and then they go about with their appeals and revision petitions to the



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Collector, the Board of Revenue and the Secretariat. I know that in the Secretariat and in the Board of Revenue too there is a special printed form which says 'The petition is rejected' or 'The Government do not see any reason to interfere in the matter' and such forms are the common type of orders on such appeals and petitions. I would therefore propose that the removal or suspension of these honorary officers should not be subject to appeal to or revision by these departmental heads or the Government. They should be allowed to have redress in judicial courts which will be more in keeping with the dignity and status of the village officers.

"The Finance Minister also told us about the policy of Government in regard to the supply of agricultural pump-sets on the hire-purchase system. He said that persons owning more than 5 acres of land would not be given this concession. But, in regard to production of solvency certificates for the grant of these loans, it is understood that solvency certificates are given by the Tahsildars only to those who own more than 5 acres. Moreover those owning less than 5 acres will not be able to take this loan and be in a position to pay back the instalments. Also, such pump-sets are not required by the ryots owning less than 5 acres of land as it will not be economical for them. I would therefore suggest that this 5 acres limit . . ."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"The limit is now 5 acres wet or 10 acres dry land."

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—"Anyhow, Sir, I think a limit of 25 acres will be a reasonable proposition and I hope it will be possible for the Government to accept this suggestion. I have written about this to the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture and I trust he will examine it and do something in the matter."

"Sir, I should like to say a word in passing about Government pensioners. Soon after Government officials retire from service, they become a forgotten lot and a neglected class. Pension is said to be deferred pay but the dearness allowance given to them is a pittance. I would therefore plead that they should be given dearness allowance on the same scale as Government servants or at least half the rates of dearness allowance allowed to those in service."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"It is a pension and not a continuing pay."

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—"It may be so but the pensioners must have something to live on in these days and it is the duty of the Government to come to their rescue. Lastly, I plead for greater co-operation between the officials and non-officials in public administration and greater participation of legislators in shaping ministerial policies and it is for this reason that I made an earnest plea for the constitution of Standing Advisory Committees to help the several Ministries and I hope it will receive attention."

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"Sir, let me refer to one more matter, namely, the cancellation of season tickets by the Madras Electric Tramways. This is a highly arbitrary measure which has been taken by the company all of a sudden. The poor office-going public and others are put to great inconvenience. The Government, I believe, have to be apprised of any change in the passenger fare structure of the company and I would earnestly appeal to the Government to see what can be done in the matter. I have already brought this to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Industries. I know his great sympathy for the common man and I hope that he and the Minister for Local Administration will try to take this up with the Tramway Company and restore the Season Ticket System."

"Mr. Chairman, Sir, before resuming my seat let me thank you for the able way in which you have been conducting the proceedings of this House. You have been uniformly courteous towards all the Members for which we are grateful, and we particularly appreciate your kind indulgence shown to the new Members. Above all, Sir, your sparing use of the time-limit bell is highly appreciated by one and all."

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—"Mr. Chairman, I want to make one or two observations. I would have also been profusely thankful to you but for the fact that you are not retiring, but I am perfectly in agreement with my Friend, Sri Purushothama Mudaliar, in regard to the appreciative words he spoke about you."

"One observation which I wish to make in regard to the Appropriation Bill is that I find on page 79 of the Budget Memorandum a note to the effect that the terms have not yet been settled in regard to a loan of Rs. 200 lakhs for financing famine relief measures. I would like the Hon. the Finance Minister to see that the terms are settled before the money is actually drawn. It is always good to do so though we may not be paying any interest now."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—"This does not relate to the Supplementary Grants and the debate is with regard to the items in the Appropriation Bill only."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—"We will bear in mind what you have said."

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—"I also want to add a word about the collection of land revenue and the refusal of remission in the case of persons who are paying more than Rs. 100 as kist and in the case of those who are paying income-tax. After all, land revenue is collected on certain principles. It is on the net proceeds of the land, i.e., on the actual amount of income that is realized by the landholder from the land that land revenue can be collected. I cannot understand how the Government can say that because a person is paying income-tax on other income which he is



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deriving he is not entitled to any kist remission. On no known principles of taxation can it be defended at all. Perhaps it may be a general socialist principle that a rich man should pay not only on behalf of himself but also on behalf of poor men too. But by no known principles of taxation can we ever say that because a person is paying income-tax on income which he is getting from other sources that he should be forced to pay land revenue when he is able to prove actually before the Collector that he is not able to pay land revenue because he has got no proceeds from his land. So far as the rate of land revenue collected in this State is concerned, it is the highest in the country. The theory is that land revenue may go up to 50 per cent of the proceeds. Actually it does not go up to 50 per cent in our State and it is much less. But many people are not able to bear even this tax at all. Still they are paying it on account of the habit of paying tax, inherited from the Moghul days onwards. Otherwise they will also think of going on a strike. I do not want to agitate for any strike in this connexion. I am a person who is against it. That is why, I say that it is against any known principles of taxation that people who pay other taxes should be forced to pay this tax when they are not able to pay it. With these words, I support the Bill."

SRI S. RAMAKRISHNIAH :—“అధ్యక్ష . . .”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“Are you still speaking in Telugu ?”

\* SRI S. RAMAKRISHNIAH :—“Yes, Sir. 1952-53 సంవత్సరానికి సంబంధించిన ఖర్చులను ఆమోదించుటకుగాను తెచ్చిన బడ్జెటు ప్రతిపాదనలలో ఇది మూడవది. ఇదివరలో రెండు వర్షాలకుముందు 1952-53 వ సంవత్సరం తాలూకు బడ్జెటు అంచనాను ఆమోదించబడినది. గత సంవత్సరం తొలిరోజులలో ఈ రాష్ట్రం తాత్కాలిక ప్రభుత్వపాలనలో ఉన్నప్పుడు నాల్గు నెలలకు కావలసిన మొత్తములకు ఒక interim budgetను ఆ ప్రభుత్వం నాటి శాసనసభచేత ఆమోదించబడినది. ఈ మంత్రివర్గం అధికారంలోకి వచ్చినతరువాత 1952-53 వ సంవత్సరానికి పూర్తి బడ్జెటును ప్రతిపాదించి ఉదయ శాసన సభల ఆమోదాన్ని పొందింది. ఇప్పుడు మర ఎదుటఉన్న బడ్జెటు ప్రతిపాదన 1952-53 వ సంవత్సరానికి సంబంధించినంతవరకు మూడవది. Supplementary grants అనే పేరుతో ఈ Appropriation Bill కు ప్రభుత్వంవారు మా ఆమోదాన్ని కోరుతున్నారు. ఇరువైకొట్ల రూపాయలకు మించిన మొత్తాన్ని శాసన సభల ఆమోదాన్ని పొందకుండా కాం గెన్ ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఖర్చు చేశారు. ఇప్పుడు తప్పనిసరి కమక ఈ Appropriation Bill ను తీసుకొనివచ్చారు. శాసన సభల ఆమోదాన్ని పొందకుండా ఖర్చు చేయబడిన డబ్బు మొత్తంబడ్జెటు అంచనాలలో చాలా శాతం ఉన్నది. అసలు బడ్జెటు అంచనాలకు, ఖర్చుకు ఇంత వ్యత్యాసముండడం సక్రమమైనవిధానం కాదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. బడ్జెటును తయారుచేయునప్పుడే ఏను పద్ధతుగాను ఎంతెంత మొత్తం ఖర్చు చేయవలసి ఉంటు రో నిర్ణయించుకోవాలి. సాధ్యమైనంత వరకు ఈ అంచనాలను ఆధారం చేసుకొనే ఖర్చులను పరిమితం చేయాలి. అంతే గాని బడ్జెటులో చూపిన మొత్తాలను ఆయాపనులకు వెచ్చించకుండా వేరు వధక

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ములను అచలజా పడం ప్రజాస్వామ్య సిద్ధాంతాలకు వ్యతిరేకమని మనచేస్తున్నాను. అసలు బడ్జెటు అంచనలకు సంవత్సరాంతా ఖర్చుచేయబడిన మొత్తాలకు ఇంత వ్యత్యాసము ఉడము విపరీతంగా కనపడుననే విషయం ప్రభుత్వంవారు గుర్తించాలి. ఈ Bill ను చూచినట్లైతే ప్రభుత్వం కోట్లాది రూపాయలను తన ఇచ్చవచ్చిన విధంగా శాసనసభల ఆమోదాన్ని పొందకుండా ఖర్చుచేసినదనే విషయం విశదమౌతోంది. ఇం ప్రజాస్వామిక సుత్రాలకు విరుద్ధంకాదా అని ప్రశ్నిస్తున్నాను. శాసనసభల అధికారాన్ని చిన్నచూపు చూచినట్లుకాబా అని ముఖ్య మంత్రిగారికి, ఆర్థిక మంత్రిగారికి అడుగుతున్నాను. ప్రజాప్రతినిధులకు తెలుసుకుండా ఇంత పెద్ద మొత్తాలను ఖర్చుచేయించడం ఉకముందైనా ఈ ప్రభుత్వం మానుకుంటుందని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా ఖర్చుచేసిన మొత్తాలను ప్రజాపయోగ కార్యాలకు సక్రమంగా వినియోగించి ఉన్నట్లైతే కొంతలో కొంత మెరుగుగా ఉండి ఉండేవి. కాని అవిధంగా ఖర్చుచేయబడినదనే విషయం అనుమానాస్పదం. గత బడ్జెటు సమావేశ సందర్భం లోను, యివర సమావేశంలోను ఏ ఏ వధకముల నిమిత్తం హెచ్చు మొత్తాలు ఖర్చు చేయాలో లేలేయజేశాను. వాటిని మరిల ప్రభుత్వవారి దృష్టికి తీసుకొని వస్తున్నాను. విద్యావిధాన సంస్కరణకు సంబంధించే విషయం వాటిలో మొదటిది. విదేశమైకవృత్తికి విద్యార్థులయకంగా అభివృద్ధి చెందవలెనన్న ముందుగా ఉపాధ్యాయుల స్థితిగతులు బాగుండాలి ఉపాధ్యాయుల సంత్సర్పి, ఆసక్తుల వైసినే విద్యాభివృద్ధి ఆధారపడి ఉన్నదని ప్రభుత్వం గుర్తించినాడే దేశం పురోభివృద్ధి చెందతుంది. ఆర్థికంగా, సాంఘికంగా, వైజ్ఞానికంగా అధ్యాపకులు అభివృద్ధి చెందనాడే భావి తరం, తన్నులంగా దేశం పురోభివృద్ధి చెందుతవి. విద్యాభివృద్ధికి మూలాధారమైన ఉపాధ్యాయులస్థితి ఈనాడు మన రాష్ట్రంలో అతిహీనంగా ఉన్నదని చెప్పటం విచారిస్తున్నాను. ఉపాధ్యాయుల వేతనాలను పెంచవలెనని ఎన్నో పర్యాయాలు ప్రభుత్వంవారికి విన్నవించుచున్నాము. అయినప్పటికి ఫలితం శూన్యం. అంతేగాక విద్యావిధానంలో రోజు రోజుకూ మార్పులు తీసుకొనివస్తున్నారు. ఈ విధానాలలో వైవిధ్యమే గోచరిస్తోంది కాని ఒక నిశ్చితాభిప్రాయంగాని, ఆశయ గాని ఉన్నట్లు తోచడంలేదు. అధికారంలో ఉన్న వ్యక్తుల ఇష్టా యిష్టాలనుబట్టి విద్యా విధానంలో మార్పులు తీసుకొనిరావడం పొరబాటు. విద్యార్థులలో సంస్కరణలు చేలనారు ఉపాధ్యాయులనే విషయం ప్రభుత్వం విస్మరించరాదని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. విద్యాభివృద్ధి క్రణాళికలను తయారుచేసే బాధ్యత ఉపాధ్యాయుల సమములపై ఉంచడం సవ్యమైనటువంటి పద్ధతి విద్యా విషయకమైన ప్రణాళికను తయారుచేసినప్పటికి దానిని అమలులో పెట్టవలసిన బాధ్యత ఉపాధ్యాయులే కనుక, ఉపాధ్యాయుల సలహా సంప్రదింపులతో విద్యార్థులలో సంస్కరణలను ప్రవేశపెట్టవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. విద్యా విధానం దేశం, కాల, పాత్రానుగుణంగా మార్పుకోవాలి. ఈనాడు మనదేశం స్వతంత్ర దేశం. భారతదేశ పౌరులు సర్వస్వతంత్రులు. వెనుకటి ఆస్వాతంత్ర్యస్థితిలో ఈనాడు మనంలేము. ఒక స్వతంత్ర దేశయొక్క, ఒక స్వతంత్ర ప్రజాసమైక్య ఆశయాలకు, అవసరాలకు అనుగుణంగా ఉండే అభివృద్ధికర విధానాన్ని మనము అమలుపరుచాలి, పాత కాలపు పద్ధతులకు స్వస్తి చెప్పాలి. జాతీయ విద్యావిధానంలోనే మార్పురావాలి. భావి తరాలవారు విద్య, వైజ్ఞానిక రంగాలలో ఏ ఇతర జాతులవారికీ, దేశాలవారికీ తిసి పోనట్లుగా తీర్చిదిద్దే ప్రగతి బంధాను హసం అను సరికావాలి. అభివృద్ధి నిరోధక విధానాలను సంస్కరించాలి. ఈ విషయాలను గురించి ప్రభుత్వంవారికి ఎన్నో పర్యాయాలు మనవిచేసుకొన్నాము. కాని మా విజ్ఞప్తులు నిష్ప్రయోజకములైన వనితెప్పటకు మాత్రం విచారిస్తున్నాను.

[Sri S. Ramakrishniah] [28th March 1953]

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"Fee concessions గానంచి కొన్ని విషయాలు మనవి చేస్తాను. ఈ concessions ఇచ్చే విషయంలో వివిధ విద్యా స్థలాలలో నిధి చేసే ఉపాధ్యాయులూ విషయం లోను, N.G.O. ల పిల్లల విషయంలోను, ఎట్టి వ్యత్యాసం చూపరాదు. అంతేగాక, III Form వరకు పూర్తి జీతం, ఆ పరిమాణ VI Form వరకు సగం జీతం, concession ఇవ్వడం విలువైన సకలమైన నిధానము కాదు. వాస్తవానికి ఈ తక్కువ జీతంగా వ్రాసు తమ బిడ్డలకు వైతరగతులలో చదువుచేయించుటకే తాదాపతరం. చిన్న తరగతులకు ఇన్వలన్సి జీతం తక్కువగా ఉంటుంది. అంతేగాక ఆ విటికా విడు కుటుంబాలు పెరుగుతూ ఉంటాయి. ఈ ఉద్యోగులపై ఆధారపడినవారి సంఖ్య పెరుగు తుంది. అందువల్ల వైతరగతులలోను, కాలేజీలలోను చదువుకొనే బాలరకు కూడా హామీ concessions ఇన్వలన్సి దని కోరుతున్నాను. అన్ని రకముల పాఠశాలలో పని చేసే ఉపాధ్యాయులను, N.G.O. లను ఒకేవిధంగా చూడవలెను గాని, ఎటువంటి వ్యత్యాసము చూపరాదని ప్రభుత్వం వారికి విజ్ఞప్తి చేస్తున్నాను. వైతరగతి ఉద్యోగుల బిడ్డలకు University education కూడా ఉచితంగా చేసించే తాదాపతర ప్రభుత్వం వహించవలసిని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

"అంతేగాక N.G.O. లకు వారి కుటుంబాలవారికి ఉచిత వైద్య సౌకర్యములను కలుగ జేస్తూ ఈ మధ్య ప్రభుత్వం వారు కొన్ని ఆర్డర్లు జారీ చేశారు. ఇటువంటి సౌకర్యములనే స్థానిక స్థలాలలోను, అన్ని రకముల పాఠశాలలలోను పనిచేస్తున్నవారికి కలుగ జేయ వలెనని కోరుతున్నాను. ఈ సందర్భంలో నిన్నటి రోజున నామిశ్రుడు శ్రీ జి. కృష్ణ మూర్తిగారు తెలియజేసిన విషయం మనవి చేస్తాను—

'Order of the Assistant to the Director of Medical Services (Accounts), R. No. 9497-A-1/52, dated 28th October 1952.

Janab Mohamed Khuddus Basha is informed that the question whether the families of the employees of local bodies are eligible for the concession of free medical aid is under the consideration of the Government and that necessary orders on his petition will be issued on receipt of the orders from the Government.'

"వైద్య సౌకర్యాలు కలుగజేసే విషయంలో ఆలశ్యంచేయవద్దని స్థానిక స్థలాలలోను, పాఠశాలలోను పనిచేసే వారందరికీ ఈ ఉచిత వైద్య సౌకర్యములను కలుగజేయవలెనని కోరుతున్నాను.

"మరొకచిన్న విషయము చెప్పుచున్నాను. మలేరియా ప్రదేశాలలో అనగా తూర్పు గోదావరి, విశాఖపట్టణం విజిల్ ప్రాంతం మొదలయిన చోట్లలో పనిచేస్తున్నటు వంటి ప్రభుత్వ ఉద్యోగులకు Special allowance యిస్తున్నారు. అట్లాంటిది ఆచోట్లలో పనిచేసేటువంటి High School teachers కు Higher and Elementary School teachers కు యిటువంటి allowance యివ్వబడుచున్నది. ఈ విషయము ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకురాబడింది. ఇదేమిటగా నెల్లూరు జిల్లా రామారావు తాలూకాలోనూ పనిచేస్తున్నటువంటి స్కూలు ఉపాధ్యాయులకు యీ అదనమైన allowance యివ్వబడుచున్నది ప్రభుత్వ దృష్టికి తీసుకురాబడి యిప్పటికి ఒక సంవత్సరము గడిచినను యింతవరకు ప్రభుత్వం వారు ఏ నిధిమైనటువంటి తుత్తరీవులు పంపలేదని తెలుస్తున్నది. ఈ విషయములో ప్రభుత్వము ప్రజలయొద్ద నమ దృష్టితో సంచరింపడంలేదని స్పష్టమగుచున్నది.

"మరొకటి కావోరేషన్ వారు ఇరువై వేల రూపాయలు ఖర్చుచేసి ఒక ఖర్చు గొప్పని కొనవలెనని ప్రకటించబడింది. ఈ విధంగా డబ్బు ఖర్చుచేసేటందుకు ఆ డబ్బుతో రాడు పాఠశాలను ఏర్పాటుచేయవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను.

28th March 1953] [Sri S. Ramakrishniah]

"Text books న prescribe చేయడములో చాలా అక్రమాలు జరుగుతున్నాయి. ఇక్కడనూ corruption ఉన్నది. ఆంధ్ర పబ్లికర్స్ ఎసోసియేషను వారు నాకు 1-1-53 తేదిన వ్రాసిన లేఖ యిక్కడ సభవారికి చదివి వినిపించుచున్నాను.

'Extracts from the letter, dated 1st January 1953, from the Secretary, the Andhra Publishers' Association to Sri S. Ramakrishniah:

"It is a matter of common knowledge as to how selection of text-books, especially by district boards, is being done in recent years. In a Welfare State which we are all trying to build, there should be no room for exploitation and corruption. Our Association will give all the necessary services at the time of enquiry."

యిది కాకుండా యీ corruption ను నివారించే విషయము ఈ దిగువ తీర్మానము లో ఉన్నది. ఆంధ్ర పబ్లికర్స్ ఎసోసియేషను వారు లంచగొండితనాన్ని నిర్మూలించుటకుగాను ఆమోదించిన తీర్మానమిది:

'Resolution passed at the annual general body meeting of the Andhra Publishers' Association held at Tenali on 28th December 1952:

"This Association requests the Government of Madras to institute immediately a Committee to examine the present procedure of selection of text-books for elementary and secondary schools and report the best method of text-book selection, since the present procedure is defective in many respects, leading to nepotism and corruption."

"ఈ తీర్మానముగూడా ప్రభుత్వదృష్టికి తేబోంది. Text books selection లో 6 p.m. ఉపాధ్యాయుల సంఘంయొక్క అభిప్రాయం తీసుకోబడుటలేదు. Text-book committee లో తెలుగు బుక్కులు selection చేసేది తమిళులునూ, తమిళ బుక్కులు selection చేసేది తెలుగువారునూ ఉంటున్నారు. ఒకరి భాష ఒకరు ఆర్థం చేసుకోకుండా వారివారికి యిష్టమైన పుస్తకములను select చేస్తున్నారు. తెలుగు పుస్తకములను తెలుగువారే select చేయాలి, తమిళ పుస్తకములను అరవాచే select చేయాలి. ఈ selection కు కూడా ఉపాధ్యాయ సంఘాలను ఏర్పాటుచేసి నాటియొక్క నియమాలను తీసుకోవడము అవసరమని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఈ విషయమి ప్రభుత్వానికి ఈ మధ్య ఒక memorandum కూడా యివ్వడం జరిగింది. Text-books committee లో ఉపాధ్యాయులనే నియమించిట్లయితే, తెలుగు, తమిళ భాషలలో సరియైన text-books ను select చేయుటకు సాధారణం ఉంటుంది. ఇంతేకాకుండా మరొక ముఖ్యమైన విషయం ఉన్నది. Aided schools లో teacher-managers ఉంటున్నారు. వీరు స్వాధీనముగా ఉంటున్నారు. స్కూల్ management లో కూడా హస్తగతాలి. ఒక ఉపాధ్యాయుణ్ణి మరొక ఉపాధ్యాయుడు దోచుకొనే పద్ధతి వాటిలి. ఇలాక చిన్న విషయం చెప్పడలవాను. ప్రభుత్వ high schools లో పనిచేసేటువంటి headmasters కు ఇన్వలన్సి యిటువంటి జీతాల స్కేలు రు 250 నుండి రు 400 ల వరకు వున్నది. అట్లాంటిది లోకల్ బోర్డు లేక Municipal High School Headmasters కు గాని ప్రైవేటు High School Headmasters కు గాని యిక్కడ యిటువంటి జీతాలలో నువారు రు 100/ ల disparity ఉంటున్నది. ఈ disparity ని గమనించి ప్రభుత్వం అందరికీ సరిసమానమైన స్కేలు యివ్వాలంటాను. అప్పుడే విద్యాబోధనలో అసంతృప్తి, నిర్లక్ష్యము, ఉండవు. Headmasters కు రు 150 లు వారికింద assistants గా పనిచేసే B.A. వ్యాసులయినవారికి, ప్రపథమంగా ఆరవ జీతము రు 75 లు యిస్తున్నారు. విద్య ఒక్కటి అయినా రు 75 లు disparity ఉండడం అన్యాయం. ఇంత తీవ్రమైన disparity ఉండకూడదని ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెప్పకున్నాను. అదే ప్రకారంగా secondary grade schools లో

[Sri S. Ramakrishniah] [28th March 1953]

పదవ్యముయొక్క స్కూల్స్ కును, ప్రైవేటు management లో ఉన్న స్కూల్స్ కును, headmasters కు నాని. assistant head కునుగాని యిచ్చేటటువంటి జీతాల ప్రేక్ష్యుల చాలా disparity ఉంది. ఇదికాకుండా service conditions లో కూడా అనేక భేదాలు ఉన్నవి. ఏ స్కూలులోనూ చాలా ప్రభుత్వం వారు నియమించిన teachers కు లోలో బోర్డు, మునిసిపాలిటీ టీచర్లకు పెట్టినటువంటి service conditions వేరు. ప్రైవేటు management లో పని చేసేటటువంటి టీచర్లకు ఉన్నటువంటి service conditions వేరు. అందుకు ఒకేరకమైన పని చేస్తున్నారని కాబట్టి service conditions, leave salary, punishment వగైరా అన్నిటిలోనూ సమానమైన privileges, etc. ఉండాలని ప్రభుత్వానికి మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రైవేటు స్కూల్స్ లోని service conditions యింకా అధ్వాన్న స్థితిలో ఉన్నవి. మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వం దేశంలోకల్లా చాలా premier పదవ్యం ఆసపించుకుంటున్న పని అంటారు. అటువంటిది మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రంలోని teachers యొక్క స్థితి యీ విధంగా ఉన్నదంటే శోచనీయమైన విషయం."

[The Chairman sounded the gong indicating that the hon. Member's time was up, but the hon. Member continued to speak.]

MR CHAIRMAN :—"The hon. Member must learn to obey the Chair."

\* SRI S. RAMAKRISHNIAH :—"I am finishing, Sir. శత్రువాత aided elementary schools లో ప్రతి టీచర్లకు రూ. 3 లు హెల్పు managers యిక్కాలని ప్రభుత్వమువారు భుక్తులు ఇచ్చారు. ఈ సొమ్మును టీచర్లచేత వారికి సంతకములు చేయించుకొంటున్నారేగాని, టీ. టి. రకు వాస్తవంగా ముట్టటలేదు. ప్రతి టీచరుయొక్క వ్రాతలు ఆ school manager చేతిలో ఉన్నవి. ఇట్లుములేక పాఠశాలిని వేస్తాడు. అందుకని యీ మామ సాహాయ్యంకొరకు teacher వస్తడి చేయడు. ఈ మస్థితి ప్రభుత్వం కుమని చాలి. Teacher-managers ను యివ్వకునేదానికి వివిధ ప్రభుత్వం యిచ్చే జీతాలనే పెంచితే వాగు టుంది. అంతేకాని యిప్పుడున్న పద్ధతి సరియైనదికాదు. పైకు అయినందన యింతటితో విరిచుకున్నాను."

\* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—"Sir, I rise to draw the attention of the Hon. Chief Minister, the Hon. Health Minister and the Hon. Finance Minister to one fact. We all know very well about the existence of the Madras Medical Council in the City of Madras, of which the Hon. Chairman of this House and myself are members. This Council is a statutory body and a creature of the Government of Madras. This was first created by the Government when the allopathic system of medicine was introduced. The main object of this Council was to control the ethical side of the medical profession and also to prescribe syllabus to the University and examining boards. But of late this advisory capacity of the Council is all removed; and so it is now considering only the ethical side of the medical profession. During the regime of the Director of Medical Services when he was in charge of the Medical Council, I think, the Council incurred an expenditure of Rs. 4,700; and the Medical Council, when it was reconstituted,

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requested the Government to waive their claim to Rs. 4,700-7-0. We all expected very much help from the Government in this respect and that as this is a body created by the Government they would come to its rescue. But they did not do so. Here I would like to bring to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Health the fact that the Governor also nominates a certain number of members to this Council. Therefore it is all the more necessary for the Government to see that this Council is properly maintained. Sir, this Council also maintains a register of all registered medical practitioners. It is a very useful document; it is found useful in courts of law. This Council has also put several restrictions on medical profession in the general interests of the public. But it is not able to serve the public fully for want of finance. Many members of the Council come from distant places and the Council is not in a position to meet even the travelling allowance of the members. The Council has recently again addressed the Government to waive their claim for Rs. 4,700-7-0. When under the Appropriation Bill we are actually appropriating a very big sum of Rs. 13,13,000, this Government should not grudge to the Medical Council the full sum of Rs. 4,700. If it is not done, I am sure the Council will suffer very much. When the Andhra State is formed this Council will suffer very much, because fifty per cent of the members will go away to that State. A suggestion was made by the Government that we should collect a renewal fee from all the practitioners. We have already considered that and given it up. For, we find that it will hit very hard private practitioners. I am sure there will be a very big opposition from the practitioners. We have already raised the registration fee from Rs. 15 to Rs. 50. I think even that is being objected to by young practitioners who are getting themselves registered. So I hope better counsel will prevail with the Hon. Minister for Health and he will consider favourably the request of the Medical Council to waive the claim for Rupees 4,700-7-0. We have also requested Government to increase the grant of one thousand rupees to three thousand rupees. I understand that also has been refused. We are now having our office in a room in the office of the Director of Medical Services and the staff consists of a Registrar, a clerk and a peon. We find it very difficult to conduct our deliberations in that small room. So I request the Government to give us better accommodation. With the abolition of the diploma course the registration of members has gone down very much. The register has not been kept up to date. Still very many dead persons are on the register. I fear fifty per cent of the dead persons will be found on the register; for, we do not get correct and up-to-date information. Nor do the relatives inform us; so much so, election to the Council was once vitiated and set aside on that ground. Once again I appeal to the Hon. Health Minister and the Hon. Chief Minister to waive their claim for Rs. 4,700-7-0.

"There is another point about which I want to say a few words here. It is about the co-operative pumpsets purchasing

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society in my district. It has been making large profits recently. It has become a profit-making concern, and has ceased to be a co-operative concern run for the benefit of its members. Its main activity is in regard to the purchase of pump-sets. Poor agriculturists are deprived of the profit they would earn in purchasing pump-sets through the society. When the agriculturist applies for a loan for the purchase of a pump-set, the society directs its own man to go and make a selection of the pump-set required, and the bill of cost with the rebate of five per cent or so is sent to the co-operative society; the society pays the cost minus the rebate, but it collects the full cost from the agriculturists. In this way the co-operative society has earned a huge profit. I request the Hon. Minister in charge of Co-operative Societies to go into this matter and see that the loans are granted and cheques are issued directly to the agriculturists so that they may choose and select the machinery required and get the benefit of the rebate. I understand recently the society has purchased a jeep. I do not see why they should go in for this luxury and indulge in it. Thereby they are only unnecessarily taxing the poor members who take loans from the society. Therefore, I request the Hon. Minister for Co-operation to go into the matter and see that proper redress is afforded to the agriculturists who applied for pump-set loans. I cordially echo the sentiments of my hon. Friend Sri Purushothama Mudaliar in this behalf and I thank you, Sir, for the patient hearing you have given me during the deliberations of the House. Thank you, Sir."

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :— Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was never prepared for such a protracted discussion on the Bill here. If we had confined ourselves to the scope of the Bill I am sure the debate would have been over long ago but so many subjects have been brought into the discussion to-day which do not come strictly within the scope of the Bill. But still certain observations, very valuable observations, have been made by hon. Members and I shall refer to a few of them now.

" Sri Purushothama Mudaliar dealt with the question of the balancing of the Budget and also the Famine Relief Fund. I agree with him that there is nothing sacrosanct about balancing the Budget; having a deficit or a surplus Budget depends upon circumstances prevailing in each year, but one thing we have got to remember is that unless we have reserves to fall back upon, we cannot continue to have deficit budgets for years together. Unfortunately, we do not have any reserves as all our reserves have been exhausted. So, at least on the revenue side, it becomes necessary that we should balance the Budget and that is the only attempt that has been made so far as this year's Budget is concerned, and even that you have been able to balance by not sanctioning any further new schemes—Part II schemes—and they will be considered at the time when the final Budget is taken up for consideration by the Andhra and the residuary States having regard to the money available for each State at that time.

28th March 1953] [Sri C. Subramaniam]

" As regards the Famine Relief Fund, we have been putting into the Fund at the rate of Rs. 5 lakhs a year. In a State which is so vast and extensive, where there are famine conditions prevailing in some part or other in any year—if you take any particular year some part of the State is affected—this Fund will enable us to meet the expenditure, that is, the normal famine expenditure and it is for that purpose that this Fund was constituted. But unfortunately, we are passing through times of unprecedented famine, times of disaster quite unprecedented, on the scale of the national disaster of the earthquake of Bihar or the flood havoc caused in Assam recently. It is a national disaster of that magnitude that we are up against and it is not possible to meet expenditure in connection with it from the reserves available to the State. That is why in the Finance Ministers' Conference the Hon. the Chief Minister pressed that the national plans should take note of these disasters which are happening now and then and they should have some sort of provision to meet this kind of unexpected expenditure. They have accepted his suggestion and provided a certain amount for meeting famine expenditure, not the routine expenditure but famine expenditure of the type and magnitude which we are now having. It would not be possible for the State to meet the present famine expenditure either by loans or from revenues. I am sure the Central Government have taken note of these and that is why they have advanced Rs. 2 crores for meeting famine expenditure. Attention has been drawn to this by my hon. Friend, Sri Balasubramanya Ayyar. We have already drawn the amount of that loan but the terms have not been settled because the terms upon which it is to be disbursed for meeting expenditure in connection with famines like this—have not been finalized, whether it should be by way of a grant or a long-term loan. We cannot, on the score that the terms have not been settled, afford to say: We would not draw this amount before the terms are settled. Why? Because we require money immediately and I am sure ultimately the Government of India will come to the decision that it should be by way of grant or subvention instead of a loan which will operate as an additional burden upon the State.

" Reference has been made to the Public Service Commission. I wish to tell the House that as far as possible, why, in almost all cases, we have accepted the recommendation of the Commission and if any departure is made, it is only in exceptional cases, and as far as I remember that exception has not arisen so far this year and that is my recollection. If there are any departures such cases are placed on the table of the House, so that hon. Members may study them and make criticism if necessary. Of course the reasons will also be given.

" Regarding the introduction of the levy system, complaint has been made that the requirements of the mirasidars have not been taken into consideration. I am afraid this information is not quite correct. Of course the levy is a bit stiff with reference to the bigger mirasidars. There is an initial exemption in respect of five

[Sri C. Subramaniam] [28th March 1953]

acres and it is only when acreage increases, the levy rate also increases. But whenever there is any individual complaint that as a result of the failure of monsoon or other causes, there has been a decrease in the average production and therefore, the mirasidar is not able to meet the demand, discretion is given to the Collector to go into such cases and give relief. As far as I know this system is working very well and has not given room for much complaint.

"I have been hearing Sri Krishnamurthi speaking and I have analysed all his speeches; I find he has no faith in roads, he has no faith in irrigation, he has no faith in the construction of buildings, he has no faith even in education but he has got faith only in the increase of salaries of the teachers. That is my final analysis of his speech. Unfortunately, we have to take into consideration so many things. I do not say the teachers do not deserve an increase in salary but we have to take into consideration our finances and what we would be able to do. I am sure the assurance given by the Chief Minister in the other House has been read by him and he has taken note of it. Therefore, whatever is possible will be done.

"Very many other points have been raised on the floor of the House. Sri Purushothama Mudaliar referred to many subjects and made very valuable suggestions and also my hon. Friend, Dr. Nathamuni Nayudu, referred to the Medical Council. I am sorry I am not in a position to say 'Yes or No' to them. I am sure the Ministers in charge of those portfolios will consider them and the needful will be done.

"Coming to the Bill proper, it is nothing extraordinary and it is only what we have already discussed. Supplementary Demands we have to discuss and under the Constitution, we have to pass this Bill so that the Government may be authorised to draw this money out of the treasury. I hope the Bill will be passed unanimously without any division."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The question before the House is—

6-20 p.m. "That the Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council, be taken into consideration."

The motion was put and carried and the Bill taken into consideration.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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

"That the Bill be read a third time and passed."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The question before the House is—

"That the Bill be read a third time and passed."

The Bill was read a third time and passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4-30 p.m. on Thursday, 2nd April 1953."

The House then adjourned.

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

*Bill passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council—*

*The Madras Appropriation Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 4 of 1953).*

[28th March 1953]

## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 70 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 28th March 1953, page 488 supra.]

*Rules governing the appointment of members of Advisory Committees for City State Hospitals and Government Hospitals at District Headquarters and Divisional Centres.*

*City State Hospitals.*—The Committee shall ordinarily consist of four ex-officio members including the Superintendent and the Matron of the hospital and twelve nominated non-official members of whom five may preferably be ladies, two of these ladies being public-spirited persons representing the Medical Association or members of the independent medical profession nominated by the Government. These numbers may be varied by the Government at their discretion in individual cases. In the case of women and children hospitals, lady members may be appointed as far as possible.

A nominated member shall hold appointment for three years but shall be eligible for re-nomination. If a nominated member is absent from the station for a period of more than three months reckoned from the date of the commencement of his/her term of office or of the last meeting which he/she attended, or if within the said period of three months, less than three meetings have been held, absents himself/herself from three consecutive meetings held after the said date, the member shall be considered to have vacated his/her seat on the Committee, unless his/her absence from the station or from the meetings as the case may be is condoned by the Government.

2. *Government hospitals at district headquarters and divisional Centres.*—The composition of the Committee shall ordinarily be as follows :—

(a) *District headquarters hospitals*—

- (1) The Collector.
- (2) The President, District Board (when a non-official).
- (3) The District Medical Officer.
- (4) The Executive Engineer.
- (5) The Chairman, Municipal Council, in the case of municipal towns (when a non-official).
- (6) A second representative of the municipal council.
- (7) A second representative of the district board.
- (8) A non-official who is a member of the Madras Legislative Assembly or the Madras Legislative Council representing the area in question or a public-spirited person, preferably a lady, representing Congress Committee or Public Welfare Committee, organization or body, nominated by the Government.

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- (9) A non-official, preferably a lady, being a public-spirited person representing a medical association or a member of the independent medical profession, nominated by the Government.

(10) to (13) Four other non-official members nominated by Government.

**NOTE.**—Individual members of the Legislature be appointed as members of the Advisory Committees on the recommendation of the Collector and the Director of Medical Services; any member so appointed will take the place of the second representative of the municipal council or the district board as may be specified in each case.

(b) *Hospitals at divisional centres*—

(1) The Revenue Divisional Officer, or if the station is not the headquarters of the Revenue Divisional Officer, the Tahsildar or Deputy Tahsildar or an officer of the Judicial department not lower in rank than District Munsif if one is available.

(2) The Chairman, Municipal Council, or the President, Panchayat, as the case may be. In the case of Government medical institutions at divisional centres which are outside municipal or panchayat areas, a non-official member of the district board elected for the circle in which the institution is situated.

(3) Local Public Works Department Officer, if one is employed in the station (vide note below).

(4) The Medical Officer-in-charge.

(5) and (6) Two non-officials who are Members of the Madras Legislative Assembly or the Madras Legislative Council or public-spirited persons, representing a Congress Committee or a Public Welfare Committee, organization or body, nominated by the Government.

(7) A non-official, preferably a lady, who is a public-spirited person representing a medical association or a member of the independent medical profession, nominated by the Government.

(8), (9) and (10) Three other non-official members nominated by Government.

**NOTE.**—If no Public Works Department Officer is employed in the station, his place will be taken by another non-official gentleman nominated by the Government.

3. (1) The representatives elected by the municipal council and the district board need not necessarily be members of the respective bodies. An elected member shall hold his appointment for three years and shall be eligible for re-election. Women shall be eligible as members of the Advisory Committee. The Assistant to the District Medical Officer in the case of District Headquarters Hospitals and the Medical Officer-in-charge in the case of the hospitals at divisional centres shall discharge the duties of Secretary of the Committee and shall attend all meetings of the Committee.



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(2) If a nominated member is absent from the station for a period of more than three months reckoned from the date of the commencement of his/her term of office or of the last meeting which he/she attended, or if within the said period of three months, less than three meetings have been held, absents himself/herself from three consecutive meetings held after the said date, the member shall be considered to have vacated his/her seat on the Committee, unless his/her absence from the station or from the meetings as the case may be is condoned by the Government.

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV on page 492 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 4 OF 1953.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill to authorize the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1952.*

WHEREAS it is necessary to authorize the appropriation of certain further moneys out of the Consolidated Fund of the State for the service of the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1952; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Appropriation Act, 1953

2. *Supplementary appropriation out of the Consolidated Fund for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1952.*—The State Government may appropriate out of the Consolidated Fund of the State, for the financial year which commenced on the 1st April 1952, a further sum not exceeding rupees twenty crores, eighty-six lakhs, twenty-eight thousand and five hundred only, being moneys required to meet—

(a) the supplementary grants made by the Madras Legislative Assembly for that year, as set forth in column (3) of the schedule; and

(b) the supplementary expenditure charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State for that year, as set forth in column (4) of the schedule.

## THE SCHEDULE.

(See section 2.)

| Demand number. | Services and purposes. | Suma not exceeding                 |                                                |          |
|----------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|----------|
|                |                        | Voted by the Legislative Assembly. | Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. | Total.   |
|                |                        | (3)                                | (4)                                            | (5)      |
| (1)            | (2)                    | RS.                                | RS.                                            | RS.      |
| II             | State Excise Duties .. | 2,29,700                           | ..                                             | 2,29,700 |
| IV             | Forest ..              | 9,30,700                           | 1,500                                          | 9,32,200 |

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| Demand number. | Services and purposes.                               | Suma not exceeding                 |                                                |             |
|----------------|------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|-------------|
|                |                                                      | Voted by the Legislative Assembly. | Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. | Total.      |
|                |                                                      | (3)                                | (4)                                            | (5)         |
| (1)            | (2)                                                  | RS.                                | RS.                                            | RS.         |
| VI             | Motor Vehicles Acts ..                               | 1,80,600                           | ..                                             | 1,80,600    |
| VII            | General Sales Tax and other Taxes and Duties ..      | 4,73,300                           | ..                                             | 4,73,300    |
| VIII           | Irrigation ..                                        | 90,00,000                          | 3,27,200                                       | 93 27,200   |
|                | Debt Charges ..                                      | ..                                 | 1,08,36,500                                    | 1,08,36,500 |
| IX             | Heads of States, Ministers and Headquarters Staff .. | ..                                 | 10,200                                         | 10,200      |
| X              | State Legislature.                                   | 9,31,000                           | ..                                             | 9,31,000    |
| XI             | District Administration and Miscellaneous.           | 8,12,500                           | ..                                             | 8,12,500    |
| XII            | Administration of Justice ..                         | 8,13,200                           | ..                                             | 8,13,200    |
| XIII           | Jails ..                                             | 20,30,100                          | ..                                             | 20,30,100   |
| XIV            | Police ..                                            | 69,91,200                          | ..                                             | 69,91,200   |
| XV             | Education ..                                         | 35,95,100                          | ..                                             | 35,95,100   |
| XVI            | Medical ..                                           | 38,13,100                          | ..                                             | 38,13,100   |
| XVII           | Public Health.                                       | 65,41,000                          | ..                                             | 65,41,000   |
| XVIII          | Agriculture ..                                       | 100                                | ..                                             | 100         |
| XIX            | Veterinary ..                                        | 100                                | ..                                             | 100         |
| XXI            | Industries ..                                        | 100                                | ..                                             | 100         |
| XXII           | Cinchona and Fisheries ..                            | ..                                 | 47,500                                         | 47,500      |
| XXIII          | Harijan Uplift.                                      | 75,000                             | ..                                             | 75,000      |
| XXIV           | Labour including Factories ..                        | 1,12,600                           | ..                                             | 1,12,600    |
| XXV            | Civil Works—Works ..                                 | 9,09,500                           | 2,100                                          | 9,11,600    |
| XXVI           | Civil Works—Establishment and Tools and Plant ..     | 38,12,900                          | ..                                             | 38,12,900   |
| XXVII          | Civil Works—Grants-in-aid.                           | 34,48,300                          | ..                                             | 34,48,300   |
| XXVIII         | Electricity ..                                       | 85,01,100                          | ..                                             | 85,01,100   |
| XXIX           | Famine ..                                            | 54,22,000                          | ..                                             | 54,22,000   |
| XXX            | Pensions ..                                          | 23,38,500                          | ..                                             | 23,38,500   |
| XXXI           | Stationery and Printing ..                           | 34,68,000                          | 2,000                                          | 34,68,000   |
| XXXII          | Miscellaneous ..                                     | ..                                 | 300                                            | 300         |
| XXXIIA         | Community Development Projects ..                    | 42,01,200                          | ..                                             | 42,01,200   |
| XXXIII         | Road Transport Schemes. ..                           | 1,12,700                           | 38,100                                         | 1,50,800    |

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| Demand number. | Service and purposes.                                                                | Sums not exceeding                 |                                                | Total.       |
|----------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------|--------------|
|                |                                                                                      | Voted by the Legislative Assembly. | Charged on the Consolidated Fund of the State. |              |
| (1)            | (2)                                                                                  | (3)                                | (4)                                            | (5)          |
|                |                                                                                      | RS.                                | RS.                                            | RS.          |
| XXXIV          | Payments of compensations to landholders on the abolition of the Zamindari System .. | 15,90,000                          | ..                                             | 15,90,000    |
| XXXV           | Capital Outlay on Irrigation ..                                                      | 1,58,30,200                        | ..                                             | 1,58,30,200  |
| XXXVI          | Capital Outlay on Industrial Development.                                            | 9,51,200                           | ..                                             | 9,51,200     |
| XXXVII         | Capital Outlay on Civil Works ..                                                     | 100                                | ..                                             | 100          |
| XXXVIII        | Capital Outlay on Electricity Schemes ..                                             | 100                                | ..                                             | 100          |
| XXXIX          | Capital Outlay on Road Transport Schemes ..                                          | 97,900                             | ..                                             | 97,900       |
| XL             | Commuted Value of Pensions ..                                                        | 100                                | ..                                             | 100          |
| XLI            | Capital Outlay on Schemes of State Trading.                                          | 8,86,23,900                        | ..                                             | 8,86,23,900  |
| XLII           | Loans and Advances by the State Government ..                                        | 2,15,28,000                        | ..                                             | 2,15,28,000  |
| Grand total    | ..                                                                                   | 19,73,63,100                       | 1,12,65,400                                    | 20,86,28,500 |

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 2nd April 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

## I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

## STARRED QUESTIONS.

*Ban on chewing tobacco and smoking.*

\* 73 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR (on behalf of Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state whether the Government have any proposal to ban chewing tobacco and smoking in the State?

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

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR:—“Are there any proposals before the Government to ban juvenile smoking?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY:—“The Government prepared a Bill in 1951 to ban juvenile smoking, and then it was understood that similar legislation introduced in other States had practically remained a dead letter and there were administrative difficulties in enforcing the legislation. The Bill had, therefore, been dropped.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I know whether chewing tobacco is to be exempted from the proposed levy of sales tax on tobacco?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“Hon. Members must wait for a few days.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“May I know when the levy of sales tax on tobacco will be revived in this State and whether any legislation is necessary to do so?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“We are intending to revive the tax on tobacco; but what particular shape or degree or scale it will take will have to be announced a few days later in the Assembly.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“May I know from the Hon. Minister for Health whether he will order the Department of the Director of Public Health to do some propaganda against chewing tobacco and smoking in view of the fact that 75 per cent of cancer of the mouth is caused by tobacco chewing?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—“The question is about tax; is it not?”

[2nd April 1953]

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"Scientific knowledge has not advanced sufficiently to know how healthy tissues become cancerous tissues. But it is supposed that any chronic irritant like chewing tobacco or smoking may cause cancer."

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—"There is authentic information from Dr. Somervell, Neyyur Hospital, Stanley Hospital, and other hospitals that chewing tobacco is responsible for 75 per cent of the mouth, tongue or cheek cancer cases. Sir, research has also shown that more than 75 per cent of the cancer in the mouth is caused by tobacco chewing. Will the Hon. the Minister call for statistics in this regard from the Stanley Hospital and the Government General Hospital?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"There is a large percentage of cancer of the oral cavity and lips."

*Protected water-supply scheme for Pernambut Panchayat area.*

\* 74 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether any request has been made by the Pernambut Panchayat Board (North Arcot) for a protected water-supply scheme and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(b) whether it is a fact that there is great hardship for want of good drinking water in the Pernambut Panchayat area?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—" (a) The answer to the first part of the question is in the affirmative. As regards the latter part, the panchayat has been informed that on a rough estimate, a protected water-supply scheme for the panchayat will cost Rs. 3 lakhs to instal, Rs. 6,000 to maintain annually and Rs. 2,600 to investigate, and that the investigation of the scheme ahead of its turn in the priority list will be considered, if the panchayat will meet the entire cost from its own funds.

" (b) It is reported that there is some hardship for want of good drinking water."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—"Is it a fact, Sir, that a rich resident of that place has offered about Rs. 2 lakhs towards the cost of the water-supply scheme?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"It may be, Sir."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—"Sir, I want to have definite information from the Hon. Minister whether there was any such offer and, if there was any such offer, why the Government had not accepted it and proceeded with the scheme?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"I have already stated that this scheme can only be taken up in advance of the place it has been given in the compendium, if the panchayat board is in a position to finance the scheme from its own funds without any aid from the Government."

[2nd April 1953]

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—"Under the existing circumstances the financial condition of the panchayat board may not improve very much. The Government also are pleading financial stringency. In such circumstances, is it not advisable for the Government to accept the subscription of Rs. 2 lakhs offered by the rich merchant of that place without insisting on any obligation and carry out the scheme? May I know whether the Hon. Minister for Public Health will consider this question favourably and see that the scheme is sanctioned?"

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—"It is for the panchayat board to consider the acceptance of this offer."

*Over-time engagements in the Madras Government Press.*

\* 75 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether the Accountant-General has brought to the notice of the Government the fall in production during overtime engagements in the productive department of the Madras Government Press during the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53 and if so, what action the Government have taken or propose to take in the matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative. The second part of the question does not arise."

*Contribution by teachers to Provident Fund.*

\* 76 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise the contribution by teachers to their Provident Fund from 1/16th to 1/12th of a rupee; and

(b) if so, when this will be put into force?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) In order to encourage thrift on the part of the teachers the Government have under their consideration a proposal to permit the teachers in aided schools to make voluntary subscriptions over and above the contribution of one anna in the rupee up to 2½ annas in the rupee.

" (b) Details of the proposals including those relating to the maintenance of the deposit accounts in respect of subscriber's contributions are being worked out by the Director of Public Instruction. Further action will be taken in the matter as soon as these proposals are ready."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—"May I know from the Hon. Minister for Education why the teachers are not allowed to contribute to the General Provident Fund also?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—"Sir, the question is not clear."

[2nd April 1953]

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[2nd April 1953]

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, the question is not clear.”

[2nd April 1953]

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ There are two kinds of provident fund contributions—the contributory provident fund system and the general provident fund system. May I know from the Hon. Minister for Education as to why the teachers, in addition to their being forced to make a contribution to the contributory provident fund should not also be allowed to make a contribution to general provident fund? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The matter will be considered.”

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ May I know what is the difficulty in permitting teachers to voluntarily contribute more than one anna in the rupee? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ That is exactly the proposal that is under consideration.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ May I know from the Hon. the Minister for Education what is the rate of contribution towards provident fund in the case of all public servants? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I require notice.”

*Payment of Rs. 3 to elementary school teachers.*

\* 77 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the steps taken by the Government to ensure payment of Rs. 3 per month to every elementary school teacher by the managements of aided elementary schools over and above the Government grant?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The question is under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ May I know from the Hon. Minister for Education if the scale of pay fixed in 1947 for higher grade teachers and secondary grade teachers in elementary schools was Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 or Rs. 27 and Rs. 37, respectively? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ So far as elementary school teachers are concerned the Government pay Rs. 2 more, and the management is asked to pay Rs. 3 more.”

4.40 p.m. SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that the Government fixed the scale as Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 and that the Government refused to pay the difference of Rs. 5 over Rs. 25 and Rs. 35? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Government fixed the scale at Rs. 25 and Rs. 35 and they said that they will pay Rs. 2 more and that the management should give Rs. 3 more.”

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SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Sir, as the management is doing the work of the Government, is it not proper for the Government that where the management is not in a position to contribute the sum of Rs. 3, Government should come forward and pay that Rs. 3? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, it has been repeatedly stated on the floor of the House that on account of financial stringency Government are not able to take upon themselves the payment of Rs. 3 on behalf of the management.”

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ May I know what has become of the announcement of the previous Government that the amount of Rs. 3 would be deducted by the Government from out of the maintenance grants due to the managements of the schools? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There was a proposal like that; but it was later on decided that that proposal should be held in abeyance and that was the decision when this Government took charge. There was an alternative proposal to increase the scales, which is not yet implemented on account of financial stringency.”

*Running of aided elementary schools by local committees.*

\* 78 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to insist on local committees to run the aided elementary schools as in the case of aided secondary schools?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ No such proposal is under consideration.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that on account of the absence of local committees to run elementary schools, individuals with a profiteering motive are starting schools and they are developing on a large mushroom rate of growth? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Particularly in connexion with the aided elementary schools in Malabar, the suggestion has been made by the Director of Public Instruction that such committees should be formed. The matter is under the consideration of the Government.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Sir, in view of the fact that the teachers will be thrown out when these individuals are not able to run the schools at a profit, will Government consider the suggestion of forming local village committees to run these schools? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The matter will be considered.”

*Assistant Examiners for the E.S.L.C. Public Examination.*

\* 79 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the qualifications prescribed for teachers selected as Assistant Examiners for the E.S.L.C. Public Examination?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Assistant Examiners for the VIII Standard Public Examination are usually selected from among secondary grade teachers with a service of not less than ten years and working in recognized higher elementary schools and in model sections attached to training schools. The services of experienced officers of the Government Education Department are also utilized.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Have the Government any proposal to extend this concession to secondary grade teachers of ten years' experience in middle schools? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ This matter will be considered.”

*Reconstitution of the Board of Secondary Education.*

\* 80 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR (on behalf of Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Board of Secondary Education has been reconstituted; and

(b) whether there has been any delay in reconstituting the same, and if so, the period of delay and the reasons therefor?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) The Government had under consideration a proposal to revise the present constitution of the Board and a full examination of the proposal had to be made, before a decision could be reached. They have now decided not to alter the strength of the Board which is 26. It took some time for this decision to be reached.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ May I know how the Board is now constituted? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There is no change in the constitution of the Board. It consists of—

Officers—5, ex-officio representatives of the Madras University—6, ex-officio representatives of the Andhra University—3, ex-officio representatives of the Annamalai University—1, nominated members—11; so all told there are 26 members.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ When was the Board last reconstituted? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Board was last constituted in 1949.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ What is the normal period for which the Board is reconstituted every time? ”

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

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN :—“ Is it not a fact that the previous Board ceased to exist from the middle of September last; and what is the meaning of issuing a Government Order on the 11th March this year saying that the members will hold office with

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retrospective effect from the middle of September last? What are the functions of the Board, and who performed its functions during the interval from the middle of September last to 11th March 1953? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Whenever the Board is reconstituted, it is not constituted exactly on the date on which its period expires, but when it is constituted, it has the effect from the date of termination of the life of the previous Board. The Board meets only periodically; and so there is no disturbance in its functions.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ May I know whether timely action will be taken hereafter to reconstitute the Board before the period of the existing members expires? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It will be considered.”

*Reconstitution of the Text Book Committee.*

\* 81 Q.—SRI ALEXANDER GNANAMUTTU : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state when the Text Book Committee will be reconstituted?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The Text Book Committee was last reconstituted in 1950 for a period of three years from 1st June 1950. The term of office of the present Committee will therefore expire on 31st May 1953, from which date, it will be reconstituted for another period of three years.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ May I here also ask, Sir, what the constitution of the Text Book Committee is? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It consists of not more than forty members nominated by the Director of Public Instruction of Madras subject to the approval of the Government, of whom, five shall be Muslims. The Members represent the five chief languages of the State.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Will Government consider the advisability of abolishing the Text Book Committee as at present constituted and publishing text books themselves? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There is no proposal to abolish the Text Book Committee.”

*Basic Education Conference.*

\* 82 Q.—SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the number of officers deputed to attend the Basic Education Conference held at Wardha in October 1952;



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(b) whether the entire proceedings of the Conference were conducted in Hindi; and

(c) how many of the persons deputed by this State knew Hindi?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) 12.

“(b) The deliberations of the Conference took place mainly in Hindi. However, some of the reports were presented in English.

“(c) 9.”

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN :—“Is it only members from this State who spoke in a language other than Hindi in that Conference?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“I can say this much : some of the representatives from this State submitted a report in English and not in Hindi.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“May I know, Sir, when and where the next Conference will be held; whether it will be held anywhere in South India, and if so, whether the proceedings will be conducted in the regional language?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“I have no information.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“Questions are over.”

#### *Programme of the House.*

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA :—“On a point of information, Sir, may I know the duration of this session?”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“I am afraid we will have to sit probably till the 8th instant.”

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

#### II.—(1) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“I have to announce to the House that I have received the following Message, dated the 9th March 1953, from the Governor of Madras :—

“In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council the consideration of the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953.”

#### (2) MESSAGES FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following Messages, dated the 1st April 1953, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

“(1) In accordance with Rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1953), as passed by the Assembly on the 1st April 1953, and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.

“(2) In accordance with Rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1953), as passed by the Assembly on the 1st April 1953, and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.

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“(3) In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1953), as passed by the Assembly on the 1st April, 1953, and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.

“(4) In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Provincial Insolvency (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953. (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1953), as passed by the Assembly on the 1st April, 1953, and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.

“(5) In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1953), as passed by the Assembly on the 1st April 1953, and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.

“(6) In accordance with Rule 99 of the Madras Assembly rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1953), as passed by the Assembly on the 1st April, 1953, and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.”

“I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 109 of the Constitution of India.”

#### III.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

SRI JUSTICE WANCHOO'S REPORT AND PRIME MINISTER'S STATEMENT  
re. THE FORMATION OF THE ANDHRA STATE.

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“Mr. Chairman, 4-50  
Sir, I beg to lay on the table of the House a copy of the state- p.m.  
ment<sup>a</sup> made by the Prime Minister in the House of the People on  
the 25th March 1953, in regard to the establishment of the Andhra  
State. All that is necessary to be done in terms of the statement  
for the speedy execution of the decision will be done by this Gov-  
ernment with as much expedition as possible. I place Mr. Wan-  
choo's Report also on the table. Copies of both the documents  
will be made available to hon. Members. Let me reiterate as  
my own hope and desire what the Prime Minister has expressed in  
the concluding part of his statement. A time will come when the  
mists will clear away and both the new Andhra State and the  
State of Madras will, in their separated existence, develop new  
and increased bonds of union and not only find help and strength  
in one another but together be a source of fresh strength to the  
Union of India.”

#### IV.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS LIGNITE (ACQUISITION OF LAND) BILL, 1953  
(L.A. BILL NO. 5 OF 1953).

\* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—“Mr. Chairman, Sir,  
I move—

“That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill<sup>b</sup>, 1953  
(L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative  
Assembly, be taken into consideration.”

“Hon. Members are aware that investigations conducted by  
the Geological Survey of India during 1943-44 and the mining  
Engineers employed by this Government revealed lignite deposits  
in the South Arcot district, the estimated quantity of lignite being

<sup>a</sup> Printed as Appendix VI on pages 553-557 infra.

<sup>b</sup> Printed as Appendix I on pages 548-550 infra.

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2,000 million tons over an area of 100 square miles. Tests conducted on various samples have shown that this lignite is equal in quality to the coal available in other parts of India and can be utilized for generation of power and for various industries such as iron and steel and for the manufacture of fertilizers and also many by-products can be obtained from this industry. With a view to determining the actual difficulties to be encountered in mining, on the 5th of March I started a pilot quarry of 550 feet by 550 feet at ground level and about 180 feet deep to expose a lignite surface of 100 feet by 100 feet. This, I hope with the good wishes of everybody, will prove a success. It appears to me that the prospect of acquiring of private lands may give rise to speculation and it may be possible that owners of lands will like to sell them to Government at exorbitant and fabulous prices. For this purpose the Government have decided to bring this Bill and the date with reference to which they think the prices can be fixed is the date on which the first mining operation was conducted, that is the 28th April 1947. It is true that the Government would in addition to this value pay the value of improvements, if any, effected upon such lands, if the Government proposed to buy such lands. This area contains very valuable lands and to enable the Government to buy the lands at fair prices, in case it is necessary, this Bill has been brought in. They have exempted one portion, namely, Parvatipuram village where there is a big temple, the Ramalingaswami temple, to which thousands of pilgrims flock. But the other areas have been included. About the acquisition of lands, it may be that the Government may not purchase any land at all but the point that I wish to stress is that if and when the Government want to acquire the land within this area, they must be enabled to purchase it at the rates in vogue in April 1947. I have explained the purpose of the Bill and I hope I shall have the approval of the House for this measure."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The motion before the House is—

'That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.'"

\* SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that in our State we have found enough lignite which would be put to commercial use and will add to the wealth of the State. It is a very important discovery that has been made and I am sure that the scheme which has been initiated by the lucky hand of the Hon. Minister will turn out to be a very successful venture. I am glad further that the Government have brought forward this Bill to prevent speculation in land in the lignite bearing area. I would in this connexion like to make a suggestion so that the Government might have the position examined and see what can be done. The Government have restricted the application of the Bill to an area of a hundred square miles and the area has been mentioned in the schedule. Of course, it must be based upon the advice that the Government have received from their advisers to the effect that coal is to be found in that area only and that is why

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mention has been made of those areas in the schedule. Suppose, for any reason the area is wider. I would like to ask if it would not be better if we take the whole district as a unit and take powers for acquisition of such land as may be required from time to time at the 1947 level of prices should it become necessary. We have restricted the area of application of this legislation to a certain area and if its application to a larger area is necessary, would the Government once more come forward again with another Bill seeking further power to extend the area of operation of the Bill? They may do it but what about the rates that they would have to pay to the owners of the lands to be acquired. The rates would certainly be very much higher than what it is now. I think it would have been better if they had taken powers to acquire in any area in the whole of the district of South Arcot, should that be found necessary in connexion with the mining of lignite.

"Perhaps the Government felt that by bringing the whole district within the purview of the Act, there will be a lot of uncertainty in respect of the lands being taken up for mining operations and the people will be prevented from dealing with such lands to the fullest extent possible. I believe however that that thing need not have stood in the way of their taking larger powers than they have allowed to themselves under the Act because this could be achieved by notification as and when it becomes necessary and the people will be fully kept informed where the enactment is in operation and there will be no difficulty.

"Then, Sir, I come to another matter. The Government 5 p.m. have fixed the market value prevailing on the 28th April 1947 as the price that would be paid for the lignite-bearing lands if and when acquired. I do not know why they fixed that date. The Government issued the warning to the persons concerned only on the 6th October 1948. Thus, till the time the Government made up their minds and issued the notification, people did not know or at least were not aware of the Government's intention to acquire these lands and work them to advantage. But the Government have fixed the date one year earlier than the date on which the notification was issued. Therefore, in all fairness 6th of October 1948 ought to be the date for fixing the value of lands if and when they are acquired.

"Sir, the Bill has also provided for payment of the value of any improvements effected on the lands by the owners after 28th April 1947 and up to the date of notice of acquisition. I think it will be necessary to define entirely what 'improvements' on land will be compensated. As a matter of fact, if it is a cultivable land, the improvements could relate only to agriculture. Supposing a man builds a big palace on some portion of his land or builds a number of houses and converts his land into a sort of building area and demands compensation from the Government, what will they do? Then they will find it very difficult to pay for all these things. Therefore, it will also be necessary to specify the nature of the improvements that a owner can effect on his land and it

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should only be agricultural improvements. Otherwise, people will make all sorts of improvements on lands with the object of getting more compensation from the Government."

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is stated in the Bill itself that payment will be made only for agricultural improvements."

\* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" I am sorry I overlooked the matter and now I am glad that it is done and I agree wholly with the Government in respect of this matter."

" Lastly, Sir, rules made under this Bill are to be laid before the Assembly alone and I do not know why the Government should leave out the Council altogether. After all, the Council is supposed to consist of wiser heads and experienced persons and they will give better advice. (Interruption from Sri K. Balasubramaniya Ayyar : ' I am afraid we may not have the Council after the formation of the Andhra State.')

" Till it is abolished, we shall do something constructive towards the proper working of democracy. It is much better that the Council should have a say in the matter of rules which may be framed from time to time. I hope the Government will frame rules in such a manner as will appear to be reasonable and fair both to the Government and the people concerned. With these words, I resume my seat."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I should like to make one observation regarding the market value of the land. The market value of the land to be acquired by the Government has been fixed at the price prevailing on the 28th April 1947 with a view to avoid speculation on the part of owners of land. But I do not know whether there may be many cases of lands having changed hands in the intervening period between 1947 and 1952. It is quite possible that many lands might have changed hands and buyers would have bought them in all *bona fides* without any speculative aspirations. There may also be cases of people—strangers—who would have bought lands at the prevailing exorbitant rates and what will happen to them? Of course, the Government have come forward to assure the sellers of land that they will be paid money for any improvements that they might have made during this period. But I would suggest to the Government that they should also come forward to pay in extraordinary cases, where lands might have changed hands between 1947 and 1952, according to the transfer deed. If the cause for which those lands were purchased are of a *bona fide* nature, the actual purchase value or at least 50 per cent over the market value in 1947 should be paid."

" Besides that, I have got only one point to make. I join hands with my hon. Friend Mr. Bhashyam in just submitting to the House that it is but proper that the rules to be framed under clause 4 of this Bill and are to be laid before the Assembly should be laid before the Council also."

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\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to say a few words on this Bill. I am also glad, as my hon. Friend Mr. Bhashyam is, that we are in a position to have lignite in our State. On a former occasion, I said that it was a historic day when the Hon. Minister for Industries started quarrying operations at Neyveli in the South Arcot district."

" Sir, so far as land acquisition is concerned, the fundamental and general principle has always been up till now—so far as I know—that the land must be given its market value and that market value is determined by the value of the lands in the neighbourhood. I am against speculation and I have never been a speculator. But how is this fundamental principle applied here? In this Bill the Government have fixed 28th April 1947 as the date for determining the market value of the lands acquired by the Government. It goes against all principles of land acquisition. The market value of the lands in the neighbourhood should alone be taken into consideration and by doing so, no speculation can enter into that. Supposing a house is acquired in Madras to-day, can we say that we will fix the market value of the house at what was prevailing in 1940? We cannot fix it in that manner and that is wrong. Now, the general feeling is that the value of the houses may go down after the formation of the Andhra State. Then what are we going to do? Therefore, speculation may go this way or that way and that is why, as a general principle, the market value of the land should always be determined by the value of the land in the neighbouring areas. In the case of speculators who buy certain plots of lands in the lignite-bearing areas, for the purpose of selling them to the Government, they cannot be paid at the market value. Already a feeling has arisen in the people that the Government are infringing the fundamental principle of land acquisition and I hope the Government will not given room for the people to entertain such feelings. This is what I feel in respect of this matter."

" Then, there is the question of disability from which we, the legislators, suffer for want of copies of the original Acts mentioned in this Bill. For instance, reference has been made in the Bill to clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 17 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894. I went through the whole Act and I did not find any such clause as ' clause (b) ' under this sub-section. Sir, in this Bill, two Acts, the Land Acquisition Act of 1894 and the Madras Act XXI of 1948, are mentioned and they should have been supplied along with this Bill. If, I, as a lawyer could not easily get them, I wonder how others could get them and I think they would be in a more difficult position. In future, I hope, whenever any reference has been made to original Acts in the Bill, the Government will supply us with copies of the same."

" There is no such clause in the Central Land Acquisition Act. There is no sub-clause (b) to clause 17 (2). Probably this sub-clause has been introduced by Madras Act XXI of 1948. This is one of the things which I wanted to point out."

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"Sir, I will also join with the hon. Member, Sri K. Bhashyam, in stating that the rules made under the Act should also be placed before the Legislative Council as a matter of convention, if not as a matter of law."

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I think the relevant portion of the Central Act has been circulated."

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR:—"Sir, sub-clause 2 (ii) of clause 2 of the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953, reads as follows:—

"(ii) In section 17, sub-section (2), clause (b) of the said Act, as amended by Madras Act XXI of 1948, after sub-clause (ii), the following shall be deemed to have been added, namely:—

"or

(iii) for the purpose of working lignite mines in the area to which the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1953, extends;"

"This clause (b) of sub-section (2) of section 17 is not there in the Central Act."

\* DR. A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support what Sri K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar has stated in regard to the principle that should always govern our actions whenever we seek to acquire private property. It does not matter for what purpose that private property is to be acquired but the State should lay down principles which should be in conformity with general ideas of fair-play and justice to all concerned. Looking at the clauses which are incorporated in this particular Bill from that point of view, I must confess to a feeling of disappointment. First and foremost, the Statement of Objects and Reasons shows that the first notification warning the public against such speculative dealings was issued by the Government, not on the 28th April 1947 but almost a year and four months later, on the 6th October 1948. I was a Member of the last Legislative Council also and I flatter myself that I generally read all Government notifications with some little interest, if not always with appreciation. I also fancy that I am a voracious reader of newspapers but I must confess that this particular order of the Government, dated the 6th October 1948, fixing the date 28th April 1947 escaped even my attention. Just imagine what it is in the case of the poor villagers of South Arcot district who have no means whatsoever to get at Government publications whether they be published in the English language or in the regional language! Is it to be supposed that any of them would have known that after this date there would be a limitation in regard to the prices? I am all for preventing speculation of any sort whatever may be the cause. I wish the Government would bring other measures to prevent speculation which is rife in regard to many other matters.

"The point which I wish to stress on the Government in regard to the value of the land is that we know perfectly well that since 1947 the price of foodstuffs and foodgrains has gone up so enormously that it has affected land values. Lands have exchanged hands at a considerably higher value than was the case previously for the very reason that the foodgrains that we have to get

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are priced so high that those who owned lands or cultivated lands did feel that it was a better proposition for them to invest their capital in the purchase of lands at prices higher than what would have been offered for them in 1947. These are *bona fide* transactions that have been taking place everywhere and particularly in regard to such lands as those in South Arcot district which are of a very valuable nature from the point of view of production of foodgrains. Now, when this is the case, I do feel that it will be extremely unjust on our part as a State and the Legislature to impose on the villagers of the South Arcot district a disability under which they need not suffer as compared with the villagers of the neighbouring districts of Chingleput and Tanjore or any other area. As Sri K. Balasubrahmanya Ayyar has suggested, the only fair and equitable method of giving them compensation would be to evaluate the price of the surrounding lands and see how far that price can be accepted as a reasonable one for the State to take over such lands.

"Secondly, Sir, while I value and deeply appreciate the efforts to bring into existence this lignite industry which I hope and trust will bring a great measure of prosperity for the whole country and particularly for the region concerned, let me state it again that these villagers had no idea of what the Government was going to do. They did not know, and I say that from my own knowledge, till a month or two ago that rich lignites are to be mined. In fact, I was very pleased when the Hon. the Minister for Industries said that the lignite deposits were almost of the same quality as first-class coal because only a month ago a responsible official stated in the Press that the lignite was not of a superior quality and that it might not prove of any value whatsoever. My purpose in drawing attention to this is not because of the quality of the lignite. As my friend, Sri K. Bhashyam, pointed out, any compensation that may be given, according to this Bill, is only in regard to agricultural improvements. If on his agricultural land a farmer builds a house, is it to be suggested that that house is not to be compensated for? Did he expect in April 1947 that, should he build a house on his land he will have to lose the value of that house? It seems to me again, Sir, that it is not fair to limit the compensation payable only to agricultural improvements but we should take a just and fair view of all the improvements that might have been effected on the land and see that reasonable compensation is paid. Sir, I have always held the view that while it is open for individuals to strike a bargain without any reference to law and equity, so far as the State is concerned, it should always be considered a golden rule that the State should never deprive a person of his just claims. What those just claims are will be determined by the State itself but in deciding those just claims I would suggest that the considerations which I have ventured to submit must be taken into consideration.

"I know this House will pass this Bill but there is still one safety in that, generally, in all these Bills the Government reserve to themselves rule-making powers which is a very valuable aid if it is used in the proper direction. I cannot say, Sir, that in the

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previous legislations—I am not referring to this Government—the rule-making powers were always exercised with discretion or with a sense of fairness. Moreover, when such rule-making powers are to be given to the Government, it is both for the purpose of making it fair for everybody and also for seeing to it that the rules are followed in a just manner. I hope, Sir, that at least in the exercise of these rule-making powers something will be attempted to make it obvious that the State does not propose to impose any unjust condition in a manner which will be detrimental to the interests of the persons concerned and also detrimental to the cause of justice and equity.”

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to associate myself with the feelings of satisfaction expressed in this House on this lignite mining scheme undertaken by the State Government. I am glad that the Government have after all decided to proceed with this large-scale industry in South Arcot district and that a pilot scheme has been put through. I should like to congratulate the Government and the Hon. the Minister for Industries on this venture.

“ Sir, this Bill is intended to disregard speculative purchases of lands in the lignite area consequent on the introduction of this mining scheme in the South Arcot district. This is certainly an urgent measure but it is a matter for regret that copies of this Bill were circulated to hon. Members only this morning and there has been no opportunity given to the Members to study the Bill thoroughly. In fact, five official Bills are on the Agenda to-day. Of course, some of them are routine sort of Bills.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ These Bills have already been published in the *Fort St. George Gazette*.”

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“ But, the Bills as passed by the Assembly were circulated to us only this morning and I wish that this Honourable House is given the fullest opportunity to properly study and deliberate on the Bills that are brought before it.

5-20 p.m. “ I am glad that the village of Parvatipuram, the Headquarters of the Ramalingaswami Mutt, has been excluded from the list of villages proposed for acquisition of lands in this connexion. The other day my hon. Friend Sri O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar made an eloquent appeal that this village—Parvathipuram—should be excluded on account of its religious importance. I am glad that the Government have removed this village from the Schedule.

“ An area of nearly 100 square miles of land in as many as 69 villages is proposed to be acquired by the Government for these lignite mining operations. As a result of this large scale acquisition, several families will have to quit the villages and I trust that the persons so displaced will be given other lands to settle themselves. In all such large schemes of industrial development and irrigation projects, it generally happens that lands are acquired and, of course, compensation is paid but no arrangement is made for rehabilitation of the displaced persons. I know that in the case of the Poondi Reservoir Scheme lands were acquired, but the

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affected ryots were left adrift and no scheme of resettlement was put through for their benefit. They have been submitting petitions to the Government for the grant of waste lands available nearby but nothing has been done up till now to relieve their distress. So, I am very anxious that in all such big schemes, rehabilitation proposals also should be put through simultaneously and the villagers affected by such schemes should be given the highest priority in the matter of assignment of Government waste lands available in surrounding areas. With these words, I support the Bill and I wish the lignite mining scheme with its great possibilities a successful future.”

\* SRI P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, while I agree with the speeches of my learned Friends who preceded me I have still a feeling that if, as a matter of fact, there has been speculation in that area the provisions of this Bill ought to be enforced. There has been this talk of mining lignite in that area for the last five years. I do not rule out the possibility of poor landowners in that area selling away their lands at speculative prices. If the Government find that large sections of people have sold their lands and then the same lands are being sold and resold at high speculative prices, I think it is their duty to see that rules are made for bringing down the prices for purposes of acquisition in cases where there has been speculation. The market value of lands, as my friend Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar has pointed out, has certainly soared from 1939 onwards. But I do not entirely agree with the idea expressed by some hon. Members that prices of lands are not speculative. A few days ago, it was published in the newspapers that there was a possibility of gold being found in some place in the district of Tiruchirappalli. I will not be surprised if the people there put up the prices of lands round about that area, say 10 square miles. This is a Bill to meet an extraordinary situation. Such Bills do not come before the House often. It has been said that lignite is available over an area of about 100 square miles and there is every likelihood that the prospect of acquisition of this vast area for mining lignite may give rise to speculation. I feel that the Government must take powers for bringing down prices in cases where there has been speculation.”

\* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, a suggestion has been put forward that the whole of the district should be included in this Bill. In fact the Government thought that it would disturb the land values too much to include the whole district. There was a suggestion that even this one hundred square miles that had been proposed to be included was rather too much, and very responsible members had suggested that the Government should limit it to a much smaller area. We were advised that 100 square miles was a reasonable extent in which lignite was available at a sufficiently low depth, and that beyond these 100 square miles the prospect of getting lignite was not very much. Therefore we restricted it to 100 square miles. Well, if

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we are able to mine this 100 square miles, I dare say it will take a hundred years at least. I hope there will not be any need to consider the whole district at the present moment.

"With regard to the fixing of the value, we thought that the proper thing to do would be to start with some date in view. We had to make a choice between a number of dates. We said that the date on which we actually started mining was a suitable date and therefore we had fixed it accordingly. In fact, geological surveys of that area have been going on from 1943 itself. Therefore, people in that area must have known that there is something very valuable underneath that area. We have also been told that the general increase in the land values since 1947 has not been very considerable and that much speculation has not taken place. But we also want to make sure that the Government should not be made to suffer if there is any special speculation. Speculation of a normal character in land, for instance, which may occur in the City of Madras and which can only be to a limited extent does not matter. But here extraordinary circumstances have come into play. We feel that a landowner who really has no right to an unearned increment without special cause, must also feel that the Government, whose interest is to provide coal at a cheap rate to the public and thereby improve the prosperity all round, should not be balked in their attempt and that is why we have brought forward this Bill.

"With regard to the remarks of Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar I can only say that if we, in the course of our investigation, find that agricultural land has been improved not only in regard to agriculture but that some buildings also have been constructed, I can assure Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar and other Members of this House that the Government do not want to be unjust and if they come across such specific cases, surely, they will strive to the extent possible to do justice."

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—"How can the Government do it when they have only included 'agricultural improvements' in the Bill?"

\* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"Even though we have not mentioned anything about 'houses', we shall consider the matter very sympathetically and I once again assure the hon. Members that we do not want to be unjust.

"With regard to the laying of the rules before the Legislature, Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar made a reference to the abuse of rule-making powers in the past by the Government and I am glad he acquitted this Government of this charge. Up till now no Government brought any rule made under the rule-making powers vested in them before the Legislature. They had a right to make rules and there was a possibility of that right being abused. To avoid such a charge being laid against this Government, we have thought it fit to bring all such rules before the Legislature. Time was the essential factor and we therefore thought that since the Legislative Assembly was one of the two Houses of the Legislature

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it would be sufficient if the rules were brought before that body. There is no idea of slighting this House or belittling its importance. The only consideration taken into account was the time factor. If Members of the other House, which is one of the watch-dogs of the public, agree, we thought that it was enough. I, therefore, think that I have given the assurance that the Members have asked for, namely, that the Government have no intention of slighting this House in any way. I do hope that the Members will accept my assurance and pass this Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The question is—

'That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.' 5-30 p.m.

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 4 was put and carried.

The Schedule was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

\* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

'That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be read a third time and passed.'

In moving this motion I beg to say that I thank the hon. Members of the House for the very valuable suggestions they have given with regard to this Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The question is—

'That the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 5 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be read a third time and passed.'

The motion was carried and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

(2) THE COTTON GINNING AND PRESSING FACTORIES (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL\* 1953 (L.A. BILL NO. 6 OF 1953).

\* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

'That the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.'

Sir, this is a very small Bill. The object of it is to include cotton waste in the register and in the return that a pressing and ginning factory owner has to keep and render to Government. Un



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till now he need submit in his return only particulars regarding cotton. But, Sir, we find that cotton waste is mixed with cotton and inferior yarn is produced. Therefore it was thought necessary that steps should be taken to prevent such adulteration of cotton and so this Bill asks the owner of a pressing and ginning factory to render an account also of the cotton waste he has besides the cotton he has. Secondly, Sir, with regard to the impurities mixed with cotton, at the present moment, up to a certain percentage admixture of different varieties of cotton, of cotton leaf or cotton seed or moisture was allowed. But the Indian Central Cotton Committee pointed out that this latitude gave room for the deliberate watering and mixing of cotton up to the limit allowed and so suitable action to close this loophole should be taken. This, clauses 3, 4, 5 and 8 of the Bill seek to achieve. Thirdly, Sir, this Bill extends the obligation of the owner of every cotton pressing factory in which cotton is handled in the ground floor to cause the press house to be paved or provided with other suitable flooring, also to factories in which cotton waste is pressed. I think everybody will agree that such a well-intentioned Bill is necessary. Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The motion before the House is—

' That the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.' "

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, with regard to the need for the maintenance of accounts for cotton waste as well as for the provision made to enforce cleanliness where cotton is pressed, nobody can have any objection. But with regard to the mixing of cotton leaves and seeds with cotton, I do not know how the penalty clause is going to be enforced. There is no mention about the normal quantity of moisture or admixture allowed. So, in view of the big penalty provided in the Bill against a person who contravenes the rule, I feel we must be more definite about the normal admixture allowed. I think, in this respect, the existing provision allowing certain percentage of admixture is all right. We all know that it is very difficult to avoid mixture of seeds or leaves. Even in the food we eat—the grains we buy, do we not find several things? Apart from the several things mixed with paddy that we get immediately after harvest, even in the rice that is given to us in the grain shop, we see certain things mixed up, and we put up with them; for we feel it cannot be prevented. So also, we should expect seeds and leaves getting mixed up with cotton to a certain degree. Now, we are entrusting the enforcement of this provision to Government officers. I, for my part, have my own fears, how far this will work properly. For, it is all left to their discretion to decide whether the minimum degree of admixture has been exceeded. So, I feel the existing provision allowing a certain percentage of admixture is better. The change proposed will work only to the disadvantage of the persons engaged in the cotton pressing and ginning business."

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\* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I only want to say a word about adulteration of cotton. I think Government know that a certain measure of admixture is inevitable. Only when it goes beyond that limit, is the penalty clause going to be enforced. So, there need not be any apprehension by anybody that any hardship will be caused by this provision. After all, Sir, in all these matters—here I speak not only of cotton but of other similar commodities also—we should take effective steps to prevent adulteration so that our goods may have a good trade both in internal and foreign markets. There should be a standardized quality for our commodities, and it is with that view that this provision has been brought forward in this Bill. So, there need not be any apprehension on the part of any hon. Member that this provision will work hardship in actual working."

\* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, Mr. Bhashyam has answered on behalf of the Government and there is very little left for me to say. As was said by him, a certain amount of admixture is allowed under the Bill. It was suggested that cotton was being watered beyond this limit. Therefore, Government, on the advice of the Indian Central Cotton Committee, want that any admixture beyond the normal limit is punished. So, I may assure Mr. Krishnamurthi that he need not have any apprehensions about the provision."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question before the House is—

' That the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 6 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.' "

The motion was put and carried.

Clauses 2 to 9 were put to vote one after another and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, 5-40  
I move— p.m.

' That the Bill be read a third time and passed.'

In doing so, may I be permitted to thank hon. Members for their valuable advice? "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Bill be read a third time and passed.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

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(3) THE LAND ACQUISITION (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL<sup>a</sup>, 1953  
(L.A. BILL NO. 7 OF 1953).

\* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—  
“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

*‘ That the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953  
(L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative  
Assembly be taken into consideration.’*

The object of the Bill, Mr. Chairman, Sir, is to reduce the rate of interest on the compensation amount allowed for the acquisition of land; it is being reduced from 6 to 4 per cent in consonance with the prevailing rate of interest in the country. When lands are acquired, compensation amount becomes payable and the amount is either paid or deposited and from the time the land is taken possession of, interest is being paid at the usual rate of 6 per cent and that is sought to be reduced to 4 per cent. It is proposed that in respect of lands which have been already taken possession of, the 6 per cent rate will be continued but in the case of lands taken up after the commencement of this Act, the new rate will be applied. This is the purpose of the Bill and I suppose the House will approve the measure.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The motion before the House is—

*‘ That the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953  
(L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly  
be taken into consideration.’ ”*

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is again another instance of how our legislation is offending the general principles upon which legislation has been proceeding up till now. The 6 per cent was not fixed out of any consideration to the bank rate or the prevailing rate of interest in the country. It has been accepted by the courts of law and by Statute. For instance, under Section 80 of the Negotiable Instruments Act, it is laid down that wherever there is no mention made about the rate of interest and it is not specified, 6 per cent should be adopted as the rate of interest and that is the procedure adopted by all courts in the land and, therefore, it is that that rate has been adopted in the working of the Land Acquisition Act. I wish to point out to the Hon. the Minister that it is wrong to assume that the Land Acquisition Act did not go upon that principle. It went on the general principle because the 6 per cent rate of interest has been taken as a decent rate of interest for all moneys paid by courts of law or by the Government or public bodies where moneys are due. Therefore, I submit that it infringes a fundamental principle that has been observed all these days. He made mention of the bank rate. Let me tell him that that is a thing which changes from time to time and, therefore, if a Statute is going to be based upon it, the need will arise for bringing in an amendment as that rate falls or rises. The Bank rate should not at all be taken into consideration because the 6 per cent rate is an ordinary rate so far as I can see and it is a fair rate also. I do not want a higher

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rate of interest and that is not the consideration upon which I am bringing up this point for the consideration of the House. The principle is not also sound because, we are reducing it to 4 per cent now and some days hence, it is possible it may be reduced to 2 per cent and to nothing after some years. That, I submit, is not the correct thing to do.”

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am really surprised that a measure like this has been brought before the House with the idea of reducing the rate of interest basing it on the prevailing bank rate. I wonder if the Government would be coming forward with such legislation in the future to raise the rate of interest should the bank rate be raised. The period within which a person who gives his land to the Government by way of acquisition is to get the compensation amount is not stipulated. The maximum period within which the proceedings should be finished, should be stipulated; in that case there is not much harm in reducing the rate of interest. When the period is not stipulated and also the person gets a lower rate of interest than hitherto, he may lose his interest for quite a long time. The Government, it seems, proceed upon the presumption that the person will have no better place to invest his money than in a bank and they fail to realise that a person has so many ways of utilizing the money; he may get 12 per cent return upon it and he may have his own way of putting it to use in a manner which will give him the largest return. I wish to ask why the reasonable rate of 6 per cent of interest has been curtailed and I wish to impress upon the Government that they should be lenient in this respect and restore the old rate of interest. In the alternative, in my opinion, there should be a maximum period prescribed so that the parties will not be put to much loss; that I think is the proper thing to do.”

\* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—  
“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member representing the Graduates was quite correct in his own way. I have a shrewd suspicion from the way in which he spoke that he may be a sort of private banker. It is admitted, Sir, that the rate of interest has fallen all over the country. In fact, based upon this fact the rate of interest has been reduced in the Punjab and I understand other States in the Union may follow suit. It is not only for keeping the position in consonance with the bank rates but also to keep abreast of other States in the Union that this change is made. It is a very small thing. The hon. Member, representing the Teachers, referred to the period being prescribed. In that connexion, I wish to submit that the interest is being paid from the time we take possession of the land and not from the date on which the Collector passes the orders. It arises this way. After taking possession there may be cases in which the matter would have been taken in appeal and there is a time lag and for this period this interest is to be paid. That is the purpose.”

\* SRI K. BALASUBRAMANIA AYYAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, on a point of personal explanation. The Minister, perhaps, saw some rancour in what I spoke. Let me assure him, Sir, that

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it is nothing of the kind. I still repeat that this legislation offends the general principle of legislation which has been observed all these years in our country and my submission was: Why should it be changed when it has been observed from time immemorial by the courts in the country and there is sanction in the Negotiable Instruments Act as also for that? That is the thing on which I based my remarks. So far as I am concerned, I am prepared to take even 1 per cent."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

'That the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 7 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.'"

The motion was carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

\* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

'That the Bill be read a third time and passed.'"

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

'That the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953, be read a third time and passed.'"

The motion was carried and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

(4) THE PROVINCIAL INSOLVENCY (MADRAS AMENDMENT) BILL,  
1953 (L.A. BILL 8 OF 1953).

5-50 p.m. \* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

'That the Provincial Insolvency (Madras Amendment) Bill\*, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.'

While doing so, I wish to say a few words. As a result of a decision of the Madras High Court on 28th July 1942, the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, was amended in 1948 and a new section, section 28-A, was introduced by which the right of an insolvent who is the manager of a joint Hindu family to sell joint family property to discharge joint debts is treated as 'property' within the meaning of the Act.

"Sir, when the Pudukkottai State was merged with the Madras State, this Act was made applicable to that territory without making the necessary modification in section 28-A by altering the dates in conformity with the suggestions of the High Court Judges. So, this Bill only seeks to alter the dates mentioned in section 28-A

\* Printed as Appendix IV on pages 552-553 infra.

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in its application to the merged State of Pudukkottai. I do not think there is anything controversial in this Bill. It is only a formal amendment and I hope this Bill will be welcomed by the House."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The motion before the House is—

'That the Provincial Insolvency (Madras Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 8 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.'"

The motion was put and carried.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR:—"Sir, I move—

'That the Bill be read a third time and passed.'"

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question before the House is—

'That the Bill be read a third time and passed.'"

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

(5) THE MADRAS ESTATES (ABOLITION AND CONVERSION INTO  
RYOTWARI) AMENDMENT BILL\*, 1953 (L.A. BILL NO. 9  
OF 1953).

\* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—  
Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

'That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.'

Sir, under the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, if estates are taken over by the Government, certain amount of compensation is given and that is worked out on two different formulae. In the case of a pre-settlement under-tenure estate, there is a certain formula to be worked out and in the case of a post-settlement under-tenure estate, there is a different formula to be worked out. In the latter case of post-settlement under-tenure estates, if the formula, as enunciated in the present Act is worked out, a large number of these post-settlement under-tenure estates will not get any compensation at all and there remains nothing to be paid to them. According to the present Act, in calculating the basic annual sum, the whole of the *jodi*, *kattubadi* or other amounts have to be deducted. If that is done, some of these under-tenure estates will not get any compensation. Instead of deducting the whole of the *jodi*, *kattubadi* and other amounts,

\* Printed as Appendix V on page 553 infra.

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we propose to deduct only half of that amount. By doing so, these under-tenure estates will get some compensation. Therefore, it is only with a view to fulfil the intentions of the Act and the spirit of the Constitution, we have brought forward this Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The motion before the House is—

' That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.' "

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like the Hon. Minister piloting the Bill to enlighten me on one point. It has been stated by him that the formula in respect of under-tenure estates, if worked according to the present Act, leaves 'nil' compensation to the principal landholder. At the time of framing this formula, there must have been something in the minds of those people which must have surely led them to arrive at something which would be paid as compensation. Now, according to the Constitution, they have to pay some compensation. I do not know whether, under the Constitution, the compensation for under-tenure estates can differ from that given to other estates. Now, if the various items like *Jodi*, *Kattubadi* and other things are taken away from the amount to be paid to the principal landholder, the compensation is said to have worked out to 'nil' in certain cases. I would like to be enlightened as to whether the new provision in the Bill only amounts to this: that the principal landholder is entitled to 50 per cent of the amount that he is already getting from the under-tenure landholder and if that is so, whether the various principal landholders will be eligible to the same proportion of compensation and whether it will not go against the spirit of the Constitution."

\* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, this is one of the anomalies which have been, at any rate, found out in the working of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act. In certain cases, what happens is, when the basic annual sum is fixed, a certain amount is fixed as the share of an inamdar. There may be an under-tenure holder under an inamdar. It sometimes happens that the under-tenure landholder under him gets all the compensation and leaves nothing to the inamdar. Therefore, it is necessary to find out some way by which the compensation can be equitably distributed between such landholder and the under-tenure holder under him. It is only fair and proper that this anomaly should be rectified and I am glad that this Government have come forward with this Bill."

\* THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER :—" Sir, I thank my brother lawyer colleague for having come to my rescue and made the position clear. The question does not arise about the principal landholder at all. It is a question about the under-tenure holder alone. If the formula prescribed under the present Act is worked out, a large number of under-tenure estates

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will not get any compensation at all. Let us assume for argument's sake that *jodi*, *kattubadi* and other things come to Rs. 100 we now propose to reduce it by half, that is Rs. 50, in which case at least some pittance of compensation is assured. That is the object of the Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question before the House is—

' That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.' "

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 Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be read a third time and passed.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 9 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be read a third time and passed.' "

The motion was put and carried and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4-30 p.m. on Saturday, 4th April 1953."

The House then adjourned.

[2nd April 1953]

## APPENDIX I.

[Vide item IV (1) on pages 529—539 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 5 OF 1953.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill to provide for the acquisition of lands in the lignite-bearing areas in the South Arcot district.*

WHEREAS the State Government commenced mining operations in the lignite-bearing areas in the South Arcot district on the 28th April 1947 with a view to exploit and utilize the mineral;

AND WHEREAS it is necessary, in acquiring lands in those areas, to disregard speculative purchases of lands consequent on the prospect of their acquisition by the State Government;

AND WHEREAS the State Government had, in their Press Note, dated the 6th October 1948, informed the public that legislation for the said purpose would be undertaken;

It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title, extent and commencement.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1953.

(2) It extends to the villages in the South Arcot district which are specified in the Schedule.

(3) It shall come into force on such date as the State Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, appoint.

2. *Acquisition of lands in lignite-bearing areas.*—(1) The State Government shall be entitled to acquire any land in the areas to which this Act extends, for the purpose of exploiting and utilizing the mineral in such land.

(2) The acquisition shall be made in accordance with the provisions of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894), subject to the following modifications :—

(i) In section 11 of the said Act, for the words, figures and brackets “ and into the value of the land at the date of the publication of the notification under section 4, sub-section (1) ”, the words, figures, letters and brackets “ and into the value of the land on the 28th April 1947 and the value of any agricultural improvements on the land commenced, made or effected after that date and before the date of the publication of the notification under section 4, sub-section (1) ” shall be deemed to have been substituted;

(ii) In section 17, sub-section (2), clause (b), of the said Act, as amended by Madras Act XXI of 1948, after sub-clause (ii), the following shall be deemed to have been added, namely :—

“ or

(iii) for the purpose of working lignite mines in the areas to which the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Act, 1953, extends ”;

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(iii) In section 23, sub-section (1), for clause *first*, the following clause shall be deemed to have been substituted, namely :—

“ *first* the market value of the land on the 28th April 1947 and the value of any agricultural improvements on the land commenced, made or effected after that date and before the date of the publication of the notification under section 4, sub-section (1); ”.

3. *Application of the Act to pending cases of acquisition.*—The provisions of section 2 shall, so far as may be, apply also to every case in which proceedings have been started before the commencement of this Act for the acquisition of any land in the areas to which this Act extends, provided that no award has been made by the Collector under section 11 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894), before such commencement.

4. *Power to make rules.*—(1) The State Government may, by notification in the *Fort St. George Gazette*, make rules to carry out the purposes of this Act.

(2) All rules made under this section shall be laid for not less than fourteen days before the Legislative Assembly of the State, as soon as possible after they are made and shall be subject to such modifications, whether by way of repeal or amendment, as that Assembly may make during the session in which they are so laid.

## THE SCHEDULE.

[See Section 1 (2).]

| Serial number.              | Village number. | Name of village. |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| <i>Vriddhachalam taluk.</i> |                 |                  |
| 1                           | 280             | Alandarkollai.   |
| 2                           | 279             | Ammeri.          |
| 3                           | 278             | Vadakkuvellore.  |
| 4                           | 275             | Oomangalam.      |
| 5                           | 170             | Aziznagar.       |
| 6                           | 283             | Gangalkondan.    |
| 7                           | 291             | Periakurichi.    |
| 8                           | 294             | Sepplanatham.    |
| 9                           | 292             | Kilpadi.         |
| 10                          | 290             | Melpadi.         |
| 11                          | 289             | Managadhi.       |
| 12                          | 288             | Melpapanapattu.  |
| 13                          | 293             | Uyyakondaravi.   |
| 14                          | 295             | Kottagam.        |
| 15                          | 287             | Neyveli.         |
| 16                          | 285             | Veppankurichi.   |
| 17                          | 286             | Mummudisholagan. |
| 18                          | 273             | Kammapuram.      |
| 19                          | 272             | Sathapadi.       |
| 20                          | 271             | Adanur.          |
| 21                          | 270             | Darmanallur.     |
| 22                          | 269             | Vilakapadi.      |
| 23                          | 268             | Siruvapur.       |
| 24                          | 267             | Puthur.          |
| 25                          | 265             | Kottumalai.      |

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| Serial number.                   | Village number. | Name of village.      |
|----------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| <i>Vriddhachalam taluk—cont.</i> |                 |                       |
| 26                               | 264             | Peruvarappur.         |
| 27                               | 260             | Kiramangalam.         |
| 28                               | 263             | Perundurai.           |
| 29                               | 262             | Othimedu.             |
| 30                               | 261             | T. Pavlangudi.        |
| 31                               | 269             | Kavanur.              |
| 32                               | 259             | Kodumanur.            |
| 33                               | 257             | Kilapalayam.          |
| 34                               | 266             | Devangudi.            |
| 35                               | 256             | Kinanur.              |
| 36                               | 254             | Tolur.                |
| <i>Cuddalore taluk.</i>          |                 |                       |
| 37                               | 70              | Veludayanpattu.       |
| 38                               | 69              | Vadakkumelur.         |
| 39                               | 68              | Vadakuthu.            |
| 40                               | 51              | Therkumelur.          |
| 41                               | 52              | Vanadarayapuram.      |
| 42                               | 53              | Tenkuthu.             |
| 43                               | 49              | Kuraipettai.          |
| 44                               | 48              | Elavarasampattu.      |
| 45                               | 50              | Athipattu.            |
| 46                               | 58              | Nainakuppam.          |
| 47                               | 56              | Karunguli.            |
| 48                               | 57              | Kolakudi.             |
| <i>Chidambaram taluk.</i>        |                 |                       |
| 49                               | 12              | Thurinjikollai.       |
| 50                               | 11              | Nellikollai.          |
| 51                               | 10              | Erumbur.              |
| 52                               | 7               | Chinna Nerkunam.      |
| 53                               | 8               | Veeramudayanatham.    |
| 54                               | 310             | Mudakondanallur.      |
| 55                               | 314             | Perur.                |
| 56                               | 311             | Kavalgudi.            |
| 57                               | 312             | Gudalaiyatham.        |
| 58                               | 326             | Puthur.               |
| 59                               | 334             | Kallipadi.            |
| 60                               | 333             | Kilpuliangudi.        |
| 61                               | 4               | Agaram Alambadi.      |
| 62                               | 5               | Adanur.               |
| 63                               | 6               | Peria Nerkunam.       |
| 64                               | 3               | Valayamadevi kilpadi. |
| 65                               | 2               | Valayamadevi melpadi. |
| 66                               | 1               | Kathalai.             |
| 67                               | 9               | Anaivari.             |
| 68                               | 309             | Malavarayanallur.     |
| 69                               | 313             | Kanur.                |

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV (2) on pages 539—541 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 6 OF 1953.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill further to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925, in its application to the State of Madras.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (Central Act XII of 1925), in its application to the State of Madras, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) This Act may be called the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories (Madras Amendment) Act, 1953.

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(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

2. *Amendment of section 2, Central Act XII of 1925.*—In section 2 of the Cotton Ginning and Pressing Factories Act, 1925 (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act)—

(1) in clause (a-1), after the word “cotton”, the words “or cotton waste” shall be inserted;

(2) in clause (d), for the words “cotton is pressed”, the words “cotton or cotton waste is pressed” shall be substituted.

3. *Amendment of section 3-B, Central Act XII of 1925.*—In section 3-B of the principal Act, for the words “contains cotton leaf or cotton seed in excess of the prescribed proportion”, the words “has been mixed with cotton leaf or cotton seed” shall be substituted.

4. *Amendment of sections 3-C and 3-D, Central Act XII of 1925.*—Sections 3-C and 3-D of the principal Act shall be transposed and relettered as sections 3-D and 3-C thereof respectively, and in section 3-C as so relettered, in sub-sections (1) (a) and (2) (a), for the words, figures and letters “sections 3-B and 3-C”, the word, figure and letter “section 3-B” shall be substituted.

5. *Amendment of section 3-E, Central Act XII of 1925.*—In section 3-E, sub-section (1) (a), of the principal Act, for the figure and letter “3-C”, the figure and letter “3-D” shall be substituted.

6. *Amendment of section 5, Central Act XII of 1925.*—In section 5, sub-section (1), of the principal Act, the words “of cotton” shall be omitted.

7. *Amendment of section 9, Central Act XII of 1925.*—In section 9 of the principal Act—

(1) in sub-section (2), for the words “cotton is handled”, the words “cotton or cotton waste is handled” shall be substituted;

(2) in sub-section (4), clause (b)—

(i) for the words “ginning or pressing cotton”, the words “ginning or pressing cotton or cotton waste” shall be substituted; and

(ii) for the words “cotton is ginned or pressed”, the words “cotton or cotton waste is ginned or pressed” shall be substituted.

8. *Amendment of section 13, Central Act XII of 1925.*—In section 13, clause (a-1), of the principal Act, for the word, figure and letter “section 3-C”, the word, figure and letter “section 3-D” shall be substituted.

9. *Amendment of section 14, Central Act XII of 1925.*—In section 14, sub-sections (1) and (2), of the principal Act, for the words “baled cotton”, the word “bales” shall be substituted.



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## APPENDIX III.

[Vide item IV (3) on pages 542—544 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 7 OF 1953.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894, in its application to the State of Madras.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894), in its application to the State of Madras, for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title and extent.*—(1) This Act may be called the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Act, 1953.

(2) It extends to the whole of the State of Madras.

2. *Amendment of sections 28 and 34 of Central Act I of 1894.*—In sections 28 and 34 of the Land Acquisition Act, 1894 (Central Act I of 1894)—

(i) for the words “six per centum”, the words “four per centum” shall be substituted;

(ii) the following proviso shall be added at the end, namely:—

“Provided that where such possession is taken before the commencement of the Land Acquisition (Madras Amendment) Act, 1953, the foregoing provision shall have effect as if for the rate of four per centum per annum specified therein the rate of six per centum per annum had been substituted.”

## APPENDIX IV.

[Vide item IV (4) on pages 544—545.]

L.A. BILL No. 8 OF 1953.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920, in its application to the State of Madras.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (Central Act V of 1920), in its application to the State of Madras for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Provincial Insolvency (Madras Amendment) Act, 1953.

2. *Insertion of new section 28-B in Central Act V of 1920.*—After section 28-A of the Provincial Insolvency Act, 1920 (Central Act V of 1920), the following section shall be inserted, namely:—

“28-B. *Section 28-A to apply to the merged territory of Pudukkottai from 1st April 1949 with certain modifications.*—Section 28-A shall, with effect on and from the 1st day of

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April 1949, be deemed to have applied to the merged territory of Pudukkottai, subject to the following modifications, namely:—

(i) In the first and second provisos, for the words, brackets and figures “before the commencement of the Provincial Insolvency (Amendment) Act, 1948”, the words, letters and figures “before the 7th day of May 1947” shall be substituted.

(ii) In the second proviso, for the figures, letters and words “28th day of July 1942”, the figures, letters and words “29th day of August 1944” shall be substituted.”

## APPENDIX V.

[Vide item IV (5) on pages 545—547 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 9 OF 1953.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill further to amend the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), for the purpose hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Amendment Act, 1953.

2. *Amendment of section 36, Madras Act XXVI of 1948.*—To the second paragraph of section 36 of the Madras Estates (Abolition and Conversion into Ryotwari) Act, 1948 (Madras Act XXVI of 1948), the following words shall be added, namely:—

“provided that the total amount to be deducted as aforesaid shall in no case exceed one-half of the aggregate of the net amounts computed in accordance with clauses (i) to (iii) of section 27, read with sections 28 and 29.”

## APPENDIX VI.

[Vide item III on page 529 supra.]

*Prime Minister's Statement on Andhra.*

The following is the text of the statement made by the Prime Minister in the House of the People to-day (March 25, 1953) in regard to the establishment of the Andhra State.

On December 19, 1952, I informed this House that the Government of India had decided to establish an Andhra State, consisting of the Telugu-speaking areas of the present Madras State, but not including the City of Madras, and that the Government were

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appointing Mr. Justice K. N. Wanchoo, Chief Justice of the Rajasthan High Court, to consider and report the financial and other implications of this decision and the questions to be considered in implementing it.

Mr. Justice Wanchoo conducted this enquiry and presented his report on the 7th February 1953. A copy of this report is placed on the table of the House. Other copies will be available to Members.

Government have given the most careful consideration to Mr. Justice Wanchoo's report and to the other matters connected with the establishment of the Andhra State. Some of these matters, more especially those relating to financial implications and the effect on the services, require further detailed consideration which they are receiving. There are, however, certain questions of a political nature, which have given rise to some controversy, and which have to be decided immediately so that further progress may be made. In regard to these, the Government have arrived at certain decisions.

The basic considerations which have to be kept in view are that an Andhra State has to be established and that it should consist of the Telugu-speaking areas of the present Madras State. Further that the City of Madras is not to be included in the proposed Andhra State. The Andhra State, therefore, is to consist of what might be called the undisputed Telugu-speaking areas of the present Madras State. At a subsequent stage, as I shall indicate later, a Boundary Commission or Commissions may have to be appointed to determine the exact boundaries of this new State. As this investigation might involve some delay, it is desirable that the State should be constituted as early as possible on the basis of existing boundaries of the districts except, in one case, where the boundary might be according to taluks.

The Andhra State will consist of the following eleven districts :—

- (1) Srikakulam.
- (2) Visakhapatnam.
- (3) East Godavari.
- (4) West Godavari.
- (5) Krishna.
- (6) Guntur.
- (7) Nellore.
- (8) Kurnool.
- (9) Anantapur.
- (10) Cuddapah.
- (11) Chittoor.

It will also consist of a part of Bellary district as I shall indicate later.

It is clear that the Capital of the Andhra State has to be in the territory of the new State. The Government are of opinion that the site of this Capital should be determined by the Andhra people themselves through their Legislative Assembly.

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A question has arisen about the temporary Capital of the Andhra State till adequate arrangements are made for the functioning of the permanent Capital. It has been suggested that there is some convenience in this temporary Capital being located in the City of Madras. While it is true that certain conveniences in regard to accommodation, etc., will result from this temporary location in the City of Madras, there are important and, in the opinion of the Government, overriding considerations against this proposal. It is desirable that, right from the inauguration of the new State, it should have its political headquarters in the State itself and should be enabled to function as a complete unit, freely and unhampered by any other considerations. The full integration and progress of the new State will thus be facilitated and any possible friction and complications, which might arise from the temporary location of the Capital in the territory of another State, would be avoided. The location of the political Capital of the Andhra State in Andhra territory, right from the commencement, will also result in the development of normal and co-operative relations between the new State and the residuary State.

The Government, therefore, are of opinion that the temporary Capital of the Andhra State should be located in the Andhra territory. This means that the seat of the Governor, the Ministers and the Legislature should be located in the territory of the new Andhra State. The decision as to the site of this temporary Capital should be left to the Andhra people themselves and may be taken by the Andhra Members of the Madras Legislature, who are likely, at a later stage, to form the Legislative Assembly of the new State. This decision should be indicated to the Government of India by the beginning of July 1953.

While the Capital of the State should be located within the territory of the new State from the date of the inauguration of that State, it is not necessary that all the offices pertaining to the Andhra State should also be transferred to the territory of the new State from that date. Some offices of the Andhra State might continue to be located in the City of Madras till arrangements are made for their transfer to Andhra territory. The Government are assured that the residuary State of Madras will make every effort to accommodate such offices.

The new Andhra State will be inaugurated on October 1st, 1953, which is considered a suitable and convenient date for this purpose.

It should be clearly understood that any proposals involving financial assistance from the Central Government would require the approval of the Central Government and would depend upon the capacity of the Central Government to render help. Therefore, any decision about the Capital or any other matter involving financial assistance would require the approval of the Central Government in so far as that financial assistance is concerned.

The Andhra Legislature, after the inauguration of the new State, should decide upon the location of the High Court within the territory of the new State. Till such decision is taken, the

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present Madras High Court will continue to function also as the High Court of the Andhra State. During this period, certain necessary conventions may be observed in regard to the administrative side of the High Court relating to Andhra as well as such other matters as may be considered necessary.

The Legislature of the Andhra State will consist of one Chamber only, that is, the Legislative Assembly, and there will be no second Chamber. As regards the residuary State of Madras, it should be left to that State to decide the future of its second Chamber.

The Members elected to the present Madras Legislative Assembly from the areas which would form part of the new Andhra State, should constitute, to begin with, the new Andhra State Legislative Assembly.

The case of Bellary district has to be considered specially and it cannot be treated as a single unit for attachment to any State. It is bilingual and a considerable part of it has a clear majority of Kannada-speaking people. There are at present ten taluks in this district. Six of these taluks, namely, Harpanahalli, Hadagalli, Hospet North, Hospet South, Sandur and Siruguppa, have, each of them, a very large Kannada-speaking population. Three taluks, namely, Adoni, Alur and Rayadurg, have each a large majority of Telugu-speaking people. The remaining taluk of Bellary has a very mixed population and there are certain other factors also to be considered. The Government have, therefore, come to the conclusion that the three taluks of Adoni, Alur and Rayadurg should form part of the new Andhra State and the six Kannada-speaking taluks mentioned previously should form part of the Mysore State. In regard to Bellary taluk, Government propose to consider the matter further and come to a decision later.

One part of the Tungabhadra Project is situated in Hospet North taluk. The other part of it is in Hyderabad State. That part of the project in Hospet North taluk will thus be in Mysore State after the establishment of the Andhra State. This great project will feed not only those areas which go to the Mysore State but also some areas in Andhra State. Both these States will be especially interested in this scheme. Special arrangements should, therefore, be made for the joint control and supervision of the project by the States concerned in co-operation with the Central Government. The Ministry of Irrigation and Power will, in consultation with the Ministry of Finance, the Planning Commission and the States concerned, work out the necessary financial and other arrangements and prepare a scheme for the purpose. Till the date of inauguration of the new State, the Madras Government will continue the work on the Tungabhadra Project, as before. From the 1st October, the States concerned will manage it with the assistance of the Central Government, in accordance with the scheme drawn up therefor. It is desirable that the work on the project should be continued under the present set-up till it is completed.

A Boundary Commission or Commissions will be appointed some time after the establishment of the Andhra State to determine

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the exact boundaries of that State and to recommend such adjustments as may be considered necessary in regard to the boundaries of that State with the residuary State of Madras and the Mysore State.

The question of services and the financial implications of the formation of the Andhra State will be considered separately later. As far as possible the officers now serving in the Andhra area should continue. A committee of senior officers of the present Madras Government should, in consultation with an officer appointed by the Central Government, consider the adjustments that might be necessary between the Andhra State and the residuary State of Madras in respect of the services.

Legislation to give effect to the decision to form an Andhra State will be undertaken during the next session of Parliament. Before the introduction of such legislation, the views of the State Legislatures concerned will be obtained, as required under article 3 of the Constitution.

Government earnestly trust that the creation of this new State, so long desired by the people of Andhra, will take place in a spirit of friendly co-operation between all the people concerned, so that the State might start under the most favourable auspices and lead to the progress and happiness of its people. The formation of the new State should not and will not come in the way of the cultural life of the City of Madras in which the people of Andhra have had such a great share. Full assurances have already been given by those in a position to give them that educational, hospital and other facilities will continue to be open to the Andhras in Madras City.

I earnestly hope that the controversy which has accompanied this issue of the formation of the Andhra State, will now end and our united efforts will be directed to the successful establishment and working of this State.

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

**Saturday, 4th April 1953.**

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

### I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS.

*Maintenance of the ancient temple in the Vellore Fort.*

\* 83 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the ancient temple in the Vellore Fort is under the maintenance of the Archæological Department of the Government of India; and

(b) whether it is maintained as a temple of worship?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) No.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“May I know, Sir, whether the temple buildings are kept in good repair?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“They are being maintained by the Department of Archæology with all care.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“May I know, Sir, if the administrative control of the temple vests in the Hindu Religious Endowments Board and if so, what steps are being taken to revive the worship in the temple?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“I suggest this question may be addressed to the Hon. Minister for Religious Endowments.”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“This temple is now being looked after by the Department of Archæology. There is, however, a petition pending before the Hindu Religious Endowments Board that the idol may be installed in this temple but nothing has been done so far.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“May I know, Sir, if the Board will take necessary action to revive worship there as early as possible?”

THE HON. SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—“The petition is being considered and the Department of Archæology has also got to be consulted in this matter.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“May I know what is the objection of the Department of Archæology to revival of worship in the temple?”

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“(b) The rough distribution of the sum of Rs. 8 crores among the various education development schemes included in the Five-Year Plan, is as follows :—

| Names of schemes.                                         | 1951-52. | 1952-53. | 1953-54. | 1954-55. | 1955-56. | Total. |
|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------|----------|----------|----------|----------|--------|
| (RUPEES IN LAKHS.)                                        |          |          |          |          |          |        |
| 1 Primary and Basic Education.                            | 100      | 100      | 100      | 100      | 100      | 500    |
| 2 University Education.                                   | 20       | 20       | 20       | 20       | 20       | 100    |
| 3 Technical and Vocational Training (Teachers' Training). | 20       | 20       | 20       | 20       | 20       | 100    |
| 4 Social Education (Adult and Visual Education).          | 2        | 8        | 10       | 15       | 15       | 50     |
| 5 Other schemes—Education of the defective children, etc. | ..       | 10       | 10       | 15       | 15       | 50     |

“This was the plan sent up to the Planning Commission by the Director of Public Instruction in 1951.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“Only Rs. 8 crores have been allotted out of Rs. 140 crores for the State. May I know, Sir, whether this amount was allotted only with reference to the plans given by the Department for the five years in all or whether such low sum has been provided on account of the fact that for irrigation and power development schemes and other schemes a sum of 106 crores of rupees was required?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“On a reference from the Planning Commission, the Director of Public Instruction was asked to submit a five-year plan for the development of certain educational schemes involving an expenditure of Rs. 8 crores; subsequently in the revised plan this amount would have increased to some extent. But I am not in possession of information just now, Sir. But it has to be remembered that it is not the amount of money that is involved but it is a scheme for expenditure.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“May I know why under a development scheme of all-India nature, only routine items are covered under the various heads, just as has been mentioned by the Hon. the Minister and why the question of the elevation of status of teachers has not figured there at all?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“That need not come in the Five-Year Plan at all, Sir, because that is a routine question which will have to be decided according to the needs of the situation.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“May I know why, in view of the fact that we have yet to spend Rs. 5 or 6 crores, that amount could not be provided for the elevation of teachers?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“The hon. Member must know that all these things are only in the scheme stage

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and no money is available. We are in a difficult situation so far as finances are concerned and the question of distribution of money does not arise and the question of the salary of teachers can be considered the moment the financial position improves irrespective of the Five-Year Plan.”

*Enhancement of salaries of secondary grade teachers.*

\* 87 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any decision has been arrived at by the previous Ministry with regard to the enhancement of salaries of secondary grade teachers; and

(b) at what stage the implementation of that decision stands?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) No specific decision was arrived at by the previous Ministry with regard the enhancement of salaries of secondary grade teachers.

“(b) Does not arise.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“May I know whether at a deputation of teachers, the previous Minister for Education gave the assurance that a flat rate of increase of Rs. 5 had been sanctioned for the secondary grade teachers?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“That assurance would have amounted only to the desire to provide for it in the Part II schemes and it was as a matter of fact provided in the Part II schemes; but on account of financial stringency, we have to defer it.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that the secondary grade teachers and the lower and higher grade teachers are paid below the living wage and that the Government should come to their rescue at any cost?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“The Government are fully aware of the need to improve the condition of the secondary grade teachers and much more so the elementary school teachers.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“Sir, cannot the Government make the parents at least pay in view of the Government's inability to pay and start a Teachers' Maintenance Fund as suggested during the Budget Debate?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Sir, on this suggestion of the hon. Member public opinion will have to be obtained and the Government can consider it only afterwards.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“Sir, may I know why the secondary grade teachers working in Higher Elementary schools are not given the scale of pay prescribed for secondary grade trained teachers, and will the Government kindly

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enquire into the matter and revise the scale of pay of secondary grade teachers in Higher Elementary Schools on a par with the prescribed scale of pay of other secondary grade teachers?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the suggestion will be considered but I would however like to point out that the entire question involves finance about which we have considerable difficulty at the moment."

*Maintenance grants to aided elementary schools.*

\* 88 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the basis on which maintenance grants are awarded to managements of aided elementary schools in the State?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The maintenance grant payable to an aided elementary school is fixed at 15 per cent of its final assessed teaching grant for the year. In the case of schools which are levying fees, the maintenance grant will be payable only if the management concerned is unable to meet the total expenditure on the school even with the additional fee income and it will be restricted to the balance, actually required to cover the deficit in the accounts."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know if the Inspecting Officers are empowered to make a cut of 1 or 2 per cent even out of this 15 per cent maintenance grant?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the Inspecting Officer who is the authority competent to sanction the maintenance grant may sanction a lower percentage or altogether refuse to pay the grant under certain conditions which have got to be satisfied before doing so."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, will the Government issue instructions to managements of elementary schools to see that the teachers' grants which are paid as salary are not touched even if the maintenance grant is cut by 1 or 2 per cent?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the emoluments of the teacher ought not to be cut down at all by the managements and, where there are such instances, the Government will go into the matter."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact, that because the maintenance grant is only a low rate of 15 per cent, the managements refuse to allow the teachers to join the Provident Fund scheme and delay it for a number of years?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I will look into the matter, Sir."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, is it possible to make the teaching grant payable as per the Government scale of pay?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, it is not possible at the present moment."

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*Fixation of pay of teachers serving in the Pudukkottai area.*

\* 89 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to set up a committee to enquire into the anomalies in the fixation of pay of teachers serving in various institutions in the Pudukkottai area since its merger with the Tiruchirappalli district?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The answer is in the negative."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know, whether the Government have received any representations about the various anomalies such as the Government secondary grade teachers who had served in the secondary schools in the Pudukkottai State being transferred to the Municipal Schools and being forced to draw only the Local Board scales of pay and another anomaly, namely, that the scales have been given effect to only from 1st January 1949 instead of the date of the merger 3rd March 1948 in the case of the L.T. Teachers of the Brahmadambal High School and the Rance's Training School?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the elementary school teachers transferred to the District Board are given the Local Board scale of pay, and the secondary grade teachers transferred to the District Boards are given the Government scale of pay because the District Board agreed to do so. If this is an anomaly, it cannot be interfered with. In fact, it is an improvement upon the previous state of affairs."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, is it a fact that the new scales of pay were given effect to in the case of the aided elementary schools some months before the same scales of pay were given effect to in the District Board schools?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, the Tiruchirappalli District Board took over the management of the schools from 4th June 1950 and the Municipal Council on 1st June 1951. With reference to the orders passed in 1949, the pay of these teachers were fixed in the Local Board scale of pay with effect from 1st January 1949. Subsequently the arrears due to the teachers from this date were ordered to be paid to them."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, how is it that these scales came into force with effect only from 1st January 1949 when the actual merger, according to the then Central Government, was from 3rd March 1948, some eight months before this date?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, as a result of some consideration, a certain date was fixed and agreed to."



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*Non-gazetted technical staff of the Government Press,  
Madras.*

\* 90 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total amount of salary paid (excluding overtime allowances) to the non-gazetted technical staff of the Government Press, Madras, during 1950, 1951, 1952 yearwar;

(b) the total amount paid as overtime allowances to the non-gazetted technical staff of the Government Press, Madras, during 1950, 1951 and 1952 respectively;

(c) what action the Government propose to take to bring production on a par with establishment charges; and

(d) the total strength of the non-gazetted staff in each of the following departments, viz., Composing, Press, Machine, Binding and other technical departments of the Government Press?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) to (d) The answer <sup>a</sup> is laid on the table of the House.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, may I know whether a separate account is maintained of overtime allowance paid and the proportionate amount of work turned out in the Press during the overtime period?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, the amounts shown against 1949-50 and 1950-51 are overtime wages paid to the workers based on their basic pay only. It was subsequently decided by the Government that overtime work should be paid for on the basis of the total emoluments including dearness allowance and house-rent allowance with effect from 1st April 1949, and a sum of Rs. 1,27,041 was paid subsequently. This relates to the arrears calculated both for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51. It is not easy to calculate what portions of it pertain to 1949-50 and 1950-51.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, have the Government issued strict instructions regarding the items of urgent work that should be taken up beyond the normal hours of work in the Press as overtime allowance will have to be paid for such work?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, I wish to have notice for this question.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, with reference to the answer to clause (d), may I know the percentage of the normal staff who are deputed for overtime duty?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, I require notice for this question also.”

<sup>a</sup>Printed as Appendix I on page 583 infra.

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, may I know whether overtime work is ordered as a matter of course on all days of the week, or, is it ordered only on particular days?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, the hours of work have been fixed as 7½ hours plus 2½ hours overtime and the total amount of overtime work that can be put in is also fixed for a specified period. I can give the details if notice is given.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, may I know what is the prescribed minimum outturn for each worker in the Government Press and whether this outturn is being strictly enforced?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The impression seems to be that a sufficient outturn is not being maintained but the fact is that considering the number of staff employed and the hours of work specified, the outturn is considerably more than what the hon. Member thinks it is.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, has not Sri V. V. Subramaniam, Special Officer, deputed for the purpose of enquiring into the working of the Press, commented adversely in his report about such anomalies, namely, excessive expenditure on overtime allowance, etc., and will the Hon. Minister kindly tell us what action has been taken on this report of Sri V. V. Subramaniam?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“An attempt was made to rectify the defects pointed out by Sri V. V. Subramaniam as a result of his investigations. The present figures of outturn for 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 show that work has increased and with the existing staff the outturn has also increased considerably.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, will the Government kindly place on the table of this House the report of Sri V. V. Subramaniam so that we may know what exactly has been stated by him?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The suggestion will be considered.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, will the Government please add to the annual Budget annexures as in the case of the State Trading Schemes, a statement showing the work turned out in the Press and the expenditure incurred so that we can compare the outturn and the relative expenditure?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“Sir, I have got the information. The hon. Member or any other hon. Member can have access to it. The suggestion will be considered.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Sir, are the Government aware that, in spite of these overtime allowances being paid, the proceedings of the Legislature are not printed in time

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and the last report we have received is dated 17th November 1952 and so I would like to know what steps will be taken by the Government to see that the Press prints these reports in time and supplies them to the Members promptly?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, judging from my own experience, I am glad to say that I am in a position to contradict the general dissatisfaction which Sri Purushothama Mudaliar is putting forward. As far as I have seen, the work done there is extraordinarily quick and I was simply amazed at the rapidity and correctness with which the work is done. I think they are doing very good work. A certain amount of charity is necessary. We cannot get everything done by force."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Sir, may I know whether it would not be possible for the Government to appoint an I.C.S. or an I.A.S. Officer to be the head of the Government Press as the Government have done in the case of several other Heads of Departments?"

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" Sir, I am not at all sure that a particular cadre will make any particular improvement. It requires men who have considerable experience of work in this Press. It is really not like office work. Press work is a peculiar kind of work, a mixed kind which demands personal labour as well as a certain amount of literacy. We must go slow. If the hon. Members would kindly read the Bills, the amendments prepared as soon as they are made here and other things, they will see that they are extraordinarily well done."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Sir, may I know whether any external audit is carried out either by the Accountant-General or by anybody else with regard to the outturn of work as well as the period of overtime?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I require notice."

*Payment of house-rent allowance to the staff of local bodies.*

4-50 p.m. \* 91 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House a list of municipalities and district boards that have paid house-rent allowance to all the members of their staff, except teachers; and

(b) to state whether the Government have taken or proposed to take any measures to abolish such distinction in regard to the payment of house-rent allowance to the subordinates in the employ of local bodies?

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" (a) There is no case of any municipality which does not pay house-rent allowance to its teachers, while paying it to the other staff.

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House-rent allowance is being paid by the district boards to all the members of their staff (including teachers) who are working in the municipalities shown against the district boards in the appended statement. House-rent allowance is not paid by district boards to the remaining staff, that is, staff who are working in areas other than these municipalities. No distinction is made between teachers and the other staff in this respect.

" (b) If district boards apply to Government for sanction to pay house-rent allowance to their staff working in taluk head-quarter stations, the application will be considered on its merits. On the analogy of the orders applicable to Government servants, house-rent allowance is not admissible to the members of the staff who are not working either in municipalities or in taluk headquarter stations."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" May I know from the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration whether the Government have received any representations from any municipal teachers that house-rent allowance has been paid to all the employees of that municipality except the teachers of that municipality?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I do not remember any representation having been made. I require notice."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Will the Government kindly issue orders to all municipalities that such distinctions should not be made and that even if such distinctions had been made in the past they should be avoided, at least, in the future?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" Permission is given on application from the respective municipality or district board."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know from the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration if house-rent allowance is paid to the municipal employees on the same scale as for Government servants?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" I think, the different scales of house-rent allowance paid are already given in the statement laid on the table of the House and the hon. Member can compare them."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" May I know from the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration why in the statement laid on the table of the House it has been made optional in the case of municipalities and district boards in item I but obligatory in the case of municipalities and district boards in item Nos. II and III?"

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI :—" With regard to item I, it is only permissive and with regard to items II and III it is directive. The direction is only with regard to the rate."

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*Conference of Tamil Nad Deprived Landowners.*

\* 92 Q.—SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government are aware of the proceedings of the Conference of Tamil Nad Deprived Landowners held on 4th March 1953 at Tiruchirappalli;

(b) whether the Government have received any representation recently from 272 deprived landowners; and, if so, the action taken thereon; and

(c) the circumstances under which these persons were evicted?

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

“(b) Representations from Sri Arumugam Pillai, Secretary of the Tiruchirappalli District Deprived Landowners' Association, giving particulars of 271 cases in which sivoijamāḍars are alleged to have been deprived of the lands in their occupation and the lands assigned to political sufferers, were received by the Government. These cases relate to Tiruchirappalli, Tanjore, Salem and Coimbatore districts. It was not known in how many of these cases the assignments were finalized before April 1952 when the Government stayed all further proceedings in regard to the grant of land to political sufferers. The Government have, therefore, instructed the Collectors of the districts concerned to review these cases with reference to the orders issued from time to time and to take suitable action in the matter.

“(c) The evictions were made in accordance with the orders then in force which required that first preference should be given to political sufferers in respect of any Government waste land before the claims of others were considered.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“Arising out of the reply of the Hon. Minister, may I know what is the first preference in respect of assignment of Government lands?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The first preference is given to landless poor.”

SRI E. H. PARAMESWARAN:—“In view of the fact that political capital is made out of this question of assignment of lands to political sufferers, will the Hon. the Minister for Revenue be pleased to issue a categorical statement about the present policy of Government so that there may be no room for propaganda against the Government?”

THE HON. SRI M. A. MANICKAVELU NAICKER:—“The political capital was made and completed. We are trying to rectify it in all pending cases. We cannot interfere legally in completed transactions.”

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

## II.—(1) MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“I have to announce to the House that I have received the following Message, dated the 27th March 1953, from the Governor of Madras:—

“In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council, the consideration of the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953.”

## (2) MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“I have also to announce to the House that I have received the following Message, dated the 2nd April 1953, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly:—

“In accordance with rule 116 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the motion passed to-day by the Madras Legislative Assembly, desiring to obtain the concurrence of the Council in setting up a Joint Select Committee of the two Houses to consider the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1953).

That the concurrence of the Legislative Council be obtained for setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 Members (16 Members of the Assembly and 8 Members of the Council) to consider the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953, and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee:—

- 1 The Hon. Sri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker.
- 2 „ C. Subramaniam.
- 3 „ K. P. Kuttikrishnan Nair.
- 4 Sri N. Gopala Menon.
- 5 „ A. Appu.
- 6 „ E. K. Sankaravarma Raja.
- 7 „ Y. Manjaya Shetty.
- 8 „ K. Rajaram.
- 9 „ T. N. Venkatasubba Reddy.
- 10 „ V. R. Nagarajan.
- 11 „ V. Balakrishnan.
- 12 „ T. C. Narayanan Nambiar.
- 13 „ V. R. Krishna Ayyar.
- 14 „ P. Ramamurthi.
- 15 „ C. H. Kanaran.
- 16 „ K. M. Seethi.”

## III.—GOVERNMENT BILLS.

(1) THE MADRAS ENTERTAINMENTS TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL\*, 1953  
(L.A. BILL NO. 10 OF 1953).

\* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHIRAMA RAO:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

“That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.”

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"In moving this Bill, I wish to draw the attention of this House to section 13 (1) of the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939, which provides for payment of 90 per cent of the entertainments tax to the local authority having jurisdiction over the area in which the entertainments are held and further gives power to the Government to fix the proportions in which the proceeds of the tax should be distributed between such local authority and neighbouring local authorities; and section 13 (2) makes provision for Government for determining the sums which should be paid to local authorities in the State. As the determination of the Government under section 13 (2) has been made final, it has not been found possible to vary it, although circumstances do arise, from time to time, which make such variation essential and equitable in particular cases, for instance, where there has been a mistake or where a material fact has not been brought to notice or where new circumstances have arisen. The Bill amends section 13, sub-section (1), so as to enable the Government in the cases mentioned above, to modify any order assigning the portion of the proceeds of the tax either entirely to a local authority or proportionately to local authorities; and provides that no order under section 13 (1) relating to any period should be modified after the expiry of two years from the end of that period. In view of these amendments, it is considered unnecessary to retain existing sub-section (2) of section 13 relating to the working out of the actual sums payable to local authorities. Provision has also been made for the recovery by the Government of any amount paid in excess to local authorities. Sir, this is a simple provision for correction of a mistake. So, under these circumstances I request the House to accept the motion."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The motion is—

'That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1953) as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.'"

\* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Bill has been remitted to us by the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly with a warning, so to say, that it is a Money Bill. It means that we are not allowed to make any amendments in this Bill or suggest any modifications in it. But all the same, we are not entirely powerless or helpless to suggest amendments in this Bill. For even in cases of Money Bills like this, under Article 198 of the Constitution we have power to make recommendations to the Legislative Assembly. For Article 198 runs thus :

'(2) After a Money Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly of a State having a Legislative Council, it shall be transmitted to the Legislative Council for its recommendations, and the Legislative Council shall within a period of fourteen days from the date of its receipt of the Bill return the Bill to the Legislative Assembly with its recommendations, and the Legislative Assembly may thereupon either accept or reject all or any of the recommendations of the Legislative Council.'

So, Sir, I submit that though we are powerless to make any effective amendments we have the power to recommend suggestions in respect of Money Bills. Here I would like to make a suggestion

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to Government. Though I do not make it in the form of a recommendation, I only request it may be followed as the usual procedure. The Bill seeks to empower Government to modify allocations made between local bodies in respect of entertainments tax collected, on the ground that one local body has secured more and another local body has secured less than what each was entitled to. It is necessary that when such a thing is done, the local bodies concerned must have a say in the matter, so that they may not feel that the modification has been done arbitrarily. Now, if I am to make this as a recommendation to the Legislative Assembly, probably that may be inconvenient to the Government, as that may really be delaying the passing of this Bill. So, I would be satisfied if I get an assurance from the Government that the local body affected will be given due notice beforehand before it is asked to refund a portion of the entertainments tax given to it. If that is done I shall be satisfied."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, this amending Bill has been brought before the House probably due to the fact that they have made some *bona fide* mistake in the allocation of entertainments tax as between two neighbouring local bodies. But I wonder that, instead of bringing a temporary measure before the House they have brought forward an amendment Bill, which seeks to give Government permanently power to give retrospective effect up to two years in the matter of adjustment of entertainments tax between local bodies. We would like to know as to how many errors were committed; what was the exact nature of the errors; what were the local bodies affected by that wrong allocation, before we pass this Bill. Now, passing this Bill means that Government have power to readjust the amounts given under entertainments tax to local bodies up to a period of two years. That means to say, we shall be keeping the local bodies in suspense for two years as to whether the amount given to them will ultimately vest in them. That means the local bodies will not be quite sure that the money they receive to-day will be left undisturbed. It is only after the lapse of two years from now that they could be sure that the moneys paid to them will not be asked to be refunded. So, for two full years they will have to be in suspense. Now, Sir, I shall take an instance on the lines quoted by the Hon. the Minister recently. Suppose the Pallavaram Panchayat is linked on to the Madras Corporation tomorrow. Now, under this Bill, the entertainments tax given to the Pallavaram Panchayat or the Chingleput District Board during the last two years will have to be refunded to the Madras Corporation. I would like to know whether the position is like that. Finally, Sir, I feel Government taking power up to a period of two years to re-allocate moneys once given is rather questionable."

\* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHIRAMA RAO :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank Mr. Bhashyam for his suggestion that the local bodies affected must have a say in the matter before they are asked to refund a portion of the moneys given to them. I may

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inform the hon. Member that the present practice is to consult both the bodies and then decide the case in the best interest of both of them. Certainly, it is not our intention to favour one local body as against another.

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"Two years ago, when the City Corporation limits were extended the dispute had to be decided about the division of the entertainments tax collected from the Guindy Race Course. Guindy had been annexed to the Corporation recently and hitherto the entertainments tax had been enjoyed by the Chingleput District Board. But when that area came into the City limits, naturally the Madras Corporation claimed the entertainments tax due to them. But, actually, budgetary provision, taking this into account, having been made in the previous year, the district board found itself in a very difficult position. We requested the Madras Corporation to pay back the amount to the district board at least for that year but unfortunately, the present Act does not provide for any such adjustment. Similar cases do arise here and there. Touring cinemas pitch upon rural areas and when it is not known to which municipality or panchayat that area belongs, it becomes difficult to allot the entertainments tax and the decision has all the same to be given. Even though it is subsequently found that some injustice has been done to a particular area, we find from the existing provision of the Act that we cannot rectify it; and so, what is proposed to be done by this amending legislation is to give the Government power to rectify errors in the matter of allocation of entertainments tax. It is not the intention of the Government to do anything in an arbitrary manner and due consideration will always be given to the view-points of the various local authorities involved in the dispute and so, Sir, I do not think any recommendation on the part of this House is necessary.

"Sri Krishnamurthi suggested that retrospective effect for two years was rather too much and the settlement of this dispute regarding entertainments tax should not take so much time. Sir, actually we know the working of the local boards. Reasonable time is given so that they may bring to the notice of the Government any mistakes that they traced in this matter at the end of the budget year and therefore, the maximum time-limit has been given so that before that period they can make the claim.

"The hon. Member asked how many such cases there are. As I mentioned, the question arose out of allocation of the entertainments tax between the Madras Corporation whose limits covered the Guindy Race Course and of the District Board of Chingleput which had hitherto been enjoying the tax. The question was also raised whether, if Pallavaram were to be annexed to the Corporation of Madras similar adjustments would be made. When a particular area is taken over by the Madras Corporation and that body is meeting its obligations in respect of the municipal administration in that area, and incurs expenditure upon that, it is but proper and fair that that local body should get any revenues that accrue from that particular area. So also, if Pallavaram or any

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other area comes within the Corporation limits, any revenues derived from that area will naturally go to the Corporation and so the entertainments tax allocation will also go to it.

"The object of the Bill is to rectify mistakes because there is no provision for it in the original Act. It is a very small change and it does not involve matters of complexity and I, therefore, request the House to accept the motion and pass the Bill."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"May I know whether the Government will, while making the modification, take into account the difficulties of local bodies caused by their having already incurred expenditure and the fact that their budget will be upset if the modification is made?"

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"When the amount has been paid to a local board in good faith by the Government and the amount has been drawn and utilised by that board in good faith, I ask, Sir, whether it would be reasonable to order the recovery of the sums already paid and spent?"

\* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHIRAMA RAO:—"The question has to be decided on this principle, Sir. When the money does not belong to a particular individual and if somehow he gets it, that has to be actually paid to the rightful owner; and the question whether that particular individual had spent away the amount does not come into the picture because that money is not his. That is why we have allowed here two years before which period it can be claimed. About the question of the budgets of the local boards being affected by such recoveries we know that such recoveries would not involve crores of rupees; they may be in most cases a few thousands or only hundreds and their recovery may not upset the budgets of local bodies. The essential thing to be borne in mind is that we have to do justice and see that the money goes to the rightful owner."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Then the adjustments may be made in the future budgets of the local boards concerned."

\* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHIRAMA RAO:—"It is a matter to be considered by them if they had provided schemes of expenditure from moneys not belonging to them."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

'That the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 10 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.'

The motion was carried and the Bill was taken up clause by clause.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The Preamble was put and carried.

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\* THE HON. SR S. B. P. PATTABHIRAMA RAO :—" I move—

' That the Bill be read a third time and passed.' "

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That the Bill be read a third time and passed.' "

The motion was carried and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

(2) THE MALABAR TENANCY (AMENDMENT) BILL, 1953  
(L.A. BILL NO. 12 OF 1953).

\* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move—

' That this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 Members to consider the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1953) (16 Members from the Assembly and 8 Members from the Council) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- 1 The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari,
- 2 Sri S. Narasapaya,
- 3 „ T. T. P. Kunhipocker,
- 4 „ E. H. Parameswaran,
- 5 „ K. Bhashyam,
- 6 „ S. Ramakrishnaiah,
- 7 „ K. Balasubramanya Ayyar, and
- 8 „ V. Bashyam Ayyangar.'

" In moving, Sir, I may be permitted to point out that the tenancy problem in Malabar is quite different from those prevalent in the other parts of the State. We find there a large number of intermediaries having interests in the same holding between the actual cultivator and the ultimate land-owner. Hence the agitation for land reform started from very early days. As a result, even in 1887, an enactment had to be passed. The provisions of that enactment were afterwards considerably modified by the Malabar Compensation for Tenants Improvements Act, 1889. It continues to be in force and assures to the tenants compensation in the event of eviction. The agitation regarding large-scale eviction of tenants, rack-renting, etc., continued and as a result of which the Malabar Tenancy Act, 1929 was passed. The main features of the 1929 Act were that fair rent was fixed in the case of cultivating kuzhikanamdars and cultivating verumpattamdars. Restrictions on evictions were made in the case of cultivating verumpattamdars, customary verumpattamdars, kuzhikanamdars and kanamdars, the four main types of tenants in Malabar. Up to this, after the period of lease was over, renewal fees were demanded

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to allow the tenants to continue possession, which generally were out of all proportion to the rent of the holding. The Act fixed the renewal fees in the case of customary verumpattamdars, kanamdars and cultivating kuzhikanamdars. The scale was fixed according to the income of the property. The kudiyruppu tenant was also given the right to purchase it in case suit for eviction was filed by the landlord.

" It was also provided that in the case of uneconomic holdings, the tenant had a right to surrender to the landlord the holding in question. The tenant's right to get receipt for payment of rent was recognised and it was made obligatory on the landlord. Provision was made for the fixation of the price of commodities payable in kind. The place of delivery of rent payable in kind was also fixed. Melcharths, one of the main practices by which the landlord assigned rights in properties to third parties with power to evict tenants caused much havoc. The bad effect of this was nullified. The Act gave substantial relief and worked well for some time.

" Certain defects were noticed in the working of the Act and the Government appointed the Malabar Tenancy Committee in 1939 to go into the question in detail. Meanwhile, evictions under sections 14 and 20 of the Act, under the pretext that the landlord required the holding *bona fide* for his use, created agitation and greater restriction was called for. By Act XXIV of 1945, it was made more strict by introducing an amendment that the landlord could evict his tenant only if he wanted the land for his own maintenance or that of any member of his family or tharwad.

" The agrarian unrest continued in Malabar and the Government thoroughly examined the report of the Malabar Tenancy Committee and a Bill was introduced. A Joint Select Committee of both the Houses toured extensively the whole of Malabar and portions of South Kanara and studied the problem minutely. After careful consideration, the Amending Act of 1951 was passed. The main features of the Act are the fixation of fair rent in all cases of tenancy including *kudiyruppus* and *kudikidappus*. Fair rent was reduced by reducing the proportion to be given to the landlord. Fixity of tenure to *kudiyruppus* and *kudikidappus* was given. Remission of rent was also provided in case of remission of assessments. The old feudal practice of personal service and payment of perquisites made payable under the lease were all abolished. A provision was also made giving rights to the tenants to purchase the rights of intermediaries in case the intermediary defaulted payment of rent to his immediate landlord. Before that if the intermediary defaulted and his immediate landlord filed a suit for possession, the improvements of the sub-tenants were set off. That great hardship was remedied. It was also provided that *Ulkudi* or *Kudikidappu* in Fort Cochin cannot be evicted unless the landlord gave an equal area of land in the same *amsam* and paid the expenses for shifting the structure. Provision was also made to compel the landlords to lease compulsorily waste lands to

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landless poor. Great relief was given to tenants by wiping off arrears of rents prior to 1944-45. Renewal and renewal fees were completely abolished.

"The Act was made applicable from 15th March 1952. It contemplated setting up of a machinery to fix fair rents in respect of all the holdings in Malabar. This undertaking involved much labour, time and money. It also required the co-operation and support of both the landlords and tenants in its working. The Rent Settlement staff was employed immediately the Act came into force.

"Meantime, there was an agitation in Malabar that the delay caused by this machinery was not going to profit either the tenant or the landlord. It was also thought that the whole staff to be efficient, must be well equipped with the laws and customs of the land and it was not possible to have such a huge staff for that purpose. Hence there was demand for the abolition of this machinery. The Government even though they were aware of the fact that it was a most scientific method, were convinced that there was some force in the agitation and so the Rent Settlement staff was disbanded in August 1952.

"The Government have received memoranda from various interests in lands in Malabar and after a careful consideration of all the issues involved, this Bill has been brought forward.

"The Government considered that in view of the fact that the Amending Act of 1951 came into force only from 15th March 1952, it was premature to revise all the sections of the Act without giving a fair trial to the working of the Act.

"Under this Bill, the Government seek to establish a more speedy machinery by constituting rent courts. Fair rent is to be revised every 12 years instead of 20 years as provided in the previous Act. But tenants are given special relief by making it possible for them to apply earlier for sufficient causes. Fair rent also is to be fixed only in the case of disputes. The Government feel that compulsory fixation of fair rent even in undisputed cases will not help to strengthen the friendly feelings between the landlord and the tenants. In the case of tenants, application to fix fair rent can be made as soon as this Act is passed; but the landlord is given the right to apply only after three years of the passing of this Act. Eviction, in the case of *bona fide* claim for maintenance, is further restricted by making it obligatory to pay compensation equivalent to one year's net income which the tenant secures from the land. There is also provision in the matter of possessory mortgages which were redeemed by the mortgagor. It is intended to allow the person who was enjoying it continuously for the last 20 years to continue on the property as tenant if the mortgagor does not want to keep it in his possession.

"In the case of *ulkudi* outside Fort Cochin, provision is made that the *ulkudi* holder is not to be evicted unless the landlord gives him land of equal size and meets the expenses to shift the structure. If not, the landlord has to give 3 years' clear notice.

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"The rent of pepper gardens payable by the tenant to the landlord is modified by allowing the tenant to enjoy one more year's yield. Extension of the provisions of the Act is also made to cantonment areas. Lands used for communal purposes, are exempted from fixation of fair rents. Provision is also made to make surrender deeds executed after 28th July 1950 voidable and the tenant is entitled to get possession if no other tenant is put into possession during the period. Relief is also given by wiping off arrears of rent for two more years.

"The other provisions in the Bill are explained in the Statement of Objects and Reasons and do not call for any special comment. We have to bear in mind that tenancy and other legislations have to be resorted to only according to the demands of the people in the locality. Rights have to be conferred according to the change in the conditions of the people. We have to bear these in mind while we scrutinize the provisions of the Bill.

"I am sorry to say, Sir, that the Praja-Socialist Party have not consented to be in the Select Committee. I can assure them that this is a tentative proposal of the Government and if the Government are convinced of the reasonableness of the suggestions of the hon. Members, they will be only willing to accept them.

"The Bill will, no doubt, be examined by the Joint Select Committee in all its aspects and any suggestions by the hon. Members will, I am sure, be of great benefit to the Committee in its deliberations. I request the House, Sir, to accept the motion."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The motion is—

"That this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 members to consider the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1953), (16 members from the Assembly and 8 members from the Council) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- 1 The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari.
- 2 Sri S. Narasapaya.
- 3 „ T. T. P. Kunhipocker.
- 4 „ E. H. Parameswaran.
- 5 „ K. Bhashyam.
- 6 „ S. Ramakrishnaiah.
- 7 „ K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
- 8 „ V. Bhashyam Ayyangar."

\* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, is it open to discuss the Bill on its merits as it is now only a motion for getting the concurrence of this House for referring it to a Select Committee because, if it is a question of discussion on the floor of this House, the time given for the purpose of studying the Bill and making

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observations in respect of its provisions is very short? If discussion is allowed, Sir, I suggest that it may be taken up on some other day so that we may have a little more time to study the Bill."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, on a point of order, I wish to know whether an hon. Member can just say that discussion can be avoided in view of the Bill having to go before a Joint Select Committee. I think, Sir, every Member has got the right of speech and I can go on. Sir, this Bill has evidently come before us, probably on account of the fact that there is unrest and discontent among the Malabar tenants. Their grievances seem to centre round two points, namely, fixity of tenure and fixation of fair rent. The present Bill now under consideration seems to be an improvement on the existing Act, but I do not think it goes far to meet the demands of the Malabar tenants. In the proposed Bill it has been mentioned that the owner of the land has to give one year's income as a penalty in case he wants to evict a tenant. I do not know how far it will go towards stopping eviction of tenants. I do not see any reason why the Government cannot prescribe that so long as a tenant has been paying the fair rent he should not be evicted. In any department and in any service, agriculture or education, it is the fixity of tenure that works like force to the wheel of service. The greater the fixity of tenure, the greater will be the production and the greater will be the interest taken by the tenant. What is the difficulty in the Government or the Select Committee just framing a rule that a tenant should not be evicted so long as he has been paying the fair rent fixed?

" I find that the fair rent settlement staff has been disbanded. I heard that there was a complaint that instead of fixing fair rents they had a formula by which the rents were increased instead of being decreased. I do not know how the Rent Courts that are contemplated in the Bill under consideration will act speedily and will also be cheaper. I should like to get enlightenment on this point.

" Regarding fair rents, in my opinion, there should be a formula so far as the district of Malabar as a whole is concerned. Now, there is a sort of non-interference in the proposed measure. It is stated that in so far as a tenant does not appeal matters may go on as usual and there will be smooth sailing between landlord and tenant. Of course, this looks well on paper but when it is a question of the tenant having to appeal and bring forth his grievances, I do not know how far this smooth sailing will be possible. A tenant is naturally afraid of the landlord. He will be allowed to continue in possession only till he takes it into his head to appeal to the Government. He may not therefore be in a position to take full advantage of this provision. Instead of this, I would like the Select Committee to consider whether it would not be possible to lay down a broad formula with regard to the different sorts of cultivation, whether it be paddy or coconuts and so on, and state that this will be the minimum requirement. If it is so stated, those

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who are contented and want to have smooth sailing with their landlords may be satisfied and those who aspire for more can go to a Court of law. These are the suggestions which I would like the Select Committee to take into consideration."

\* THE HON. SRI K. P. KUTTIKRISHNAN NAIR :—" Sir, in the proposed Bill itself there is a section which prescribes the formula for fixing the fair rent. This formula was already in the old Act. There is no difficulty in fixing up the rate between the tenant and the landlord. I can assure the hon. Member that of all tenancy legislations the Malabar Tenancy Legislation has been more scientific and it has been more progressive because there has been agitation from the very beginning.

" The point was raised as to how one year's income will adequately compensate an evicted tenant. I have to explain that under the present Bill only in cases where the landlord is poor and cannot maintain himself except by cultivating the property owned by him, he gets back possession. He has to prove his *bona fides* before a Court, namely, that he has to maintain himself and his family out of the income derived by cultivating the property, and only under these conditions he is entitled to redeem his property. The Government had either to prefer the landlord, a poor man himself, or the tenant who was equally poor. The Government have therefore made it possible to pay one year's income to the tenant so that he can find out some other job or land. If the Government preferred the tenant, the allegation will be levelled against the Government that they have deserted the poor peasant merely because he was branded a landlord. The Government have therefore made this provision and eviction will be ordered only in exceptional circumstances. Practically it will be 'nil'. This is only a Bill that has been brought forward and I am sure most of the Members will not be conversant with the facts and it is better that we discuss more about it after the Joint Select Committee Report is finalized. I submit that we have taken persons who are conversant with the legal aspects of the question and I hope we will be able to finalize the question. Any representation either by the hon. Members or by any interested persons will be welcome and we are prepared to review all these things. Allegations will be made that the Government have not gone as far as they ought to have, but, on a comparison with all the agrarian legislations in other States, the Government can assure the House that this piece of legislation is very progressive and the present Bill also goes a step further than the existing Act. Merely because the old Act of 1951 came into effect only on March 15, 1952, there are no radical changes in regard to all the sections in the present Bill. The time that has elapsed is only a few months and as such we cannot expect more changes. Even then the Government have made substantial changes restricting eviction. I submit, Sir, that this House can rest assured that proper examination of the various aspects will be made and considered by the Select Committee and that the Select Committee will do full justice."

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The question is—

' That this House concurs in setting up a Joint Select Committee of both the Houses consisting of 24 members to consider the Malabar Tenancy (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 12 of 1953), (16 Members from the Assembly and 8 Members from the Council) and that the following Members of this House be selected to serve on such a Joint Select Committee :—

- 1 The Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari.
- 2 Sri S. Narasapaya.
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- 4 „ E. H. Parameswaran.
- 5 „ K. Bhashyam.
- 6 „ S. Ramakrishnaiah.
- 7 „ K. Balasubramanya Ayyar.
- 8 „ V. Bhashyam Ayyangar.' "

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4-30 p.m. on Tuesday, the 7th April 1953."

The House then adjourned.

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## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 90 asked by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th April 1953, page 566 supra.]

(a) The total amount of salary paid to the non-gazetted technical staff of the Government Press during the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 is as under :—

|                 | RS.       |
|-----------------|-----------|
| 1949-50 .. .. . | 13,62,853 |
| 1950-51 .. .. . | 14,36,262 |
| 1951-52 .. .. . | 14,47,617 |

(b) The total amount of overtime allowances paid to the non-gazetted technical staff of the Government Press, Madras, during the years 1949-50, 1950-51 and 1951-52 is as under :—

|                 | RS.      |
|-----------------|----------|
| 1949-50 .. .. . | 1,54,416 |
| 1950-51 .. .. . | 1,84,364 |
| 1951-52 .. .. . | 5,52,630 |

Apart from the amounts mentioned above, a sum of Rs. 1,28,741 has been paid as arrears for the years 1949-50 and 1950-51 consequent on the decision of the Government that overtime allowance should be paid on the basis of the total emoluments including dearness allowance and house-rent allowance and not on the basis of the basic pay alone.

(c) The production has not only been kept on a par with the expenditure but has been more than proportionate.

(d) The total strength of non-gazetted technical staff in the Government Press, Madras, as it stood on 1st April 1952 is as under :—

|                                                |              |
|------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| Composing (including Lino and Mono operators). | 663          |
| Machine department .. .. .                     | 291          |
| Binding .. .. .                                | 318          |
| Reading .. .. .                                | 199          |
| Electrical and Mechanical .. .. .              | 50           |
| Type Foundry .. .. .                           | 46           |
| Mono-casting .. .. .                           | 38           |
| <b>Total ..</b>                                | <b>1,605</b> |

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## APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 91 asked by Sri G. Krishnamurthi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 4th April 1953, page 569 supra.]

*Statement showing the District Boards and Municipal Councils permitted to pay house-rent allowance to their employees.*

I. District boards and municipal councils permitted to pay house-rent allowance to their employees who are getting a pay of Rs. 150 and less per mensem at Rs. 5, 7, 9 and 12 per mensem—

| District boards.   | The municipal area in which the district board employees are eligible to house-rent allowance. | Municipal councils. |
|--------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|---------------------|
| (1)                | (2)                                                                                            | (3)                 |
| 1 Visakhapatnam    | Visakhapatnam                                                                                  | 1 Visakhapatnam.    |
| 2 East Godavari    | Kakinada.                                                                                      | 2 Kakinada.         |
| 3 West Godavari    | Ehuru.                                                                                         | 3 Rajahmundry.      |
| 4 Krishna          | Masulipatnam.                                                                                  | 4 Vijayavada.       |
|                    | Vijayavada.                                                                                    | 5 Masulipatnam.     |
| 5 Guntur           | Guntur.                                                                                        | 6 Guntur.           |
| 6 Chingleput       | Madras city.                                                                                   | 7 Bellary.          |
| 7 Salem            | Salem.                                                                                         | 8 Kancheepuram.     |
| 8 Coimbatore       | Coimbatore.                                                                                    | 9 Vellore.          |
| 9 South Arcot      | Cuddalore.                                                                                     | 10 Tanjore.         |
| 10 Tanjore         | Tanjore.                                                                                       | 11 Coimbatore.      |
| 11 Tiruchirappalli | Tiruchirappalli.                                                                               | 12 Kumbakonam.      |
| 12 Madurai         | Madurai, Dindigul.                                                                             | 13 Tiruchirappalli. |
| 13 Ramanathapuram  | Madurai.                                                                                       | 14 Madurai.         |
| 14 Tirunelveli     | Tirunelveli.                                                                                   | 15 Tuticorin.       |
|                    | Palayamkottai.                                                                                 | 16 Tirunelveli.     |
| 15 Malabar         | Kozhikode.                                                                                     | 17 Palayamkottai.   |
|                    | Palghat.                                                                                       | 18 Chittoor.        |
| 16 South Kanara.   | Mangalore.                                                                                     | 19 Mangalore.       |
| 17 Anantapur       | Anantapur.                                                                                     | 20 Kurnool.         |
| 18 Chittoor        | Chittoor.                                                                                      | 21 Anantapur.       |
| 19 Bellary         | Bellary.                                                                                       | 22 Vizianagaram.    |
| 20 Nellore         | Nellore.                                                                                       | 23 Dindigul.        |
| 21 Srikakulam      | Visakhapatnam.                                                                                 | 24 Kozhikode.       |
| 22 Kurnool         | Vizianagaram.                                                                                  | 25 Salem.           |
| 23 Cuddapah        |                                                                                                | 26 Cuddapah.        |
| 24 North Arcot     | Vellore                                                                                        | 27 Cuddalore.       |
|                    |                                                                                                | 28 Palghat.         |
|                    |                                                                                                | 29 Nellore.         |
|                    |                                                                                                | 30 Nagapattinam.    |
|                    |                                                                                                | 31 Adoni.           |
|                    |                                                                                                | 32 Eluru.           |
|                    |                                                                                                | 33 Erode.           |
|                    |                                                                                                | 34 Tenali.          |
|                    |                                                                                                | 35 Tiruppur.        |
|                    |                                                                                                | 36 Rajapalayam.     |

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II. District boards which have been directed to pay house-rent allowance to their employees drawing a pay of Rs. 80 and less per mensem—

| District boards. | Municipal area in which the district board employees are eligible to house-rent allowance. |
|------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| (1)              | (2)                                                                                        |
| East Godavari    | Rajahmundry.                                                                               |
| Chingleput       | Kancheepuram.                                                                              |
| Tanjore          | Kumbakonam.                                                                                |
|                  | Nagapattinam.                                                                              |

III. Municipal councils which are directed to pay house-rent allowance to their employees drawing a pay of Rs. 150 and less per mensem at a flat rate of Rs. 3 per mensem—

|                       |                |                  |
|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 1 Virudhunagar.       | 14 Guntakal.   | 27 Karaikudi.    |
| 2 Pollachi.           | 15 Rasipuram.  | 28 Gudivada.     |
| 3 Melapalayam.        | 16 Tiruvallur. | 29 Amalapuram.   |
| 4 Chidambaram.        | 17 Kodaikanal. | 30 Bhimavaram.   |
| 5 Tindivanam.         | 18 Palni.      | 31 Nandyal.      |
| 6 Chingleput.         | 19 Periakulam. | 32 Pudukottai.   |
| 7 Tirupattur.         | 20 Coonoor.    | 33 Chirala.      |
| 8 Ootacamund.         | 21 Proddatur.  | 34 Villupuram.   |
| 9 Tellicherry.        | 22 Mayuram.    | 35 Tiruvarur.    |
| 10 Gobichettipalayam. | 23 Hospet.     | 36 Dharapuram.   |
| 11 Karur.             | 24 Hindupur.   | 37 Mettupalayam. |
| 12 Mannargudi.        | 25 Gudur.      | 38 Tirupati.     |
| 13 Tadpatri.          | 26 Cannanoor.  | 39 Sivakasi.     |

## APPENDIX III.

[Vide item III (1), on pages 571-576 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 10 OF 1953.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill further to amend the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939.*

WHEREAS it is expedient further to amend the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act X of 1939), for the purposes hereinafter appearing; It is hereby enacted as follows :—

1. *Short title.*—This Act may be called the Madras Entertainments Tax (Amendment) Act, 1953.

2. *Amendment of section 13 of Madras Act X of 1939.*—In section 13 of the Madras Entertainments Tax Act, 1939 (Madras Act X of 1939),—

(1) in sub-section (1), after the proviso and before the Explanation, the following provisos shall be inserted, namely :—

“ Provided further that nothing contained in this sub-section shall be deemed to prevent the State Government

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from modifying at any time any order which assigns the entire balance of ninety per cent of the proceeds of the tax to a local authority, or as the case may be, fixes the proportions in which such balance should be distributed among local authorities, if, in the opinion of the State Government—

(1) the said order had been passed under any mistake, whether of fact or of law; or

(2) the said order had been passed in ignorance of, or without duly taking into account any material fact; or

(3) any new circumstances have arisen since the order was passed which make it expedient to modify it:

Provided also that no such modification shall be made in respect of any period after the expiry of two years from the end of that period.”

(2) for sub-section (2), the following sub-section shall be substituted, namely:—

“(2) Whenever any modification is made under the second proviso to sub-section (1) in respect of any period, the State Government may recover from any local authority any sum paid to it in excess of what it would have been entitled to in accordance with the order as modified.”

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Tuesday, 7th April 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

### I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS.

*Creation of posts in Junior Grade in the Madras Educational Service.*

\* 93 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state whether there is any proposal to create a Junior Grade in the Madras Educational Service in the Government College Teaching Staff on the lines of the posts created in the Administrative Section?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“No. But there is a proposal to revise the scale of pay of Lecturers in Arts Colleges.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“Is it a fact, Sir, that the Junior M.E.S. cadre was created last year in respect of headmasters of High Schools and Training Schools under Government?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“The decision was arrived at by the Government in 1951 and the Director of Public Instruction was asked to furnish proposals. There are two grades and the grade that the hon. Member refers to is with reference to the gazetted posts of Headmasters and Superintendents in the scale of Rs. 230—340. This is called the Junior Grade and there is no such proposal with regard to college lecturers.”

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN:—“May I know, Sir, whether there is any such proposal to create the grade for training colleges?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“There is no such proposal so far as college lecturers are concerned. There are two grades. Grade I comprising fifty per cent of the substantive posts in the scale of Rs. 300—800 and Grade II consisting of fifty per cent of the substantive and the temporary posts in the scale of Rs. 230—500. These are the two grades; the other is the Junior M.E.S.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—“Is it a fact that the Assistant Lecturers in the colleges handling certain subjects which are taught in the Intermediate class but not carried on to the B.A. class and lecturers handling subjects like Tamil and Sanskrit even in B.A. classes are restricted to the scale of Rs. 150 to 250?”

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The assistant lecturer's grade is Rs. 150—5—200—10—250 and regarding subjects for which there is no provision in the higher classes, I should like to have notice."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"May I know whether the assistant lecturers who have the same qualifications as lecturers are given this scale because they are treated with reference to subjects handled as a separate group for purposes of seniority?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The suggestion of the hon. Member will be considered."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"In view of the fact that headmasters of high schools are put on the scale of Rs. 230 to 340, is it not proper that Assistant Lecturers must have that scale and might I ask if the Government will not go to the extent of establishing the Junior M.E.S. scale for the benefit of assistant lecturers on the scale of Rs. 230—340?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The question of improving the emoluments of assistant lecturers will be considered."

*Revision of the scales of pay of Lino and Mono operators in the Government Press.*

\* 94 Q.—DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the scales of pay of Lino and Mono operators were revised in August 1951;

(b) whether any rules have been issued empowering the Superintendent, Government Press, to grant weightage to Lino and Mono operators while fixing their pay; and

(c) if so, whether the rules have been relaxed in favour of certain Lino and Mono operators; and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) The scales of pay of the Lino and Mono operators in the Government Press, were revised in November 1951 from Rs. 50—3—80—E.B. —3—110 to Rs. 100—5—150 with effect from 1st August 1951.

" (b) The Superintendent, Government Press, has been empowered to grant weightage in respect of the previous service rendered by the Lino and Mono operators in fixing their pay in the revised scale by granting them one increment in the revised scale for every four years of service, piece rate service being counted as half the normal service for this purpose and the maximum weightage being limited to four increments.

" (c) Seven Lino operators who had resigned and left the Press in 1949 were taken back into service in view of the fact that the Press was short of hands and the men were experienced in the line. The relevant service rules have been relaxed in

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their favour as a special case and they have been allowed weightage in respect of the service rendered by them prior to their resignation, for purposes of fixation of pay in the revised scales as indicated in the answer to clause (b) above. The period of absence of the seven Lino operators from the dates of their resignation to the dates of their re-entertainment in the Press has been ordered to be treated as leave to which they were eligible, the balance being treated as extraordinary leave without allowances."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"Might I know whether the rules framed by the Government clearly lays down that weightage should be given only to those who showed the prescribed outturn during the requisite period of test. When such is the case, may I know why the rules have been relaxed giving preference to those who had not been able to show the requisite outturn during the test period?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"In the case of the seven Lino operators, they had resigned because they were not satisfied with the emoluments obtaining here and they went in search of employment to Bombay, but there was nothing against them. We were short of hands and when they offered to come, they were taken back on the usual conditions and no further relaxation was given in regard to the grant of weightage to these people."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—"That is not my point, Sir. Obviously the Hon. Minister has not understood my question. There are definite rules stating that weightage should be given only to those who have shown the prescribed outturn during the test period. If there are rules permitting relaxation, I can understand taking back and giving weightage to those who did not show the outturn during the test period. I want to know if there is any provision permitting relaxation of the rules when taking back the persons who did not show the prescribed outturn of work?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"No such thing arose except in one case, namely, the case of Sri Krishnan, a Lino operator of the Government Press who lost his earning capacity partially on account of an injury sustained by him while on duty in August 1937, and in his case proportionate allowance of ten per cent in reckoning his minimum outturn for purposes of fixing his pay and allowance, has been made. There is no other case except this case, Sir."

*Grant of extension of service in the Education Department.*

\* 95 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR (on behalf of Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state the number of teachers, professors, administrative officers and members of the Inspectorate in the Education Department of the Government of Madras whose services



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have been extended after 55 or who have been re-employed after the completion of the 55th year?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—

|                                     | Number of officers<br>who have been<br>granted extension<br>of service during<br>1952-53. | Number of<br>officers<br>re-employed<br>during<br>1952-53. |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------|
| " 1 Teachers .. .. .                |                                                                                           | 19                                                         |
| 2 Professors and Principals.        | 1                                                                                         | 6                                                          |
| 3 Administrative Officers ..        | 1                                                                                         | 1                                                          |
| 4 Members of the Inspecto-<br>rate. | ..                                                                                        | 4 "                                                        |

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" May I know, Sir, what is the reason for giving extension or re-employment to administrative officers in the Education Department? I can understand extension being granted in the case of technical officers, Sir."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" During the current year, the Director of Public Instruction and the Principal of the Presidency College have been granted extension of service for want of suitable candidates. On account of dearth of senior and experienced officers in the department, the Deputy Director of Public Instruction (Personnel) and four Deputy Inspectors of Schools in the senior scale have been re-employed for a period of one year from the date of their retirement. To avoid dislocation of work in the middle of the academic year or school year four principals and two professors and lecturers in the College Branch, ten headmasters and headmistresses and school assistants and five secondary grade teachers and four specialist teachers who retired during the course of the academic or the school year have been re-employed till the closure of the college or school for the summer vacation of 1953."

4-40 P.M. SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—" May I know when the extension in the case of the administrative officer, viz., the Deputy Director of Public Instruction would expire? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" It is only for a period of one year. It will expire after a few more months."

*Deputation on behalf of the Elementary School teachers of Malabar.*

\* 96 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether a deputation on behalf of the Elementary School teachers of Malabar waited recently on him;

(b) the demands made by the deputation; and

(c) the orders passed by the Government thereon?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) Yes.

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" (b) The demands submitted by the Malabar District Aided Elementary School Teachers' Union mainly relate to security of services of teachers, revision of scales of pay, non-payment of provident fund contribution by managements, misappropriation of Government grant by managements, etc.

" (c) The Director of Public Instruction has submitted a report to Government containing various suggestions for the improvement of the condition of the teachers in Aided Elementary Schools in the Malabar district, after studying the local situation there. The report is under examination of the Government."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—" May I know whether the Government have sent a definite reply to the memorandum that certain of the items would be considered by them in July 1952 itself? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" The President, Malabar District Aided Elementary School Teachers' Union, waited on the Government in June 1952 and certain interim orders were given. The Director of Public Instruction was also requested to go and investigate and submit a report. The report has been submitted and it is under the consideration of the Government. So, some provisional directions were given to give immediate relief with regard to certain administrative difficulties experienced in Malabar."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—" May I know whether orders have been issued to the departmental officers to see that security of service is secured for those teachers? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" Certain instructions were given that the Department should be consulted and each case should be looked into. Afterwards we assured them that if there is any specific complaint, it will be looked into."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—" Have the Government decided to issue grant bills in favour of the headmasters of elementary schools rather than in favour of the managements, as claimed by the deputationists? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" I have only to submit that there are a number of proposals which are under the consideration of the Government and final decisions have not yet been reached."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU:—" Sir, is it a fact that when the Hon. Minister for Education visited Malabar recently, the teachers represented to him all the particulars mentioned in the Memorandum and he promised to comply with all their requests? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" I promised that the Government would go into all the proposals of the Director of Public Instruction and would try to arrive at decisions which would be helpful to the teachers. Short of that, I did not give any assurance in general about every matter."

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SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"May I know whether the Government will at least issue orders immediately in respect of the problems that do not involve finance so that the frustrated teachers of Malabar may regain their original mood?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"The various points raised and the proposals made are under active consideration and very soon a decision will be taken."

*Teaching grants for aided elementary schools.*

\* 97 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the basis on which teaching grants are assessed for aided elementary schools in the State; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to change this basis?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) Teaching grant for aided elementary schools is assessed on the basis of average attendance of pupils as per Rule 4 of the Rules relating to Aid to Elementary Schools, the existing rates of teaching grant to the teachers in aided elementary schools are as follows:—

|                           | Untrained.<br>(1)<br>RS. | Trained.<br>(2)<br>RS. |
|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| Lower Elementary Grade .. | 11                       | 20                     |
| Higher Elementary Grade.. | 15                       | 27— $\frac{1}{2}$ —30  |
| Secondary Grade .. ..     | 18                       | 37—1—45                |
| Collegiate Grade .. ..    | 23                       | 37—1—45                |

" (b) No."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"May I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that this basis of assessing grant on the average attendance sent to the Department through a monthly return, causes the termination of the services of so many teachers from schools, where grants are cut for want of minimum average attendance?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"One of the requests was that the teaching grant should be assessed on the basis of one teacher for each class instead of on the basis of the average attendance. In case this proposal is accepted, many difficulties will arise. Firstly, it involves a very heavy cost. Secondly it will lead to the increased employment of a large number of teachers and, owing to dearth of trained teachers,

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it will result in the employment of a large number of unqualified teachers. So, as I said, there are considerable difficulties and, therefore, it is not possible to accept the proposal."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"May I know whether the Government cannot revert to the old method of capitation grant on the result basis, the result to be judged by the Inspecting Officer during his inspection?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I think, the present arrangement is satisfactory and there will be considerable difficulties if that is changed."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"May I know whether the Government will at least issue an order that, for want of average attendance for one or two months, the managements should not just punish the teachers by withholding their salary?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"That question of punishing the managements as distinct from the teachers is under consideration."

*Victoria Students' Hostel.*

\* 98 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased—

(a) to lay on the table of the House a copy of the rules governing the management of the Victoria Students' Hostel at Triplicane, Madras, and to state—

(b) the number of rooms available in the hostel;

(c) the number of rooms allotted and actually occupied by students of each of the Colleges in the Madras City;

(d) who is generally appointed as Warden of the Hostel and who is now the Warden;

(e) how long the present Warden has been occupying the place; and

(f) what is the remuneration or concession granted to the Warden of the Hostel and whether he is allowed to have rent-free quarters?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) The Victoria Students' Hostel, Triplicane, is administered by a Governing Body of the Madras Students' Hostels' Association acting through a warden appointed by it. A copy of the rules governing its management, together with a copy of the Memorandum of Association of the Madras Students' Hostels and the Articles of Association are placed in the Council Library for the reference of the Members.

" (b) There are 224 rooms in the hostel."

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"(c) All the rooms have been allotted and actually occupied by the students of the Colleges detailed below:—

| Name of College.                  | Number. |
|-----------------------------------|---------|
| Students of Presidency College .. | 267     |
| Do. Law College ..                | 15      |
| Do. Government Arts College.      | 4       |
| Do. Pachaiyappa's College ..      | 2       |
| Do. Madras Medical College ..     | 3       |
| Do. Vivekananda College ..        | 1       |
| Do. The University of Madras.     | 7       |
| Total ..                          | 299     |

"The students of the Presidency College occupy the bulk of the rooms.

"(d) A Senior Professor of the Presidency College, Madras, is always appointed as Warden. Sri V. K. Ayyappan Pillai is the Warden, at present. He happens to be the Principal for the time being.

"(e) The present Warden has been occupying the place since September 1944. He succeeded Sri J. Franco who was Warden for 15 years from 1929 to 1944.

"(f) There is no remuneration; the Warden lives in the house attached to the hostel set apart for his residence. This house is rent-free."

4-50 p.m. SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Sir, may I know whether the Government would consider the question of reverting to the usual practice of appointing a Senior Professor of the Presidency College as the Warden of the Hostel?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, there has been no change in the method. The present incumbent was a Senior Professor and by accident he happens to be the Principal during this year by an extension of the term of his office."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"The fact is he is the Principal now. Could not a Professor be appointed for this post instead of the Principal?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"This is not a permanent arrangement at all and the old rule need not therefore be changed."

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN:—"Sir, is there any objection to limiting admission to this Hostel to the students of the Presidency College?"

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, other Colleges have not got hostels of their own, for example, the Law College has not got a separate hostel. Therefore, if we make such a rigid rule, there may be some difficulty. After all, the bulk of the seats are occupied by the students of the Presidency College."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Sir, as the hostel is named after Queen Victoria, may I know whether there is any proposal to change the name as has been done in the case of the Victoria Caste and Gosha Hospital, Triplicane?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"There is no such proposal."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Has there been any request from the public proposing that the name be changed to commemorate the services of an old Professor of the Presidency College who had taken interest in the building-up of this hostel?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I am not aware of any such request."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Sir, will the Government consider any such proposal on receipt of a representation from the public?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, when the representation comes, it will be time to consider it."

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN:—"Sir, is it not a fact that this hostel was started in memory of Poondi Ranganatha Mudaliar?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Yes, Sir, it is true that the Victoria Students' Hostel was founded in memory of the late Rao Bahadur Poondi Ranganatha Mudaliar, M.A., Professor of Mathematics and Natural Philosophy in the Presidency College from the year 1884 to 1893. There is no special reason for the selection of the name of Queen Victoria beyond the fact that this hostel was started during the 50th year of the reign of Queen Victoria who was held in high esteem and reverence at that time all over the country. I have nothing on record here to show why it was changed to Queen Victoria's name when it had been proposed to start the hostel as a memorial to the late Poondi Ranganatha Mudaliar."

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN:—"Sir, will the Government consider the proposal to change the name now that it has been brought to their notice?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"So much of time has elapsed between now and then. Unless there is a universal or a largely supported request for such a change, I am not in a position to advise that the name be changed at this point of time."

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Sir, in view of the categorical admission by the Hon. the Minister for Education that the hostel was started in memory of a particular Professor, would it not be reasonable to change the name of the hostel accordingly to perpetuate the memory of the Professor?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I was only doing justice to the history of the origin of the hostel when I mentioned this fact. In fact, it has to be considered whether it is worth while to change a name which has been there for the last fifty years."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Sir, may I request that the Government be pleased to remit this proposal for the consideration of the Governing Body of the Hostel?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I have no objection to consider this suggestion."

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—"Sir, I think it is not necessary. In the first instance, there must be a demand from the public for a change in the name of the hostel."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Mr. Chairman, that is what I have submitted and I continue to submit that when there is sufficient demand from the public, it will be time to consider this question."

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Sir, the Government should think twice before changing the names of such institutions unless it is absolutely necessary. There was public protest when the name of the Gosha Hospital was changed into the Kasturbai Hospital because this hospital was founded in the name of Queen Victoria for the help that she gave to this hospital from the Countess of Dufferin Fund. May I therefore request the Government to go into the question in detail and find out why the name of Queen Victoria was given to this hostel?"

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"May I humbly submit that this is not a request to change the name but a reversion to the original idea under which this hostel was founded as stated by the Hon. Minister."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I entirely agree with the hon. lady Member's suggestion in regard to this matter. It is a matter of history to enquire into how the original proposal was started and what proposal was finally accepted."

*Scales of pay of Headmasters of Middle Schools.*

\* 99 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the scales of pay and allowances fixed for Headmasters of Middle Schools (B.T. Grade); and

(b) whether these emoluments have any bearing on the strength of the institutions?

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) The Headmasters of Middle schools are allowed one of the following two scales:—

(1) Rs. 75—5—145 for local bodies' schools.

(2) Rs. 85—5—145—10—175 for Government schools. The latter scale is the scale fixed for headmasters of incomplete high schools with Form IV and below under the Government. Local bodies have been permitted at their discretion to adopt the Government scales of pay, subject to the condition that the increased cost on account of the adoption of the scales is entirely borne by them. The aided managements are free to adopt either of these scales and should in any event follow the scale of pay fixed for local bodies' teachers.

In addition, the headmasters are eligible to the usual dearness allowance.

" (b) The scale of pay as such has no bearing on the strength of the schools. A special pay of Rs. 10 is allowed to the headmaster of a Middle school when the strength of the school is 500 and below, and a special pay of Rs. 25 is allowed to the Headmaster when the strength of the school is above 500."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Sir, may I know whether the salary of the Headmaster of a High School is based on the strength of the institution and whether Government have recently allowed a scale of Rs. 250—400 in the case of institutions which have a thousand students or more?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"I do not think that this is with reference to the Middle schools."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware of the fact that Middle School Headmasters of B.T. Grade prefer to be Assistants handling higher forms in High schools because they have got more prospects and more chances of getting over this maximum which has now been prescribed and declared by the Hon. the Minister?"

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

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Sir, may I know whether the Government will restrict the headmastership of the Middle schools to experienced Secondary Grade teachers so that such complaints from B.T.s may not come?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, I cannot concede that an experienced B.T., other things being equal, is not better than a Secondary Grade teacher."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Sir, may I just request the Government to prescribe a separate scale for these Headmasters

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as they have to do the maximum of teaching work and also the administrative work of the school and thus they differ from the B.T. Assistants handling higher forms in High schools?"

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, as I have repeatedly said any question of increase of emoluments is a matter which cannot be considered just at this moment."

*Government Training School for Drivers.*

\* 100 Q.—DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Industries and Labour be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any Government Training School in the State for drivers (bus, tram, car, etc.); and

(b) if not, whether the Government have any proposal to start one for the selection, training and certifying suitable candidates for such appointments?

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—" (a) No, Sir.

" (b) The Government have under consideration a proposal to start a Driving School by the State Transport Department."

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—"Sir, may I know whether in regard to the admissions to this school for drivers, there will be a proper selection and medical examination, etc., as in the case of other training schools?"

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Sir, at the present moment, it is proposed to start a training school for drivers of the Madras Bus Transport only. If this scheme works well and does not become a big financial commitment, the Government will consider the necessity of allowing outsiders to come in."

**UNSTARRED QUESTIONS.**

*Issue of liquor permits.*

26 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applications on medical grounds for liquor permits under the Madras Prohibition Act, received by the Government during 1952-53 and the number of applications granted; and

(b) the number of applications refused and the reasons therefor?

A.—(a) The total number of applications for liquor permits from 1st January 1952 to 5th March 1953 is 533, out of which 529 have been granted.

(b) Four applications were rejected for reasons—

In one case the applicant was only 36 years of age with no certificate of ailment other than that the liquor was required as an appetiser and sedative.

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In two cases, the applicants were residents of other States who could obtain temporary permits on their visits to this State.

In the fourth case, the applicant was not certified to have any ailments except symptoms of sleeplessness and indigestion and it was not considered proper that he should be allowed a permit.

*Victoria Students' Hostel.*

27 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that the Principal of the Presidency College, Madras, has been permitted to continue as Warden of the Victoria Students' Hostel, Triplicane;

(b) whether this arrangement resulted in the Principal being a member of the Governing Board of the Hostel as well as its Secretary; and

(c) whether any previous Principal of the Presidency College was appointed to be the Warden of the said Hostel; and if not, the circumstances under which the present Principal alone was appointed as Warden?

A.—(a) & (b) Yes.

(c) Yes. From 1908-1913 Mr. J. H. Stone, the then Principal of the Presidency College, was also Warden of the Victoria Students' Hostel.

*Teaching grants to teachers in aided elementary schools.*

28 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to lay on the table of the House a statement showing the various orders passed in 1947 increasing the teaching grants to teachers in aided elementary schools?

A.—Copies of Government Orders issued in 1947 increasing the teaching grants to teachers in aided elementary schools are placed in the Legislative Council Library for reference.

*Government Basic Training Schools.*

29 Q.—SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the equipment and the maintenance of the Government Basic Training Schools in the State for the years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51;

(b) the total income derived from sale of craft products—the actual receipts as differentiated from the estimated cost of the goods for the years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51; and

(c) the several basic crafts taught in the Government Training Schools in the State?

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- A.—(a) The total expenditure incurred on equipment and the maintenance of the Government Basic Training Schools in the State for the years 1948-49, 1949-50 and 1950-51 is as follows:—

|         | RS.       |
|---------|-----------|
| 1948-49 | 4,75,285  |
| 1949-50 | 8,23,040  |
| 1950-51 | 11,24,343 |

- (b) A statement showing the net earnings from craft work done in Basic Schools and Basic Training Schools is given below:—

|                       | Basic Training School. |    |    | Basic Schools. |    |    |
|-----------------------|------------------------|----|----|----------------|----|----|
|                       | RS.                    | A. | P. | RS.            | A. | P. |
| 1948                  |                        |    |    |                |    |    |
| May to December       | 3,712                  | 15 | 0  | 921            | 15 | 1  |
| 1949                  |                        |    |    |                |    |    |
| January to April      | 5,186                  | 11 | 3  | 905            | 6  | 9  |
| May to August         | 1,640                  | 9  | 6  | 15             | 0  | 5  |
| September to December | 6,143                  | 6  | 6  | 1,265          | 7  | 7  |
| 1950                  |                        |    |    |                |    |    |
| January to April      | 7,172                  | 13 | 4  | 990            | 6  | 1  |
| May to August         | 6,355                  | 3  | 1  | 870            | 2  | 11 |
| September to December | 9,703                  | 11 | 3  | 1,571          | 0  | 11 |
| 1951                  |                        |    |    |                |    |    |
| January to April      | 11,857                 | 14 | 4  | 2,145          | 13 | 1  |
| May to August         | 10,431                 | 0  | 8  | 1,703          | 2  | 6  |
| September to December | 18,845                 | 8  | 10 | 3,325          | 6  | 9  |

Note.—Net earnings have been arrived at by deducting cost of raw materials and craft contingencies from value of craft produce.

- (c) Main crafts are spinning and weaving, agriculture and gardening.

Subsidiary crafts are broom-making, cement relief maps making, bee-keeping, book binding, mat-weaving, tape-weaving, basket-making, sewing, woodwork and card-board work.

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- (b) whether there is any maximum fixed for levy of municipal taxes for general purposes, including water-supply and drainage;

(c) the cost of the proposed Kalyani-Swarnamukhi water-supply scheme and whether the usual half grant will not be granted to the Tirupati Municipal Council for implementing the Scheme; and

(d) whether full or what portion of the cost of water-supply and drainage schemes has been met by the Government in the case of Srirangam, Palni and Guntur, and the special reasons for granting such concession to those municipalities and the cost of each of these schemes?

- A.—(a) Yes; this was done in July 1952. Subsequently, however, the Tirupati Municipal Council was asked to raise the water-supply and drainage tax by 1½ per cent per annum by effecting a corresponding reduction of the rate of its property tax for general purposes. The Council has agreed to this.

(b) There is no statutory maximum.

(c) Total capital cost of the Kalyani-Swarnamukhi water-supply scheme for Tirupati is Rs. 1.32 lakhs. It is proposed to be met as follows:—

(i) Amount available with the Municipality, Rs. 42,000.

(ii) Loan from the Government, Rs. 90,000.

(d) (i) *Srirangam Water-supply Scheme* was sanctioned in 1937 at a cost of Rs. 85,000 which was revised to Rs. 1,14,000 in 1939. Half grant from Government was paid from the scheme.

(ii) *Srirangam Drainage Scheme*.—The first instalment was sanctioned in 1948 at a revised estimate of Rs. 2,85,000 on a half grant basis.

The second instalment was sanctioned in 1950 at a second revised estimate of Rs. 4.77 lakhs, meeting the entire cost from the State funds.

(iii) *Palni Water-supply Scheme* was sanctioned in 1929 at a cost of Rs. 6,00,000 on a 75 per cent grant basis.



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concession and in such cases, Government met more than 50 per cent of the cost to the extent necessary.

In 1949, the Government revised their policy and decided that these schemes should first be financed from the funds of the local bodies supplemented by loans to the maximum extent by raising, if necessary, the rates of taxes, and that only the remaining portion of the cost should be met by the Government. The grants payable by Government are decided with reference to this policy and the financial position of each local body.

In effect, the test of ability to pay is applied in determining the quantum of grant.

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

## II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 6th April 1953, from the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly:—

‘ In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. No. 13 of 1953), as passed by the Assembly on the 6th April 1953, and signed by me, for the concurrence of the Council.’ ”

## III.—PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

### STATUTORY RULES AND AMENDMENTS TO BE LAID ON THE TABLE OF BOTH THE HOUSES.

5 p.m. \* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to raise a question of privilege of this House. When the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Bill was under discussion in this House it was felt by some hon. Members that the rule-making power given to the Legislative Assembly should vest in the Legislative Council also and that this Council should be given the power to vote on any amendment of rules framed under the Act. On the assurance given earlier by the Hon. the Chief Minister that all such papers which are placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly will be placed on the table of the Legislative Council, the proposal was not pressed. I find, Sir, that in the Legislative Assembly an important amendment to the schedule to the Madras Motor Vehicles (Taxation of Passengers and Goods) Act, 1952, was placed before the House and adopted, by which an option is given to the motor operators to pay either quarterly or in three equal monthly instalments the compounded tax under the Act. I do not object to the amendment at all. On the other hand I take some credit that this amendment was brought forward at my instance and I take this opportunity of thanking the Government for having granted this concession to the motor operators, because it has given some relief to them. But as this

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paper was not placed before this House and as this affects the privilege of this House I thought it was my duty to bring this to the notice of the hon. Members and request the Government to see that such papers are placed on the table of this House also.”

THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, this point was raised not in this direct manner as a breach of privilege but as a slighting of this House by the hon. Member Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliar the other day when the Madras Lignite (Acquisition of Land) Bill was being considered. I stated then that up till now the rule-making powers of the Government did not require these amendments to be placed before the Legislature. But as it was stated that such rule-making power was likely to be abused, this Government promised to bring them before the Legislature, but for want of time the amendment was placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly only. That was the only reason and not any other and there was not any intention on the part of the Government to slight this House. I must frankly confess that I do not remember having given any assurance in this House that I will place all amendments to rules before both the Houses. I shall look into the proceedings of this Council and if I find that the Government have given any such assurance I shall certainly place the rules before the Legislative Council. As I stated before, I do not remember having given such an assurance and the failure to bring the amendments before the Legislative Council is only due to that. It is due to no desire to slight this House or cast aspersions on the Council that the Government have not placed the amendments before this House. If an assurance had been given by the Government, I can assure all the Members of this House that we shall place all amendments before this House also.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU.—“ On a point of information, Sir, I should like to know whether the statement referred to by the hon. Member Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar was made by the Hon. the Chief Minister or by the Hon. Minister in-charge of Industries and, if it had been made by the former, I do not know how the Hon. Minister in-charge of Industries can speak for the Hon. the Chief Minister? ”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM:—“ In any event, the speech made by the hon. Member Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar has achieved its purpose and it has been made known that the amendment has been brought at his instance.”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ There will be no further discussion on this matter.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—“ May I say a word, Sir. I would like, Sir, that all such rules which are placed on the table of the Legislative Assembly are, as a rule, placed on the table of this House also for its consideration.”

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## IV.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS DISTRICT BOARDS (AMENDMENT) BILL\* 1953 (L.A. BILL NO. 13 OF 1953) AS PASSED BY THE ASSEMBLY.

\* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“ Mr. Chairman Sir, I beg to move—

*‘ That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1953); as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.’*

“ The term of office of the present members of all the district boards except Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam as extended by the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1952 (Madras Act VII of 1952), will expire on 1st July 1953. The normal term of office of the present members of the district boards of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam will expire on the 29th December 1953. Normally elections should be held before the end of June 1953 for all the 23 district boards whose term of office has been extended up to 1st July 1953; and early in December 1953 for Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam District Boards. But a new situation of a very serious and important nature, namely, the formation of the Andhra State, which deserves all attention, has now arisen and it is not fair and desirable to throw the entire State into a turmoil of general election at this juncture. Moreover, it is not wise to hold elections to the Andhra area now when a portion of Bellary district is to go to Mysore and the adjoining districts of Anantapur and Kurnool are to be re-shaped with additions of adjoining Andhra taluks from Bellary, nor is it desirable to hold elections to the residuary area of the State also. Thus, the Government are compelled to postpone elections and to think of two alternatives, namely, to extend the term of office of the present members, or place the district board in-charge of Special Officers when the term of the present members expires. The first alternative was not approved by the Lower House when a non-official resolution was brought before that House on 30th March 1953. The Government, therefore, had to adopt the second alternative and a Bill to appoint Special Officers from the date of expiry of the present term of office of the members was introduced in the Lower House on 4th April 1953. After discussion of the Bill, the Government, in response to the feeling of that House moved an amendment that this Act will cease to have any effect after 31st March 1954. The Bill as thus amended was passed by the Assembly on 6th April 1953 and is now before this House. The Bill as passed by the Lower House empowers the Government to appoint Special Officers to all districts to take charge of the district boards until 31st March 1954 or any earlier date to be fixed by the Government for the new boards to come to office.

\* Printed as Appendix on pages 624-626 infra.

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“ I, therefore, move—

*‘ That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953, (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration at once.’* ”

MR. CHAIRMAN:—“ The motion before the House is—

*‘ That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly, be taken into consideration.’* ”

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, this question of the district board elections has been sufficiently discussed in this House on more than one occasion. The Hon. Minister has just now pointed out to us that all sections are agreed that there should be no extension of the term of the present district boards. He has also pointed out to us that this is not the opportune time to have the elections and that the elections cannot be held in non-Andhra districts alone when the burning question of the formation of the Andhra State is engaging the serious attention of one part of the State. As no territorial distinctions can be made in the matter of holding elections to district boards, the Government seem to have no other alternative but to bring in this Bill to appoint Special Officers and I do not think there is any object in opposing this measure.

“ Sub-clause (2) of clause 2 of the Bill reads as follows:—

*‘ (2) Where a Special Officer has been appointed under sub-section (1), he shall exercise the powers specified in sub-section (3) of section 240 of the principal Act, and any such officer who is not a District Collector or Revenue Divisional Officer may, if the State Government so direct, receive payment for his services from the district fund.’*

I do not know if it is the intention of Government to appoint anybody other than the District Collector or Revenue Divisional Officer as the Special Officer. I do not think that the Government would be advised to appoint non-officials as Special Officers and incur the odium that they favoured their party people in the matter of appointment of Special Officers. Previously, when the district boards were superseded, the Collectors were appointed as Special Officers. Perhaps the same procedure will be followed even now. The Collectors were overworked at that time in connexion with the administration of food controls, rationing, etc., and, therefore, the Government took power to appoint Personal Assistants to Special Officers in the case of the major district boards. But later they appointed Personal Assistants for all 5-10 district boards. I do not think there is any necessity at all to p.m. appoint now Personal Assistants to the Special Officers of the district boards. There are Secretaries to the district boards and the Collectors have no work now with regard to food control, rationing, textile control and so on. So I feel there is no need for appointing any intermediary officers now between the Secretaries and the Special Officers of the district boards. Whoever may be appointed as Special Officer, powers may be delegated to the

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Divisional Engineer, the District Board Educational Officer and the Secretary to the district board and between them the routine administration could be carried on. So, I feel there is no necessity to appoint any Personal Assistants to the Special Officers of the district boards.

"Then there has been a complaint expressed in some quarters that if Special Officers are appointed, they will close down existing schools and so on. I for one feel that all that would not happen. In fact the Special Officers will take as much interest, if not more, in the administration, and I believe they will not interfere in matters of policy and the like. They would only carry on the routine administration of the district board, and if at all any new schools are to be opened, they would only be too glad to open them without any political or party bias. I am sure they will never close down existing schools. So the apprehension held by some people that Special Officers would behave in such a way that it would be detrimental to the district board administration, does not stand to reason in my view.

"Further it has always been contended in the past and even now that the party in power should not remain in office at the time of elections. At the time of general elections to the Legislatures it was said that the then Ministers in office should be asked to resign when the elections took place. When that is so in the matter of Legislative Assembly elections, it is but natural to expect that it would be better to have existing district boards dissolved and place them in charge of Special Officers on the eve of the elections. Then there would be no fear that the men in office would interfere with the fair conduct of elections. I am sure, with Special Officers in charge of district boards, fair elections would be held smoothly, unhampered by party presidents of district boards and others. So, in this view, one should welcome the dissolution of district boards before election.

"I find in the newly added sub-clause (2) to clause 1 of the Bill that the elections would be held before 31st March 1954. I believe that is the outer limit within which the elections will be held, and there is nothing preventing the elections being held earlier than that date. I request Government to see that the elections are held at the earliest possible date and that the necessary arrangements for holding the elections are started soon after the partition of the State, so that the elections may be completed before the set date, namely, 31st March 1954.

"It should be noted in this connexion what is taking place in the boundary areas of the proposed Andhra State and the residuary State. Some of us feel that the sooner the Boundary Commission is set up the better. Already we find a lot of agitation carried on in Chittoor district on behalf of Tamil-speaking areas in the district and similarly in Chingleput district in Satyavedu firka, there is an agitation for inclusion of Telugu-speaking villages in Andhra State. I have personally gone there to see things in

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border areas and I know what the feelings of the people there are. I think unless a Boundary Commission is set up to decide the issue, the matter may lead to serious situation. So it may be necessary to postpone the elections in those districts affected by such problems but the elections in the other districts should on no account be held up on that score. If preliminary steps are taken in time, I believe the elections for all district boards in the residuary State can be comfortably complete before 31st March 1954. In the circumstances, I support this Bill and I hope also that in the meantime steps will be taken to consider and pass orders on the proposals which are pending for the reorganization of district boards on the lines of Sri Kuttikrishna Menon's Report, so that when the elections are over the new district boards will begin to function under a scheme of extended powers to the district boards."

\* Sri M. SITHARAMA DASS :—“అధ్యక్షా, పోదర సభ్యులారా, ఈ బిల్లు నేనుకూడ support చేస్తున్నాను. దీనిని support చేస్తున్నానంటే దీనికి కొన్ని కారణాలు లేకపోలేదు. కాని ప్రజలచేత ఎన్నుకోబడినవావంటి జిల్లా బోర్డులను రద్దుచేసి, Special officers ను నియమించడమనేదాన్ని గురించి ప్రజలలో విపరీతమైన కలలోలం చెలరేగిందనే విషయాన్ని ప్రభుత్వవ్యవస్థికి తీసుకు రావలసిన అవసరము ఎంతైన యున్నది. ఈ విషయము ప్రభుత్వానికి తెలియక పోలేదు. ఇది తెలిసియుండియూకూడ, ప్రజలలో ఎన్నుకోబడినవావంటి ఈ జిల్లా బోర్డులను రద్దుచేసి, Special officers ను నియమించేటటువంటి ఈ బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్టి దీనిని రెజిస్ట్రేటిక్ ఆఫీసర్స్ లో pass చేశారంటే చాలా విచారకరంగా ఉన్నది. 30 వ తారీఖున ఈ విషయములో ఒక non-official లిట్రానాన్ని ఆఫీసర్స్ లో ప్రతిపాదించగా, దానిపై వచ్చినటువంటి అధిక భయముక్కు అభిప్రాయానుసారంగా, అన్ని పార్టీలవారి కోరిక ప్రకారంగా ఈ బిల్లును తీసుకొని వచ్చి Special officers ను నియమించ బోతున్నామని స్థానిక పరిపాలనా మంత్రిగారు ఇప్పుడు వారి ఉపన్యాసములో పేర్కొన్నారు. కాని ఆరోజున సభ్యులు వెలిబుచ్చిన అభిప్రాయము Special officers ను నియమించుటపైని ఏమాత్రము కాదని చెప్పుచున్నాను. వారు ఆలిర్థానాన్ని 7 వోట్లు మెజారిటీతో వోడింగడం, జిల్లా బోర్డుల యొక్క కాలముమీదిని పెంచకూడదనే గాని, Special officers ను నియమించ వలెనని కాదు. ప్రస్తుత జిల్లా బోర్డులయొక్క term ఆయిపోయినది కనుక new franchise ప్రకారము ఎన్నికలుపెట్టి, కొత్త ప్రజాప్రతినిధులతో జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలన నడిపించవలసిందని ఆఫీసర్స్ సభ్యులు బెల్లూరు గాని Special officers ను నియమించవలెనని ఎవరు చెప్పలేదు. భయముక్కు అభిప్రాయము తెలిసియు, ప్రభుత్వమువారు ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాన్ని మరుగుపరచి, గాంధీజీ సూత్రాలను మరచిపోయి, ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా ఈ రోజున జిల్లా బోర్డులను రద్దుచేసి Special officers ను పెడుతున్నారంటే నిజంగా ఇది చాలా విచారకరమైన విషయమనుకొంటాను. ఇదేకాదు, ఇటువంటి విపరీతమైన చర్యలు ఈ మహారాష్ట్ర స్టేటులో అప్పుడప్పుడు జరుగుతూ ఉంటాయి. లేకపోయినట్లయితే ఈవేళ జిల్లా బోర్డులకు Special officers ను వేయడం ఒక ముద్రాను ప్రభుత్వములో కనిపిస్తుండే గాని Indian Union లోని మరే ఇతర రాష్ట్రములలోను ఇటువంటి విపరీతమైన చర్యలు చేస్తున్నారేమో అలోచించుకోవచ్చును. పరిస్థితులు ఈ విధంగా ఉండికూడ, ఈ

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బిల్లును నేను సమర్థిస్తున్నాను అంటే, ఒక హార్టీ యొక్క సిద్ధాంతానికి కట్టుబడి, ఆవిధంగా దీనిని సమర్థించవలసి వచ్చినదని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను. ఇదివరలో 1949 కి చూర్వము, Special officers ఉంపినప్పుడు, వారి regime లో జిల్లాబోర్డులు వివిధంగా ఉండినది అందరికీ తెలిసినదే. అప్పుడు జిల్లాబోర్డులంతా పాడుపడిన దేశాలయాల లాగా వచ్చిపోయాయి. 1949 వ సంవత్సరములో ఎన్నికలు జరిగి ప్రజాప్రతినిధులు వచ్చిన పిమ్మట, నేటివరకు జిల్లాబోర్డు సభ్యులు చేసినటువంటి కృషి అపారమని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఈ నాడు ఆర్థిక స్తోమత లేకుండా ప్రతి జిల్లాబోర్డు defioit లో నడుస్తున్నది. జిల్లాబోర్డులకు గ్రాంటులివ్వమని జిల్లాబోర్డుల అధ్యక్షులు ఎన్నిసార్లు చెప్పినప్పటికీ ప్రభుత్వము ఇవ్వకుండా వారితో విసుగుపెట్టి, తమకు ఈ అధ్యక్షులే లేకుండా, జిల్లాబోర్డులను రద్దుపరచి, వాటిని ఒక గుహస్తా రాజ్యంగా చేయవలెనని ఆనుకొంటున్నారా అని అనిపిస్తున్నది. ఈమధ్యనే జిల్లాబోర్డులకు ఒక విధమైన ఉత్తర్వులు వచ్చాయి. జిల్లాబోర్డులు చేస్తూ ఉన్నటువంటి అన్ని పనులు, చేయబోతున్నటువంటి అన్ని పనులు, మరియు పెట్టుబోతున్నటువంటి ఖాతాస్థానాలు, ఆస్తులు వగైరాలు వెంటనే నిలుపుదల చేయవలసిందని ప్రభుత్వము నుంచి ఉత్తర్వులు వచ్చాయి. ఈ ఉత్తర్వులకు గురించి చెప్పుతున్నానంటే నేను కూడ ఒక జిల్లాబోర్డు అధ్యక్షుడను కాబట్టి ఆవిషయాలను తమకు మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. గత ఒక్క సంవత్సరంనుంచి, అసగా ఈ మంత్రివర్గము విర్వదిపెట్టిననుంచి, జిల్లా బోర్డులకు ఒక దబ్బిడికాడ గ్రాంటు ఇవ్వకుండా చేస్తున్నారని చెప్పకతప్పదు. ఇదివరలో Chamber of Presidents of District Boards కి మాన్యువల్ వేళమై 36 తీర్మానాలను pass చేసి ప్రభుత్వానికి పంపుకొని అనేక డెప్యూటీలను వెళ్లినప్పటికీ కూడా, ప్రభుత్వము ఆ 36 తీర్మానాలపై, 3 తీర్మానాలను మాత్రము అంగీకరిస్తూ, మిగతా 33 తీర్మానాలను పెడచెవిపెట్టి, వదిలితల్లి ప్రేమను చూపుట చాలా విచారకరంగా ఉన్నది. జిల్లా బోర్డుల పరిపాలన రాష్ట్రపరిపాలనలోని ఒక అంగమేనని, అవి దాని కళ్లనని, ప్రభుత్వము గుర్తించలేక పోవుట చాలా విచారకరము. Local boards ద్వారానే ప్రభుత్వము పుష్టిగా ఉంటుందని, దీనికి అది అండగా ఉంటుందని ప్రభుత్వము గుర్తించకపోవుట కోపనీయము. గాంధీగారుకూడ గ్రామరాజ్యము, ప్రజారాజ్యము కావాలి అన్నారు. అంటే, local boards ను అభివృద్ధిపరచి, వాటికి ఆర్థిక బలాన్ని చేూర్చి గ్రామ స్వరాజ్యం చేయాలి, రామరాజ్యం చేయాలి అని వారు గోషించారు. అటువంటి మహాత్మాగాంధీగారి సిద్ధాంతాలైనటువంటి రామరాజ్యం పోయింది; గ్రామ రాజ్యం పోయింది. ఇదంతాపోయి ఈనాడు మద్రాసు ప్రభుత్వము జిల్లాబోర్డులను, తమయొక్క గుమస్తాలైన Special officers యొక్క రాజ్యంగా తయారుచేస్తున్నదంటే చాలా విచారకరంగా ఉన్నది. ఇంతకుముందు Special officers ఉండినప్పుడు, పరిస్థితులేవిధంగా ఉండినది. మనలోదరులైన నటువంటి మంత్రులకందరికీ తెలుసును. పెద్దవారైనటువంటి రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికిని తెలుసును. తెలిసి ఉండినాడ వారు ఎందుకు ఈ బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెడుతున్నారో వారికే అర్థం కావాలి కాని ఈ రాష్ట్రములోనున్న 6 కోట్ల ప్రజలకు అర్థంకావడం లేదు. ఒకమరొ వారు గంభీరమైన నిరూపమైన మనస్తత్వము గలవారు గనుక, వారి భావాలు, మనస్తత్వాలు, సామాన్య ప్రజలకు అర్థం కావేమిటనని అనుకొంటాను. నిజంగా 1949 వ సంవత్సరములో జిల్లాబోర్డులకు ఎన్నికలు జరిగి ప్రజాప్రతినిధుల పరిపాలన వచ్చినప్పుడు, ప్రాచీనంగా S.S.L.C. students మొత్తము 30 వేల మంది ఉంటే, ఈనాడు వారిసంఖ్య 80 వేల వరకు పెరిగిందంటే దానికి కారణము, విద్యాభివృద్ధికి వారు ప్రజాప్రతినిధులైనటువంటి జిల్లాబోర్డు సభ్యులు, అధ్యక్షులు చేసి

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P.M.

[7th April 1953] [Sri M. Sitharama Dass]

నటువంటి తీవ్ర కృషిని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఈ నాడు సంవత్సరాలలో ప్రజాసముదాయానికి అందువాటులో ఉండేటట్లు అనేకచోట్ల కొత్త స్కూళ్లు open చేయడం జరిగింది. ఆవిధంగా 50 వేల మంది students అదనంగా S.S.L.C వరకు రాగలిగారు. ఇంతమందిని విద్యావంతులుగా చేసినటువంటి ఈ కృషి దేశనే కాదా అని అడుగు తున్నాను. ఈ విధంగా దేశనే చేస్తున్నటువంటి జిల్లాబోర్డులను, ప్రజాప్రతినిధుల పరిపాలనను గుర్తించకుండా వాటిని రద్దుపరచు Special officers ను నియమిస్తున్నారంటే, దీనియొక్క ఉద్దేశమేమో అర్థంకావడంలేదు. ఒక విద్యావిషయములోనే గాదు, Public health విషయములోగాని, రహదారి విషయములోగాని, ప్రభుత్వవారు ప్రజలకు గ్రామాలకు వివిధ సహాయము చేస్తున్నారని నేను గట్టిగా అడుగుతున్నాను. చిన్న గ్రామాలలో అకస్మాత్తుగా కలరా వస్తే ప్రభుత్వము దాని గురించి విమిచేసు న్నది? గ్రామాలలో హరిజనులు నివసిచేందుకు గుడిపెలుగాని, వారి విద్యాభివృద్ధికి ప్రభుత్వవారు స్కూళ్లుగాని పెడుతున్నారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఇటు వంటి సౌకర్యాలన్ని జిల్లాబోర్డులే కలుగజేస్తున్నాయి కాని ప్రభుత్వము విమిచేయుడం లేదు. ఈ విషయాన్ని ప్రజాసాక్షికి గమనించింది. అందుకే ఈనాడు జిల్లాబోర్డు లను రద్దుపరచి Special officers ను నియమించబోతున్నారంటే, ప్రజలలో విపరీత మైన అందోళన, కలలోలము బయలుదేరి దీని ప్రభుత్వానికి మరొకసారి జ్ఞాపకము చేస్తున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వమువారు ఈ విషయములో ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని తెలుసుకొని ఈ బిల్లును ప్రవేశపెడుతున్నారా లేక ఇక్కడ మద్రాసులో మార్చిని తమ చిత్తము తోచినట్లు శాసనాలు pass చేస్తున్నారా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి అనుగుణంగా చేయవలె ఉద్దేశ్యమేమీకు ఉన్నట్లైతే, ప్రజలయొక్క దృక్పథము, Special officers ను పెట్టవలెనని విముత్రముకాదు. కొత్త ఎన్నికలు పెట్టి ప్రజాప్రతినిధుల పరిపాలన జరిపించవలెననే వారి అభిప్రాయమని నేను గట్టిగా చెప్పు తున్నాను. ఈ శాసన సభను రద్దుపరచి మద్రాసు రాష్ట్రములో ప్రజాపరిపాలన లేకుండాచేస్తే, మీరు వివిధమైన అందోళన పెంచెదరో, అదేవిధమైనటువంటి అందోళన, కలలోలము ఈ నాడు జిల్లాబోర్డులను రద్దుపరచున్నటువంటి సమయంలో బయలుదేరిందని చెప్పుతున్నాను. కనుక ఈ విషయాన్ని బాగా అలోచించి, ప్రజా భిప్రాయానుగుణంగా ఎన్నికలు పెట్టవలసినదని కోరుతున్నాను. అంతేగాని ప్రస్తుత మున్న జిల్లా బోర్డులకు extension ఇవ్వమని నేను కోరడం లేదు. Extension మాకు అక్కరలేదు. కొత్త franchise ప్రకారము ఎన్నికలు జరగమనే కోరుతున్నాము. అదే ప్రజలు కోరుతున్నది. అప్పుడే ప్రజలకు సుఖము కలుగుతుందని చెప్పుతున్నాను. ఈ మధ్యన Chamber of Presidents of District Boards సమావేశమై, ఈ 24 జిల్లాబోర్డుల పరిపాలన తీర్మానాలు చేసి ప్రభుత్వానికి పంపిస్తే వాటిని ప్రభుత్వము లక్ష్యపెట్టలేదు. కనీసము వాటిని ఆశాపూరితపరిచిన పక్షాన లేదా అని అడుగుతున్నాను. ఈ ప్రభుత్వము, మంత్రివర్గము వరనే జిల్లా బోర్డు సభ్యులు, అధ్యక్షులు కూడ ప్రజా పరిపాలకులుకాదా? ఈ మంత్రులు పెద్దవారు, జిల్లాబోర్డు అధ్యక్షులు కొంత చిన్న వారనే తారతమ్యం తప్ప ఉద్దేశ్యములో అందరు సమానమేకదా! జిల్లాబోర్డు సభ్యులు, అధ్యక్షులు, శాసన సభ్యులు, cabinet మంత్రులు, వీరంత విదోకాంత చిన్న పెద్ద అనే లేదా తప్ప పరిపాలనలోను, పరిపాలన విధానంలోను అందరికీ సమా నమైన బాధ్యత గలదని చెప్పుతున్నాను. ప్రజలయొక్క స్థితిగతులు గుర్తించి వారి అభిప్రాయాలను తెలుసుకొని, తదనుగుణంగా పరిపాలన జరుపుతుంటుంటే అందరి యొక్క ఉద్దేశ్యము. ఈ ప్రజాపరిపాలనలో, అందరికీని వారు జిల్లాబోర్డు సభ్యులు గాని, లేక అధ్యక్షులుగాని, మంత్రులుగాని, వీరందరికీ సమానమైన బాధ్యత గలదని

[Sri M. Sitharama Dass] [7th April 1953]

చెప్పచున్నాను. ప్రభుత్వము ఈ విధంగా భావించవలసినదని, తాము మంత్రులైనందున తాముమతమే, ప్రజాపాలకులని ఇతరులుకాదని అనుకోవడము. ఒక పెద్దచేత చిన్న చేతును ముంగిళ్లు, తమకు అధికారమున్నదని, చిన్నవారిని తొలగించవలసివచ్చును. ప్రభుత్వము వివిధముగా ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతం ప్రకారం నడుస్తున్నదో, అదేవిధముగానే జిల్లాబోర్డులుకూడ నడుస్తున్నవి. అటువంటిప్పుడు, వాటిని రద్దుచేయడమంటే ఆర్థం లేదని చెప్పచున్నాను. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు మనరాష్ట్రానికి రిఫ్ మిస్ట్రుగా వచ్చినందుకు ఆ రోజున మేమంతా చాలా సంతోషించాము. ప్రజానీకముయొక్క పరిస్థితులు చాగుపూతాయని అశించాము కాని నేడు, మద్రాసురాజధానికి ఒక గడ్డదశ, కట్టకరిస్థితి విర్పడిందని ప్రజలంతా, మేముకూడ అనుకోవలసివచ్చింది. ఇది వివిధంగా ఉన్నదంటే, సాధారణంగా ఒక తోకచుక్క పుడితే, దానివల్ల దేశానికి ఒక గొప్ప పంచో, చెడుగో విర్పడుతుందని శాస్త్రాలు చెప్పుచున్నాయి. అదేవిధంగా రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ప్రభుత్వానికి వచ్చినప్పుడు విదో విపరీతమైన మంచో చెడుపో విర్పడుతుందని ప్రజలు అనుకొని ఈ రోజున, ఇటువంటి ప్రజాహితము కాంటువంటి కార్యాలుచేయడం చూస్తుండడంవల్ల ప్రజలూ చాలా నిరుత్సాహం విర్పడిందని చెప్పక తప్పదు. బహుశా రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు చాలా గొప్ప మేధావులు కాబట్టి ఏ Central Government Prime Minister గానో, Deputy Prime Minister గానో ఉండి వారి నిగూఢ భావాలను పెద్ద ఉద్దేశ్యాలను ఉహరించి ప్రవర్తించినట్లైతే వాగుండేమీ అనుకొంటాను. ఇక్కడ ఉన్నటువంటి చిన్న ప్రజలమైన వారి నిగూఢమైన భావాలను ఉద్దేశ్యాలను రుద్దడంవల్ల, వాటిని ఈ ప్రజలు ఆర్థం చేసుకోలేకపోతున్నారని చెప్పుట తప్పనిసరి అగుచున్నది. లేకపోయినట్లైతే, ఈ నాడు ఇటువంటి బిల్లును తీసుకొనిరావడమంటే దీనియొక్క ఉద్దేశ్యమేమో వారికే తెలుసునుగాని, ఇతరులకు అర్థం కావడం లేదు. ఇటీవల మా ప్రాంతములో కొంతమంది మిత్రులు నన్ను ఈ విషయం గురించి ప్రశ్నించారు. ఇది ప్రజా కరిపాలనా, లేక నియంతృత్వ కరిపాలనా లేక ప్రజా గోపాలాచారిగారి కరిపాలనా అని నన్ను ప్రశ్నించారు. అందుకు నేను మాధానము చెప్పచూ, ఇది ప్రజాపరిపాలనేయని, ప్రజలయొక్క దృక్పథమే ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క దృక్పథమనిగూడా చెప్పాను. అవిధంగా చెప్పవలసియుండుటచే చెప్పాను. కాని ఇప్పుడు దీన్ని వ్యతిరేకించి మాట్లాడుచున్నారంటే, ఈ బిల్లు నిజంగా ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతానికి విరుద్ధమైంది కాబట్టి దీనిని వ్యతిరేకించి మాట్లాడుచున్నాను. ఇట్లు వ్యతిరేకిస్తూకూడ దీనిని బలపరుస్తున్నారంటే, ఒక పార్టీ సిద్ధాంతానికి కట్టుబడి ఈ విధంగా చేయవలసివచ్చినది. ఒకానొకప్పుడు, లాపెరాయి గౌమతి కాలగెనులో మాలిలాల్ నైఘు, ప్రకాశంగారు, C.R. దాస్ కౌన్సిల్ entry గురించి ఒకతీర్మానం పెట్టితే, గాంధీగారు ఇది కాకూడదు అని పట్టు పట్టినప్పటికినీ కూడా, వారు ఆ తీర్మానమును పెట్టారు. అప్పుడు గాంధీగారు ఇట్లములేక పోయినప్పటికీ, పార్టీసిద్ధాంతానికి కట్టుబడవలసియున్నది. కాబట్టి దాన్ని బలపరచాను అని అన్నారు. ఆ విధంగా పార్టీయొక్క సిద్ధాంతానికి ప్రతి ఒకరు కట్టుబడి యుండవలెను, కాబట్టి ఆ దృక్పథముతో నేనుకూడ దీనిని బలపరుస్తున్నానే గాని హృదయపూర్వకంగాకాదు. ఈ విషయమై ప్రజలలో ఎంత వికళితమైన అంభోభావ బయలు చేరిందో రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు తెలుసుకోవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇప్పుడు ఈ బిల్లు పాస్ అయినప్పటికీ ఇంక 3 నెలలైతేగాని ఇది అమలుకాదు. కనుక ఈలోగానైనా రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు దీనిని పునఃకాలించి ప్రజాభిప్రాయము ఏ విధంగా ఉన్నదో, ప్రజానీకము దీనిని గురించి ఎంత అంభోభావ

[7th April 1953] [Sri M. Sitharama Dass]

పడుచున్నారో తెలుసుకొని, వారి ఉద్దేశ్యాన్ని మార్చుకోవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. విదో పారిటాలుగా ఈ విధంగా వారు తలంచుకుంటున్నాను. మానవుడన్న తరువాత పారిటాలు లేకుండా ఉండను. పారిటాలుతో ఒక కార్యము చేసినప్పటికీ తరువాత దాన్ని దిద్దుకొనడంలో తప్పేమీ లేదు. అదివారి గొప్పతనాన్నే సూచిస్తుంది. గాంధీగారుమాడే ఎంత ఆగ్నిపాయమైన మంచిదని నోచినప్పుడుగాని వారి మొదటి ఉద్దేశం పారిటాలని గ్రహించి వెంటనే వారావిధంగా దిద్దు కొనేవారు. రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు కూడ గాంధీగారి దగ్గర ఉండినటువంటివారు, వారి శిష్యులే కాబట్టి, వారుకూడ అవిధంగానే ప్రవర్తించారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. కనుక ఈ బిల్లు విషయంలో, మద్రాసులోఉన్న వాతావరణమువల్ల, శాసన సభ్యుల యొక్కయు, ప్రజల యొక్కయు అభిప్రాయానుగుణంగా 1953 జూలై నాటికి ఎన్నికలు పెట్టవలసినదని, Special Officers ను నియమించునట్లేదనిచి ఈ బిల్లును, enforce చేయకూడదని కోరుచున్నాను. ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాన్ని అనుసరించి ప్రజలయొక్క నిజమైన ఉద్దేశ్యాలేమో తెలుసుకొని ఆ విధంగా చేయవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. ముఖ్యంగా ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము రాజోతున్నటువంటి ఈ సమయములో, కొత్త 5-50 రాష్ట్రము విర్పడుతుండగానే ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతానికి వ్యతిరేకంగా Special Officers యొక్క పరిపాలన విమతము ఉండదగింది కాదు. ఆంధ్రరాష్ట్రము రాజోతున్నది గనుకనే ఎన్నికలు వాయిదా వేస్తున్నామని చెప్పడం కూడ ఏ మాత్రము సమంజసమైన సమాధానం కాదని చెప్పవలసియున్నది. ఆ విధంగా చూచినప్పటికీ తెలుగు జిల్లాలకే గదా కొత్త రాష్ట్రము రాజోతున్నది. అటువంటిప్పుడు తమిళనాడులో ఎందుకు ఎన్నికలు పెట్టకూడదని అడుగుచున్నాను. మొత్తంగా 24 జిల్లాలోను ఒకే తూరి ఎన్నికలు పెట్టడం కష్టంగా ఉండవచ్చు. నెలకు 4 జిల్లాలు ప్రకారం జరిపినా, 6 నెలల్లో అన్ని జిల్లాలుగా ఎన్నికలు ముగించవచ్చును. అటువంటిప్పుడు ఎన్నికలు పెట్టకుండా Special Officers ను నియమించవలసిన అవసరమేమో అర్థంకావడం లేదు, 1942 వ సంవత్సరంలో జిల్లాబోర్డులను రద్దుపరచి Special Officers ను నియమించారు. అప్పుడంటే Quit India తీర్మానాన్ని పాస్ చేసినదానివల్ల గాంధీగారిని అరెస్టు చేసినందుకు, జిల్లాబోర్డు సభ్యులందరు protest చేసినందుకు, దానికి కత్యా మ్నాయంగా జిల్లాబోర్డులను supercede చేస్తూ Special Officers ను నియమించారు. కాని ఇప్పుడు జిల్లా ప్రజాపరిపాలనయొక్క పరిపాలన ఈ జిల్లాబోర్డుల విషయములో లేకుండా, Special Officers ను నియమించవలసిన extraordinary circumstances విమి వచ్చినాయో ఆర్థం కావడం లేదు. విదో extraordinary circumstances లో విధిలేకపోలేనే తప్ప, జిల్లాబోర్డులను రద్దుపరచుట సరియైనదికాదని, ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతానికి విరుద్ధమైటువంటిదిని మునిచేస్తున్నాను. ఇది ప్రజాహితకరమైన విధానము కాదని చెప్పుచున్నాను. మనదేశానికి new Constitution వచ్చిన తరువాత కూడ ఇటువంటి విధానాన్ని అనుసరించడం ఏమాత్రము సమంజసమైన విషయముకాదు. ఇది ప్రజాపరిపాలన అని అనిపించుకోదు అని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఈ నాడు అందరు అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నది ఇదేనని చెప్పుచున్నాను. విచారీవార్తనప్పటికీకూడా కాంగ్రెసుపార్టీ వారుకానివ్వండి, లేక కమ్యూనిస్టు సభ్యులు కానివ్వండి, ఎవరైనాగాని ప్రజా హితకరమైటువంటి ప్రజాభిప్రాయానికి అనుగుణంగా ఉండేటువంటి సలహాలు ఇస్తే, అది నిజంగా న్యాయమైనదా కాదా అని అలోచించి విది న్యాయమైనదని, ప్రజా హితకరమైనదని తోస్తే అది చేయుట ప్రభుత్వముయొక్క ధర్మమని, తాముచేసిందే సరియైనదని తాళిస్తే కుండలుకుమూడేశాల్లని, విస్సన్న చెప్పినదే వేదమన్నట్లుగా తమ ఉద్దేశ్యానికి భిన్నమైందంతా సరియైనదికాదనుకొనడం తప్పని చెప్పుచున్నాను. ఒక

[Sri M. Sitharama Dase] [7th April 1953]

వేర పారబాటుగా విచేనా చేసినప్పటికీకూడ, ఇతరులు అది తప్పుని చెప్పినప్పుడు, ప్రజాభిప్రాయముదానికే విరుద్ధంగా ఉన్నప్పుడు, దానిని పునరాలోచించి, తమతప్పును దిద్దుకొనుట మంచిది కనుక దీనిని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు పునరాలోచించి జిల్లా బోర్డులను రద్దుపరచి Special Officers ను నియమించేటటువంటి వారి అభిప్రాయాన్ని మారు, కొని, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము విస్తరణ అయిన కొత్త ఎన్నికలు జరుపవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. అక్టోబరు 1 వ తారీఖునకంటే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము విస్తరించబోతున్నదని ప్రకటన చేశారు. కొత్తగా విస్తరించబోతున్న ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము కలుపుకొని ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాల కనుగుణంగా ఉండవలసిన ప్రజలంతా ఆసక్తికలబోతున్నప్పుడు, కొత్త రాష్ట్రము విస్తరణకుండు, ఈ విధంగా ప్రజాపరిపాలన అయినటువంటి జిల్లా బోర్డులను రద్దుపరచి, Special Officers ను నియమించేటటువంటి నియంతృత్వ పద్ధతిని ప్రజలు వివిధంగా హర్షించగలరో, నూతన రాష్ట్రాభ్యుదయానికి ఈ విధానము వివిధంగా దోహదమొసంగగలదో అలోచించవలసిందని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇటువంటి సమయములో Special Officers ను appoint చేయడమంటే ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రానికి ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలకు గొప్ప ఆపకారముచేసినట్లువుతుందని, కాంగ్రెసులో వికారమున opposition కలుగజేయడానికి ఇది లోడ్డుతుందని చెప్పక తప్పదు. ఈ ఎత్తు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలమీద వేయడంబట్టి వారు చాలా బాధపడుతున్నారని కాబట్టి, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము రాజభోతున్నది కనుక ఎన్నికలు వాయిదా వేయవలసి వచ్చిందని ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము వైన ముహూర్తమువంటి ఈ ఎత్తు ప్రజలను చాలా నిరుత్సాహ పరుస్తుందని చెప్పవలసివస్తుంది. “కొబ్బరి చెట్టు ఎందుకు ఎక్కుతున్నానంటే, దూడకు కచ్చగడ్డికోసరము” అన్నట్లు, ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము రాజభోతుందని ఎన్నికలు వాయిదా వేయడం అవిధంగా ఉన్నది. ఇప్పటికే ప్రభుత్వమువైన, రాజగోపాలాచారిగారివైన ప్రజలకు విశ్వాసము లేకుండా, దీనివల్ల ప్రజల విశ్వాసాన్ని పూర్తిగా గోల్పోతారని నొప్పవలసివస్తుంది. ఆంధ్ర ప్రజలు, శాసన సభ్యులు అందరుకూడ ఎన్నికలు వెంటనే జరుపవలసిందని వికగ్రీవంగా అభిప్రాయపడుతున్నారని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రము విడిపోయేటప్పుడు, మాకు ఈ విధమైన Special Officers యొక్క పరిపాలన ఇబ్బనవద్దని, ప్రజలు దీన్ని ఎముతము ముద్దించరని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ఆంధ్ర రాష్ట్రాన్ని జయప్రదంగా ప్రజాస్వామిక సిద్ధాంతాల కనుగుణంగా ప్రజాపిత కరంగా ప్రారంభించ దలస్తున్నటువంటి ఈ కుభసమయములో ఇటువంటి చిల్లును ప్రవేశపెట్ట వద్దని కోరుచున్నాను. ఇప్పటికైనా శ్రీ రాజగోపాలాచారిగారు ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల విశ్వాసాన్ని దూరగొనవలసినట్లే, ఈ చిల్లును ఉపసంహరించుకొని కొత్త ఎన్నికలు జరుపవలసిందని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. I do not like to say anything more on this matter. కనుక రాజగోపాలాచారిగారిని ఆంధ్ర ప్రజల తరఫున, మద్రాసు ప్రజల తరఫున కాంగ్రెసు ప్భుక్తుల తరఫున, అంతేకాదు వారియొక్క శిష్యుల తరఫున మరొకసారి మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. దీనిని తప్పుక పునరాలోచించి ఈ విషయంలో ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని గ్రహించి తరువాత వారికిది న్యాయమైందని తోస్తుంటే, ఆంధ్రంగా చేయవలసిందని కోరుచున్నాను. ఎప్పుడు పారబాటుగా ఈ చిల్లును విశులని వచ్చినప్పటికీ కూడ ప్రజల అభిప్రాయాన్ని తెలుసుకొన్న తరువాత verdict of the people ప్రకారము దీనిని ratify చేసుకోవచ్చునని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను. ప్రజలకు కూడ అన్ని విషయాలు తెలుసునని వారుకూడ తెలివి తేటలతో వ్యవహరిస్తున్నారని, కనుక ప్రజల యొక్క అభిప్రాయాలను అల్పముగా త్రోసి రాజనవలదని రాజగోపాలాచారిగారికి మనవిచేయుచున్నాను. వారికి తెలియనిది విడిచి, వారు గొప్పకు

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భావులు. కనుక దీనిని తప్పుక పునర్విమర్శించి ప్రజాభిప్రాయాన్ని గ్రహించి దీనిని ఉపసంహరించుకొంటారని ఆశిస్తున్నాను. వారికి పరిమెశ్వరుడు దీక్షాయారా రోగ్యములు బంగు గాక అని ప్రార్థిస్తూ ఇంతటితో సంతోషించుకొంటున్నాను.

SRI D. VENKATA RAO:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, the issue before the House on this Bill is so clear and straight that it does not require much discussion. When the question came before the Legislature last time, it was found that public opinion was definitely against further extension of life of the boards and it was definitely decided that the life should not be extended beyond 1st July 1953. The Government is bound by that promise. The natural thing for them to do will be either to hold elections or appoint special officers to carry on the administration until elections could be held. Definite reasons have been given why we could not conduct the elections. We are on the eve of partition and the life of the people is in a flux. Under those circumstances it is highly inadvisable to conduct elections; it will be almost impossible; more, it will be even injurious to the interests of the State and the people. Because we could not hold the elections, there is only one alternative left, namely, to appoint special officers. People were suspicious of the extension of the life of the boards; they did not want the present men to continue and they wanted new men and fresh life in the local board administration and there is no reason why the appointment of special officers should be viewed with suspicion. These men are trusted officers and have been running the affairs of the State quite well and so, there is no reason why we should not accept this Bill. I therefore, support the Bill and I commend it for the unanimous acceptance of the House.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as I could see, except here and there, there is fairly substantial support for the Bill and the principle of appointing special officers to carry on the affairs of the district boards when their term ceases. The powers of the special officers are specified in section 240 (3) of the main Act and he has not only the powers of the board but also of the president of the district board. I suggest that the special officers should be in charge of the administration in the same way as a care-taker Government. He must not initiate new policies or take upon himself the responsibility of doing things which have not been sanctioned by the Board; he must merely carry on the administration of the district board and must not initiate new things or do things which would in the ordinary course of circumstances, require the sanction of the board or the president of the board. I suggest that instructions should be issued to the special officers that they should not do anything more than merely take care of the administration during the period of their office under the Bill.”

“I am glad that the Government have taken powers to appoint special officers, not merely the Collectors and the Subdivisional Officers but also other persons. I know, so far as the Collector



[Sri S. O. S. P. Odayappa] [7th April 1953]

ஒட்டத்தில் இந்த காரியங்களை கவனிப்பது நடவாத காரியம். Personal Assistant ம முனிசிபல் கமிஷனர் கிரேடிஸ் ஒருவரை நியமிப்பதை விட ஒருவரை இதற்கென்று நியமித்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். கலெக்டர் முன்னால் ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசராக இருந்தபோது பல காரியங்களை கவனித்த போதிலும் இப்பொழுது நிலைமை மாறியிருக்கிறது. ஒவ்வொரு ஜில்லா போர்டிலும் பொருளாதார நிலைமை ரொம்ப மோமமாக இருக்கிறது. ஸ்பெஷல் ஆபீசர் இருந்தபோது கலெக்டர்கள் ஒரு லக்ஷம் கேட்டால் பல லக்ஷம் சர்க்கார் சாங்ஷன் செய்யும். ஆனால் மூன்று ஆண்டுகளாக ஒரு காரியம் செய்யவேண்டுமென்றால் இன்னும் அனுமதி வராமல் இருக்கிறது. இதை அரசாங்கத்தார் கவனித்தால் நன்றாக இருக்கும். ரெய்யத்தகராத காரியங்களை செய்வதனாலும் கெடும், செய்யத்தகுந்த காரியங்களை செய்யாமல் விடுவதனாலும் கெட்டு விடுகிறது.

“செய்தக்க அல்ல செயக்கெடும், செய்தக்க செய்யாமை யானும் கெடும்” என்று திருவள்ளுவர் சொல்லியிருக்கிறார். எது எது அவசியமோ அதைப் பார்சுத்துச் செய்ய வேண்டும். இப்போது இந்த Bill ஐ ஆதரிக்கிறேன். மேலும் 1954-ம் வருஷம் மார்ச் 31-ம் தேதி என்பதை கடைசி பட்சத் தேதியாக வைத்துக் கொண்டிருக்கிறார்கள், அதற்குள் தேர்தலை நடத்த வேண்டும். எப்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டுமோ அப்படிச் செய்ய வேண்டியதை கவனிப்பார்களென்று நான் நம்புகிறேன். எவ்வளவு சீக்கிரமாக தேர்தல் நடத்த வேண்டுமோ அவ்வளவு சீக்கிரமாக நடத்தும்படி கேட்டுக் கொள்கிறேன். இதை நான் ஆதரிக்கிறேன் என்று சொல்லிக்கொண்டு இந்த பேச்சை முடித்துக் கொள்ளுகிறேன்.”

\* SRI P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I want to add only a word or two to what the previous speakers have said. The non-official character of the district board should, as far as possible, be maintained in all the district boards. Any idea of appointing either the District Collector or the Revenue Divisional Officer as special officers is not a good idea, as these officers will not be in a position to devote their full time to the administration of district boards. And we cannot also expect his Personal Assistant to do the whole work and, therefore, the idea of appointing these officers as special officers should be given up as it will not satisfy the people concerned. I am particular in this respect, viz., the district board should be continued as a non-official body even when its term expires and the special officer appointed to administer the district board must be a retired servant of the Government. It must be left to that special officer, experienced as he must be in all matters of district administration, to do his best in the matter. He must be a full time officer. He will also introduce new blood into the administration of district boards which will be of some help to all people concerned. Even though his term of office may be less than one year, this introduction of new blood will cleanse the whole administration of district boards, as the proverb says, ‘new brooms sweep clean.’ Thus, the non-official who is appointed as the special officer will not only do the work more satisfactorily but will also keep in touch with the people. But an official will always continue to have the official mentality and outlook and people cannot easily approach him. I, therefore, request the Government that, as far as possible, non-officials should be appointed as special officers. In this connexion, I must also say that officials who are absolutely sound in health and are doing good work and who are due to retire at the age of 55

[7th April 1953] [Sri P. N. Marthandam Pillai]

may be given another chance of serving the Government by appointing them as special officers and extending their service by one year.

“Sir, as regards the difficulty contemplated in clause 3 of this Bill, it may not be one of law. I may say some difficulty may crop up while giving effect to the provisions of this Bill. Instead of going through a long and cumbersome process of law and appealing to this gentleman or that gentleman, the Government must have powers to remove the difficulty then and there by issuing an order. Sometimes the difficulty may not be of a serious character and by having powers under this Bill, it can be removed without going unnecessarily through a long process. Therefore, it is only with a view to remove any difficulty that may crop up in the actual working of this Bill, the Government have taken powers under clause 3 of this Bill.”

SRI N. VENKATESWARLU:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to oppose the Bill, not on the ground that the presidents of district boards are anxious to continue in office but on the ground that the district boards are to be administered by special officers.

“First of all, let me introduce myself to the House as the president of one of the important district boards, the Guntur District Board, which has under its control a number of institutions, both educational and medical. There is a fear in the minds of the public that the district boards are being abolished or superseded on account of heavy deficits in their budget. But, according to the Government, that is not their intention. Anyhow, the popular opinion is there that the special officers are going to be appointed to cut down the expenditure of the district boards by closing down certain educational and medical institutions.

“Sir, so far as the Guntur District Board is concerned, there are about 100 secondary schools and all these schools were opened at the instance of the villagers and they donated large sums of money towards buildings, scientific apparatus, furniture, etc. The district board is only managing the schools and it does not incur any heavy expenditure on account of these educational institutions. So, I want an assurance from the Government that the special officer will not close down any of these institutions during his regime. If such assurances are given on the floor of the House, there is no use in my opposing this Bill. My hon. Friend Mr. Sitharama Dass said that it was no use criticising the Government and at the same time supporting the Bill. If I had been in his position, I would not have supported the Bill while criticising the Government. Now, I want the Hon. Minister in charge of Local Administration to give an assurance on the floor of the House that he will direct the special officers not to close down any institutions or undo things already done by the elected representatives of the people.”

\* THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—“Mr. Chairman, Sir, after hearing the speeches of hon. Members, I feel that it is

[Sri N. Sankara Reddi] [7th April 1953]

not necessary to reply at length. It is admitted by one and all that at this juncture when our Madras State is to be divided into Andhra and Residuary States, elections to district boards on a country-wide scale are inopportune. Hence, the elections are to be postponed. A non-official resolution to extend the life of the district boards was unfortunately rejected by the representatives of the people in the Lower House. Therefore, this Bill has to be brought in for terminating the district Boards and making some temporary arrangements for a short period to run the district boards with special officers.

6 p.m. "This arrangement will be there only for a short time for this Bill, when it is made into an Act, will come into force on the 1st July 1953 and will cease to have any effect by the 31st of March 1954. In a nation's life a period of six or nine months is nothing and elections to these boards will have to be begun even in December 1953 or January 1954 and will have to be completed by the end of March 1954.

"Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar expressed the fear that the district boards which are already financially very weak will be overburdened by the appointment of these special officers. It will not be so because, wherever the work is light, either the Collector or the Revenue Divisional Officer will be appointed to look after the affairs of the district boards and they will not be burdened with any additional expenditure.

"The hon. Member from Guntur, Sri N. Venkateswarlu, also expressed the fear that some of the many institutions like dispensaries, etc., which have now been started may be closed down by the special officers for lack of finance. I can assure him that in these days of adult franchise any institution which has been opened cannot be so easily closed down. Therefore nothing undemocratic is being done. It is only in accordance with the wish of the Lower House when it rejected a resolution to extend the life of the district Boards that this Bill has been brought forward and I will, therefore, request this House to support this Bill."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question before the House is—

'That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be taken into consideration.'

The motion was put and carried.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"I shall now take the Bill clause by clause. A few amendments have been received. I will take up clause 2."

#### Clause 2.

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

*'That in sub-clause (2) of clause 2, all the words occurring after the words "principal Act" be deleted.'*

[7th April 1953] [Sri G. Krishnamurthi]

After the deletion is made, the amended sub-clause will read as follows:—

*'Where a Special Officer has been appointed under sub-section (1), he shall exercise the powers specified in sub-section (3) of section 240 of the principal Act.'*

I want to omit the rest of this sub-clause for the reason that this portion contemplates that, in the absence of a Collector or a Revenue Divisional Officer to take charge of a district board, another paid special officer can be appointed by the Government. As was pointed out by the previous speakers, the usual procedure in such cases has been to entrust the duties of the president of a district board to the Personal Assistant to the Collector. But, now it seems that non-officials may also be brought in. I do not know what are the intentions of the Government, but, if the latter portion of this sub-clause is to be accepted by the House, non-officials can also be brought in. I am not in the least opposed to bringing in non-officials. I am only concerned when the question of payment arises. In these days when the Government are pleading financial stringency even for granting small privileges in various departments, why should special officers be appointed for a period of six months or so and be paid for looking after the affairs of the district boards? If the latter part of this sub-clause is omitted, the Government will naturally restrict the appointments of special officers to Revenue Divisional Officers and Collectors or other departmental men. I hope that in the interests of economy the Members of this House will support this amendment."

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA:—"Sir, I second the amendment."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"Amendment moved—

*'That in sub-clause (2) of clause 2, all the words occurring after the words "principal Act" be deleted.'*"

\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"I am not sure, Sir, whether Sri G. Krishnamurthi has realised one aspect of the matter when moving this amendment. If the Collector or the Revenue Divisional Officer takes up this work as a second job maintaining his original job, there is no difficulty and no need then to give any special pay. Supposing the intention of the Government is to appoint a non-official, as is possible, it may be objected to on principle as Sri Purushothama Mudaliar pointed out. That is not the intention of the Government. The point, however, is this, namely, that we may have to provide for a case where a heavy district board has to be given a full-time officer instead of the officer being a Collector or a Revenue Divisional Officer for most part of his time and taking this job only as an additional item. Supposing an officer has to be appointed with full-time work, he cannot be appointed as an honorary officer. He has to come under the discipline of the Government with a salary. This provision is intended to cover only such cases. If the amendment was accepted, there would be no room for making this kind of an arrangement."

[7th April 1953]

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Sir, in view of what the Hon. the Chief Minister said, I beg leave to withdraw my amendment."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Clause 2 was put and carried.

Clause 3.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The hon. Member, Sri G. Krishnamurthi has given notice of an amendment to clause 3 which is definitely a negative amendment. I therefore rule it out of order and put clause 3 to the vote of the House."

Clause 3 was put and carried.

Clause 1.

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move the following amendment to clause 1:—

*For the word "March" in sub-clause (2), substitute the word "January".*

As it stands in the Bill that is now before the House, sub-clause (2) reads as follows:—

*'It shall come into force at once and shall cease to have any effect after the 31st March 1954.'*

I wish this date to be changed into 31st January 1954. In this connection, I should like to bring to the notice of the hon. Members of this House the following point that there are in this House 24 Members from the Local Boards Constituencies, 8 of whom have to retire on the expiry of two years, that is, on 21st April 1954. If another set of 8 Members are to come in on the 21st of April 1954, nominations would have to be called for even in February 1954. We have therefore to bring into existence the District Board Members before the 31st of January 1954. If we do not do so before the 31st January 1954, the local boards constituencies will not have full and fair representation when the elections for these 8 seats are to be held at the end of the first two years of this Council, and we will therefore stand in the way of the Constitution. I think it will not be a fair and full election if we carry on the elections to these local board constituencies without getting the District Board Members elected throughout the State before 31st January 1954, taking into consideration the fact that there are other local boards like municipalities, etc., functioning. In view of the assurances given by the Government that 31st March 1954 is after all an outer limit and that elections may be held even earlier, I would just beg of the Government to accept my amendment which will enable the Government to complete the elections by 31st January 1954."

SRI K. SURYANARAYANA:—"I second the amendment."

[7th April 1953]

\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Again, Sir, the hon. Member Sri G. Krishnamurthi should remember that we expect in October a partition of the State and the constitutional composition of this House will have to be changed as a result. Therefore there is not much point in that argument of the hon. Member."

"As regards the general suggestion that we should do things as quickly as possible, the amendment will be accepted in spirit and carried out as far as possible. There is no need to make an amendment nor will there be any use because the whole constitution of the House will have to be readjusted with reference to the districts that will fall within the Residuary State and within the Andhra State. There is nothing gained by advancing the date."

\* SRI M. SITHARAMA DASS:—"On a point of information, Sir, 1954 సంవత్సరం మార్చి 31 వ తారీఖున ఎలక్షన్లు జరుపబోతున్నారని అప్పటివరకు Council కు జిల్లా బోర్డుల తరఫున ఉన్న 8 వంటి 8 సీట్లకు ఏలా provision దూపుతారు. నాటి విషయము గురించి ఏమి చెప్పతారని అడుగుచున్నాను."

\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"This Act will remain as law for both the States after October. But after October there will be no possibility of a Second Chamber in the Andhra State. This State will have to be reconstituted and how many seats this Council will have will be determined by the number of districts in the Residuary State and, therefore, the expectation that there will be an election for these eight seats representing the local boards constituencies has no validity. It will have to be completely altered and there is no object to be gained by advancing the date from March 31st to January 31st. After 31st March 1954 this law will not prevail in the Andhra State and they will have either to have a fresh Act or will have to hold elections. The same thing applies here also. A particular number of seats in the Upper Chamber here is not important, because by that time the Upper Chamber will have to be split here. There will be no Upper Chamber in the Andhra State while there will be one here."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI:—"I am withdrawing the amendment."

The amendment was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

Clause 1 was put and carried.

The preamble was put and carried.

THE HON. SRI N. SANKARA REDDI:—"Sir, I beg to move—

*'That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be read a third time and passed.'*"

[7th April 1953]

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The question is—

'That the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 13 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly be read a third time and passed.'"

The motion was carried and the Bill was read a third time and passed.

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The House will now adjourn and meet again at 4-30 p.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

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APPENDIX.

[Vide item IV on page 604 supra.]

L.A. BILL No. 13 OF 1953.

(As passed by the Assembly.)

*A Bill further to amend the Madras District Boards Act, 1920.*

WHEREAS the term of office of the members of the district boards of Visakhapatnam and Srikakulam is due to expire on the 29th day of December 1953 and that of the members of the remaining district boards has been extended up to the 1st day of July 1953 by Madras Act VII of 1952;

AND WHEREAS it is considered necessary to appoint Special Officers for all district boards from the date of expiry of the term of office of the existing members thereof; It is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. *Short title.*—(1) This Act may be called the Madras District Boards (Amendment) Act, 1953.

(2) It shall come into force at once and shall cease to have any effect after the 31st March 1954.

2. *Appointment of Special Officers to district boards.*—(1) Notwithstanding anything contained in section 11 or in any other provision of the Madras District Boards Act, 1920 (Madras Act XIV of 1920) (hereinafter referred to as the principal Act), it shall be lawful for the State Government—

(i) to cause elections to be held to every District Board so that the newly elected members may come into office on any date fixed by the State Government, which date may be subsequent to the date of expiry of the term of the members holding office at the commencement of this Act, and may be different in the case of different district boards;

(ii) from time to time to advance or postpone the date fixed under clause (i) and fix instead another date;

(iii) to appoint for every District Board a Special Officer to exercise the powers, discharge the duties and perform the functions of the District Board and its president, during the period commencing at noon on the 1st day of July 1953 in the case of all District Boards except Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam and on the 29th day of December 1953 in the case of the District Boards of Srikakulam and Visakhapatnam and ending with the date on which the newly elected members will come into office.

(2) Where a Special Officer has been appointed under sub-section (1), he shall exercise the powers specified in sub-section (8) of section 240 of the principal Act, and any such

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officer who is not a District Collector or Revenue Divisional Officer may, if the State Government so direct, receive payment for his services from the district fund.

3. *Power to remove difficulties.*—If any difficulty arises in giving effect to the provisions of this Act, or of the principal Act, the State Government may, as occasion may arise, by order do anything which appears to them necessary for the purpose of removing the difficulty.

## THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL

Wednesday, 8th April 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at half-past four of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

### I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

#### STARRED QUESTIONS.

##### *Cancer Conference.*

\* 101 Q.—DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Health be pleased—

(a) to place on the table of the House the findings of the Cancer Conference held on 7th December 1952 at the Secretariat; and

(b) to state when the Government propose to implement the recommendations of the Conference?

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“(a) A statement <sup>a</sup> is placed on the table of the House.

“(b) The Director of Medical Services has been asked to submit necessary proposals to the Government on each of the recommendations of the Conference. As and when these proposals are received, they will be considered on merits and orders passed in the matter.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“May I ask the Hon. Minister, now that it is four months since the Conference met—the Conference met on the 7th December last and to-day it is 8th April—whether the Government have not yet received the recommendations of the Director of Medical Services on the proposals?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The question of implementing the recommendations of the Conference largely depends upon the resources of the Government.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“May I know what is the position of the State's resources so far as the recommendations of the Conference are concerned?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“This State's resources are very limited.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“Has not the Director of Public Health submitted definite proposals for staff and equipment, etc., required for carrying on preventive work in this regard and may I know what action has been taken on it?”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“The Director of Medical Services has not yet submitted any proposals. The recommendations of the Conference are being considered by him.”

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Has any of the recommendations of the Conference been included in the Budget as a Part II Scheme this year? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ The opening of the propaganda section in the Health Department has not been approved by Government yet.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ Sir, since the people are not able to detect the cancer disease in the early stage and since, as a consequence of that, our hospitals are overcrowded with cancer patients of an advanced stage, will the Hon. Minister take steps to give health education to our people on the subject? ”

THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY :—“ Government are well aware of the keen interest the hon. Lady Member is taking in this matter. The Women's Indian Association, of which the hon. Member is the Chairman, are carrying on propaganda in this regard and Government are helping that Association.”

*Committee on the Revival of Dramatic Art.*

\* 102 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the report of the Committee on the Revival of Dramatic Art in this State has been received by the Government and whether it has been published;

(b) if so, what the recommendations of the Committee are and what orders have been passed by the Government thereon; and

(c) what the total expenditure incurred on the Committee is?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) & (b) The report has been received. The question of printing it is under consideration.

“ (c) An amount of about Rs. 10,500 was spent on the Committee.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Did the report relate to the revival of the Andhra Dramatic Stage and may I ask whether a similar committee has been or will be appointed to study and recommend improvements to the Tamil stage? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I suppose, Sir, the Committee was expected to report on the steps to be taken for the revival of Dramatic Art, particularly in Telugu areas, and its utilization as a means of promoting adult education, rural education and allied matters.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Is there any proposal with the Government to constitute a Board for development of Art and Music in this State? ”

[8th April 1953]

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There is no proposal as such, but every encouragement is given to music and allied arts.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Have Government considered any proposal to construct a National Theatre in a central place in this State with the aid of public subscriptions and loans as we find that there are no suitable public theatres in the City or, for the matter of that, anywhere in the districts? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Very soon, some very suitable buildings will fall vacant, and then the question may be considered.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Is there any allotment in the Five Year Plan for development of such schemes, I mean, development of the Stage, Fine Arts, etc., in this State? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ There is already provision made for it. The Central College of Karnatic Music is being run by the Government in our State.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ May I know whether the present Assembly building will be converted into a National Theatre after the formation of the Andhra State? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ It is premature now to think of the utilization of that building after the formation of the Andhra Province.”

SRI G. VENKATACHALAM :—“ May I ask Government whether the Committee has recommended the name of any academy or body to be set up for the promotion of art? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Notice.”

*Office hours for the Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, Madras.*

\* 103 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Deputy Directors of Public Instruction, Madras, have any executive duties to perform and if so, the prescribed office hours for them;

(b) whether the Government are aware that they attend office generally in the forenoons and not in the afternoons; and

(c) whether the Government have issued any instructions to the Director of Public Instruction in the matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) Yes. The office hours prescribed by the Government, viz., from 11 a.m. to 5 p.m. are applicable to the Deputy Directors also.

“ (b) No.

“ (c) No.”



[8th April 1953]

*Creation of an additional post in the Presidency College, Madras.*

\* 104 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR (on behalf of Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any additional post in the Department of English was specially created in the Presidency College, Madras; if so, the reasons therefor;

(b) whether any person almost fresh from College was appointed to this post;

(c) whether the Public Service Commission was consulted in the matter; and

(d) whether the claims of any deserving candidates working in the various Government Colleges were overlooked; and if so, why?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO:—“(a) Yes. A temporary post of Lecturer in English was created in the Presidency College, Madras, in order to relieve the present Principal of his professorial duties to a certain extent and also to maintain the high standard of teaching English in the College.

“(b) A ‘new applicant’, who had teaching experience, was appointed to the post.

“(c) No; the appointment was made under rule 9 (a) (i) of the general rules.

“(d) As the appointment was ordered only under the emergency provisions in the rules, and as there were no approved probationers in the list there was no question of overlooking the claims of any departmental officer.”

*Modernization of the Madras Veterinary College.*

\* 105 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR (on behalf of Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Agriculture be pleased to state—

(a) whether any proposals have been submitted to Government by the Director of Animal Husbandry for equipping and modernizing the various departments of the Veterinary College excluding the Hospital section and if so, the action taken thereon; and

(b) whether any laboratory facilities are provided for Histology, Embryology, Genetics, Animal Husbandry and Medicine in the Madras Veterinary College?

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA:—“(a) Yes, but the proposals were deferred on account of the financial stringency.

“(b) There are no separate laboratories in the Madras Veterinary College for these subjects. The existing laboratory provides facilities for all these subjects.”

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*Women's Home of Service.*

\* 106 Q.—DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Rural Welfare be pleased to state—

(a) the number of applicants to the Women's Home of Service from all the districts in the State within the last one year; and

(b) whether there is any Service Home in the State other than the one in Madras?

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“(a) 283.

“(b) Yes. The Sevika-Ashram at Gandhigram at Madurai is another institution subsidized by the Government.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“May I ask the Hon. Minister if this Sevika-Ashram is not a training centre where admissions are made for trainees?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“I said the other Service Home in this State is the Sevika-Ashram at Gandhigram at Madurai. This is a private institution subsidized by Government. During the year 1952 from April to September, 43 applicants were admitted into this Home; and under-aged girls also were taken into this Home as a special case. So naturally I have to conclude that this is also a Service Home.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“Sir, 288 odd applications came to the Women's Service Home and of them only 50 have been admitted. May I know, Sir, what became of the rest?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“I think I have already replied to that question on the floor of the House some time back that the maximum capacity of the Home is 150 and every year we cannot admit more than 50.” 4-40 p.m.

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“Will the Government relax the rules with regard to the admission because there are many girls between the ages of 14 to 18 who become stranded in the City, and if they are not admitted they will get into very bad hands?”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO:—“As I have previously answered that question, the rules require the admission to be restricted to those applicants that are aged between 18 to 30, but now we are examining the question of taking the really deserving under-aged applicants also. That question, I may tell the hon. Member, is under examination and I cannot commit myself now to any definite stand.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“Will the Hon. the Minister be pleased to state whether he has received the administration report of the Welfare Department this year?”

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THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ I have not gone through it yet, Sir.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ There is a report that the eight centres started in Rayalaseema will be closed in the month of March, Sir, owing to the famine conditions prevailing there. Will the Government consider the need for continuing the centres by the Welfare Department? ”

THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ Those centres are intended for a special purpose and that has nothing to do with the Service Homes, but however, I may say that some of these centres are being continued for another six months.”

DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI :—“ Thank you, Sir.”

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

## II.—MESSAGE FROM THE GOVERNOR.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ I have to announce to the House that I have received the following Message, dated the 4th April 1953, from the Governor of Madras :—

‘ In pursuance of Article 207, clause (3) of the Constitution of India, I, Sri Prakasa, Governor of Madras, hereby recommend to the Madras Legislative Council, the consideration of the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Bill, 1953.’ ”

## III.—NON-OFFICIAL BUSINESS—RESOLUTIONS.

### (1) APPOINTMENT OF A COMMITTEE TO ENQUIRE INTO THE SERVICE CONDITIONS OF GOVERNMENT SERVANTS.

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I move that—

*‘ This Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken to appoint a Committee consisting of officials, non-officials and representatives of service associations to enquire into, to report on and to suggest ways and means for the improvement of the conditions of service of Government servants in this State.’*

Sir, during the Budget debate and on other occasions in this House, I have referred to the disabilities under which Government servants are working and I do not propose to refer to all those things now. I shall as briefly as possible refer to certain points which would justify the appointment of a Committee to enquire into the conditions of service of Government servants in this State. If we are to trace the traditions under which the Government servants are working, we can trace them to the days of the East India Company; the Government servants continued to work under such archaic conditions under the British rule and, as it is known to everybody, the Britishers were interested in having the public

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services to supply their ends and the fundamental basis under which the Government servants were working did not undergo any radical change. It was when the Government of India Act of 1935 came in that Statutory Service Rules concerning the classification, appointment, punishment, appeals, etc., of public servants were framed but that did not go far enough. The country has now attained freedom and with the advent of independence resulting in citizenship to every one, I believe it ought to bestow full citizenship rights to the Government servants also, and I take it that the State should accord certain fundamental guarantees to the public services, such as a better living wage, proper housing conditions, health facilities, freedom of association, better social status, etc., in keeping with the change of times. In the Planning Commission Report a special paragraph is devoted to the reform of public administration and it is clearly stated there that the principal objectives to be achieved in public administration are integrity, efficiency, economy and public co-operation and these are closely inter-related and to some extent inter-dependent and measures designed to secure any of these objectives help to achieve others as well and it was also pointed out in the Report that greater efficiency in public administration should be stressed and, need I say, that for greater efficiency a contented service is absolutely necessary. Sir, Sri A. D. Gorwala in his report on public administration has advocated the increase of pay and allowances of Government servants. The Report says that the Government servants have a legitimate grievance in that Government have neither held the cost of living nor implemented the recommendations of the Pay Commission. But I shall not refer to such questions as pay and allowances now because I know that the financial condition of the State governs such matters and I would not be justified in going into that question on a resolution of this kind. But one thing should be done and that is, the service reforms should be tackled immediately, for the conditions of service under which the Government servants are working require radical change.

“ Article 309 of the Constitution of India provides that ‘ Subject to the provisions of this Constitution, Acts of the appropriate Legislature may regulate the recruitment and conditions of service of persons appointed to public services and posts in connexion with the affairs of the Union or of any State.’ It is, therefore, desirable that (i) the matters relating to the Public Services and posts, which should be regulated by Acts of the Legislature and those which should be regulated by rules made under these Acts, (ii) the general principles which should be followed in the classification of the services, the methods of their recruitment, the fixation of salaries and the relations between them on the one hand, and the Government and the public on the other, and (iii) the methods of giving the services necessary protection from political influences and unjust treatment by official superiors and similar general questions should be satisfactorily settled and that for this purpose and for the purpose of determining the lines on which service legislation and service rules should be framed, the State Government should

[Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar] [8th April 1953]

appoint a representative committee to go into the question. I have already referred to one glaring fact when I was speaking on the Budget, namely, that for certain classes of Government servants, the Government were the appointing authority, the punishing authority and the appellate authority too. I pointed out that this was not fair. It is a fundamental principle that when there is the prescribed punishing authority, the same authority cannot be authorized to dispose of appeals in respect of those services; the punishing authority and the appellate authority should not be one and the same and suitable machinery should therefore be devised to dispose of appeals and review petitions addressed to the Government and the Governor. While speaking on the Budget I have also referred to the classification of services as the gazetted and non-gazetted services, and instead of the present classification of services as gazetted and non-gazetted, I suggested that the classification may be made as Class I and Class II Officers, etc., as in the case of Central Government Services. The designation of certain categories as 'inferior servants' or 'menials' should also be changed.

4-50  
P.m.

" Sir, I would now refer to a few vital matters about which the public services are very much concerned. I would first refer to the system of Personal Files. This system of 'personal files' or 'confidential reports' is not satisfactory. In spite of the Public Service Commission, there is considerable scope for patronage in the system of writing confidential reports on subordinate officials. This question should be examined by the Committee that I have proposed.

" The present Government Servants' Conduct Rules are antiquated and antediluvian. They were framed long ago and they have not been revised. Under the British regime, I know, there had been salaries committees instituted now and then but never has there been any comprehensive revision of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules to suit the latest conditions. I, therefore, wish that this Committee should take up the question of the revision of the Government Servants' Conduct Rules, particularly with reference to citizenship rights under the Constitution of India.

" Sir, as I have already said, the Government should take up the question of enacting legislation to revise the service conditions to conform to the requirements of the Constitution. There are several anomalies and discriminations in the present rules. The Fundamental Rules and the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules were first framed in 1920-21 to simplify the provisions of the Civil Service Regulations but the Fundamental Rules and the Madras Travelling Allowance Rules (which have now been magnified into the Manual of Special Pay and Allowances) have now become even more complicated than the Civil Service Regulations. There are several anomalies due to the multiplicity of amendments or issue of rulings and orders without an appreciation of the intention of the original rules or to the changed conditions obtaining now in contrast to those which ruled at the time when the rules were

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first framed. It is, therefore, desirable that the Government should institute a comprehensive study of all the Acts and rules and standing orders governing the services and of the interpretations now in force, and so it is I have proposed the appointment of a Committee to examine all these aspects.

" Sir, I should like to point out that in the grant of increments in the time-scales of pay, certain services get biennial increments and in the case of some other services, annual increments are being given. Also in the matter of probation prescribed for Government servants, certain services enjoy one-year probation before confirmation or promotion. Whereas in certain other cases the probation is fixed at two years. This discrimination should go and there should be only annual increment for all services and the period of probation should be one year only in the case of all services.

" Certain suggestions have been made on the floor of the House to raise the retirement age of State Government servants in the interest of the efficiency of the administration. There is, at present, a dearth of senior and experienced personnel especially at the higher level and this dearth can be met by raising the age of compulsory retirement to 58 in respect of officers fit and willing to continue in service beyond the age of 55 which is now the maximum age prescribed for compulsory retirement. Those unwilling to continue beyond 55 may be given the option of retirement on full pension. The services of senior officers will be very useful especially at the present juncture and there is also no reason to fear that the prospects of juniors will be blocked as there has been a great expansion of the services on all sides and demands on the service of administrative personnel are also great. It is seen that the Central Government have already taken steps to raise the age of retirement and the State Government should fall in line with the Central Government at least in such matters, if not in the matter of pay and allowances.

" Sir, with regard to gratuity, I should like to say a word or two. The families of Government servants dying in harness or within five years of retirement who have no other means to fall back upon, are reduced to impecunious conditions. It is necessary that there should be adequate provision to protect the families of such Government servants by way of grant of a gratuity according to the period of service of such Government servants, the rate of gratuity being not less than a year's pay at the rate of pay last drawn by the officer subject to a minimum of Rs. 500. Compassionate gratuity of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 that is now given is most inadequate and it does not satisfy in any way to relieve even the immediate requirements of the poor bereaved families of Government servants. The financial commitment involved in the suggestion made by me cannot be much, especially when we see that there will be much saving in the accumulated pension of Government servants.

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"I would also suggest for consideration certain ameliorative measures which should be introduced in revising the conditions of service of Government servants. In this connexion, I would suggest that there should be a Welfare Officer for Government servants in the City and also in other big cities to look after their welfare. I would also like to suggest that there should be a Woman Welfare Officer for the Secretariat where there are a large number of women clerks. If a full-time Woman Welfare Officer could not be appointed, I would request Mrs. Clubwala to depute one of her woman welfare workers to visit the Secretariat twice or thrice a week, to look after the interests of the women clerks in the Secretariat and to bring to the notice of the authorities their conditions and any requests that they may have to put forward.

"Sir, it is learnt that the Ministry of Health in the Central Government has introduced a Contributory Health Service for Government employees in Delhi and for their families. I would like to have such a scheme introduced in this State as well.

"One other small matter, I should like to refer, is the relationship between the officers and subordinates in the Government departments. It is a matter for regret that subordinate officials are not treated with courtesy by those in the upper grades. This matter should be specifically looked into. (Interruption from the Hon. Sri C. Rajagopalachari.) I am pleading on behalf of both the officers and subordinates. I want that there should be courtesy and harmonious relationship between all ranks of the Government service.

"Sir, I also suggest the appointment of Arbitration Councils on the model of Whitley Councils as in the United Kingdom.

"For the various reasons stated by me, it will be agreed, I believe, that a Committee should be appointed to determine the general principles governing the conditions of service of Government servants in this State, namely, recruitment, classification, hours of work, promotion, probation, discipline, tenure, remuneration, superannuation, retirement age, pension, leave rules, ameliorative schemes, etc., and all allied questions. The Committee may be directed to examine all aspects of the service questions and the rules and conditions of service and furnish a detailed report so that it may form the basis for the enactment of legislation under Article 309 of the Constitution. In this connexion, I would particularly suggest the association of the representatives of the services on this committee, because it is the services who know where the shoe pinches.

"Sir, the Resolution that I have proposed is a very simple one. I now commend this Resolution for the kind acceptance of the House and, I hope, the Government also would accept it and give it a favourable blessing."

5 p.m. SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I second this Resolution. May I also speak on the subject?"

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MR. CHAIRMAN :—"I have also received notice of the following amendment from the hon. Member, Sri K. Bhashyam :—

*Add at the end of the resolution,*

*"and at the same time institute a system of work audit with a view to assessing the work done or to be done by each of the Government servants concerned, so as to standardize the pay, prospects and emoluments in consideration of the nature, quality, etc., of the work involved in the office."*

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, may I be permitted to accept the amendment so that we may have a general discussion on both?"

MR. CHAIRMAN :—"The hon. Member, Sri K. Bhashyam, may now formally move the amendment."

\* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move my amendment to the Resolution moved by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar, namely, that the following be added at the end of the resolution :—

*"and at the same time institute a system of work audit with a view to assessing the work done or to be done by each of the Government servants concerned, so as to standardize the pay, prospects and emoluments in consideration of the nature, quality, etc., of the work involved in the office."*

As already indicated by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar, I take it that this amendment has been accepted as a corollary to the main resolution.

"If we want to have the conditions of service, status, pay and prospects of the Government servants to be improved now or at least established in some way or other, I think it is necessary that there must also be some system by which an audit of the work done or ought to be done by each one of these officers is assessed by some authority which may be beyond the officers themselves. In the first instance such an assessment of the amount of work that the personnel in an office has to do and the capacity of a particular person to do that work should be made and it would be better, perhaps, if the emoluments in respect of each officer is fixed after such an assessment.

"Another suggestion that was made was that the Government servants should be classified as Class I, Class II Officers, etc., on the lines of the Government of India. The non-Gazetted Officers also do not like to be called accordingly and, as a matter of fact, they do not have the same privileges as the Gazetted Officers. This question of re-classifying the Gazetted and non-Gazetted Officers is a matter which may also be considered by this Committee. But, before considering whether this appellation 'Non-Gazetted' is to remain or not, the most important thing is to know the nature of the work done by these persons by means of a work audit.

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"When the assessment of work done is made through a work audit, the question of hours of work naturally comes into great prominence. In fact, one of the questions put by Sri T. Purushothama Mudaliar was about the Deputy Director of Public Instruction, Madras, and he gave us the information that he comes to the office at noon and goes away early in the afternoon. My point is that if we want to appoint a Committee for the purpose of improving the emoluments and other amenities of Government servants, it is necessary as well to fix the amount of work to be done by them, namely, for how many hours they are to work and what should be the out-turn of each of the officer concerned. While sympathizing with the main resolution, one has necessarily to take it as a corollary to it that there must be a work audit also. I hope it will not be taken amiss when I say that in every office there are persons who are over-worked and there are also persons who are under-worked or practically have no work. It cannot also be denied that there are some sinecure jobs in every department which are sought after by persons who do not want to do any work. These persons, the Government servants, are paid out of the public exchequer and it is therefore necessary that the public should have their money's worth from the persons they employ in the service of the Government. I, therefore, want that this work audit should be established really for the very purpose for which my Friend, Sri Purushothama Mudaliar, wants this Committee to be established. I do not want to go into the details of the work audit system but, if such an audit is carried out, we can possibly have a better idea of what can be done and what ought to have been done by these officers. I submit this amendment to the approval of the House."

SRI P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI:—"Sir, I second the amendment."

MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The Resolution as well as the amendment are now before the House for discussion. Hon. Members can speak both on the Resolution and the amendment."

\* SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is a clear case for an enquiry now. I am not suggesting that we should go into the question of salaries and allowances but, as the mover of the Resolution pointed out, there are other matters which have to be examined, for instance, the innumerable classifications into grades and classes in the services and whether such a large number of classifications is necessary or whether they could be simplified; whether the method of recruitment followed is satisfactory and whether it is yielding satisfactory results. And there are also other matters like promotions, punishments, pensions, initial qualifications for recruitment, etc. All these matters may be gone into if a Committee is appointed and empowered to deal with these things in great detail."

"Sir, may I point out that there is no definite policy in regard to promotions from the Subordinate Services and in regard to direct recruitment in the various departments. What happens in

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one department is different from what happens in another department. In the Agricultural Department, though there is a rule that certain posts are reserved for direct recruitment and certain other posts are reserved for appointment by promotion, all the appointments are filled up by interviewing candidates already in the department who could only be promoted and also candidates who are outsiders and are eligible for appointment by direct recruitment. This procedure rather affects some senior people in the Agricultural Department. For instance, if a highly qualified outsider is available, the claims of people who have put in long service and who are expecting promotions are overlooked. In another instance, in the Public Works Department, the posts reserved for direct recruitment are actually filled up by promotions. Again, the Madras Public Service Commission is being requested to consider the claims of people who have been promoted from the subordinate service and are officiating in posts in the Gazetted ranks and to treat them as direct recruits. This is certainly unfair. On the one hand, in the Agricultural Department, people who have higher qualifications are preferred and those seniors in the subordinate service suffer and, on the other hand, in the Public Works Department, people with higher qualifications but without any experience are rejected and people who are promoted to the gazetted rank from the subordinate service are preferred because the rules permit it. All these anomalies exist. There should be a uniform policy with regard to promotion and recruitment. In the Education Department a ratio between promotion and direct recruitment has to be maintained. Out of every four vacancies, three are to be filled by promotions from the subordinate service and one by direct recruitment. But, all of a sudden, the Government passed orders in the year 1948 that the posts to be filled up by promotion should be reduced to two. This has reduced the chances of promotion from three to two out of every four vacancies. It is all unfair because nobody seems to have considered the question that when a man enters service, he hopes to get a promotion at the end of a certain number of years if his record of work is good. Suddenly, he finds that the rules are changed and he has to retire only from the subordinate service, not because his work has been unsatisfactory but because the rules have been changed. It is certainly unfair to the people who have entered service with certain hopes.

"Then, Sir, there is the question of fixing initial minimum qualifications for the different services. Take, for example, the Public Works Department. Recently applications were invited for the posts of supervisors in the Public Works Department. Quite a large number of persons with B.E. Degree qualification applied for the posts and many of them had the chance of being selected also. These persons with B.E. Degree qualification think that they are qualified for a better type of work than the work they are put to. In this connexion, I should like to mention an instance of a boy with a B.E. degree—a son of a friend of mine—posted as Supervisor in the Tungabhadra Project Works. Do the

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hon. Members know the kind of work he is given there? His duty is to keep a check over the cement that is being stocked there. He may as well be designated as a store-keeper. I should like to ask Government whether they require a person with B.E. Degree qualification just for this work of a store-keeper. For this type of work persons with lesser qualifications would have been sufficient. A person with B.E. Degree qualification posted for that type of work will always be discontented and will always be on the look-out for higher jobs. There are numerous instances like that which may be gone into if a Committee of the sort referred to in the resolution is appointed.

“ Sri Purushothama Mudaliyar also referred to the age of retirement. There is already a rumour that the Central Government have raised the age of retirement to 58 years for their Government servants. It will be a great hardship to the Government servants of this State if they have to retire at the age of 55, while the servants of the Government of India are allowed to continue up to the age of 58 years. (Dr. C. Nathamuni Naidu: ‘ I think it has been raised to 60 years.’) I would like to know whether the State Government also will follow suit and raise the age of retirement of their servants. There is already a dearth of qualified people and there are a number of persons re-employed for a number of years up till the age of sixty. Will it not be better if, instead of re-employing persons year after year and putting them to needless anxiety about the renewal of their employment, the age of retirement generally is raised up to 58 or 60 years? Of course, those who wish to retire at the age of 55 can be permitted to do so.

“ I would like to mention one other point in this debate. The fundamental rights provided for in the Constitution guarantee that women should not be excluded from any employment in the Government Services only on the ground of sex. I do not know what are the implications of this right guaranteed by the Constitution. I find, particularly, in the Educational Department that this right has been causing havoc. A situation may arise very soon when most of our high schools for boys will be managed by women teachers and headmistresses. I do not mind, Sir, if these women teachers and headmistresses are capable women, able to control the boys and maintain discipline, able to give proper direction in sports, able to inculcate excellent character and so on. But actually it happens that because a certain woman is better able to impress the Public Service Commission than another man she is selected and posted straightaway to a men’s college and sometimes to be in charge of even a boys’ school. I know, Sir, a particular administrative officer—a woman Deputy Director of Public Instruction—who is a very capable lady and who can stand comparison with any man officer. But such cases are only exceptions. Is it desirable to place our boys at that particular age when they require a lot of control and moral guidance under the care of headmistresses and women teachers? People in other countries, who understand freedom better than we do, are doing things on altogether different lines. In the United Kingdom, for example,

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some ten or twelve years ago there was a controversy about how far it was desirable to place women in charge of boys’ schools and it was finally decided that no boys’ schools should be kept under the control of headmistresses. Should we not adopt that lesson here also? If we go on appointing women to all kinds of posts I do not know where it is going to stop, and there will be a lot of trouble in the future. I know, that is what I heard at any rate, that though the Central Government selected a certain woman for the Indian Police Service and wrote to all the State Governments to take her, no State Government was willing to have her and finally she was dropped out of the list. I do not know whether the Police Service is excluded for the employment of women or whether the women themselves do not apply or, even if they apply, they are not selected. If we follow rigidly the letter of the Constitution that no woman should be excluded from any employment in the Public Services it will lead to a lot of trouble. There will be administrative incompetence. I know, Sir, that in the Presidency College girls of twenty years or less, passing out in July are appointed in August to teach Honours classes! I have no idea as to what kind of instruction they give to the boys and how the boys tolerate these girl lecturers. The same is also the case with boys of 18 or 19 years with no experience who are appointed as Assistant Lecturers to be in charge of B.A. classes. I am only saying all these things so that the question of entertainment of women in service and the question of excluding them from certain posts can also be considered by the Committee.

“ As there is no question of raising the pay and allowances of the services, I think, the Government should have no objection to go into this question of revising the principles of recruitment, methods of recruitment, principles of promotion, and the old worn-out rules, etc., which have no purpose at all for the present.”

\* DR. S. MUTHULAKSHMI REDDI:—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wish to support the resolution for the appointment of a Committee to report on and to suggest ways and means for the improvement of the conditions of service of Government servants. But the few remarks that fell from the lips of my Friend Sri Ranganathan whom I have known for many years call for some comments from one like myself. Under the Constitution, no citizen shall on grounds of sex be ineligible for or be discriminated against in respect of any employment or office under the State, and as such, the speech of Mr. Ranganathan will go against the very spirit and letter of the Constitution itself. I hope that the resolution before the House will not be amended or modified on the lines suggested by my Friend Mr. Ranganathan. Unless a woman is not able to perform her duties, no restrictions as suggested by Mr. Ranganathan should be placed in the way of employment of women in the public services. You know very well, Sir, that the mother in the home has to look after her children whether they are boys or girls. Whether it be the teaching profession or medical profession or any other profession, if a woman employee has attained sufficient seniority and is capable of attending to her work, I do not see any



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reason why she should be debarred from holding that employment unless there is a definite proof of her incapacity to hold the appointment. There are also men who are not capable of holding certain appointments. My Friend Mr. Ranganathan imagines that a woman is not capable of managing a boys' school. Unless there is a definite proof about a woman's incapacity and inefficiency she should not be debarred from managing a boys' school or a girls' school. Nothing should be done which is against the spirit and letter of the Constitution. I request this House and the Government not to recommend to the Central Government to change the fundamental rights guaranteed by the Constitution as laid down by the Constituent Assembly which was specially convened on behalf of the people of the whole of India for the purpose of drawing up a Constitution."

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\* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I was really wondering when I heard Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar, why he was speaking in that way. Sir, we all know the days when we could not see our ladies in public, not to speak of hearing them. Then came days when we began to see our ladies appearing in public; and then came the days when we began to hear them speak in public. In those days when they did not come out in public we could overlook their claims and monopolise all posts for ourselves. But if we do that at the present time, I think we would be considered to be not moving along progressive lines. In fact people will accuse us of taking a retrograde step. In our Hindu religion women have been assigned a high place. God Brahma has placed his wife, Saraswathi, on his tongue; God Maha Vishnu has placed his wife on his part; and God Siva has given away one half of his body in favour of his wife, Parvathi. So that is the high regard Hindu religion has for women. They occupy a very unique position."

Mr. CHAIRMAN :—" All this has nothing to do with the Resolution before the House."

\* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" I am only supporting the Resolution by showing that ladies have been occupying a high place in our religion. So I submit that ladies should now occupy positions, at least, equal with men. There have been reports, I think, that in Calcutta and other places, women have fared well in the Police department. In the Great War we have seen how women did well in several fields of work. Therefore I submit that all appointments should be equally distributed between men and women."

" With regard to the points raised by Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar I endorse all he said, and I wish Government set up a committee as envisaged in the Resolution. We cannot overlook the claims of women; they should be given equal opportunities with men; and, in fact, we cannot exist without women. Therefore I strongly support the resolution."

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\* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, during the discussion on this Resolution some remarks were made about the claims and qualifications of women for our National Services. After the Indian Constitution has come into force it has become an accepted fact that men and women stand on the same footing so far as the Services are concerned. In the Education Department, I am glad to state that women who are working as Demonstrators, Assistant Lecturers and Lecturers in the various colleges are doing their work very well. I have seen them working in Arts Colleges, in the Agricultural College, and in the Medical College—working along with boys and girls—and they are doing their work very well there. They are able not only to do full justice to their work, but they are also able to maintain discipline and elicit the esteem and regard of the students, whom they have to deal with."

" Reference was made to the appointment of raw persons as Assistant Professors in the Presidency College. There is only one such case; and she is not so raw as was sought to be made out; for that person has passed the B.A. (Hons.) of the Madras University in the first class. She has passed out of the Cambridge University in English Literature as well as in Economics. She has also worked as Lecturer for one year in the Delhi University. So, she is not so raw as some people may imagine."

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN :—" Was it done overlooking the claims of others? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" There is no question of overlooking."

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN :—" Sir, I only referred to the appointment as Assistant Professors of persons who are recruited as soon as they pass."

\* SRI P. N. MARTHANDAM PILLAI :—" Sir, this Resolution is only a recommendation to Government, and so, I feel more free to support it, than I would otherwise feel. I will confine myself to the first part of the Resolution; that is, to the appointment of a committee. All must agree that the conditions of non-gazetted officers are such that they require some help and encouragement. If we treat this question along with the general question of poverty of our country and that all steps should be taken to improve the lot of the people, I fully support it. Regarding the conditions of recruitment, the Public Service Commission is doing it. A committee set up to go into this question will certainly bring out the defects in the existing system and suggest ways to improve them. But I am afraid such a committee will be a never-ending committee, as it will have to go from district to district looking into the grievances of the officers in all the offices situated there. It will require a great amount of labour and trouble, and I am afraid it may possibly take the entire term of office of the present Members of the Council. But there is no denying the fact that those who draw a salary of less than Rs. 250 a month require immediate relief."

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"Here, I would like to refer to one other matter. Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar complained of young girls fresh from college being appointed as Assistant Professors. I say, this charge applies with equal force to young men also coming fresh from college. Such people, for want of experience, cannot do well in their work; and they cannot command that respect and discipline expected of them from students, most of whom perhaps would be quite familiar to them in their student days. I am told that such persons are appointed in private colleges as Tutors or Assistant Lecturers and they do well there. That practice may also be followed in Government colleges also. Sir, as I said, in the beginning of my speech, since this resolution is only a recommendation to Government I support it and I wish Government appoint a committee to enquire into the service conditions of the non-gazetted Government servants."

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p.m. \* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI:—"Sir, I must thank the hon. Member for having brought this question to the fore. I am only sorry that at this moment, I, as being responsible for the Government, cannot do more than promise to look into the matter. For, at the present juncture we have too many things on our hand, and so we cannot do justice to this question now, even if we undertake such a thing. Therefore, I ask for a little patience. I say this even at the outset of my speech, so that there may be no disappointment at the end of my remarks. As I was listening to Mr. Purushothama Mudaliar's speech on this subject—when he was describing all the things that should be done—I was thinking all the time what a paradise we would get at the end of it all, and I wondered, whether it was a dream or a reality. There is no denying the fact that for the past many decades, the circumstances were such in India—I mean in the governance of India—that the services played a most important part, in fact, the most important part in all the considerations of the Government itself. The services became quite a separate world altogether and all kinds of questions connected with the services were dealt with in the utmost detailed manner, compared to which the attention paid to the villages or the condition of the people would be very insignificant indeed. Their leave rules, the manner in which they can travel and all such kind of things were gone into in detail and provision was made in every respect, compared to which the provisions they made for the general welfare of the country, if I may say so, was insignificant. That, Sir, is the history of the matter. Even now, Sir, when I received copies of Sri Purushothama Mudaliar's resolution, I wanted to see things with an unbiassed and unprejudiced eye and I asked for all that had happened in connection with the service conditions and I have a file which is as full of matter as an egg is full of meat—it is so thick—and I cannot possibly claim that I have gone through it and have done justice to it. This question of the conditions of the services has been gone into several times as Sri Purushothama Mudaliar knows and very great improvement and liberalization

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have been made from time to time till recently. The Government looked at the claims of the services with a very favourable eye and many things have been done, so much so that when we have now full-fledged democracy and the claims of many classes of people have to be dealt with, especially the classes of people who are workers in the factories and in semi-factories where manual labour is involved, we find that while a lot has been done for the services, much remains to be done in respect of other classes of people in the country. When we see all that, one wonders what it would all cost if we want to go into the matter and do some justice, if not full justice, to this class of people who are not Government servants but who claim some amount of amenities, and very properly too. If proportionate justice or parallel benefits are not done to the class of people who are not Government servants, bitterness will result and we cannot get on with democracy. We have to consider the matter and see whether the people who stood so much in need of amenities could support the burden and so we will have to give up the old idea that the services should be particularly and specially nursed in a very sympathetic manner. We shall have to go to the root of the matter and see that the people have to be nursed as a whole and we have to do so much for the people. Anything done for the services is questioned and examined with very jealous eyes in a popular Assembly. It is all right here. Sri Ranganathan and Sri Purushothama Mudaliar are gentlemen with considerable experience of service-life and they naturally look at things in a way, a different way, from how friends in the Assembly are likely to do when we present them with the schemes for the actual implementation of the recommendations. This is the difficulty and I am sure Sri Purushothama and other hon. Members will sympathise with the Government. For instance, let us take the question of raising the age of superannuation. It is remarkable that nothing against it was mentioned here in this House. When the question of women was taken up and Sri Ranganathan expressed certain sincere difficulties in respect of that matter which I can very well understand, there was a lady here who rose to give single battle to the other hon. Members and she pointed out the provisions in the Constitution regarding non-discrimination. About the age of superannuation there are no young people here who can put the other view point. We are all—experienced people—above a particular age and we can well fight the battle for the superannuated or for the near-superannuated members of the services. What about the young men who are crying for employment and who are qualified and if they had been represented here specially as the women are, we would have certainly had a right royal battle and I would have had more interesting things to watch than I have had to-day. It is all right to ask for the age of superannuation to be raised, but what about the young men who are qualified, highly qualified, who are eager to serve and who have enthusiasm and say: Experience is not the only thing wanted: we want initiative, patriotism, drive and imagination. The young men say they have got all these and the old men do not have them and therefore, a balance has to be struck of all their considerations. It is not as if the man who

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completes 55 years of age is no longer fit for anything; nobody will say that and certainly I cannot say that. But there are men below fifty-five years of age who are also good enough and who do not have any chance and who will have to wait long probably till they themselves attain that age. Concerning the question of raising the age of superannuation, I myself, as a man interested in governance as such, would say that we are committing a great deal of waste if we throw away gentlemen of experience when they are still quite fit and strong and sturdy, and are not only capable of energetic work but could also give us the benefit of their experience. Young men do not have that obviously and it is certainly a loss to lose the services of gentlemen like Sri Ranganathan or even Sri Bhashyam Ayyangar, who are quite good enough for further service, but the difficulty is that Sri Bhashyam Ayyangar's sons and grandsons will object to this kind of thing. That is my difficulty. (Laughter.) They could not be asked to be waiting for all time.

"Then, Sir, about the question of the appointment of women, I want Dr. Muthulakshmi Reddi not to imagine that Sri Ranganathan wanted to upturn the Constitution. The Constitution gives women the right to be employed and it prohibits discrimination but it does not prohibit an independent view being expressed by anyone. Because the Constitution has been enacted, we should not imagine that we should have no freedom of thought contrary to the Constitution. We are entitled to speak out our minds, both men and women, young and old, so that we may improve and enrich our minds and get to know the advantages and disadvantages of anything, so that wherever there is an over-bias in respect of any matter, it may be rectified. The Constitution while it prevents discrimination does not prevent freedom of opinion and therefore, if anything is stated about women, we should not be frightened. It should not be thought that no one should speak his view and that it is the duty of men to rise and chivalrously support the cause of women and, otherwise, the Constitution is infringed. I do not think that is right; we should be a little more courageous and allow freedom of opinion. I am sure that women as such should not be debarred from anything, but I doubt whether they should immediately be raised to the skies. There are good women; there are efficient women and there are inefficient women also just as there are good men, efficient men and inefficient men also. The Public Service Commission are there to select whoever is good in their opinion. They may be right in 90 cases and they may go wrong in 10 cases, but you should not quote these ten cases as evidence against them. We should take things as a whole and judge. It is in practice the best system on the whole and they are doing their work very well. The public generally have more confidence in the Public Service Commission than in the judgment of the members of Government in a party system. One or two cases might occur where a girl might have been selected because she happens to be a girl. We should not be upset. We should take the good and the bad with equanimity. There is a Persian proverb which a friend of mine used to quote. The meaning of the proverb is: When you

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eat almonds, you may get a bitter almond now and then, but you should not show a wry face but proceed to the next as if it were sweet. So, when something occasionally goes wrong, we should not mind it. We should not say that women should be excluded; some girl may have had an advantage in the interviews over the ugly faces of boys, but non-discrimination is generally the better rule. After all, Sir, women are not going to come in such large numbers and overwhelm us. They have their natural functions and duties and tastes. Children have to be looked after. The Nation requires it. It is not enough to have no discrimination and close down our families. We have to look after the coming generations also and a certain number of good women will have to be retained in the homes and so, because of the rule of non-discrimination, men need not be frightened. I am sure they will not come in such large numbers.

"Sir, I have seen many brilliant women who pass examinations, are selected and appointed. Then, they marry and retire into private life just like their uneducated sisters. There is one touch of nature which makes the whole world kin, makes everybody the same. We need not, therefore, be afraid of the woman question. But there are many other matters. I know there is a long list of points in this file. There are 11 items, to which I might add Social Welfare and make it 12. There are so many things to be looked into in the matter of the public services. I am only hoping that Mr. Purushotham will agree with me when I submit that we have now too many headaches to take up this one also.

"Sir, let me not be understood to accept the suggestion that in a Committee of this kind, we should have non-officials. It is all right in the case of non-officials like Mr. Purushotham or Mr. Ranganathan who would be competent members. But I do not think that matters of service conditions and things like that can be handled by outsiders, that is, men without actual official experience. I would ask for patience now. Let us deal with the partition headache first and let us put our affairs in a certain amount of order. There will then be enough time for the two Governments to consider this matter. I am sure, the conditions of service are very different now from what they were in the old days. We have got to do so many different kinds of things, and Service Rules also may have to be altered.

"Sir, reference was made to 'work audit,' imagining that the public office is somewhat like a factory to establish quality and quantity control, so to say, about office work and then to audit it, according to some American pattern giving marks and so on. My own opinion is that Government servants should be treated on a different footing and not just like factory employees. We have fully to trust these gentlemen whom we appoint to responsible posts where, at every moment, they act like judges deciding on affairs of men. If an application for the assignment of land to any poor person comes, he has to see who is really entitled in that matter. He acts as a judge. He has to decide questions of human relationship. Every official file is a matter of human relationship and the

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official is a judge. It is not like factory work. You cannot measure and value these things by numbers or put them in scales and weigh them. A clerk may do 10 currents a day. But I know there are currents and currents and there are some currents which are nothing at all. Perhaps I get 1,000 currents a day and I am able to deal with them. But 10 currents are enough for a clerk in the office. We cannot exactly reproduce an audit system for work in the case of even a factory. Americans are now striving with a certain idea called statistical quality control. I do not think we can apply it immediately to office work. We have to trust the official's own judgment and his honour and capacity for public service. If we begin to audit, there will be a reaction. Whenever you audit, there is a revolt against it, and then quality gets more or less hypocritical, if not exactly hypocritical. There is a reaction produced by too much supervision. We have to consider all these things. I do hope a very good committee, one day, will examine all these things. But to-day I would beg of the hon. Mover of the Resolution not to press the resolution to be accepted but to withdraw it. I give him my promise that this is an important matter which we will have to look into. We will have to sit down in a conference and examine it properly. There is nothing to be learnt by going about the country and interrogating. It will only increase the number of grievances. If we sit down in a place and examine what we already know and the data we already have, we can make a great deal of improvement. One day we may be able to do it. It requires a certain amount of calm atmosphere. I do hope the officials employed in the higher, medium and lower ranks will exhibit some patience at the present moment. Everything will go well, if time is given to some extent to those who are responsible. I request Mr. Purushotham not to press his Resolution."

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I have listened very carefully to the enlightened speech of the Hon. Chief Minister. I may at once say that one of the primary objects of my moving this Resolution was to elicit from the Hon. Chief Minister an assurance of the kind that he has given and also to know the policy of the Government in this regard. But I should like to refer to one point which in fact is the crux of the whole question. The Central Government are going on giving concessions to their servants which are denied to the State Government employees."

\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" There is this difficulty of the Centre. Let us not imagine that everything that is put in the papers is true. The Centre is not giving so many concessions as people are imagining. Also, let me say that the quality of the work in the Centre is not superior to the work in the State by reason of these concessions."

\* SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" I, therefore, wish to state that before the Central Government grant such concessions, they should consult the State Governments and no fresh concession by way of pay and allowances or in the improvement

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of the conditions of service should be given to the Central Government servants without consulting the State Governments, as the grant of better emoluments and better conditions of service to one class of Government servants has its repercussions on others. I would earnestly plead with the State Government to make representations to the Central Government and convey the strong feelings expressed here that it would be most desirable that the State Government should be consulted and be made to fall in line with them before such concessions, say extending the retirement age, merging dearness allowance with pay and so on, are given to their employees. There should not be this sort of differentiation or discrimination between the servants of the State and Central Government when actually they have to work side by side in the same locality. To add to it, a salary cut of 10 per cent is imposed on certain officers of the State Government in the lower ranks when others are exempted from it because they are called All-India Services. This is most heart-rending and humiliating. These poor officials are not able to express what they feel about it. I know how much suffering they have been put to by this 10 per cent cut and also the difficulties of their families in making both ends meet. I make an earnest appeal to our Hon. Chief Minister that this cut of 10 per cent in the salaries of certain officers should, with grace, be restored.

" Sir, I certainly appreciate the point of view expressed by the Hon. Chief Minister on the floor of this House and though I would have very much liked that a committee of this kind should be appointed immediately, I do not press my Resolution in the full hope that further action will be taken on the suggestion made by me. With the leave of the House, I would withdraw the Resolution and, I hope, my hon. Friend Mr. Bhashyam will agree with me."

The Resolution and the amendment were, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

## (2) GRANT OF GRATUITY TO TEACHERS IN NON-PENSIONABLE SERVICE.

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I beg to move—

*' That this Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken for the grant of gratuity to teachers in non-pensionable service at the time of their retirement or death in accordance with the rules governing the grant of gratuity.'*

" In moving this resolution which has fortunately taken its chance through the ballot, I feel assured that the hon. Members of this House will look into the question deeply and see whether it is not the concern of the public to just grant some old age provision to the teachers. The position at present is that there are nearly a lakh and fifty thousand teachers in our State. A major portion of them, that is, more than a lakh fall under the category of teachers in non-pensionable service. The teachers in the district

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Boards, municipalities and Panchayats and those in aided institutions come under this category of 'teachers in non-pensionable service.' This lakh and over of teachers are denied any old-age provision worth the name. They work for 25, 30 or even 35 years and are then left in the streets. I should like the hon. Members of this House to put to themselves, on behalf of the public and on behalf of their own children, this question 'Whose work are these teachers doing?' Is it not the work of the parents? Is it not the first and foremost duty of any civilised Government now to equip the future citizens of the State? To whom has this onerous duty of equipping the future citizens been entrusted? Naturally, the answer will come that it has been entrusted to the teachers. Are not the teachers, therefore, doing the main function of the Government? Should not the first preference to use the label 'Government servant' be given to the teachers? Under an alien rule circumstances so shaped themselves in this country that these teachers were considered as doing the same duty as the members of the various departments were doing in their own departments. Really, it is not so. The teachers are not doing a particular kind of work as members of other professions are doing. They are doing and they have been doing the wholesome work of equipping the future citizens. They have been doing the most responsible work that ought to be done by the parents. Whether the parents and the public come to the rescue of the members of other professions or not, it is but natural that they come to the rescue of the teachers inasmuch as it means rescuing themselves.

"What do these teachers get when they are asked to go at the age of retirement after 25 or 30 years of service? A Provident Fund Scheme for teachers in non-pensionable service was instituted some 30 years ago by a very nice gentleman whom the teachers can never forget. Under this scheme the teacher does not get even Rs. 300 or even Rs. 200 of Government money in the case of Higher Grade teachers. Therefore, teachers' organisations at the provincial level and at the All-India level have been pressing for the past six or seven years for the payment of a Government gratuity to them without reference to any management.

"I have brought forward this resolution after deep consideration of the financial position of the State Government just now. I have also taken into account the various expressions from the Treasury Benches regarding the austere measures of economy that ought to be followed in this present financial crisis. Only after taking all these into account, I have brought forward a modest resolution laying a modest claim on the Government, claiming a gratuity just as the Government have been paying a compassionate gratuity in the case of people who die in harness or within six months of retirement. The formula that has been arrived at by teachers' organisations is that the amount of Government gratuity should be the amount arrived at by multiplying the last salary drawn by the teacher by the total number of years of service. But, according to the Compassionate Gratuity Rules, the amount is limited to Rs. 1,000 or twelve months salary whichever is less.

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In view of the financial position of the Government, as explained by the Treasury Benches, we would now be satisfied with a Government gratuity on the lines of the Compassionate Gratuity Rules which are now in force in regard to Government servants. If the Government were to give a pension it would amount to four times the gratuity amount that is contemplated through this resolution. According to this resolution, the gratuity amount payable to any grade of teacher will be subject to a limit of Rs. 1,000 or twelve months' salary last drawn whichever is less. Therefore, even a teacher of the B.T. grade will get this sum of Rs. 1,000 only and in the case of the Higher Grade teacher, who is the poorest paid teacher, it will be about Rs. 480 or within Rs. 500 only. If it is worked out the whole amount of this gratuity will come to only Rs. 30 lakhs per year. I would just ask the hon. Members of this House to see whether this sum of Rs. 30 lakhs is a great thing for a Government which has a total revenue of Rs. 66 crores and which is spending every year nearly two crores of rupees on pensions. Now, if the Government are of the opinion that even this sum of Rs. 30 lakhs which may have to be given as gratuity under the contemplated resolution is too big, I would request the Government to go into the question of starting a 'Teachers' Maintenance Fund, to which I referred during the debate on the Budget. There are many parents willing to contribute to the Fund provided the Government frame certain rules. It is the parents who get the immediate benefit of education and there are many parents who are spending large amounts by way of charities. If only the Government authorise those parents to contribute to this Fund voluntarily, I think the Government could get four or five times the amount that payment of this gratuity would involve. From the answer of the Hon. the Minister for Education, I think the public will have to be consulted about the need or the willingness of the parents to start and contribute to the 'Teachers' Maintenance Fund. I would humbly suggest to the Government that the parents can be made to save in many ways. The parents can be told that the text books will not be changed in routine subjects like history, mathematics, science, etc., where there is no need at all to change them. The brothers and sisters can use the same books for a number of years. The parents can also get some money by the sale of second hand books. If this is done and, if certain items of special fees levied in secondary schools which have swollen to a great extent in recent years are promised to be abolished, many parents will naturally be only too willing to contribute and come to the rescue of the teacher by means of this Maintenance Fund. If the Government feel that they cannot immediately add another thirty lakhs of rupees to the burden on their exchequer they can consider the constitution of this Maintenance Fund.

"I have already submitted another suggestion to the Government, namely, that the Government could immediately, even on the morrow itself, issue an order making teachers eligible for this

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gratuity on the lines of the Compassionate Gratuity for Government servants. For five years they need not shell out any decent amount for giving this gratuity if they only raise the age of retirement to 60. The argument against the raising of the age of retirement will not apply to teachers in which profession there is a great dearth at present. If the order sanctioning the gratuity is followed by an order extending the age of retirement, there will be no expenditure to be incurred on payment of gratuities during the next five years. Only a small amount will have to be expended in the case of deaths which will be few and far between. Only if the Government have the will, they can just draw up these two orders thereby making the members of the teaching profession also eligible for a gratuity. I would therefore like the hon. Members of this House to ponder over this question, namely, that the teachers are now ineligible for any old-age provision. Here, the poor teacher does not want any large sum to build a house after retirement or to get his son or daughter married. It is after all the case of a person who has shed his blood for 25 years in the cause of the nation just asking for a paltry sum of Rs. 500 or Rs. 1,000, only a little sum to keep his body and soul together—the body and soul that shed the blood for the cause of the nation.

6 p.m. Can paucity of funds come in the way of Government in accepting such a request? Even if it should come in the way of Government, are there not suggestions to tide over the financial difficulties thrown out by hon. Members of this House like me? I have got a concrete suggestion by which the Government can show their gesture of goodwill towards the teachers by drawing up an order to-morrow itself sanctioning the grant of gratuity to teachers and postponing the payment by passing another order on the same day raising the age of retirement of teachers. I would ask whether it is not the duty of the Government and the hon. Members of this House to come to the rescue of teachers by supporting this resolution. After all by supporting this resolution they are supporting themselves. It is the cause of the public, it is the cause of the parents and it is the cause of the hon. Members of this House as well. Is it not then our duty to come to the rescue of teachers who are devoting all their attention to the cause of education which is again the cause of the public and the Nation? After all this gratuity will amount only to two years' pension. Any Government official can easily calculate the exact amount required for the payment of this gratuity. Even a menial in Government service is eligible for pension. Are not the teachers who are doing a prime duty of the Government eligible to the two years' pension amount? That is the only request that we, the teachers, are putting forward before the Government for their consideration. The Government may come forward saying that they propose to have an insurance scheme for elementary school teachers. Apart from the fact that the amount covered by the insurance will invariably be received by the teacher's heirs and successors and the teacher himself may not live to enjoy it, there is also the initial difficulty of fixing the premium in the case of

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over-aged teachers. I consider that the relief contemplated in this resolution along with the insurance benefit is not too much. According to the rules for the payment of compassionate gratuity, gratuity is paid to those who are drawing a salary of Rs. 100 and below. In the case of most of the teachers their salary is below Rs. 100. Again, the rule for the payment of compassionate gratuity is that the total service put up should be more than ten years. Here in the case of teachers they have put in a service of more than 25 years. Thirdly, according to another rule for the payment of compassionate gratuity, a person should not own more than 24 months' pay as his asset. Here the teacher is practically without a pie. We, the teachers are quite willing to accept the payment of gratuity subject to a limit of one thousand rupees or 12 months' pay whichever is less. Recently gratuity has been awarded to bus transport workers and there is a scheme for the payment of gratuity to temple workers. I should like to ask, how are the teachers inferior to these people? An argument may be put forward that the Transport Department which employs bus workers is earning money for the Government. But, is not the teachers' work earning something for the Nation? The work of a teacher is intangible and, as I have already submitted, whatever is intangible is everlasting. Truth is intangible and on that score we cannot say that we cannot attach any weight to truth. The Department of Education may not fetch money to the Government. But whatever is invested on the Department of Education and on teachers fetches interest—simple interest, compound interest—and returns twice, thrice and four times the capital invested. Even more than that, we are doing something for the cause of the Nation and for the cause of the future generations. So I would request the hon. Members to see whether by supporting this resolution they are not just supporting their own cause and whether we, as hon. Members of this House, cannot raise ourselves by supporting this resolution, *Uddhareth Atmana Atmanam*. Let us raise ourselves by our own efforts."

Sri N. Venkateswarlu seconded the resolution.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The Resolution before the House is—

' This Council recommends to the Government that steps be taken for the grant of gratuity to teachers in non-pensionable service at the time of their retirement or death in accordance with the rules governing the grant of gratuity.'

The resolution is now before the House for discussion."

\* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, the hon. Member who moved the resolution has raised the question of payment of gratuity to teachers in non-pensionable service at the time of their retirement or death in accordance with the rules governing the grant of gratuity. I am not quite sure about the intentions of the hon. Member. The teachers in non-pensionable service are of two kinds, namely, (1) teachers employed



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in the local bodies and (2) teachers employed under private managements which are recognised and aided by the Government.

"At present teachers employed in local bodies are eligible for the benefits of the Statutory Provident Fund Scheme according to which the teacher has to subscribe monthly not less than  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of his emoluments, i.e., one anna in the rupee to the fund and the local body has to contribute  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the subscriber's emoluments and finally the Government also make their own contribution.

"The teachers in the non-pensionable service under the aided managements are eligible for the scheme of provident fund for teachers in non-pensionable service instituted by the Government. According to this scheme, the contribution to this fund is  $6\frac{1}{2}$  per cent of the pay, i.e., one anna in the rupee of the pay; the management will contribute a sum equal to half the contribution of the subscriber which may be paid to the subscriber's account along with his own deposit every month. The contribution of Government will be in the form of a single lump payment at the time the subscriber retires or for other acceptable reasons withdrawing his deposits, equivalent to one-third of the amount standing to his credit.

"I do not know if the hon. Member means that gratuity should be given in addition to the provident fund. Such of the persons of the local bodies as are not having the benefits of the provident fund are also eligible for the grant of gratuities by the local bodies. According to the gratuity rules, persons eligible for the benefit of either pension or provident fund are not eligible for the benefits of the gratuity. It is not clear whether the hon. Member has in his mind aided school teachers who are not eligible for provident fund. If it is meant that there should be gratuity in addition to the provident fund, it involves a very heavy commitment at the present moment.

"We have been considering the question of improving the condition under which teachers are working. The teachers have been asking for a slight increase in pay. On account of financial conditions we have not been able to improve their salary. Unless there is a great material improvement in the financial condition of the people resulting in an improvement of the financial condition to the State I do not see how we can accept just now the question of giving gratuity in addition to the provident fund. The fundamental question is, we have to improve the condition of teachers. We have to increase the emoluments that they are getting to-day. We have discussed that on various occasions. Just at the present moment we have not found it possible to find the necessary money for this purpose. As the commitment will be very heavy for which we are not prepared at the present moment, I think the demand made in the resolution will remain almost

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an impossible thing to-day. But that does not mean that the Government do not take into account the need to improve the condition of teachers. As soon as our finances improve we can take up the question of improvement of the salary of teachers as well as the question of looking after them in their old age after retirement. I trust the hon. Member will withdraw the resolution with the Leave of the House and not press it."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—"The reply that the Hon. Minister gave is not convincing. I have submitted to the House various alternatives by which the Government, if they have only the will, can just implement the resolution. The reply of the Hon. Minister evidently goes to show that the teachers have been getting a lot of money by way of provident fund. Teachers have to retire with a provident fund Government contribution amount of Rs. 100 or Rs. 200 or Rs. 300. If they are L.Ts., then the share of the Government will be some hundreds. In fact I have retired as a secondary grade teacher. I got only Rs. 300 as Government contribution in my provident fund after about twenty years of service. This means that a teacher, who undergoes professional training before he enters his profession and who puts in then twenty or thirty years of service as teacher, gets only a sum of Rs. 300 of Government money at the end of his long service. It does not amount to even Rs. 15 a year. I have never heard of a teacher in a local body (who is termed a teacher in non-pensionable service) having ever received a compassionate gratuity. Hon. Members of this House and the public should come to their rescue as early as possible. It is in their own interest they should come to the rescue of the teachers. I say, deliberately, 'in their own interest', for it is to the teachers the children of our country are entrusted for education. So unless the public come to the rescue of the teachers, they will be letting down their own children. How is it that a Government which is able to provide two crores for pension, is not able to provide an additional sum of Rs. 30 lakhs? It should be remembered that this sum of Rs. 30 lakhs is not claimed for pension or gratuity in full on the formula arrived at by Teachers' Organizations; it is claimed for half the gratuity claimed hitherto for teachers in non-pensionable service and the claim is on the lines of compassionate gratuity. I wonder how a Government which is able to provide money in crores for so many things is not able to find a small sum for teachers. I have already submitted a scheme for starting a Teachers' Maintenance Fund to help teachers without touching the Exchequer. There are thirty-five lakhs of pupils in elementary schools. Of this, we may take fifteen lakhs to be exempt from payment of school fees on the ground of being children of non-gazetted officers, children of local board employees, children of teachers, scheduled classes and so on. Now, if the remaining twenty lakhs of elementary school pupils pay each one rupee per mensem, the total sum for a month comes to Rs. 20 lakhs; and this, for a year will come to Rs. 240 lakhs. Let us take the secondary schools. Making an allowance

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for children of Backward Tribes and Scheduled Castes, poor scholarships and so on, making a liberal allowance for all this, the net number of children paying school fees in secondary schools may be taken as six lakhs. Now if all the six lakhs of children are asked to pay one rupee per mensem, for ten instalments—as school fees are collected only for ten instalments—the total amount for a year comes to Rs. 60 lakhs. The Maintenance Fund will in all get Rs. 300 lakhs a year. I am putting forward this suggestion to Government, because the Hon. Chief Minister said that if only he could find some way of getting the necessary funds without touching the coffers of the Exchequer he would be glad to do something. This is not the first time I am making this suggestion here. Already this suggestion of mine has been much appreciated in Northern India. I only wish that Government will consider this suggestion of mine favourably."

\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I just want to know the point of the hon. Member. The hon. Member is so eloquent that I miss his point. Is it his proposal that every student in the elementary schools should be asked to pay one rupee a month in order to make up a Teachers' Benevolent Fund? If it is so, I believe, we can consider his suggestion. But I wonder whether the students will agree to pay it, for the general complaint is that the present scale of school fees is high."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Yes, that is my point. Sir, Government have recently increased the special fees in schools; though parents have grudged to pay it, all the same they pay it. So, if Government ask pupils to pay one rupee more along with their school fees, perhaps in the beginning they may object but if they are told that it is only for giving relief to the teachers they will agree to pay it. Therefore I appeal to our revered Chief Minister to accept this suggestion. If that is done it will go a long way to relieve the distress of teachers. I hope the Government will accept the resolution."

\* THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I wish to assure the House that Government have got the utmost sympathy for the teachers, but it is due to the financial stringency that they have not been able to do anything for them till now. In view of that fact, I would request the hon. Member not to press his resolution. If the contribution to be made by the students is to be voluntary, then the problem can be tackled by a voluntary association, and Government need not come into the picture at all. If it is not to be done voluntarily, the suggestion will receive the utmost consideration of Government."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" If the Hon. Chief Minister will give an assurance that there will be a move to start this Maintenance Fund to provide for the old age of teachers, then, naturally I am bound to obey him." (Laughter.)

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\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" The assurance I give is this. I shall certainly appeal to every student to consider this particular proposal, namely, that every student should be asked to contribute a rupee every month for the formation of a Benevolent Fund for the benefit of the retiring teachers. I wonder whether the hon. Member imagines that the students will be willing to give it. If the teachers are able to collect it voluntarily, then they will be eager to add it to their present emoluments rather than reserve it for an old age pension. In my opinion it is not a very practicable proposition. If the hon. Member thinks it is a good proposal, we shall give it every consideration."

\* SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, in view of the assurance given by the Hon. Chief Minister I do not press my resolution."

The resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

(3) EXEMPTION OF ALL "PATTARAIS" OR WORK "KUDAMS" FROM THE OPERATION OF THE SHOP ASSISTANTS ACT OR THE FACTORIES ACT.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I do not think we have time to discuss the other resolution; we have got only ten minutes." 6-20 p.m

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—" I think the Hon. Minister for Industries will be making a statement on the subject and it may satisfy the hon. Member."

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The Hon. Minister for Industries will be making a statement on the subject; will that be all right?"

\* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIYAR :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I shall move my resolution in the interests of the well-being of this very important section of cottage industrialists. I move—

*'This Council recommends to the Government that all "pattaraish" or work kudams run jointly by petty artisans or seasonal workers not exceeding five in number be exempted from the operation of the Shop Assistants Act or the Factories Act.'*

Mr. Chairman, during the Budget speech, I have explained some of the difficulties under which the people engaged in the cottage industries are suffering and the Hon. the Chief Minister was pleased to promise—it was not a mere assurance—he gave a promise to the effect that the Act will be modified. If that promise is to be carried out by the Government I shall have nothing to say further and I shall stop because the time is already up. I need not waste the time of the House in view of the fact that an assurance has been forthcoming from our Chief Minister which I value and I accept it with great relief. On behalf of the people engaged in the cottage industries who are oppressed by these two Acts the Scylla of the Factories Act on the one hand and the Charybdis of

[Sri T. M. Daivasikhamani Achariyar] [8th April 1953]  
the Shop Assistants Act on the other, I commend this resolution  
for the acceptance not only of the House but also of the Govern-  
ment."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR:—"Mr. Chairman,  
Sir, I second the resolution."

\* THE HON. DR. U. KRISHNA RAO:—"Mr. Chairman, Sir,  
I wish to tell the hon. Member that the Government are at the  
present moment reviewing the working of the Shop Assistants Act  
and the Factories Act and have referred the whole matter to the  
previous Director of Controlled Commodities, Sri V. V. Subrah-  
maniam. Taking into consideration the various representations  
made during the last year, he has made certain recommendations  
and they are now being examined by the Commissioner of Labour.  
As soon as the report is available the Government will consider  
what portion of the Act has got to be altered, what portions have  
to be given up altogether and whether there have to be additions  
or deletions. I may tell the hon. Member that these Acts are  
intended primarily to ensure the workers sufficient holidays and  
to see that there is adequate provision for medical relief. If the  
number of people working is less than ten, that establishment does  
not come under the Factories Act but it comes under the Shop  
Assistants Act. I know there has been a lot of complaints from  
people who work in small factories. The Act applies to cases where  
ten or more people are working with the aid of power and twenty  
or more are working without the aid of power. There has been a  
lot of complaints that small workshops should be exempted and  
also the suggestion has been made that people engaged in essential  
services should be exempted. I may tell the House that the assur-  
ance of the Hon. the Chief Minister is there and the whole matter  
is under examination and as soon as the examination is over neces-  
sary steps will be taken. I would therefore request the hon. Member  
not to press the resolution."

\* SRI T. M. DAIVASIKHAMANI ACHARIYAR:—"Mr.  
Chairman, Sir, in view of the assurance given by the Hon. Minister  
for Industries, I am not pressing the resolution. But I would like  
to bring one point to the notice of the Government. The Shop  
Assistants Act is intended only to apply to cases where the work-  
men collectively do their job with the aid of machines and power-  
driven apparatus. But these people have no machines, it is only  
a small cottage industry where men work without the aid of any  
machines and their pace of work is on a modest scale; they work  
in open places and on the pials of houses and here it is not a ques-  
tion of scrapping the Act but it is only the question of exempting  
them from the operation of the Act and that is all I have asked for.  
I hope the Government will bear this aspect of the matter in mind."

The resolution was, by leave of the House, withdrawn.

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MR. CHAIRMAN:—"The House will now adjourn and meet  
again at 11 a.m. to-morrow."

The House then adjourned.

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

(1) *Annual Report of the Madras Public Services Commission  
for the year 1951-52* [laid under Article 323 (2) of the Constitution  
of India].

(2) G.O. No. 506, L.A., dated 9th March 1953, regarding  
*exclusion of certain villages from the jurisdiction of the Tirunelveli  
District Board* [laid on the table under sub-section (5) of section 3-A  
of the Madras Local Boards Act, 1920].

(3) Answer\* to Legislative Council question No. 78 (starred)  
given notice of by Sri K. Suryanarayana, answered on 31st July  
1952.

[8th April 1953]

## APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 101 asked by Dr. S. Muthulakshmi Reddi at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 8th April 1953, page 625 supra.]

SUMMARY OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE CONFERENCE CALLED BY THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH TO CONSIDER HOW BEST THE EXISTING FACILITIES AVAILABLE FOR THE TREATMENT OF CANCER WOULD BE UTILIZED TO THE MAXIMUM ADVANTAGE, ETC., HELD ON SUNDAY, THE 7TH DECEMBER 1952 AT 10 A.M. AT FORT ST. GEORGE.

## PRESENT :

Sri A. B. Shetty, Minister for Health.  
 Dr. (Mrs.) S. Muthulakshmi Reddi, M.L.C.  
 Dr. P. Arunachalam, Director of Medical Services.  
 Dr. K. S. Viswanathan, Director of Public Health.  
 Dr. M. V. Ramanamurthi, Deputy Director of Medical Services.  
 Dr. C. K. Prasada Rao, Dean, Madras Medical College and Government General Hospital.  
 Lt.-Col. Sangham Lal, Surgeon, Government General Hospital.  
 Dr. K. Manjunatha Rai, Director, Barnard Institute of Radiology.  
 Dr. R. K. K. Thampan, Director of the Upgraded Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology.  
 Sri S. R. Kaiwar, Secretary to Government, Health Department.

Dr. (Mrs.) Muthulakshmi Reddi raised the question of gathering accurate statistics by having a survey. She pointed out that according to the Bhoré Committee and the findings of Dr. Kanolkar the incidence of Cancer in India is the same as in western countries which means the problem is of great urgency and the treatment of cancer and propaganda for making people aware of cancer cannot be delayed indefinitely. Dr. Arunachalam pointed out that what we have now are only hospital figures for cancer which are fallacious as there are many more cases of undetected cancer in the population. Dr. Viswanathan said that in western countries it is estimated that there were 2,000 fresh cases annually for a million of population. Sri Kaiwar observed that on this basis, for a population of 56 millions there should be 112,000 new cases. Dr. Rai observed that although the incidence of cancer increases as the expectation of life increases there are grounds for believing that the incidence of cancer is at an earlier age in India as compared with western countries.

2. After further discussion the general consensus of the meeting was that it was not practicable to have the survey in order to

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ascertain the incidence of cancer in the State as the principal difficulty was one of diagnosis and for this purpose sufficient number of diagnostic clinics are not available in the State. The first step should be to increase the facilities available for diagnostic work. Even now many cases of cancer are being initially treated on the basis that it is an ulcer or an abscess, etc., and given penicillin or other antibiotics and other routine treatment. Therefore, the first step should be to create cancer awareness among the medical profession and all doubtful cases that do not yield to routine treatment within a reasonable time, and particularly cases with a history behind them, should be subjected to routine pathological tests for cancer.

3. At the moment biopsies have to be done in the teaching medical colleges and it would be better to train Pathologists and post them to important hospitals like Madurai, Coimbatore and Guntur. The Government have already on hand the question of opening a Medical College at Madurai and upgrading the College at Guntur. Diagnostics clinics for cancer can be made part of the scheme for the teaching institutions. Apart from this regional laboratories are necessary and officers to man the laboratories, particularly doctors, will have to be given at least six months' training and sufficient number of trained laboratory and ancillary staff will have to be employed.

4. A number of cases of cancer are being missed because of the failure of the doctors in the Out-patient to spot the possibility of certain types of complaints being really cancer. This difficulty could to a certain extent be got over by training all Assistant District Medical Officers and Senior Civil Assistant Surgeons for a period of six months in institutions where facilities are now available for diagnosis and treatment of cancer.

5. In this country most of the cancer growths occurs in external sites such as the ear, nose or throat, the tongue or the mouth. Rectal and cervical cancers are also very common relatively speaking. The public also will have to be educated to consult their doctors early particularly in cases of painless complaints in the early stages which are unchecked by routine methods of treatment.

6. The proposal was then discussed that the Director of Public Health should undertake Cancer publicity work. Dr. Viswanathan thought that Cancer education by the Public Health staff should be confined to the Health Officer level and should not go below that level to Health Inspectors or Sanitary Inspectors. He thought that the best solution would be to reorganize the propaganda and publicity branch of his office. He has submitted proposals in connexion with Part II Schemes for such reorganization. The department should have certain number of cinematograph films on cancer which could be exhibited at places. General talks should also be included in the routine propaganda of the department.

7. Dr. Thampan observed that cancer of the cervix brings the women patients very early to the hospital and although Women

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Medical Officers are trained—many of them are D.G.Os.—they seem to omit the routine examination specifically for cancer because of the rush of patients. It would be necessary to lay sufficient emphasis on this aspect of the work and ensure that in all suspicious cases and in cases with longish history, routine examinations for cancer are made. In fact he went so far as to say that whenever the cervix is not normal particularly after child-birth, the patient should be routed to the appropriate institution for having a routine test made. Whenever women come up for post-natal examination and particularly where the cervix shows signs of injury and in the case of women with many children a routine examination for spotting cancer would be indicated.

8. The question of treatment was then considered and the view was expressed that radium therapy must be followed by X-ray therapy and for both kinds of therapy proper training is absolutely necessary after taking the D.M.R. qualification and a minimum period of three years of actual working in an appropriate centre was necessary. It was suggested that steps be taken immediately to train a medical officer (man or woman as the case may be) for the Cancer Ward in the Women and Children Hospital, Egmore, where there are now about hundred beds. Sufficient staff of Radiologists, Pathologists and Radio-therapists should be provided for this ward. As an interim measure however there could be collaboration between the Barnard Institute of Radiology and the Women and Children's Hospital and this could be carried on until the staff are trained and are also to take charge of treatment as an independent unit. A sum of Rs. 5 lakhs would be required for this purpose as sufficient equipment will have to be purchased and staff will have to be employed.

9. Sri Kaiwar then raised the question of the size of an optimum unit if a new unit is to be opened in a mufassal station. After discussion, it was agreed that the optimum size of a ward will be fifty beds. It will of course be divided into Men's and Women's sections. There should be provision for radium and deep X-ray therapy. The total non-recurring expenditure including buildings would be about Rs. 10 lakhs and recurring expenditure of the order of Rs. 1 lakh.

10. Dr. Ramanamurthi suggested at this stage the construction of the X-ray block to be taken up at once in Visakhapatnam and the training of more Radiologists to man the same should also be taken up.

11. It was also pointed out that there was no facility in the Stanley Hospital now for the treatment of cancer.

12. The question of follow-up of cancer cases was taken up. Sri Kaiwar pointed out that if each hospital where statistics are maintained obtained the key from the Census office which shows the number allotted to the district, taluk, village, etc., the cards could be maintained by a system of numbers facilitating further work. The patients of course will give the names of their districts,

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taluks, villages, etc., but the cards will be maintained by numbers which will make follow-up easy. It is most important however to enter the house number of the patient so that it will be easy to trace the case. Dr. Rai urged that he required adequate clerical staff, stenographers and statisticians to make this follow-up work really useful and effective.

13. As regards research, it is not possible to undertake pure research without facilities for animal experiments particularly and all that could now be done is only clinical research.

14. Certain administrative issues were also raised during the course of the discussion and it was decided that these administrative issues should be considered between the Director of Medical Services and the officers concerned and they should be presented to Government in appropriate form for decision.

## APPENDIX II.

[Vide item IV (3) on page 657 supra.]

In Legislative Council question No. 78 (193), dated 27th June 1952, Sri K. Suryanarayana, M.L.C., asked for information, whether any poramboke lands and lanka lands were assigned or leased to the ex-tappers in the districts of East Godavari and West Godavari, who were thrown out of employment and if so the number of ex-tappers and the total extent of land assigned or leased to them. The Government had no information in the matter and it was called for from the Collectors concerned. An interim reply was accordingly given to the question on 31st July 1952.

2. The Collectors of West Godavari and East Godavari have since furnished the information. In West Godavari district Government granted permission in July 1952 to the Ex-tappers' Co-operative Union, Bhinavaram, for temporary cultivation of land in R.S. No. 202-1 of Losarigutlapadu village for a period of one year. No other poramboke or lanka lands have been assigned or leased out to ex-tappers in West Godavari district. In East Godavari district no lands have been assigned or leased out to ex-tappers thrown out of employment in the current fasli. In fasli 1361 an extent of 96.91 acres of lanka land was leased out to the Palm Jaggery Co-operative Society, Jonnada.

# THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Thursday, 9th April 1953.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock, Mr. Chairman (THE HON. DR. P. V. CHERIAN) in the Chair.

## I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

### STARRED QUESTIONS.

*Jurisdiction of the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Madurai.*

\* 107 Q.—SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the City of Madras is included within the jurisdiction of the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Madurai;

(b) whether teachers and managements in the City of Madras are greatly inconvenienced by having to deal with an officer so far away;

(c) whether the Divisional Inspector has to come all the way to Madras for inspection and inquiry;

(d) whether there is any other department of Government where an officer having jurisdiction over the city has his headquarters 300 miles away from Madras; and

(e) whether the Government have any proposal to have Madras as the headquarters of a division?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) No representation has been received about any inconvenience felt by teachers or managements. In fact, the teachers and managements are required to deal with the Divisional Inspectors only through the District Educational Officers and not directly.

“(c) Yes.

“(d) The Deputy Commissioner, Hindu Religious and Charitable Endowments (Administration) Department, Coimbatore, has jurisdiction over the City of Madras.

“(e) No.”

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN :—“Was Madras the headquarters of the division before it was transferred to Madurai?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“Yes, till July 1941 the Divisional Inspectors of Schools, Madras North and Madras South, were having their headquarters at Madras. The Divisional Inspector of Schools, Madras North, was also in charge of the post of the Deputy Director of Public Instruction. The Divisional Inspector of Schools, Madras South, was also doing the work of the District Educational



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Officer, Madras. Later on, in 1944 a temporary post of the District Educational Officer was created for Madras and the Divisional Inspectors of Schools, Madras North and Madras South, were shifted to Anantapur and Madurai respectively."

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN :—" Was any difficulty felt at the time when the headquarters of the Divisional Inspector of Schools, Madras South, was at Madras? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Divisional Inspectors at that time were doing other duties also, and, later on, on account of public demand, they were shifted to the headquarters in the mufassal."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" May I know whether the post of Divisional Inspector of Schools is absolutely necessary and whether the Government would consider the abolition of this post? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" On the other hand it is stated by the Director of Public Instruction that the work in the office of the Divisional Inspector of Schools has increased and proposals were submitted for the creation of a fifth post of a Divisional Inspector with headquarters at Madras. But the Government have deferred the proposal. Only additional ministerial staff were given to the Divisional Inspectors."

*Appointment of a Director of Legal Studies.*

\* 108 Q.—SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN (on behalf of Sri E. H. Parameswaran): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) how long the posts of Principal and Vice-Principal of the Law College, Madras, have been kept vacant; and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there is any proposal to appoint a Director of Legal Studies in place of the Principal as an experimental measure or whether the Government have decided to abolish permanently the post of Principal; and

(c) in view of the fact that there is a large fee income from the Law College and that the prestige and the usefulness of the College are likely to suffer in the absence of a full-time Principal, will the Government reconsider the question of restoring the old position?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) The post of Principal, Law College, fell vacant in June 1952. It could not be filled up immediately, as there was no suitable officer available for appointment. In January 1953, the Government created a post of Honorary Director of Legal Studies. The Honorary Director took charge on 7th January 1953, and he is performing all the functions of the Principal of the College. The post of Principal has therefore been kept in abeyance.

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The post of Vice-Principal of the College fell vacant in October 1949. The post was advertised twice for direct recruitment, first in April 1950, and again in March 1951, but the Commission could not select a suitable candidate, on both the occasions. Subsequently, when the staff of the College was re-organized, the post of Vice-Principal was abolished, with effect from 1st July 1952.

(b) The Government have created the post of Honorary Director of Legal Studies. The Honorary Director is in charge of matters relating to the Legal Studies in the State and performs also the functions of the Principal, Law College. During the tenure of the post of Honorary Director, the post of Principal of the Law College has been kept in abeyance.

(c) The post of Honorary Director of Legal Studies was created by the Government in January 1953 after due consideration, and it is too early to reconsider it. The Government not only do not feel that the prestige and usefulness of the College suffer under the present arrangement but are of the view that they have been enhanced as a result of the association of the present Honorary Director with the College."

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN :—" Now that there is an Honorary Director of Legal Studies, will the Government consider the possibility of transferring the control of the College from the Director of Public Instruction to this Director of Legal Studies? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Honorary Director has the status of the Head of a Department with powers to correspond direct with the Government. He is in charge of the matters relating to Legal Studies in this State and performs also all the functions of the Principal."

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN :—" Therefore, is this not an argument to take away the Law College from the control of the Director of Public Instruction? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Well, Sir, I have said that the Honorary Director has the status of the Head of a Department with powers to correspond direct with the Government."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know who has been appointed as the Honorary Director of Legal Studies and for what period? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Mr. Kunhi Raman has been appointed for a period of two years."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" May I know the circumstances under which a retired Judge of the High Court was appointed as the Honorary Director of Legal Studies? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I have already stated the circumstances under which the appointment was made."

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SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ May I know whether the Director of Legal Studies has also got the duty of teaching students in the College? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ I require notice, Sir.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ There are two functions, one administrative and the other teaching. May I know whether the Director of Legal Studies has also the function of teaching in the College? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ So far as this appointment is concerned, the Government made an attempt to have a Principal appointed; but at a particular stage it broke down when there was a difference of opinion between the gentleman selected and the Government as to the conditions of appointment. Then, searching for the best man available, the retired High Court Judge referred to here, who had also been previously a Professor in the Law College, was found to be quite fit physically and to command sufficient prestige and status to get discipline enforced, and competent to be in charge of Legal Studies. He did not exactly like to be called Principal although he may do all the functions of Principal. Having been a Judge of the High Court, he was given a slightly higher status as Director of Legal Studies which would really mean nothing more or nothing less than the Principal's duties. This gentleman has been appointed and it has given great satisfaction.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ Is it not desirable to vest the administrative control of the Law College in the High Court of Judicature instead of in the Director of Public Instruction? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ That is a separate matter. The question whether the Principal of the Law College may be controlled administratively by the High Court will be considered.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ Has the post of Principal been advertised and applications called for? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ The Government did not think that any object would be served by advertising. We all know who could possibly be considered for appointment as Principal. We can select only from a very few people.”

SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ My point is that there are many members of the Bar who are keen and willing to take up the Principalship of the College on the terms offered by the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ But the Government may not be willing to give the appointment to such persons who are so eager to take the job.”

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SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ Even though they are eager, they are very able and clever people who could fill the post more worthily.”

THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ It is a matter of opinion, Sir.”

*Appointment of a Professor of Botany in the Presidency College, Madras.*

\* 109 Q.—SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR (on behalf of Sri Alexander Gnanamuttu): Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether any new Professor of Botany was appointed recently to the Presidency College, Madras; if so, his name, age and qualifications;

(b) whether he has had four years of teaching experience in Degree classes to satisfy the University requirement for headship of a department;

(c) on what salary has he been started;

(d) whether his initial salary is higher than the minimum starting salary in the grade of a Professor; if so, the reasons for starting on a higher salary; and

(e) whether the appointment was made on a contract basis?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) Yes. Dr. B. G. L. Swami, aged 37 years, was appointed as Chief Professor of Botany in the Presidency College, Madras. He is the holder of B.Sc. (Hons.) (I Class) and D.Sc. Degrees of the Mysore University. In addition he had obtained higher training in the United States of America, in certain fields of research in Botany, during the years 1947-50.

“(b) Yes. He has four years of teaching experience prescribed by the University for the Headship of a Department.

“(c) Rs. 600 per mensem, besides allowances.

“(d) Yes. The minimum of the scale of pay of the post of Chief Professor is Rs. 500. Considering the high academic qualifications and research experience possessed by Dr. Swami and considering the fact that at the time of his appointment as Chief Professor, he was receiving a stipend of Rs. 500 per mensem, as a Senior Research Fellow of the National Institute of Sciences of India, the Government decided to give him Rs. 600 per mensem, in the post of Chief Professor.

“(e) Yes, for a period of two years.”

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN :—“ Sir, may I know whether Dr. B. G. L. Swami's application was also considered by the Committee which interviewed candidates for appointment to the Chief Professorship of Botany in the Presidency College? ”

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ The post of Chief Professor of Botany in the Presidency College was advertised for direct recruitment along with some other posts. The Public Service Commission reported that none of the applicants came up to the standard of the Research Professor. This particular applicant who was then doing field work in Northern India could not have had knowledge of this advertisement and he could not therefore apply for the post. He approached the Government afterwards.”

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—“ May I know, Sir, why the previous Professor of Botany in the Presidency College was shifted from that post? Was he not specially trained at Government cost for the post of Professor of Botany in the Presidency College? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, the previous Professor was also one of those who were interviewed by the Public Service Commission but not selected for the Chief Professor's place. Under the circumstances, it was found necessary to have him transferred and he was transferred as Principal of a Training College.”

SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN :—“ Sir, will it not be the proper procedure for the Committee to readvertise and invite applications for the post and consider Dr. Swami's application along with others? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, Dr. Swami was interviewed by the Director of Public Instruction. The Director of Public Instruction recommended to the Government that in view of the fact that very recently the Public Service Commission could not find a suitable person and in view of the high qualifications of Dr. Swami his case might be considered for a contract appointment.”

*Withholding of increments of elementary school teachers of Coondapoor taluk.*

\* 110 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that one of the four increments given to the District Board Elementary School teachers of Coondapoor taluk, South Kanara district in 1947, at the time of re-fixation of their scales of pay was withheld later by the South Kanara District Board; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) Yes.

“ (b) The Board Elementary School teachers in Coondapoor taluk were first granted four advance increments in the revised scales of pay, taking into account the service put in by them on fixed scales of pay under the taluk board, prior to 1934. As, under the orders of Government, the services of teachers

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in the time scale of pay alone should be taken into account for the purpose of advance increments and not the service on fixed scales of pay, the pay of the teachers was revised and under the revised orders the teachers in Coondapoor taluk are eligible only for three advance increments as against four increments originally granted to them. It has since been reported that the teachers in Coondapoor taluk were drawing time scales of pay under the taluk board prior to 1934 and that they are therefore eligible for four advance increments, and the matter is under examination by the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts and it will be decided after the receipt of his reply.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“ Sir, if, as the teachers have stated, they were on time scales of pay previous to 1934, will the Government give an assurance that they will be given the increment in question as it does not come under any audit objections? ”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ Sir, as I have already stated, the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts has been consulted and his remarks are awaited.”

*Opening of Provident Fund accounts for teachers in non-pensionable service.*

\* 111 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) what steps the Government propose to take to ensure the prompt opening of Provident Fund accounts for teachers in non-pensionable service; and

(b) what steps the Government propose to take to ensure the contribution by the management of aided elementary schools towards Provident Fund from its own fund?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“ (a) According to the rules all certificated teachers, whether permanent or officiating employed in aided educational institutions, recognized by the Education Department should be admitted compulsorily to the benefits of the scheme. Instructions have been issued to see that all the teachers who should join the fund, if found to have not been admitted to the scheme, should be persuaded to submit applications for admission to the scheme. The prompt opening of Provident Fund accounts for eligible teachers in non-pensionable service is one of the conditions of recognition. It has been enjoined on the Inspecting Officers to look into this question during their inspection of schools and to see whether the eligible teachers have joined the fund, and if they have not joined, to take urgent steps to get them admitted. If the managements are found slack in this matter, they are being warned.

“ (b) If the manager of a school fails to pay his own contribution and that of the subscriber-subordinate who has joined the

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fund, the recognition of the school will be withdrawn. The Inspecting Officer checks the Provident Fund records maintained in the school and instructs the managements to remit the Provident Fund amount if there are any arrears of contribution. Deposit statements are received from the management for each month and they are checked by the Inspecting Officers. Action is taken for the withdrawal of the recognition of the institution, if any particular management has not deposited its share. The Director of Public Instruction has again issued a circular to the Inspecting Officers to be vigilant in this matter. The question of ensuring that the management pays its share from its own resources is also being examined."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know whether these are the usual rules in force or whether any special order has been issued by the Government recently? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I require notice but, I think, these are the usual rules."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I know whether the Government are aware of the fact that even in big High Schools the teachers are kept for long without being enabled to join the Provident Fund because it lies only in the hands of the management to allow them to do so and also because the management does not want to pay its contribution on behalf of the teachers? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, so far complaints have not been received of delays in the opening of the Provident Fund accounts or failure to deposit the management's contribution so much as in regard to delays in the closure of the accounts of subscribers when they retire. Instructions have been repeatedly given to the educational and other authorities to avoid such delays."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, may I point out to the Government that in the case of the teacher who has not been admitted to the Provident Fund benefits, he is quite dumb and is unable to express his will against the management whereas it is quite the contrary in the case of a retired teacher (who is free from the management) where there is delay in closing the accounts? In view of this fact, may I just request the Government to issue strict instructions to the District Educational Officers to submit a statement to the Government annually after inspection, to ensure that for all teachers whether they are permanent, sub-pro-tem or officiating, accounts are opened through the management with the Government? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, so far as the Government are concerned, the Inspecting Officers have been given very strict instructions and, in the absence of complaints, I do not know what further steps I am to take."

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SRI T. PURUSHOTHAMA MUDALIAR :—" Sir, is not admission to the Provident Fund to have retrospective effect from the date of appointment and not from the date of the order of admission to the Provident Fund? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Sir, I require notice for this question."

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—" Sir, if I have understood the rules correctly, I think, admission to the Provident Fund is permissible only in the case of those Government servants who have been confirmed and therefore comes into effect only from the date of admission after confirmation."

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" I do not think it is so. It is applicable both to those who are confirmed as well as those who are to be confirmed."

*Hindu High School, Sattenapalle.*

\* 112 Q.—SRI V. R. RANGANATHAN (on behalf of Sri E. H. Parameswaran) : Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have passed any orders regarding the affairs of the Hindu High School, Sattenapalle, as early as 26th July 1952;

(b) whether the management of the above school complied with the orders;

(c) whether the management subsequently framed charges against the headmaster and placed him under suspension; and

(d) the orders issued subsequently by the Government in the matter?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) Yes.

" (b) No.

" (c) Yes.

" (d) The Director has been instructed to take steps to see that the orders of the Government issued in July 1952 for the restoration of the headmaster are given effect to urgently, and that the school administration does not suffer."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" May I know whether in spite of the Government Order issued last July the management have been refusing to take the headmaster back and whether in spite of the fact that the Director of Public Instruction has also threatened the management with the withdrawal of recognition, the management still refuse to take the headmaster back? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The Government have found that the management as well as the headmaster are at fault and they have instructed the Educational Authorities to fix a time and date when the transfer of charge is

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to be made. There are so many troubles between the management and the headmaster that the Divisional Inspector has been asked to make further investigation about these things and make a report."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Is it a fact, Sir, that the management of the school say that they will rather close the school than take the headmaster back if the Government are to threaten them with the withdrawal of recognition? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" No such thing has been done."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" May I know whether the Government will at least ensure that they have a proper hold on these aided institutions—elementary as well as secondary schools—which are being run purely out of public funds and which thus go to the extent of disobeying the Government orders? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" As I have already stated, both the parties are at fault. The Government are trying to do their best in the matter to see that the interests of the institution do not suffer, in the process."

#### *Starting of Oriental High Schools in the State.*

\* 113 Q.—SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) whether there is any proposal for the starting of Oriental High Schools in the State; and

(b) if so, whether any set of rules has been framed?

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" (a) No. A scheme for the reorganisation of the already existing Oriental Schools has been sanctioned by Government under which the advanced Secondary Schools are to be remodelled on the pattern of the Secondary Schools. There is no proposal to start any new Oriental High School under the Government management.

(b) The Director of Public Instruction has issued proceedings to give effect to the sanction referred to in the answer to clause (a) in the matter of the recognition of the Schools, qualifications of the staff, courses of studies therein, etc."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" May I know whether the Government will permit the opening of private Oriental High Schools? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" They do."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" May I know whether on the lines of the rules prescribed for these Oriental High Schools, a section in each school—whether it be aided or district board school—can be opened so that the need for endowment and other things may not be there? "

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THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The need for endowment will be there in any case whether it is a section or a separate school."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" In view of the fact that Oriental learning, especially Tamil and Sanskrit, has to be encouraged, will the Government relax the rules with regard to endowment of buildings and other preliminary requirements at least with reference to the new set of schools that the Government intend to start? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" Such relaxation will be considered on the merits of each case."

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

#### II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" I have to announce to the House that I have received the following message, dated the 8th April 1953, from the Hon. the Speaker, Madras Legislative Assembly :—

" In accordance with rule 99 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1953) as passed by the Assembly on the 8th April 1953 and signed by me for the recommendations of the Council.

" I certify that this is a Money Bill within the meaning of Article 190 of the Constitution of India."

#### III.—GOVERNMENT BILL.

THE MADRAS TOBACCO (TAXATION OF SALES AND REGISTRATION)  
BILL, 1953 (L.A. BILL NO. 14 OF 1953).

MR. CHAIRMAN :—" The Hon. Sri S. B. P. Pattabhi Rama Rao will now move that the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Bill, 1953, be taken into consideration."

\* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—" Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise on a point of order. I submit that in the case of Money Bills sent to the Council, this House can only consider recommendations and there is no necessity at all to place the entire Bill before the House and consider it clause by clause. All we have got to do is that if there are recommendations given notice of for the purpose of being transmitted to the Assembly only those recommendations in regard to any of the clauses may be discussed on the floor of the House. Apart from that, I wish to submit that as a matter of fact there is no question of placing the Bill for the consideration of this House or for being talked about. Of course there are some amendments given notice of to the various clauses as recommendations. They can only be considered by way of recommendations to the Assembly by this House and not all the clauses relating to the Bill as it stands."

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\* THE HON. SRI C. RAJAGOPALACHARI :—“ I do not think that the hon. Member is quite right. He is right so far as the limitation of amendments is concerned. But I do not think that the Constitution has been altered to this extent that the Bill need not at all be passed here. Only amendments cannot be moved but recommendations can be moved. That has been the practice with reference to previous Bills also.”

\* THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ The point raised by my Friend Sri K. Bhashyam is only a matter of procedure. Here, in this House we have been adopting the present procedure of considering the Bill clause by clause. Besides it is not as if this House has not got such powers. As a matter of fact, we can discuss the Bill clause by clause and make such comments as may be felt necessary on the various clauses of the Bill. It does not mean that this House cannot take up the discussion of this Bill clause by clause even though any amendments that can be moved can only be in the form of recommendations. Many useful suggestions for the implementation and working of the clauses may be given by the hon. Members of this House. It will be quite useful to take up the discussion of the Bill clause by clause.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The practice in this House is that every Bill is voted upon clause by clause. The only thing with regard to Money Bills is that we cannot move any amendments but only make recommendations.”

\* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ It is true, Sir, that this point was not raised before and there was no chance of considering it by the Presiding Officer. If you rule it that way, we will take it. But, I suggest that it is not quite correct.”

MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ It has been so laid down by my predecessor.”

\* THE HON. SRI S. B. P. PATTABHI RAMA RAO :—“ Sir, I beg to move—

*That the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council, be taken into consideration.”*

“ In moving this Bill I wish to state that this is nothing new. Hon. Members are aware that there were a Tobacco Act and a tobacco revenue in this State a few years ago. Subsequently when the Government of India introduced a Tobacco Excise Duty Act and began to levy excise duty on tobacco at their request, the Madras Act was suspended. In return the Government of India paid a compensation to this Government. It was Rs. 22 lakhs in the first instance. Subsequently it was raised to Rs. 56 lakhs. As a result of the recommendations of the Finance Commission,

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the Government of India stopped this compensation of Rs. 56 lakhs which they were paying to us hitherto and permitted this Government to levy tax on tobacco. Therefore a necessity has arisen to augment the revenues of this State, and after full and careful consideration of the present financial position of the State, the Government have decided to introduce this Bill.

“ It is a well-known fact that tobacco is a favoured object of taxation in all countries, because it has all the qualities necessary for a taxable material. As a matter of fact the consumption of tobacco in our country as well as in other countries has been on the increase. The consumption of tobacco in our country has gone up by more than 3½ times in the past few years. When our Government are levying a sales tax on every commodity including food-stuffs I do not see any reason why we should not tax tobacco. So we have decided to introduce this tax.

“ Under this taxation, beedies, cigarettes costing three pies 11-30 and below, cheaper cheroots and snuff, largely consumed by the poorer classes of the people do not come. Originally we intended to tax at a flat rate of thirty per cent on the sale of cigarettes on the total turnover irrespective of the sale price of each variety of cigarette on all cigarettes costing 3 pies and above each. But in the Assembly we discussed this point and eventually we have changed it to a slab system, which works thus : On sale of cigarettes at a price of less than three pies per cigarette, there is no tax. We have exempted such sales from the tax. On sale of cigarettes at a price above three pies per cigarette but below six pies, we have proposed a tax at ten per cent of the turnover. On sales of cigarettes sold at more than six pies but below nine pies per cigarette we have proposed a tax at 20 per cent of the turnover. On sale of cigarettes at more than nine pies per cigarette we have proposed a tax of 30 per cent of the turnover. The tax collected is not from the retailer; but it is a single point tax at the highest level, collected either from the distributor or the commission agent who does business in the absence of the distributor. Thus the merits of this measure are that the tax is not collected from the retailer and that there is a slab system of taxation ranging from the minimum of ten per cent on the turnover to the maximum of thirty per cent on the turnover. We have also exempted sale of cigarettes costing three pies and less per cigarette from taxation. Further, we have introduced a system of registering all tobacco dealers, but not growers. The growers are completely exempted from registration. The registration fee is only a small sum of one rupee for the retailer and ten rupees for the wholesaler, including a commission agent or a broker. It is needless to say that this is a small sum compared to the turnover of the business that is done. I may also add that this measure is conceived in the most cautious terms. Sir, this taxation measure is long overdue; and its chief merit is that it is a single point levy. With these words, Sir, I move that the Bill be taken into consideration.”



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MR. CHAIRMAN :—“ The motion is—

That the Madras Tobacco (Taxation of Sales and Registration) Bill, 1953 (L.A. Bill No. 14 of 1953), as passed by the Legislative Assembly and transmitted to the Council, be taken into consideration.”

\* DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Bill. The introduction of this Bill is quite proper and necessary for the simple reason that our Budget this year is shown as a surplus budget because of Rs. 72.00 lakhs of Revenue coming from this source. So, I request all the Members of this House to view this Bill favourably and pass it without suggesting any recommendations or amendments. It should be approved by us *in toto* in the form in which it has been introduced here. But some Members, I am sorry to say, have chosen to suggest a procedure to be adopted with regard to this Bill other than that hitherto followed in this House. For it was said that since this House has no right to suggest amendments with regard to Money Bills, it was not necessary that the Bill should be passed clause by clause. This was suggested by one of our eminent lawyers here. But it was rightly pointed out by the Hon. Finance Minister that it is up to us to go clause by clause and see whether it affects the poor classes or the rich classes. We all know that tobacco is an item of luxury and deserves to be taxed. The speech of the Hon. Minister in introducing the measure clearly proves that the poor men and the middle-class men are not at all affected by this measure. In fact, this tax is a charge, if I may use that expression, on an item of luxury and on the rich people. This Bill does not aim to levy any tax on any form of tobacco other than cigars, cheroots and cigarettes. Chewing tobacco, beedies and snuff are also exempt. I am glad that the slab system of levy is introduced, ranging from ten per cent of the turnover to thirty per cent of the turnover; and also cigarettes costing three pies and less each, are exempted from tax. Thus on the whole it is evident that this is not a tax on the poor man or the middle-class man. If, as a matter of fact, consumption of tobacco goes down, we need not feel sorry for it; for, thereby the health of the people would improve. Again, Sir, this Bill is necessary to make good the loss of Rs. 56 lakhs till now given by the Centre collected as excise duty on tobacco. Then, some of the Members were saying that they were not given sufficient time to go through the Bill to study its implications. I was really sorry to hear them say so. For even at the very outset of this session of the Legislature His Excellency the Governor, when he opened this session, made mention of this tax on tobacco in his address. So, bearing that in mind, I do not know how far we are justified in saying that we were not given sufficient notice of this Bill. Finally, I appeal to Mr. G. Krishnamurthi not to bring in his amendments, or, at any rate, not to press them for a vote, for this House is practically helpless in Money Bills to do anything; and so, if at all we make any recommendations, it may only delay the passing of this measure, and that

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may enable dealers in tobacco to earn profit in thousands of rupees a day. So, I request hon. Members to pass this Bill without delay. With these words, Sir, I support the Bill.”

\* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am glad that though I raised a point of order and you ruled it out of order, yet it has given us an opportunity to have our say with regard to Money Bills. We have also secured an assurance from the Government that any suggestions or recommendations we may make here with regard to Money Bills will be considered by them. So, Sir, I feel it is not a waste of time of the House, if I may say so, to have raised the point of order.

“ Then on the merits of this Bill, in the first instance I would like to say a few words about the exemptions made in the Bill. Of course, we are all very anxious that we should help the poor man; we want him to live well and happily. But I would like to know whether the exemption we now give in this Bill is not a misplaced kindness on our part. I would like to know on what basis we can say that the poor man should spend something on smoking, or, that he should smoke at all. Really by our move in this Bill, we are encouraging him to smoke. In these days when he cannot get money enough to have a single square meal a day, we, instead of putting a restraint on his habit to smoke, are only encouraging him to smoke. Therefore I wish the exemption given in this Bill is not enacted. I do not for one moment deny that everybody—even the poor man and the middle-class man—should enjoy a little bit of luxury and have a little bit of relaxation. I agree. But let him enjoy it in the right way; let him not spend more money on smoking. As was pointed out by the Hon. Minister in charge of this Bill, smoking has increased three-and-a-half times during the last three or four years. I deplore that fact. In fact, I know that students of colleges think that it is a fashion to smoke and that they must smoke while in company of friends.”

THE HON. SRI C. SUBRAMANIAM :—“ But population has increased.”

\* SRI K. BHASHYAM :—“ If population has increased it does not mean that there should be increase in smoking unless you say that children are born with cigarettes in their mouths. This smoking habit is practised widely among students and I have, as a matter of fact, known cases where girl students also smoke. It is, I feel, a pernicious and dirty habit and I wonder why it should be allowed and I should like this to be heavily taxed. It must be taxed both on the principle that it is a bad habit and it is a habit of luxury and luxury must be paid for. Personally, I do not like the slab system and I want it to be as high as possible, having regard to the principles I have mentioned. The plea has been put in that the middle-class people must be favoured but that is not how it should be looked at. Being a bad thing and a thing which one can do without, there is no need for observing the

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THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“(a) Fisheries Department have purchased 14 small vans for the past three years.

“(b) Of the 14 small vans, 11 are used in various districts for transporting the fish fingerlings from the different collection centres to the nurseries, from the nurseries to the railway stations and from the railway stations to the different waters where the fish are to be stocked. The movement of these vans differ according to the programme of stocking operations. Three vans are used for quick clearance of the landings of fish at different centres to the distant markets and other consuming centres.

“(c) These vans were purchased in 1950 at the controlled prices fixed by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller, Madras, and the question of calling for tenders did not arise then.”

DR. C. NATHAMUNI NAIDU :—“May I know, Sir, whether it is in order to purchase motor vehicles without calling for tenders?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“These vehicles were purchased in 1950 and they were purchased at prices fixed by the Provincial Motor Transport Controller.”

SRI K. BALASUBRAMANYA AYYAR :—“May I know, Sir, in what places these vehicles are being used?”

THE HON. DR. R. NAGAN GOUDA :—“They are being used all over the State.”

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including Pandits who are in service as whole-time teachers in recognized schools under the control of the Director of Public Instruction for at least three years and who possess the qualifications prescribed in the rules are permitted to appear as private candidates for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination, and that the 75 Hindi Pandits whose applications have been withheld, have not either put in three years of teaching experience or have not had three years of service after obtaining the Pracharak qualification which is a necessary qualification for a Hindi Pandit.

“(b) Hall tickets were sent for some of the ineligible candidates also. Instructions have since been issued to withhold them and not to admit the candidates for the examination.

“(c) It is very difficult to interfere at this late stage, as the Examination will have commenced on the 17th March. The Government have recently extended the concession for teachers to appear privately for the S.S.L.C. Public Examination up to March 1956. So there will be no hardship. These teachers have thus enough time for sitting for the Examination. The fees already paid by them for the Examination this month will be refunded to them.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“May I know, Sir, whether the rules require only three years of service as a teacher in an institution under the Director of Public Instruction or whether the rules require three years of service after getting themselves qualified with the Pracharak Diploma?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“They have to satisfy the period of service as well as the possession of the qualification.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“Are the Government aware that even last year teachers of three years' approved service had been admitted and that only a few days before the examination now they have just begun to apply these rules which have not been in the know of teachers and, perhaps, in the know of the people who are responsible to issue hall tickets?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“The rules are there all the time. But what has happened now is, under the impression that they will not have an opportunity later on because this extension was only up to 1953, a number of applications which were not eligible were forwarded and were accepted by mistake. The mistake was rectified now. As a matter of fact, recently, we have extended the period by three years. So the mistake cannot be rectified further.”

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—“If the rules have been enforced, could not the authorities responsible for issuing hall tickets and making the pupils prepare for the examination till the eve of the examination, at great strain to their finances, health and energy, clarify the position and just not issue them hall tickets?”

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—“By the time this mistake was discovered, it so happened that by about

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7th March hall tickets to about 13,000 private candidates appearing for the examination were despatched, and among them were the hall tickets issued to some of the ineligible candidates also. Not all the ineligible candidates got the tickets, and in some cases the hall tickets were withheld. In cases of those to whom tickets were issued by mistake, the Chief Superintendents of the examination centres had been instructed not to admit them."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Are the Government aware that in the case of language pandits like Tamil and Sanskrit Pandits this rule of three years only applies and that the rule of three years after getting themselves trained in addition to the Vidwan or Siromani is not insisted on? May I know why this additional qualification should be insisted on in the case of Hindi Pandits only, especially when the Congress Government are bent upon encouraging Hindi? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" The hon. Member has raised a question relating to revision of the existing rules. The rules, as they are, apply for the present."

SRI G. KRISHNAMURTHI :—" Sir, I may kindly be permitted to put this last question. Will the Government kindly assure us on the floor of this House that they will issue instructions to allow these frustrated hundred and odd candidates scattered throughout the State to appear for the next October examination so that they may be spared the trouble of studying new text-books? "

THE HON. DR. M. V. KRISHNA RAO :—" It is not a new rule in the first place. The suggestion will be considered."

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there might be a big deficit and that the Government might be compelled to propose new taxes. We are very glad that there are no surprises in the Budget.

At the very outset, I should like to congratulate the Government on the very prompt measures they took to alleviate the distress of the people in the famine-stricken areas. Hon. Members will remember that when the Budget was presented in June last there was a provision of six crores of rupees for famine relief. The Hon. the Finance Minister has pointed that the allotment of six crores of rupees under famine relief has now mounted up to ten crores of rupees. Even to-day the expenditure is going up and it may be something more than 10 crores by 31st March 1953. We are very glad that the Government have gone very promptly to relieve the distress of the famine-stricken areas. From reports published, we find that there are four thousand famine relief works started and about two and a half lakhs of men on an average are employed in these famine relief works. We also find that all told nine hundred gruel centres have been opened in the whole of the State and that on an average about 3½ lakhs of people are being fed in them. Agricultural loans, subsistence loans, remission of land revenue and other forms of relief have also been given to the people of the famine stricken areas. Even two days ago, we find Mr. Hejmadi, the Famine Commissioner, has visited the famine districts and granted an additional sum of Rs. 2½ lakhs for starting relief works. We hope that the Government, without caring for the amount of expenditure involved, whenever needed, will rush to the relief of the people in famine-stricken areas.

Two days back, Sir, we find that our Food Minister in the House of the People, said that during this year in the whole of India we have 277 lakhs of people affected by famine, and out of this population our Madras State has the misfortune of heading the list to the tune of 84.7 lakhs. We are glad that the Government of India have come to the help of our State. We request them to give us a full-grant for famine relief and not merely give 50 per cent of the expenditure involved on the running of gruel centres.

Sir, our leader, Rajaji, said, while presenting the Budget for this year to the Council, that in spite of famine, in spite of rise in prices, in spite of the poor purchasing power of the people of our State, in spite of errors in the methods of distribution we have been able to preserve normalcy in the State; and because Government have been to maintain normality, we wish to offer them our congratulations for that. I wonder what the Government will do, if this State were to be visited by famine day after day and month after month even this year; for we have been hoping almost every day that we have turned the corner, and that 1953-54 will not be a famine year, there will be no failure of the monsoon and that there will not be any scarcity for water.

I am glad that we can congratulate our Government on the huge provision of Rs. 18.4 crores made for capital expenditure.

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salaries paid in other States. I find that the salaries of primary school teachers in Madras are above the salaries of teachers in the same category in the U.P. In Madras the primary school teacher is paid Rs. 30 per mensem but in U.P. it is Rs. 25. In almost all other States in India, the basic salary is more than the basic salary given in Madras. In the Madhya Pradesh, it is Rupees 32; in Orissa the starting salary is Rs. 34; in the Punjab it is Rs. 40 and in Delhi and Ajmere it is Rs. 45. (The Hon. Sri C. Subramaniam: What about Bengal?) I have not noted the figures in Bengal. I am giving the figures from the book entitled 'Scales of Pay of Primary and Secondary School Teachers for the States in India' published by the Ministry of Education, New Delhi. With regard to high school teachers also, the salaries in Madras are certainly not attractive because in this State a graduate trained teacher is started on Rs. 85 whereas in the Punjab the starting salary is Rs. 90, in Bihar, Rs. 100 and in Rajasthan, West Bengal and Assam, it is Rs. 100 and in the Madhya Pradesh, it is Rs. 110 and in Orissa, Ajmere and New Delhi and in U.P. it is Rs. 120. I, therefore, request my hon. Friend Mr. Satyanarayana to go through these figures. I was thinking that Madras salaries are really attractive and that Madras is going ahead of other States but after going through the figures relating to the scales of pay obtaining elsewhere, I have been a bit disillusioned and I feel that I cannot take any great pride about what we have done in Madras. I wish to take the House into the question of the salaries of teachers paid in other countries.

"Of course, there is this very important fact to be remembered, namely, there are wide differences in the average income of the people in other countries. But it is good for the legislators to know what the salaries of teachers are in other countries. I am giving the House figures from the Government of India publication, 'Education in Britain'. It must at the same time be remembered that on account of the difference in the standard of national income, etc., they do not offer any direct basis of comparison. In England and Wales, according to the recent recommendations of the Burnham Committee for Revision of Salaries of primary and secondary school teachers, a man teacher starts with an equivalent of Rupees 417 per mensem in the scale of £375—15—630. The woman teacher gets Rs. 376 because in England the women teachers are paid less than the men teachers, and in Australia, it is the same case and therefore, we need not have an attitude of complacency because we are paying salaries of Rs. 30 and Rs. 40 in this country.

"I admit that our finances are not enough and that if finances permit we will increase the salaries. But let there be not any attitude of complacency on the part of hon. Members that we are paying very decent salaries to our teachers. Taking other countries, for instance in Burma, the primary school assistant is getting a salary of Rs. 50 to Rs. 60 and a special Committee recently appointed by that Government have recommended an increase of Rs. 40 in the basic salary of the primary school teacher and Rs. 70

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in the case of the high school teacher. In Australia, the minimum salary for primary school teachers is Rs. 300. We know the conditions in Ceylon. There, education not only in the elementary stage but in the secondary stage also is free. I am told in Malaya, a graduate teacher without any training gets a salary of two hundred dollars which is the equivalent of Rs. 300.

"Our salaries have been very low and the teachers have not been able to make both ends meet and our organization, the South Indian Teachers' Union, which has been recognized by the Government of Madras has been bringing to the notice of the Government again and again that something should be done to alleviate distress among the teachers in all kinds of schools, Government, local bodies and private schools. At the end of 1952, we were hoping that something would be done because the previous Minister for Education, the hon. Sri K. Madhava Menon, gave the assurance from several public platforms that something would be done before the Ministry went out of office, to raise the salaries of teachers. Again I remember how the Hon. Sri A. B. Shetty speaking on the floor of the House in March 1952 gave the assurance that the revision of the salary scales of the elementary school teachers and secondary school teachers working in high schools was under the active consideration of the Government. All these assurances and promises made by the Minister on behalf of the Government in power made the teachers believe that something would be done and because nothing has been done, there was a sense of disappointment and a sense of frustration in their minds. It is because of this sense of frustration and disappointment that there is so much of discontent expressed everywhere.

"Some of the hon. Members have received something like a memorandum from the aided school teachers in Malabar and if these 19,000 teachers in Malabar threaten direct action and say, they will go on a strike, I feel that we have contributed something to this kind of acts because as early as 1947 and late in 1948, the Government said that they would pay Rs. 27 and the management would pay Rs. 3 and thus pay Rs. 30 to the elementary school teachers. With regard to the secondary grade teachers, the Government said that the Government grant would be Rs. 35 and Rs. 5 would be paid by the management and thus Rs. 40 would be paid to them, but unfortunately the managements did not take any action and they circumvented those orders and I am sorry that the Government did not act very firmly in dealing with the recalcitrant managements of private elementary schools in Malabar. The Government were kind enough to increase the grant so that Rs. 30 could be paid to the elementary school teachers and Rs. 40 to the secondary school teachers but 95 per cent of the managements, have refused to carry out these orders of the Government in the matter of hearing the small portion of Rs. 3 that they were asked to give. So, there is dissatisfaction among the teachers that the Government orders have not been carried out and no action has been taken